

Warsaw School of Economics



REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2016

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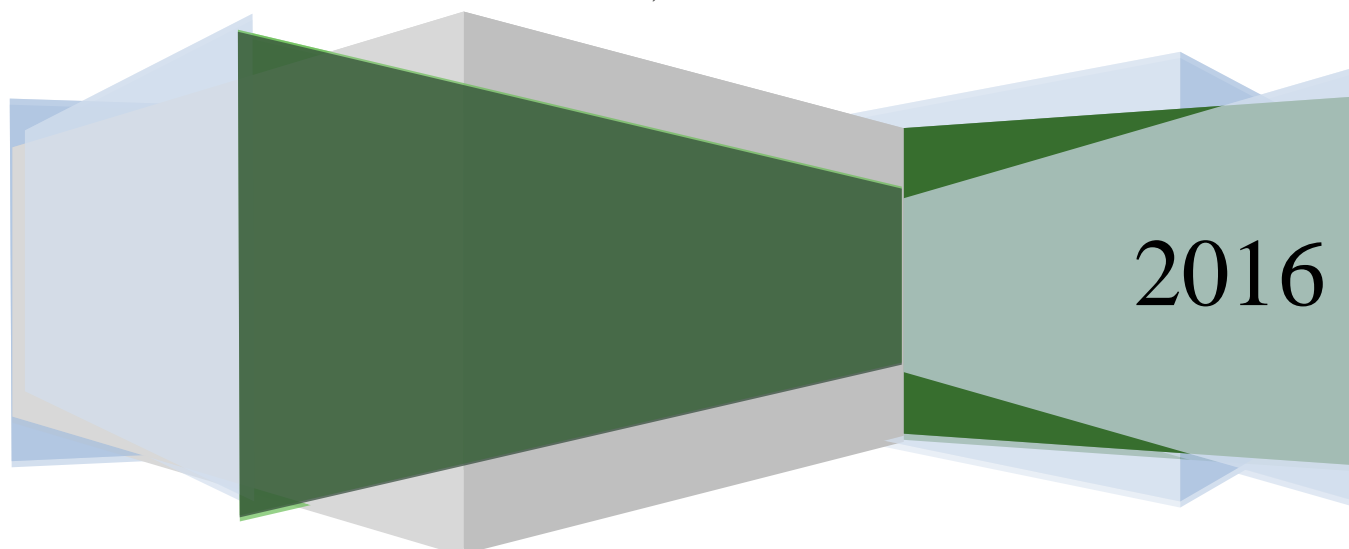
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Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency

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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 summary of the voivodships economy, including social-economic potential of voivodships 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 voivodships 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 voivodships investment attractiveness at the levels of counties (Polish: *powiat*) and communes (Polish: *gmina*). The results of the investment attractiveness calculations for voivodships 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 macro-regional 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 LOWER SILESIAN (DOLNOŚLĄSKIE) VOIVODSHIP

Lower Silesian (dolnośląskie) voivodship is one of the three most attractive regions of Poland from investors' point of view.

Its advantages are:

- very high level of economic development, significantly exceeding the national average,
- highly beneficial geopolitical location by virtue of the proximity of Germany and the Czech Republic as well as an attractive location in view of sales markets of agglomerations of Prague, Berlin and Warsaw,
- very well-developed transport infrastructure (roads, railways, waterways, airways) and communications/tele-computer infrastructure:
 - convenient road connections: A4 highway, international roads: E40, E36, E65 and E67,
 - an expanded system of railways: international railways E30 and E59,
 - a well-developed network of water transport (the Oder system enables to ship by barges from Lower Silesia to the port complex of Szczecin-Świnoujście and through the Oder-Spree and Oder-Havel channels. Lower Silesia is connected to the system of inland waterways of Western Europe),
 - Copernicus Airport Wrocław in Wrocław-Strachowice offers international air connections with Frankfurt upon Main, Munich, London, Copenhagen, Milan, Dublin, Nottingham, Dortmund, Shannon, Glasgow, Liverpool, Stockholm, Cork and Rome,
 - a very good access to the Internet (in this respect the voivodship belongs to the highest rated regions in Poland),
- the presence of many higher education institutions among which there are many renowned Polish scientific establishments,
- rich cultural heritage (numerous monuments among which UNESCO World Heritage Sites: The Centennial Hall in Wrocław and the Churches of Peace in Świdnica and Jawor should be noted) and natural conditions (The Sudetes, Sudetian Foreland) set foundations for the development of tourist services,
- a high level of the development of industry which is reflected in the region's specialization in the modern kinds of industrial production (the manufacture of: means of transport, pharmaceuticals, consumer electronics, household appliances/ white and brown goods),
- highly developed agriculture, in particular plant production which is a foundation of the development of food processing,
- numerous locations of special economic zones offering favourable conditions of conducting a business to investors.

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

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

| Feature | Lower Silesian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 50 031 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 2 904 207 | 38 437 239 | 7.6% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 34 717 | 394 987 | 8.8% |
| Secondary school graduates (persons) in 2015 | 18 365 | 284 187 | 6.5% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 1 132 | 16 084 | 7.0% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2014 | agricultural sector 4.8% industrial sector 35.2% service sector 60% | | 11.5% 30.5% 58.0% |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN mln) in 2014 | 5 446.4 | 78 823.1 | 6.9% |
| Capital of companies (PLN mln) in 2014 | 16 587.7 | 215 594.8 | 7.7% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kamienna Góra SEZ - Legnica SEZ - Tarnobrzeg SEZ - Wałbrzych SEZ | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | | National economy class A Capital-intensive industry class A Labour-intensive industry class A Trade and repair class A Accommodation and catering class B Professional, scientific and technical services class A | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | | National economy class B Industry class A Trade and repair class B Accommodation and catering class A Professional, scientific and technical services class B | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | Lubin, city of Jelenia Góra, city of Legnica, city of Wrocław, Polkowice, Wrocław | |

| | Class B | Głogów, Kamienna Góra, Świdnica, Zgorzelec |
|-----------------|---------|---|
| Communes | Class A | Bielawa (u), Bogatynia (u-r), Boguszów-Gorce (u), Bolesławiec (u), Bolesławiec (r), Brzeg Dolny (u-r), Chojnów (u), Czernica (r), Długołęka (r), Duszniki-Zdrój (u), Dzierżoniów (u), Głogów (u), Jawor (u), Jedlina-Zdrój (u), Jelenia Góra (u), Jerzmanowa (r), Kamienna Góra (u), Karpacz (u), Kąty Wrocławskie (u-r), Kłodzko (u), Kobierzyce (r), Kowary (u), Kudowa-Zdrój (u), Kunice (r), Legnica (u), Lubań (u), Lubawka (u-r), Lubin (u), Lubin (r), Mściwojów (r), Nowa Ruda (u), Oborniki Śląskie (u-r), Oleśnica (u), Oława (u), Piława Górna (u), Polanica-Zdrój (u), Polkowice (u-r), Rudna (r), Siechnice (u-r), Strzegom (u-r), Strzelin (u-r), Szczawno-Zdrój (u), Świdnica (u), Świebodzice (u), Świeradów-Zdrój (u), Wałbrzych (u), Warta Bolesławiecka (r), Wołów (u-r), Wrocław (u), Zawidów (u), Ząbkowice Śląskie (u-r), Zgorzelec (u), Złotoryja (u), Żarów (u-r) |
| | Class B | Dobromierz (r), Gawrzyce (r), Góra (u-r), Grębocice (r), Jelcz-Laskowice (u-r), Jeżów Sudecki (r), Krośnice (r), Lądek-Zdrój (u-r), Legnickie Pole (r), Miękinia (r), Piechowice (u), Pieńsk (u-r), Podgórzyn (r), Prochowice (u-r), Radków (u-r), Radwanice (r), Siekierzyn (r), Sobótka (u-r), Stronie Śląskie (u-r), Syców (u-r), Szklarska Poręba (u), Środa Śląska (u-r), Trzebnica (u-r), Wisznia Mała (r), Zgorzelec (r), Żukowice (r) |

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

PAI – potential investment attractiveness, RAI – real investment attractiveness

* For more information see Table 3 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 2 904 207 (as of 2015), which is 7.6% 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, 62.8% at productive age and 20.4% 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 36 higher education institutions in which there are 133 000 students studying, which makes up 9.5% 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 Lower Silesia 4 faculties universities received the highest scientific category A +, they are: Faculty of Microsystem Electronics and Photonics, Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of History and Pedagogy, as well as Faculty of Biotechnology of the University of Wrocław, as well as University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty of Social Psychology in Wrocław; 24 faculties received the category - A; 30 faculties have received a category - B; and 4 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 23 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (- see table 5).

Moreover, 10% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 30.7% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 7.5% in September 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 4 186.55, which is 108% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Lower Silesia voivodship made a contribution of 8.5% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 50 031 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 2nd place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 204% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by share of the service sector at the level of 60% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 4.8% and 35.2% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (21% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (9%), as well as manufacture of rubber and plastic products (8%), metal products (6%) and food products (5%).

High development potential of the voivodship and high level of industrialization made Lower Silesian voivodship the main manufacturer of motor vehicles and vehicle parts in the country (18% of the country's sold production in 2015), paper and paper products (10%) and chemicals and chemical products (7%).

The voivodship's position is especially strong among the voivodships specialized in manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (28% of the country's sold production). It also distinguishes itself as a region that manufactures textiles (24%), electric appliances (12%), machinery and appliances (12%), rubber and plastic products (11%), paper and paper products (10%), metal products (9%).³

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: mining and processing of copper ore, lignite, extraction of raw rock minerals, the production of textiles, manufacture of food products and beverages, production of wood products, the production of chemical products, manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment, the production of electrical machinery and apparatus, manufacture of glass and ceramic and production of parts and components of motor vehicles.

² The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to regions, sub-regions and counties (end of October 2016). Central Statistical Office.

³ Calculations based on Statistic Bulletin of the Lower Silesian Voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2016 and Statistical Bulletin, 1st quarter of 2016, www.stat.gov.pl (26.10.2016).

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Lower 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 Lower Silesian voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship. The high potential sectors on the list include automotive, electric machines, high-tech and BPO sectors.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zones: **Kamienna Góra SEZ, Legnica SEZ, Tarnobrzeg SEZ and Wałbrzych SEZ in the following subzones:**

- **Kamienna Góra SEZ**, subzones: Bolków (u-r), Gryfów Śląski (u-r), Janowice Wielkie (r), Jawor (u), Jelenia Góra (u), Kamienna Góra (u), Kamienna Góra (r), Lubań (u), Lubań (r), Lubawka (u-r), Mirsk (u-r), Nowogrodziec (u-r), Piechowice (u), Prusice (u-r), Zgorzelec (u), Żmigród (u-r),
- **Legnica SEZ**, subzones: Chojnów (u), Chojnów (r), Głogów (u), Gromadka (r), Jawor (u), Kostomłoty (r), Legnica (u), Legnickie Pole (r), Lubin (u), Miękinia (r), Męcinka (u-r), Miłkowice (r), Polkowice (u-r), Prochowice (u-r), Przemków (u-r), Środa Śląska (u-r), Złotoryja (u), Złotoryja (u),
- **Tarnobrzeg SEZ**, subzone: Kobierzyce (r),
- **Wałbrzych SEZ**, subzones: Bielawa (u), Bolesławiec (u), Brzeg Dolny (u-r), Bystrzyca Kłodzka (u-r), Długołęka (r), Dzierżoniów (u), Góra (u-r), Jelcz-Laskowice (u-r), Kłodzko (u), Kłodzko (r), Kobierzyce (r), Kudowa-Zdrój (u), Nowa Ruda (u), Nowa Ruda (r), Oleśnica (u), Oława (u), Oława (r), Strzegom (u-r), Strzelin (u-r), Syców (u-r), Świdnica (u), Świdnica (r), Świebodzice (u), Twardogóra (u-r), Wałbrzych (u), Wiązów (u-r), Wołów (u-r), Wrocław (u), Ząbkowice Śląskie (u-r), Żarów (u-r).

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

2. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN (KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE) VOIVODSHIP

Kuyavian-Pomeranian (kujawsko-pomorskie) voivodship is situated in the central part of the country. It is renowned for its very well-developed agriculture which has become a foundation of the development of investments in the food industry. Moreover, for industrial traditions and the education system adjusted to the region's needs it is an attractive place for industrial investments.

The advantages of the voivodship are:

- its central location in Poland, where important traffic routes intersect, including lines belonging to the trans-European transport network TEN-T, which facilitates the access to Polish markets and suppliers, both from Poland and abroad,
- a good access to social infrastructure including in particular medical units, sanatoria and health resorts,
- good research and development facilities,
- cultural wealth (numerous monuments among which the Old Town complex of Toruń deserves a note as a UNESCO World Heritage site) and natural conditions (the Kuyavian Lake District and its salt springs) set the foundations for the development of tourism and health services,
- highly developed agriculture, both animal and plant production, both being the foundations of the development of food industry,
- industrial traditions especially in chemical industry, the manufacture means of transport and electronics, which is a factor facilitating the search for contractors as well as higher and vocational education institutions graduates specializing in the fields necessary for the investors in the industry,
- favourable conditions for the development of renewable energy industry,
- the presence of centres supporting the transfer of innovative solutions from the research sector to the industry, e.g. the Centre of Technology Transfer in Toruń.

The general characteristics of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. General characteristics of the economy of Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship

| Feature | Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 36 379 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 2 086 210 | 38 437 239 | 5.4% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 17 590 | 394 987 | 4.5% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 16 192 | 284 187 | 5.7% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 843 | 16 084 | 5.2% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture sector 14% industry sector 30.9% services sector 55.1% | | 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 | 1 359.7 | 78 823.1 | 1.7% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 3 046.2 | 215 594.8 | 1.4% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| – Pomeranian | | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAII_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Bydgoszcz, city of Grudziądz, city of Toruń, city of Włocławek | |
| Communes | Class A | Barcin (m-w), Brodnica (u), Bydgoszcz (u), Chełmno (u), Chełmża (u), Ciechocinek (u), Golub-Dobrzyń (u), Grudziądz (u), Inowrocław (u), Osielsko (r), Solec Kujawski (u-r), Świecie (u-r), Toruń (u), Wąbrzeźno (u), Włocławek (u) | |
| | Class B | Aleksandrów Kujawski (u), Białe Błota (r), Janikowo (u-r), Kowal (u), Łysomice (r), Nakło nad Notecią (u-r), Radziejów (u), Rypin (u), Wielka Nieszawka (r) | |

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

PAI – potential investment attractiveness, RAI – real investment attractiveness

* For more information see Table 3 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 2 086 210 (as of 2015), which is 5.4% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 18.2% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.7% at productive age and 19% 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 18 higher education institutions in which there are 62 000 students studying, which makes up 4.4 % 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 Kuyavian-Pomeranian university faculty received the highest scientific category A +, is this: the Faculty of Humanities at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun; 10 faculties received the category - A; 24 faculties received a category - B; and 2 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 15 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (- see table 5 in appendix).

In the voivodship 11.8% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 31.2% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 11.9% in August 2016, compared to 8.5% in Poland⁴. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 504.48, which is 91% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship made a contribution of 4.4% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 36 379 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 10th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 172% 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 55.1% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 14% and 30.9% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: manufacture of food products (24% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of paper and paper products (13%), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (11%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products and manufacture of metal products (10% each).⁵

⁴ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to regions, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

⁵ Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin of voivodship from the first quarter of 2016 and the Bulletin of Statistics, the first quarter of 2016 www.stat.gov.pl (26/10/2016).

Industrial traditions and favourable location (concerning supplies) made Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship the main manufacturer of paper and paper products (19% of the country's sold production in 2015).

The voivodship's position is especially strong among the voivodships specialized in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (10% of the country's sold production in 2015), food products (7%), rubber and plastic products (7%). Further it provides approximately 67% of the domestic manufacture of metal products, about 6% of furniture production and 5% of the printing production.

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: agri-food industry and industries that strengthen voivodship innovativeness and business environment quality.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Kuyavian-Pomeranian 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 Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship. The high potential sectors on the list include BPO/SSC, electronic, electric machines, chemical and food sectors.

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

- **Pomeranian SEZ**, subzones: Barcin (u-r), Brodnica (u), Bydgoszcz (u), Grudziądz (u), Inowrocław (u), Janikowo (u-r), Kowalewo Pomorskie (u-r), Lipno (r), Łysomice (r), Rypin (u), Świecie (u-r), Toruń (u), Wąbrzeźno (r), Włocławek (u).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 35% - 55%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ..

3. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF LUBLIN VOIVODSHIP

Lublin voivodship is situated in central-eastern Poland. It stands out in terms of exceptionally favourable conditions for the development of food industry because of the agricultural character of the most part of the voivodship and very high specialisation in cultivation of industrial plants, fruit and vegetables. The cleanness of natural environment, multiculturalism and tourist values (in particular The Old Town in Zamość, a UNESCO World

Heritage site, the Polesie and Roztocze National Parks as well as 16 landscape parks) create good conditions for the development of tourism (including agritourism) and regional products manufacturing (including ecological food).

Moreover, the advantages of the voivodship are:

- its favourable location on an international traffic route, i.e. pan-European corridor East-West, which makes foreign market accessible, including the ones of Ukraine and Belarus,
- relatively low labour costs (wages and salaries amounting to 87.9% of the national average) and at the same time access to well-qualified human resources in the cities of the region,
- big R&D potential thanks to an important role of academic establishments of Lublin in the Polish science and higher education. In 2010 the Ministry of Science and Higher Education ranked among the best scientific establishments in Poland the following ones: Fertilisers Research Institute in Puławy, National Veterinary Research Institute in Puławy, the Faculty of Humanities, the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Faculty of Law, Canon Law and Administration of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University of Lublin, the Witold Chodźko Institute of Agricultural Institute in Law, the Pharmaceutical Faculty with Medical Analytics Division of the Medical University of Lublin as well as the Institute for Central-Eastern Europe in Lublin,
- industrial traditions, in particular in reference to transport, machine, chemical and food industries,
- predestination to the development of BPO by virtue of access to well-qualified human resources and their low wage expectations.

The general characteristics of the Lublin voivodship are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. General characteristics of the economy of Lublin voivodship

| Feature | Lublin voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 31 170 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 2 139 726 | 38 437 239 | 5.6% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 22 700 | 394 987 | 5.7% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 17 332 | 284 187 | 6.1% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 1 026 | 16 084 | 6.4% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture sector 22.0% industry sector 23.1% services sector 54.9% | | 11.5% 30.5% 58.0% |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN mln) in 2014 | 808.0 | 78 823.1 | 1.0% |
| Capital of companies (PLN mln) in 2014 | 1 719.7 | 215 594.8 | 0.8% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mielec - Starachowice - Tarnobrzeg | | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Chełm, city of Lublin, city of Zamość | |
| | Class B | Łęczna, city of Biała Podlaska | |
| Communes | Class A | Biała Podlaska (u), Biłgoraj (u), Chełm (u), Kraśnik (u), Lubartów (u), Lublin (u), Łęczna (u-r), Łuków (u), Poniatowa (u-r), Puchaczów (r), Puławy (u), Radzyń Podlaski (u), Rejowiec Fabryczny (u), Świdnik (u), Terespol (u), Tomaszów Lubelski (u), Włodawa (u), Wólka (r), Zamość (u) | |
| | Class B | Dęblin (u), Hrubieszów (u), Janów Lubelski (u-r), Jastków (r), Kazimierz Dolny (u-r), Krasnystaw (u), Lubartów (r), Międzyrzec Podlaski (u), Niemce (r), Opole Lubelskie (u-r), Stoczek Łukowski (u) | |

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 2 139 726 (as of 2015), which is 5.6% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 17.9% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.1% at productive age and 20% 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 18 higher education institutions in which there are 78 000 students studying, which makes up 5.6% of all students in Poland.

According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the Lublin Voivodship 9 faculties of universities have received scientific category A; 28 faculties received a category - B; and 3 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 10 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJN. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (Table 5).

In addition, 7.5% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 31.2% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 10.2% in August 2015, compared to 8.5%⁶ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 676.40, which is 95% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Lublin voivodship made a contribution of 3.9% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 31 170 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 16th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 178% 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 service sector at the level of 54.49% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 22% and 23.1% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

The voivodship's specialization is manufacture of food products (21% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015). Among other industries can be distinguished the production of metal products (6%), manufacture of machinery and equipment (5%), as well as the production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, beverages, and, the production of furniture (by 4-5%). The region is the main manufacturer of beverages (7% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015)⁷.

⁶ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

⁷ Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin of the voivodship from the first quarter of 2016 and the Bulletin of Statistics, the first quarter of 2016 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: agri-food, energy, engineering, logistics, BPO and tourism sector.

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

- **Mielec SEZ, subzones:** Chełm (u), Kraśnik (u), Lubartów (u), Lublin (u), Międzyrzec Podlaski (u), Radzyń Podlaski (u), Rejowiec Fabryczny (r), Zamość (u),
- **Starachowice SEZ, subzone:** Puławy (u),
- **Tarnobrzeg SEZ, subzones:** Horodło (r), Janów Lubelski (u-r), Kraśnik (u), Łuków (u), Łuków (r), Poniatowa (u-r), Ryki (u-r), Tomaszów Lubelski (u), Tomaszów Lubelski (r).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 50% - 70%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

4. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF LUBUSZ (LUBUSKIE) VOIVODSHIP

Lubusz (Lubuskie) voivodship is situated in central-western Poland. It borders Germany, which facilitates international economic cooperation. Fourteen border crossings and the membership of the Pro Europe Viadrina Euroregion and Spree-Neisse-Bober Euroregion create good conditions for economic cooperation. The main socio-economic and administrative centres are Gorzów Wielkopolski, the seat of governmental administration, and Zielona Góra, the seat of self-governmental authorities.

The advantages of the voivodship include:

- a highly beneficial geopolitical location at the Western border, which allows to access attractive sales markets of Germany and other Western Europe countries,
- a beneficial location on an international traffic route, i.e. pan-European corridor East-West, which enables access to the foreign markets,
- a very well-developed regional communications network – both roads and railways, well-developed near-border infrastructure,
- a well-developed network of water transport (the Oder system enables to ship by barges from Lower Silesia to the port complex of Szczecin-Świnoujście and through the Oder-Spree and Oder-Havel channels Lower Silesia is connected to the system of inland waterways of Western Europe),

- very good access to the Internet (in this respect the voivodship belongs to the highest rated regions in Poland),
- voivodship's activity in Euroregions; what particularly distinguishes the Lubusz Land is the transborder location of international Viadrina University offering among others the following courses of study: management, international management, economics, international business administration, German law, German-Polish law, cultural studies,
- a high forest cover, tourist attractions (especially Muskauer Park in Łęknica commune, a UNESCO World Heritage site) as well as numerous lakes, all conducive to the development of tourism,
- good conditions of the development of industry thanks to the presence of higher education institutions offering technical courses of studies and attractive investment offers from special economic zones.

The general characteristics of the Lubusz voivodship are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. General characteristics of the economy of Lubusz voivodship

| Feature | Lubusz voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 37 635 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 1 018 075 | 38 437 239 | 2.6% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 4 821 | 394 987 | 1.2% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 6 860 | 284 187 | 2.4% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 413 | 16 084 | 2.6% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture sector 6.3% industry sector 35% services sector 58.7% | | 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 | 760.6 | 78 823.1 | 1.0% |
| Capital of companies (PLN m) in 2014 | 1 549.7 | 215 594.8 | 0.7% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kostrzyn-Słubice - Legnica - Walbrzych | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | | National economy class C Industry class C | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Gorzów Wielkopolski, city of Zielona Góra | |
| Communes | Class A | Gorzów Wielkopolski (u), Gubin (u), Kostrzyn nad Odrą (u), Nowa Sól (u), Zielona Góra (u), Żagań (u), Żary (u) | |
| | Class B | Babimost (u-r), Bytom Odrzański (u-r), Kłodawa (r), Krosno Odrzańskie (u-r), Łęknica (u), Słubice (u-r), Sulechów (u-r), Świebódzin (u-r), Zbąszynek (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 1 018 075 (as of 2015), which is 2.7% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 18.1% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.1% at productive age and 18,8% 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 17 000 students studying, which makes up 1.2% of all students in Poland.

According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Lubuskie 2 faculties of universities were given scientific category A; and 8 faculties received category - B. It is also worth mentioning that out of 7 rated schools only University of Zielona Góra was on a list prepared by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (table 5).

In addition, 12.7% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 33.5% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 8.7% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%⁸ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 548.93, which is 92% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Lubusz voivodship made a contribution of 2.2% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 37 635 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 8th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 176% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

The structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a relatively high share of the service sector (58.7%) whereas shares of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 6.3% and 35% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (excluding motorcycles) (16% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of wood, wood and cork products, except furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials (12%), manufacture of food products (9%), manufacture of paper and paper products (9%) and the manufacture of metal products (7%) and metal production (6%).

⁸ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

The region is the main manufacturer of wood, wood and cork products, except furniture (11% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), leather and leather products (9%) and paper and paper products (7%)⁹.

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: wood pulp and paper, wood, electronic, food, glass, construction ceramics, machines and biotechnology.

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

- automotive industry and electronics,
- timber industry,
- food industry,
- glass industry.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zones: **Kostrzyn-Słubice SEZ, Legnica SEZ and Wałbrzych SEZ, in the following subzones:**

- **Kostrzyn-Słubice SEZ, subzones:** Bytom Odrzański (u-r), Czerwieńsk (u-r), Dobiegniew (u-r), Drezdenko (u-r), Gorzów Wielkopolski (u), Gubin (u), Gubin (r), Kargowa (u-r), Kostrzyn nad Odrą (u), Kożuchów (u-r), Krosno Odrzańskie (u-r), Lubsko (u-r), Międzyrzecz (u-r), Nowa Sól (u), Rzepin (u-r), Skwierzyna (u-r), Słubice (u-r), Strzelce Krajeńskie (u-r), Sulechów (u-r), Sulęcín (u-r), Zielona Góra (u), Żary (u).
- **Legnica SEZ, subzone:** Hłowa (u-r),
- **Wałbrzych SEZ, subzones:** Szprotawa (u-r), Świebodzin (u-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.

⁹ Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin of the voivodship from the first quarter of 2016 and the Bulletin of Statistics, the first quarter of 2016 www.stat.gov.pl (26/10/2016).

5. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF ŁÓDŹ VOIVODSHIP

Łódź voivodship is situated in the centre of Poland and at the same time in the centre of Europe. It is a region with industrial traditions associated with textile industry and manufacture of clothing. Nowadays, thanks to Łódź, Poland's third largest city, other branches of industry develop in the region, in particular the manufacture of household appliances (white and brown goods) and biotech industry.

The advantages of the voivodship are:

- its excellent location in terms of communications; in the voivodship, in the proximity of Stryków, an interchange of highways is planned. This will increase the voivodships attractiveness as a location for investments targeted at domestic market of Poland.
- access to big human resources including not only cheap low-qualified workers but also well-qualified employees, which is possible thanks to the presence of numerous higher and vocational education institutions,
- big R&D potential of the higher education institutions and research establishments of the area of Łódź,
- substantial resources of brown coal thanks to which the surplus of cheap electricity is available in the voivodship,
- large resources of thermal waters which can set the foundations for the development of renewable energy and health resorts in the region,
- attractive investment offers for investors in the locations of special economic zones.

The general characteristics of the Łódź voivodship are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. General characteristics of the economy of Łódź voivodship

| Feature | Łódź voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 41 839 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 2 493 603 | 38 437 239 | 6.5% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 21 905 | 394 987 | 5.5% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 18 382 | 284 187 | 6.5% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 1 238 | 16 084 | 7.7% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture sector 12.3% industry sector 30.6% services sector 57.1% | | 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 | 3 097.9 | 78 823.1 | 3.9% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 5 273.8 | 215 594.8 | 2.5% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Łódź - Starachowice | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | National economy class C Capital-intensive industry class C Labour-intensive industry class C Trade and repairs class C Professional, scientific and economic activities class C | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | Trade and repairs class B Accommodation and catering class C | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | Bełchatów, city of Łódź, city of Piotrków Trybunalski, city of Skierniewice | |
| Communes | Class A | Aleksandrów Łódzki (u-r), Andrespol (r), Bełchatów (u), Brzeziny (u), Kleszczów (r), Konstantynów Łódzki (u), Ksawerów (r), Kutno (u), Łowicz (u), Łódź (u), Nowosolna (r), Pabianice (u), Piotrków Trybunalski (u), Rawa Mazowiecka (u), Rząśnia (r), Rzgów (u-r), Skierniewice (u), Stryków (u-r), Sulmierzyce (r), Tomaszów Mazowiecki (u), Zgierz (u) | |
| | Class B | Głowno (u), Łęczycza (u), Ozorków (u), Pabianice (r), Radomsko (u), Sieradz (u), Szczerców (r), Tuszyń (u-r), Wieluń (u-r), Zduńska Wola (u) | |

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 2 493 603 (as of 2015), which is 6.5% 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, 61.4% at productive age and 21.8% at post-productive age (for Poland it was 18%, 62% and 20% respectively).

The main potential for human capital formation in the region representing 26 universities, which educates 82 thousand. students, or 6% of students in the country.

According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the Lodz region 19 faculties of universities has received scientific category A; and 26 faculties received category - B. It is also worth mentioning that 23 schools of higher education had not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (Table 5).

In addition, 7.7% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 28.8% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 9.0% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%¹⁰ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3788.05, which is 98% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Łódź voivodship made a contribution of 6.1% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 41839 with the average for Poland PLN 44686. With this result the voivodship takes the 6th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 181% 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 57.1% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 12.3% and 30.6% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: manufacture of food products (21% of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (8%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (6%) and manufacture of metal products (5%).

The region is the leading manufacturer of wearing apparel (29% of country's sold production in 2015), textiles (23%), pharmaceuticals (12%), other non-metallic mineral products (9%), food products (8%), rubber and plastic products (7%) and manufacture of computer, electronic

¹⁰ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

and optical products (6%). It also has a 9% share in country's market of printing and reproduction of recorded media.¹¹

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: energy production, logistics, textile manufacture, agri-food industry, construction, chemical industry, biotechnology.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Łódź 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 Łódź voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship. The high potential sectors on the list include textile, wearing apparel and knitting industry, advanced building materials, medicine, pharmacy, cosmetics, energy production (including renewable energy sources), innovative agriculture and agri-food industry, media, informatics and telecommunications, mechatronics.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zones: **Łódź SEZ and Starachowice SEZ in the following subzones:**

- **Łódź SEZ, subzones:** Aleksandrów Łódzki (u-r), Bełchatów (u), Brójce (r), Kleszczów (r), Koluszki (u-r), Konstancynów Łódzki (u), Ksawerów (r), Kutno (u), Łęczyca (u), Łowicz (u), Łódź (u), Opoczno (u-r), Ozorków (u), Paradyż (r), Piotrków Trybunalski (u), Radomsko (u), Rawa Mazowiecka (u), Sieradz (u), Skierniewice (u), Sławno (r), Stryków (u-r), Tomaszów Mazowiecki (u), Tomaszów Mazowiecki (r), Ujazd (r), Widawa (r), Wieluń (u-r), Wola Krzysztoporska (r), Wolbórz (u-r), Wróblew (r), Zduńska Wola (u), Żelów (u-r), Zgierz (u), Zgierz (r), Żychlin (u-r),
- **Starachowice SEZ, subzone:** Mniszków (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>.

6. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF LESSER POLAND (MAŁOPOLSKIE) VOIVODSHIP

Lesser Poland voivodship is situated in central-southern Poland and borders Slovakia. It is an important region for Polish tourism because of its attractive mountain areas in the south of the voivodship (the Tatra mountains and the Podhale) as well as numerous

¹¹ Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin of the voivodship, first quarter 2016 and first quarter of Statistical Bulletin 2065 www.stat.gov.pl (26/10/2016).

cultural monuments. Cracow, a former capital of Poland, now its second largest city, plays a particular role for Lesser Poland and for the economy of entire Poland. Lesser Poland stands out in terms of a very high density of population, which is chiefly due to the land fragmentation.

The advantages of the voivodship are:

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

The general characteristics of the Lesser Poland voivodship are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. General characteristics of the economy of Lesser Poland voivodship

| Feature | Lesser Poland voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 39 834 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 3 372 618 | 38 437 239 | 8.8% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 50 358 | 394 987 | 12.7% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 25 381 | 284 187 | 8.9% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 1 270 | 16 084 | 7.9% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture sector 11.5% industry sector 31.2% services sector 57.3% | | 11.5% 30.5% 58% |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014 | 3 269.9 | 78 823.1 | 4.1% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 14 165.9 | 215 594.8 | 6.6% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Katowice - Kraków - Mielec | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | National economy class B Capital-intensive industry class B Labour-intensive industry class B Trade and services class B Accommodation and catering class B Professional, scientific and technical activities class C | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | Industry class C Accommodation and catering class C Professional, scientific and technical activities class A | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Kraków, city of Nowy Sącz, city of Tarnów, wielicki | |
| | Class B | Kraków, Olkusz, Oświęcim | |
| Communes | Class A | Iwernia (u-r), Andrychów (u-r), Bochnia (u), Bochnia (r), Bolesław (r), Brzeszcze (u-r), Bukowno (u), Chrzanów (u-r), Dobczyce (u-r), Gorlice (u), | |

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

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

PAI – potential investment attractiveness, RAI – real investment attractiveness

* For more information see Table 4. in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own calculations.

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

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 31 higher education institutions in which there are 177 000 students studying, which makes up 12.6% of all students in Poland.

According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the Lesser Poland voivodship 6 faculties of universities received the highest scientific category A +, they are: Faculty of Physics and Applied Informatics University of Mining and Metallurgy. Stanislaus Technology in Krakow, Department of Creativity, Interpretation and Education at the Music Academy in Krakow, as well as the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, Faculty of Polish Studies and the Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow; 25 faculties received the category - A; 50 faculties received a category - B; and 6 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 16 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (Table 5). 12.6% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 34.3% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 6.9% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%¹² in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 4 030.20, which is 104% of the average for Poland.

¹² The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

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

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

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

Traditions of breeding animals made Lesser Poland an important manufacturer of leather and leather products when compared to the whole country (16% of country's sold production at the end of 2015). The voivodship also distinguished itself as a manufacturer of metals (9%) and metal products (9%), electric appliances (9%), clothing (7%) and food production (7%)¹³

The information on sectors that are found as strategic by the region's authorities can be important for the investors. The voivodship's strategic sectors mentioned in the strategy of regional development include above all: education, higher education and science, information society, research and development, high-tech sector, tourism and culture.

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

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

¹³ 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).

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

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

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 35% - 55%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

7. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF MAZOVIAN (MAZOWIECKIE) VOIVODSHIP

Mazovian voivodship is situated in central-eastern Poland in the Mazovian Lowlands. It is the largest and most populous region of Poland. It is the most economically developed and the most attractive voivodship for investments and distances all other regions of Poland in terms of GDP per capita. A characteristic feature of the region is big service sector, which means that in accordance with a high level of economic development modern services like financial intermediation, business services, telecommunications and education play an important role. Moreover, almost all branches of industry have developed in Mazovia, particularly manufacture of means of transportation and petrochemical industry. The main administrative centre is Warsaw, the capital city of Poland, which (together with its suburban area) is one of the most attractive investment areas in the whole country.

The advantages of the voivodship are:

- its central location at the intersection of traffic routes and in the trans-European transport corridors providing connection to the larger cities of Poland and Europe,
- Poland's largest international airport, i.e. Warsaw Chopin Airport, which handles almost 50% of the whole passenger traffic in Poland and maintains ca. 100 regular plane connections with domestic and foreign airports,
- presence of numerous higher education institutions and research establishments,
- the highest GDP per capita rate in the country,
- substantial human resources, including both low-qualified workers with low wage expectations and specialists trained in various fields,
- very high labour productivity compensating a relatively high level of wages and salaries,

- presence of the Warsaw Stock Exchange, the capital centre of Central and Eastern Europe,
- investment incentives for investors offered in special economic zones.

The general characteristics of the Mazovian voivodship are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. General characteristics of the economy of Mazovian voivodship

| Feature | Mazovian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|---|------------|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 71 659 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 5 349 114 | 38 437 239 | 13.9% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 70 323 | 394 987 | 17.8% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 39 834 | 284 187 | 14.0% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 2 734 | 16 084 | 17.0% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 11.7% industry 22.3% services 66% | | 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 | 39 322.3 | 78 823.1 | 49.9% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 107 963 | 215 594.8 | 50.1% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Łódź - Starachowice - Suwałki - Tarnobrzeg - Warmian-Mazurian | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | National economy class A Capital-intensive industry class A Labour-intensive industry class A Trade and repairs class A Accommodation and catering class A Education class A | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | National economy class A Industry class A Trade and repairs class A Accommodation and catering class A Professional, scientific and economic activities class A | | |

| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | |
|--|---------|---|
| Counties | Class A | Grodzisk Mazowiecki., capital city of Warsaw, city of Ostrołęka, city of Płock, city of Radom, city of Siedlce, Piaseczno, Pruszków, Warsaw West |
| | Class B | Legionowo |
| Communes | Class A | Białobrzegi (r), Błonie (r), Brwinów (r), Ciechanów (u), Czosnów (u), Garwolin (u), Grodzisk Mazowiecki (r), Halinów (r), Izabelin (u), Jaktorów (u), Józefów (u), Kobyłka (u), Konstancin-Jeziorna (r), Kozienice (r), Legionowo (u), Lesznowola (u), Łomianki (r), capital city of Warsaw (u), Maków Mazowiecki (u), Marki (u), Michałowice (u), Milanówek (u), Mińsk Mazowiecki (u), Mława (u), Nadarzyn (u), Nieporęt (u), Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki (u), Ostrołęka (u), Ostrów Mazowiecka (u), Otwock (u), Ożarów Mazowiecki (r), Piaseczno (r), Piastów (u), Pionki (u), Płock (u), Płońsk (u), Podkowa Leśna (u), Pruszków (u), Radom (u), Radzymin (r), Raszyn (u), Serock (r), Siedlce (u), Sierpc (u), Słupno (u), Stare Babice (u), Sulejówek (u), Tarczyn (r), Wyszaków (r), Ząbki (u), Żabia Wola (u), Żyrardów (u) |
| | Class B | Grójec (r), Kołbiel (u), Łosice (r), Mszczonów (r), Radziejowice (u), Rzekuń (u), Siedlce (u), Sochaczew (u), Sokołów Podlaski (u), Węgrów (u), Wieliszew (u), Wołomin (r), Zielonka (u), Żelechów (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 5 349 114 (as of 2015), which is 13.9% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 18.6% of the population at pre-productive age, 61.4% at productive age and 18.6% 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 102 higher education institutions in which there are 275 000 students studying, which makes up 19.6% of all students in Poland.

According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Mazovian voivodship 8 faculties of universities received the highest scientific category A +, they are: Faculty of Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Collegium of Economic Analysis and the College management and Finance School of Economics in Warsaw as well as Faculty of History, Faculty of Psychology, Faculty of Chemistry, Center for New Technology University, Faculty of Physics and Faculty of Mathematics, Computer Science and Mechanics at Warsaw University; 46 faculties received the category - A; 85 faculties received a category - B; and 16 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 64 schools of higher education had not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix (Table 5). In addition, 6.8% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 27.4% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 7.6% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%¹⁴ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 5 182.81, which is 134% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Mazovian voivodship made a contribution of 22.2% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 71659 with the average for Poland PLN 44686. With this result the voivodship takes the 1st place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 203% 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 66% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 11.7% and 22.3% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (18 % of sold production of the whole voivodship's industry at the end of 2015), manufacture of food products (18%) and manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (7%).¹⁵

As the biggest Polish region the voivodship takes leading positions when it comes to competitive position in the most industries. The voivodship has big shares in county's sold production of the following industries:

- manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (28% of the country's sold production in 2015)
- printing and reproduction of recorded media (29%)
- manufacture of beverages (30%),
- manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparation (24%),
- manufacture of food products (23%)
- manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (25%)
- manufacture of electric appliances (21%)
- • manufacture of machines and equipment (20%)
- • manufacture of paper and paper products (19%).

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: agriculture, industry, services, tourism (especially foreign), chemical industry, construction, logistics, food industry, growth of innovativeness and competitiveness of the region, tele-informatization, improvement of communication and

¹⁴ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

¹⁵ 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).

transport on the region (especially civil aviation) and multifunctional development of rural areas.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Mazovian 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 Mazovian voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship. The high potential sectors on the list include food, construction and BPO sectors.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zones: **Łódź SEZ, Starachowice SEZ, Suwałki SEZ, Tarnobrzeg SEZ, Warmian-Masurian SEZ, in the following subzones:**

- **Łódź SEZ, subzones:** Grodzisk Mazowiecki (u-r), Warszawa (u), Płock (u), Pruszków (u), Raciąż (u), Sochaczew (u), Żyrardów (u),
- **Starachowice SEZ, subzones:** Iłża (u-r), Szydłowiec (u-r),
- **Suwałki SEZ, subzones:** Małkinia Górna (r), Ostrów Mazowiecka (u),
- **Tarnobrzeg SEZ, subzones:** Mińsk Mazowiecki (r), Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą (u-r), Ożarów Mazowiecki (u-r), Pilawa (u-r), Pionki (u), Przasnysz (r), Radom (u), Siedlce (u), Siedlce (r), Węgrów (u), Wyszaków (u-r),
- **Warmian-Masurian SEZ, subzones:** Ciechanów (u), Ciechanów (r), Mława (u), Ostrołęka (u), Płońsk (u), Pomiechówek (w), Zakroczym (u-r).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances in most voivodship's subregions amounting to 35% - 55% (except from Warsaw, where it amounts from 15% to 35% till 31 December 2017 and from 10% to 30% since 1 January 2018; and except from Ciechanów – Płock subregion, where it amounts from 20% to 40%), depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

8. 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 8.

Table 8. 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 10.3% industry 35.9% services 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* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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), Zdieszowice (u-r) | |
| | Class B | Bierawa (r), Chrzastowice (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%¹⁶ 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%).¹⁷

¹⁶ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

¹⁷ 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.

9. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF SUBCARPATHIAN VOIVODSHIP

Subcarpathian voivodship is located on the south-eastern Poland. It borders with Slovakia (in the south) and Ukraine (in the east). The region is famous because of mining: such as sulphur, crude oil and natural gas, as well as minerals: gypsum, sandstone and limestone mined to date in the active modern mines. The main sectors are: agriculture, industry, mining, food, pharmaceutical, aerospace and information technology.

The main advantages of the region are:

- developing aviation industry,
- very well developed pharmaceutical industry, information technology and food processing,
- establishing Subcarpathian Science and Technology Park in Rzeszów,
- good transport connections: an international airport, the A4 motorway, running through the county main transport corridors TINA network,
- mining raw materials such as sulphur, oil and gas, minerals that are mined mainly in the mountainous southern part: sandstone, limestone, gypsum (including gypsum alabaster), ceramic clays, sands (including glass sands) and gravel, and peat, mineral and geothermal,
- large tracts of state forests make a significant supplier of wood and offer the possibility of using wood biomass for renewable energy production,
- availability of highly trained personnel and technical management especially in the aerospace, electrical engineering, chemical (Rzeszów University of Technology and is the largest technical university south-eastern Polish, with the only training centre in the country's civil aviation pilots).

The general characteristics of the Subcarpathian voivodship are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. General characteristics of the economy of Subcarpathian voivodship

| Feature | Subcarpathian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| Market potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 31 642 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 2 127 657 | 38 437 239 | 5.5% |
| Human resources potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 18 970 | 394 987 | 4.8% |
| Secondary school graduates (persons) in 2015 | 17 401 | 284 187 | 6.1% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 797 | 16 084 | 5.0% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 16.2% industry 31.2% service 52.6% | | 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 | 2 568.5. | 78 823.1. | 3.3%. |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 6 003.7. | 215 594.8. | 2.8%. |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kraków - Mielec - Tarnobrzeg | | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAII_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Krosno, city of Rzeszów, city of Tarnobrzeg | |
| | Class B | city of Przemyśl | |
| Communes | Class A | Boguchwała (u-r), Dębica (u), Dębica (r), Jarosław (u), Jasło (u), Krosno (u), Krościenko Wyżne (r), Leżajsk (u), Lubaczów (u), Łańcut (u), Mielec (u), Przemyśl (u), Przeworsk (u), Rzeszów (u), Sanok (u), Stalowa Wola (u), Tarnobrzeg (u) | |
| | Class B | Czarna (r), Dukla (u-r), Głogów Małopolski (u-r), Gorzyce (r), Krasne (r), Lesko (u-r), Łańcut (r), Medyka (r), Miejsce Piastowe (r), Nowa Dęba (u-r), Ostrów (r), Radymno (u), Trzebownisko (r), Żyraków (r) | |

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

PAI – potential investment attractiveness, RAI – real investment attractiveness

* For more information see Table 3 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 2 127 657 (as of 2015), which is 5.5% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 18.5% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.3% at productive age and 18.2% 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 14 higher education institutions in which there are 56 000 students studying, which makes up 4% of all students in Poland.

The main potential for human capital formation in the region represents 14 universities, which educates 59 thousand students, or 4% of students in the country. According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in the Subcarpathian voivodship 2 faculties of universities has received scientific category A; 12 faculties received a category - B; and 2 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 12 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA. Detailed information can be found in Appendix Table 5. In addition, 10% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 35.6% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 11.6% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%¹⁸ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2015 amounted to PLN3 484.71 which is 90% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Subcarpathian voivodship made a contribution of 3.9% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 31642 with the average for Poland PLN 44686. With this result the voivodship takes the 15th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 182% 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 52.6% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 16.2% and 31.2% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2015).

Important industry sectors in the voivodship are: manufacture of rubber and plastic products (13% of the value of sold production in whole voivodship at the end of 2015), the production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, with the exception of motorcycles (13%), manufacture of other transport equipment (10%), manufacture of fabricated metal products, (10%), manufacture of food products (8%), manufacture of products of wood and cork, except furniture, with the production

¹⁸ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2015). Central Statistical Office.

of articles of straw and plaiting materials (8%) and the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (7%).

The region is the leading manufacturer of aviation equipment on a national scale, which is reflected in a 19% share of the region in the national value of sold production of "manufacture of other transport equipment". Subcarpathian voivodship is also an important manufacturer of products of wood and cork, straw and wicker (9% of the national value of sold production in 2015), as well as rubber and plastic products (6%).¹⁹

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

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: aviation industry, electrical machinery, agri-food, chemical, tourism.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Subcarpathian 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 Subcarpathian voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship.

The high potential sectors on the list include:

- aviation industry,
- informatics,
- foundry.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places

in the Special Economic Zones: **Kraków, Mielec, Tarnobrzeg, in the following subzones:**

- **Kraków SEZ, subzones:** Boguchwała (u-r), Krosno (u), Nowa Sarzyna (u-r),
- **Mielec SEZ, subzones:** Dębica (u), Dębica (r), Głogów Małopolski (u-r), Jarosław (u), Kolbuszowa (u-r), Krosno (u), Leżajsk (u), Leżajsk (r), Lubaczów (u), Łańcut (u), Mielec (u), Ostrów (r), Radymno (r), Ropczyce (u-r), Rzeszów (u), Sanok (u), Sędziszów Małopolski (u-r), Trzebownisko (r), Zagórz (u-r),
- **Tarnobrzeg SEZ, subzones:** Baranów Sandomierski (u-r), Gorzyce (r), Jasło (u), Jedlicze (u-r), Nisko (u-r), Nowa Dęba (u-r), Orły (r), Przemyśl (u), Rudnik nad Sanem (u-r), Rymanów (u-r), Stalowa Wola (u), Tarnobrzeg (u).

¹⁹Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin for the voivodship, first quarter of 2016 and first quarter of Statistical Bulletin 2015 www.stat.gov.pl (26/10/2016).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 50% - 70%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

10. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF PODLASKIE VOIVODSHIP

Podlaskie voivodship is located in north-eastern Poland. It borders with Lithuania and Belarus. It is a mainly agricultural region, with a dynamically developing sector of the food, especially milk, meat, poultry and cereals, as well as the sectors: light, wood, construction and engineering.

Advantages of the Podlaskie voivodship include:

- located in the geographical centre of Europe and the European Union, which plays a crucial role in the transport of both local and international transport,
- located in the province of many transit roads, the most important: Berlin - Warsaw - Grodno - St. Petersburg,
- route Warsaw - Helsinki (part of the expressway - Via Baltica, which connects the Baltic countries of western Europe),
- a large area of grassland creates conditions for the breeding of cattle, mostly dairy, which was reflected in the leading position in the market of Podlaskie voivodship,
- because of the good conditions for livestock development opportunities exist for renewable energy production,
- well-developed higher education:
 - University of Białystok - the main fields of study: computer science, biology, chemistry, economics, physics, mathematics, environmental protection, law, sociology, philology East Slavic,
 - Białystok Technical University - the main fields of study: architecture and urban planning, construction, electronics and telecommunications, electricity, engineering, computer science, environmental engineering, mechanical engineering, production management, Highly rated (category I) by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education Institutions:
 - Medical University of Białystok; Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry and the Faculty of Pharmacy and Laboratory Medicine,
 - University of Białystok; Faculty of Health Sciences and Department of Physics,
- low labour costs are accompanied by relatively high labour productivity,
- a relatively high level of innovation in comparison to the achieved level of economic development,
- in the region there are four national parks: Białowieża National Park (a UNESCO World Heritage Site), the Biebrza National Park Narew National Park, National Park Wigierski.

The general characteristics of the Podlaskie voivodship are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. General characteristics of the economy of Podlaskie voivodship

| Feature | Podlaskie voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Market potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 32 350 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 1 188 800 | 38 437 239 | 3,1% |
| Human resources potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 10 855 | 394 987 | 2,7% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 9 178 | 284 187 | 3,2% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 482 | 16 084 | 3,0% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 23.9% industry 24.7% services 51.4% | | 11,5% 30,5% 58% |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014 | 415.8 | 78 823,1 | 0.5% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 453.8 | 215 594.8 | 0.2% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suwałki - Tarnobrzeg | | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAII_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Białystok, city of Łomża | |
| | Class B | | |
| Communes | Class A | Białystok (u), Brańsk (u), Hajnówka (u), Łomża (u), Sejny (u), Suwałki (u), Wysokie Mazowieckie (u) | |
| | Class B | Augustów (u), Bielsk Podlaski (u), Czeremcha (r), Grajewo (u), Juchnowiec Kościelny (r), Łapy (u-r), Narewka (r), Siemiatycze (u), Supraśl (u-r), Wasilków (u-r), Zambrów (u) | |

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 1 188 800 (as of 2015), which is 3.1% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 17.4% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.2% at productive age and 19.4% 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 16 higher education institutions in which there are 36 000 students studying, which makes up 2.6 % of all students in Poland.

According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Podlaskie 1 university faculty received the highest scientific category A +, is this: Faculty of Pharmacy and Laboratory Medicine at the Medical University of Białystok; 7 faculties received the category - A; 14 faculties received a category - B; and 2 faculties of category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 12 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Tab. 5). In addition, 7.1% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 31% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 10.7% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%²⁰ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3542.25, which is 92% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Podlaskie voivodship made a contribution of 2.2% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 32 350 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 13th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 179% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by share of the service sector at the level of 51.4% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 23.9% and 24.7% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

Important industry sector in the voivodship is food production. In 2015 food industry accounted for as much as 56% of the value of sold production of industry in the voivodship. Apart from food industry there are other important sectors such as: production of wood and cork, except furniture, with the production of articles of straw and plaiting materials (8%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (7%) and manufacture of machinery and equipment (6%).

²⁰ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

Podlaskie voivodship is an important manufacturer of wood and cork, except furniture (5% of the national value of production sold in 2015 and food (6%).²¹

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, engineering, manufacture of timber and furniture, tourism.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Podlaskie 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 Podlaskie voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship.

The high potential sectors on the list include:

- food sector,
- machine industry,
- tourism sector.

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

- **SEZ** Suwałki, subzones :Białystok (u), Bielsk Podlaski (u), Czyżew (u-r), Grajewo (u), Hajnówka (u), Suwałki (u), Suwałki (r), Łomża (u), Narewka (r), Nowogród (u-r), Sejny (u), Siemiatycze (r), Szczuczyn (u-r), Zabłudów (u-r),
- **SEZ** Tarnobrzeg, subzone : Łapy (u-r).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 50% - 70%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

²¹ 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).

11. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF POMERANIAN VOIVODSHIP

The economy of Pomeranian voivodship is one of the best developing regional economies in Poland. Its coastal location is conducive to the development of maritime economy in the region: manufacture and repair of vessels and management of ports, fishery or coastal tourism. Recent years are characterized by the robust growth of boat-building: in little shipyards both modern yachts and replicas of medieval boats are built.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- two science and technology parks and two special economic zones in the voivodship.
- little 'Silicon Valley' being created in the suburbs of Gdańsk, where among others a manufacturer of access control devices (Satel), a manufacturer of multimedia software (Young Digital Planet) and a R&D centre of Intel Technology Poland have their seats. The company DGT, a well-known manufacturer of modern communications systems, operates near Gdańsk. In Pomeranian voivodship 8% of all Polish IT companies operate and, what is more, 18% of computer software is made in the voivodship,
- Pomerania is the world leader in amber products. In more than 3 thousand small workshops about 10 thousand artisans and artists work and design jewellery. Their annual revenue, especially export revenue, is estimated to more than USD 300m. In 2006 the first in the world Museum of Amber was opened in Gdańsk,
- favourable natural conditions conducive to the development of tourism,
- significant port complex in the region of both domestic and international importance,
- big R&D potential of voivodship's higher education institutions and research establishments. What distinguishes the system of education in the region, is the presence of higher education institutions offering courses of study connected with maritime economy ranked high (category I) by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (the Institute of Hydroengineering, Maritime Institute).

The general characteristics of the Pomeranian voivodship are presented in Table 11.

Table 11. General characteristics of the economy of Pomeranian voivodship

| Feature | Pomeranian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 42 558 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 2 307 710 | 38 437 239 | 6.0% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 24 427 | 394 987 | 6.2% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 17 535 | 284 187 | 6.2% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 995 | 16 084 | 6.2% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 6.6% industry 32.7% services 60.7% | | 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 | 2 979.5 | 78 823.1 | 3.8% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 9 304.8 | 215 594.8 | 4.3% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pomeranian - Słupsk | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | The national economy class C Capital-intensive industry class B Labour-intensive industry class C Trade and repairs class C Accommodation and catering class B Professional scientific and technical activity class C | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | The national economy class C Industry class B Trade and repairs class C Professional scientific and technical activity class C | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI_GN) | | | |
| Counties | class A | city of Gdańsk, city of Gdynia, city of Słupsk, city of Sopot | |
| | class B | Gdańsk, Puck | |
| Communes | class A | Chojnice (u), Człuchów (u), Gdańsk (u), Gdynia (u), Jastarnia (u), Kolbudy (r), Kosakowo (r), Kościerzyna | |

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| | | (u), Kwidzyn (u), Lębork (u), Malbork (u), Pruszcz Gdański (u), Pruszcz Gdański (r), Puck (u), Reda (u), Rumia (u), Słupsk (u), Sopot (u), Starogard Gdański (u), Tczew (u), Ustka (u), Wejherowo (u), Władysławowo (u) |
| | class B | Bytów (u-r), Cedry Wielkie (r), Dzierzgoń (u-r), Kobylnica (r), Krokowa (r), Krynica Morska (u), Łeba (u), Nowy Dwór Gdański (u-r), Skórcz (u), Słupsk (r), Tczew (r), Ustka (r), Żukowo (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 2 307 710 (as of 2015), which is 6% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 19.4% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.2% at productive age and 18.4% 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 27 higher education institutions in which there are 98 000 students studying, which makes up 6.8% 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 Pomeranian voivodship 1 university faculty received the highest scientific category A +, is this: Faculty of Pharmacy and Laboratory Medicine at the Medical University of Gdansk; 12 faculties received the category - A; 31 faculties received a category - B; and 4 faculties of category - C. It is also worth mentioning that five universities had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Appendix: Table. 5). In addition, 12.6% of the secondary school students in the Pomeranian voivodship attend vocational schools and 29.4% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 7.5% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%²² in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 4 292.19, which is 111% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Pomeranian voivodship made a contribution of 5.7% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 42 558 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 5th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 187% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

In comparison to the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a share of service sector at the level of 60.7% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 6.6% and 32.7% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

²² The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

In the structure of voivodship's industry important role is played by: manufacture of food products (14% of the value of sold production of industry all over the region at the end of 2015), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (9%), manufacture of metal products (7%), the supply of electricity, gas and water (6%) and manufacture of rubber and plastic products (5%).²³

As a coastal region Pomeranian voivodship has a significant share of the national output section "manufacture of other transport equipment". This share amounted in 2015 to 15%.

The Pomeranian voivodship's position is especially strong among the voivodships in:

- manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (19%),
- manufacture of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (8%),
- manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (7%),
- machinery and equipment (6%),
- manufacture of food products (6%).

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: high-tech, logistics, maritime, tourism, agri-food sector.

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

- BPO / SSC / BSS,
- energy,
- ICT ,
- logistics,
- chemistry,
- automotive.

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

²³ Calculations based on Statistic Bulletin of the Pomeranian Voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2016 and Statistical Bulletin, 1st quarter of 2016, www.stat.gov.pl (26.10.2016).

- **Pomeranian SEZ**, subzones: Chojnice (r), Czarna woda (u), Człuchów (r), Gdańsk (u), Gdynia (u), Gniewino (r), Krokowa (r), Kwidzyn (u), Liniewo (r), Łeba (u), Malbork (u), Starogard Gdański (u), Sztum (u-r), Tczew (u), Tczew (r),
- **Słupsk SEZ**, subzones: Czarne (u-r), Debrzno (u-r), Lębork (u), Słupsk (u), Słupsk (r), Ustka (u).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 35% - 55%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

12. 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 12.

Table 12. General characteristics of the economy of Silesian voivodship

| Feature | Silesian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|--|---|------------|-----------------------|
| Market potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 46 499 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 4 570 849 | 38 437 239 | 11.9% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 38 683 | 394 987 | 9.8% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 29 801 | 284 187 | 10.5% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 1 761 | 16 084 | 10.9% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 2.6% industry 39.8% services 57.6% | | 11.5% 30.5% 58% |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014 | 5 598.2 | 78 823.1 | 7.1% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 18 226.2 | 215 594.8 | 8.5% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Katowice - Mielec | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | National economy class 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 | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | 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 (PAI_1_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), Wyry (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%²⁴ 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.

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%),

²⁴ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

- 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%).²⁵

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), Rudzinec (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).

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.

²⁵ 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 (26.10.2016).

13. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE VOIVODSHIP

Świętokrzyskie voivodship is situated in the central part of Poland near large urban agglomerations: Kraków, Warszawa and Łódź. Grasslands occupy 650,200 ha (55,6% of the total area), the farming of cattle, horses and poultry prevails. A characteristic element is the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (literally: the Holy Cross Mountains), which lie in the centre of the Kielce Highlands, which in turn influences the development of tourism.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- two state universities: the Kielce University of Technology and the Jan Kochanowski University of Humanities and Sciences in Kielce, the part of which is the Faculty of Health Sciences ranked in the highest category 1 by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education,
- favourable conditions for the development of tourism (the Świętokrzyskie Mountains),
- natural resources – deposits of natural resources used in the construction industry (the area of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains), sulphur (near Busko-Zdrój and Grzybów) and mineral waters (Busko-Zdrój, the water called Buskowianka), sulphuric waters (Busko-Zdrój),
- favourable conditions for the development of food industry,
- rich mineral springs of therapeutically waters and a well-developed base of treatment facilities and sanatoria, recreation establishments, hotels and guest houses,
- the presence of quite well-developed branches of industry – smelting industry represented by Celsa Ostrowiec Steelworks (Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski), manufacture of metallic products (Skarżysko-Kamienna), manufacture of machinery and equipment (Starachowice), manufacture of construction materials (Kielce), manufacture of ceramics, founding industry (Stąporków, Końskie), power industry (Połaniec).

The general characteristics of the region are presented in Table 13.

Table 13. The general characteristics of the Świętokrzyskie voivodship

| Feature | Świętokrzyskie voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|---|--|-----------|
| Market potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 32 640 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 1 257 179 | 38 437 239 | 3,3% |
| Human resources potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 9 779 | 394 987 | 2.5% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 9 803 | 284 187 | 3.4% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 588 | 16 084 | 3.7% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 22.6% industry 28.3% services 49.1% | 11.5% 30.5% 58.0% | |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN mln) in 2014 | 872.6 | 78 823.1 | 1.1% |
| Capital of companies (PLN mln) in 2014 | 3 023.2 | 215 594.8 | 1.4% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starachowice - Tarnobrzeg | | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAII_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Kielce | |
| Communes | Class A | Kielce (u), Miedziana Góra (r), Morawica (r), Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u), Ożarów (u-r), Połaniec (u-r), Sandomierz (u), Sitkówka-Nowiny (r), Starachowice (u) | |
| | Class B | Łagów (r), Łączna (r), Skarżysko-Kamienna (u), Solec-Zdrój (r), Strawczyn (r), Zagnańsk (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 1 257 179 (as of 2015), which is 3.3% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 16.9% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.1% at productive age and 21% 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 14 higher education institutions in which there are 27 000 students studying, which makes up 2.1 % 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 Świętokrzyskie 2 faculties of universities were given scientific category A; and 8 faculties received category - B. It is also worth mentioning that 12 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Appendix, Tab. 5). In addition, 8.4% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 33.9% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 11% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%²⁶ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 483.41, which is 90% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Świętokrzyskie voivodship made a contribution of 2.4% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 32 640 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 12th 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 characterized by a share of the service sector at the level of 49.1% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 22.6% and 28.3% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2015).

Traditions of mining building materials are important for Świętokrzyskie voivodship. According to that „products of other non-metallic mineral products (23%) are highly represented in structure of the industry (data for 2015).

Moreover in structure of the industry are: manufacture of metal products (9%), which is also linked to historically shaped industry profile of the region, production of food (14%), as well as production of wood and cork, straw and wicker (6%). In the structure of sales also clearly marked with a production of machinery and equipment (5%).²⁷

²⁶ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to regions, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

²⁷ Calculations based on Statistic Bulletin of the voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2016 and Statistical Bulletin, 1st quarter of 2016, www.stat.gov.pl (26.10.2016).

Świętokrzyskie voivodship is a significant producer position in mineral industry on the national scale. Which is reflected in a 12 percent share of the region in the national value of sold production from non-metallic mineral products and a 5% share in the production of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker in 2015.

The information on sectors that are found as strategic by the region's authorities can be important for the investors. The voivodship's strategic sectors mentioned in the strategy of regional development include above all: machine industry, automotive, metallurgy, electronics, precision engineering, agri-food, building materials, construction, mining of mineral resources.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Świętokrzyskie 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 Świętokrzyskie voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship.

The high potential sectors on the list include:

- metal,
- building,
- therapeutic spa and rehabilitation.

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

- **SEZ** Starachowice, subzones: Kielce (u), Końskie (u-r), Morawica (r), Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u), Piekoszów (r), Połaniec (u-r), Sędziszów (u-r), Skarżysko-Kamienna (u), Starachowice (u), Stąporków (u-r), Suchedniów (u-r),
- **SEZ** Tarnobrzeg, subzones: Opatów (u-r), Połaniec (u-r), Staszów (u-r), Tuczępy (r).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 35% - 45%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

14. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF WARMIAN-MASURIAN VOIVODSHIP

Warmian-Masurian voivodship is situated in the north-eastern part of Poland and as the only voivodship it borders on the Kaliningrad Oblast (the Russian Federation), which gives huge opportunities of cooperation with the markets of Eastern Europe, including Russia. In the voivodship there are also huge opportunities of developing the manufacture of high-quality food, which is determined by the favourable structure of farm size and the presence of unoccupied production space in agriculture.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- favourable natural conditions (lake districts, forests) for the development of tourism,
- agro tourism as well as 'clean' (green) industry using renewable energy,
- the planned A1 and Via Baltica routes that give opportunities to develop very good
- connections in the future,
- in the voivodship there is a sea port in Elbląg, which is located on the Vistula lagoon.

Currently a project of building a shipping canal through the Vistula Spit with the cooperation with the Ukraine, which additionally raises the advantages of the region in terms of transport, there are high ranked scientific establishments and courses of study connected with agriculture and food processing: the Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research of the Polish Academy

of Sciences in Olsztyn and Warmian-Masurian University in Olsztyn: the Faculty of Animal Bioengineering, the Faculty of Environmental Protection and Fishery, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the Faculty of Environmental Management and Agriculture, the Faculty of Food Sciences, The voivodship's largest cities are Olsztyn and Elbląg. Olsztyn is the main centre of food industry, the manufacture of tires, timber industry and tourism. Elbląg is an important centre

of heavy industry and tourism. It is also a sea port.

The general characteristics of the voivodship are presented in Table 14.

Table 14. General characteristics of the economy of Warmian-Masurian voivodship

| Feature | Warmian – Masurian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|---|---|--|-----------|
| Market potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 31 955 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 1 439 675 | 38 437 239 | 3.7% |
| Human resources potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 10 214 | 394 987 | 2.6% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 10 941 | 284 187 | 3.8% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 556 | 16 084 | 3.5% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 13.5% industry 30.1% services 56.4% | 11.5.0% 30.5% 58.0% | |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014 | 431.5 | 78 823.1 | 0.5% |
| Capital of companies (PLN n) in 2014 | 1 565.7 | 215 594.8 | 0.7% |
| Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship* | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suwałki - Warmian-Masurian | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | - | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | - | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Elbląg, city of Olsztyn | |
| | Class B | Bartoszyce (u), Działdowo (u), Elbląg (u), Ełk (u), Giżycko (u), Górowo Iławeckie (u), Iława (u), Kętrzyn (u), Lidzbark Warmiński (u), Lubawa (u), Mrągowo (u), Nowe Miasto Lubawskie (u), Olecko (u-r), Olsztyn (u), Ostróda (u), Stawiguda (r), Szczytno (u) | |

Notice: (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 1 439 675 (as of 2015), which is 3.7% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 18.5% of the population at pre-productive age, 63.7% at productive age and 17.7% 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 7 higher education institutions in which there are 33000 students studying, which makes up 2.4 % 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 Warmian-Masurian 7 faculties of universities has received scientific category A; 11 faculties received a category - B; and 1 faculty category - C. It is also worth mentioning that six universities had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (appendix, Tab. 5). In addition, 12.3% 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 13.9% in August 2016, compared to 8.57% in Poland.²⁸ The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 417.93, which is 88% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Warmian-Masurian voivodship made a contribution of 2.7% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 31 955 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 14th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 176% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterized by a share of the service sector at the level of 56.4% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 13.5% and 30.1% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

Warmian and Masurian voivodship is specialized in the production of food. In 2015 the food industry accounted for as much as 37% of the value of sold production of industry in whole voivodship. Noteworthy industries are also: furniture (10%), products of wood and cork, straw and wicker (6%) and metal products (6%).

Warmian and Masurian voivodship is an important producer of furniture (8% of the national value of production sold in 2015). Moreover reaches about 6-percent share in the domestic production of food, wood, cork, straw and wicker products.²⁹

²⁸ Unemployed and unemployment rate by voivodships, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

²⁹ Calculations based on Statistical Bulletin of Warmian and Masurian voivodship, second quarter of 2016 and first quarter of 2016 in Statistical Bulletin, www.stat.gov.pl (26/10/2016).

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

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:

- water economy
- high-quality food
- wood and furniture.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Warmian-Masurian 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 Warmian-Masurian voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zone: **Suwalki and Warmian-Masurian, in subzones:**

- **SEZ Suwałki, subzones:** Ełk (u), Gołdap (u-r), Olecko (u-r),
- **SEZ Warmian-Masurian, subzones:** Barczewo (u-r), Bartoszyce (u), Bartoszyce (r), Biskupiec (u-r), Dobre Miasto (u-r), Elbląg (u), Iława (u), Iłowo-Osada (r), Kętrzyn (u), Kurzętnik (r), Lidzbark Warmiński (u), Morąg (u-r), Mrągowo (u), Nidzica (u-r), Nowe Miasto Lubawskie (u), Olecko (u-r), Olsztyn (u), Olsztynek (u-r), Orzysz (u-r), Ostróda (u), Pasłęk (u-r), Piecki (r), Pisz (u-r), Szczytno (r), Wielbark (r).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 50% - 70%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

15. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF GREATER POLAND VOIVODSHIP

Greater Poland voivodship is one of the economically best-developed voivodships of Poland. It is characterised by a high concentration of foreign capital invested in Poland and high investment outlays per capita.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- its balanced economic development with a high degree of industrialisation and a high level of technology,
- the high potential of human resources, shaped by the presence of the best universities in Poland (ranked in the category 1 by the Ministry of Science and Technology): the Poznań University of Technology, the Poznań University of Economics, Poznań Medical University, the Poznań University of Life Sciences,
- good transport connections among others through A2 highway, which connects Western Europe with Russia and Eastern countries, as well as good plane connections (domestic and international airport) and water connections (the Oder waterway),
- Poznań, one of Poland's oldest and largest cities, is a historical capital of the region of Greater Poland and an important centre of industry, trade, culture, higher education and research, and also belongs to the leading Polish cities in economic terms.

The general characteristics of the voivodship are presented in Table 15.

Table 15. General characteristics of the economy of Greater Poland voivodship

| Feature | Greater Poland voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|--|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 47 992 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 3 475 323 | 38 437 239 | 9.0% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 38 062 | 394 987 | 9.6% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 27 760 | 284 187 | 9.8% |
| Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands) | 1 340 | 16 084 | 8.1% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 12.9% industry 34.7% services 52.4% | 1150% 30.5% 58.0% | |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014 | 9 099.7 | 78 823.1 | 11.5% |
| Capital of companies (PLN m) in 2014 | 16 531.5 | 215 594.8 | 7.7% |
| Special economic zones (SEZs) in the voivodship | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kamienna Góra - Kostrzyn-Slubice - Łódź - Pomeranian - Wałbrzych | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | National economy Class C Capital-intensive industry Class C Labour-intensive industry Class C Trade and repairs Class C Accommodation and catering class C Professional, scientific and economic activities class C | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | National economy Class C Industry Class B Trade and repairs Class A Professional, scientific and economic activities class C | | |
| Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN) | | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| Counties | Class A | city of Kalisz, city of Konin, city of Leszno, city of Poznań |
| | Class B | Poznań |
| Communes | Class A | Chodzież (u), Czarnków (u), Czerwonak (r), Dopiewo (r), Gniezno (u), Kalisz (u), Kępno (u-r), Kleczew (u-r), Kleszczewo (r), Koło (u), Komorniki (r), Konin (u), Kościan (u), Kórnik (u-r), Leszno (u), Luboń (u), Ostrów Wielkopolski (u), Piła (u), Poznań (u), Przykona (r), Puszczykowo (u), Rokietnica (r), Słupca (u), Suchy Las (r), Swarzędz (u-r), Śrem (u-r), Środa Wielkopolska (u-r), Tarnowo Podgórne (r), Turek (u), Wągrowiec (u), Złotów (u) |
| | Class B | Baranów (r), Chodzież (r), Gostyń (u-r), Granowo (r), Grodzisk Wielkopolski (u-r), Jarocin (u-r), Kostrzyn (u-r), Kościan (r), Krotoszyn (u-r), Łubowo (r), Margonin (u-r), Mosina (u-r), Murowana Goślina (u-r), Nowy Tomyśl (u-r), Oborniki (u-r), Pniewy (u-r), Pobiedziska (u-r), Powidz (r), Rawicz (u-r), Stęszew (u-r), Wolsztyn (u-r), Września (u-r) |

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

PAI – potential attractiveness index, RAI – real attractiveness index

* More information in Appendix in table 4 .

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship in 2015 amounts to 3 3475 323 which is 9% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 19.2% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.6% at productive age and 18.2% 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 37 higher education institutions in which there are 133 000 thousand students studying, which makes up 9.5% 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 Greater Poland voivodship 32 departments of universities has received scientific category A; 25 faculties received a category - B; and 1 faculty category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 28 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Appendix, Tab. 5.). Moreover, 14.6% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 30.5% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 5.2% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%³⁰ in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 841.96, which is 99% of the average for Poland

³⁰ The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodships, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

In 2014 Greater Poland voivodship made a contribution of 9.7% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 47 992 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 3th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 190% 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 52.4% whereas shares of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 12.9% and 34.7% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank, 2016).

Greater Poland voivodship is one of most developed industrial regions in Poland. In the Greater Poland voivodship several industry sectors stand out: food production (20% of the whole industry voivodship production in 2015), and motor vehicle and trailer production (14%), manufacture of electrical equipment (7%), rubber and plastic products production (8%).³¹

As an important industrial region Greater Poland voivodship has a significant share of domestic production in many industries. This applies to the production of:

- furniture (33% of national production in 2015),
- beverage (26% of national production in 2015),
- manufacture of textiles (24%),
- manufacture of electrical equipment (19%),
- manufacture of machinery and equipment (12%),
- manufacture of paper and paper products (15%),
- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (15%),
- manufacture of wood, straw, cork and wicker (15%),
- manufacture of food products (15%),
- manufacture of rubber and plastic products (12%),
- printing and reproduction of recorded media (15%),
- manufacture of machinery and equipment (12%),
- manufacture of metal products (10%),
- manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (9%).

Information about the voivodship's strategic sectors are important for investors. The regional development strategy of Greater Poland voivodship till 2020 does not mention strategic sectors but suggests creating favourable conditions for the functioning of companies (branches, sectors) or instruments of support. The strategy does not describe market behaviours of business subjects nor it formulates goals whose accomplishment requires macroeconomic

³¹ Calculations based on Statistic Bulletin of the voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2016 and Statistical Bulletin, 1st quarter of 2016, www.stat.gov.pl (26.10.2016).

solutions, legislative or fiscal changes, nor mentions goals and tasks in the fields which cannot be subject to successful public intervention. It refers particularly to industrial sectors and branches.

Investors may find useful a list of high opportunity sectors in Greater Poland voivodship prepared by Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency with Local Government of the Greater Poland cooperation. The list is prepared based on observations of trends in investment inflows to the region.

The high opportunity sectors are:

- Automotive,
- BPO,
- Logistics.

Investments can be attractively located in Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Preferential conditions of conducting business activities are offered in the voivodship i.a. in the following special economic zones: **Kamienna Góra**, **Kostrzyn-Słubice**, **Łódź**, **Pomeranian**, **Wałbrzych**, in subzones as follows:

- **Kamienna Góra SEZ**, subzone: city of Ostrów Wielkopolski,
- **Kostrzyn-Słubice SEZ**, subzones: Buk (u-r), Chodzież (r), Gniezno (u), Kwilcz (r), Nowy Tomyśl (u-r), Poznań (u), Przemęt (r), Stęszew (u-r), Swarzędz (u-r), Śmigiel (u-r), Wągrowiec (r), Wronki (u-r),
- **Łódź SEZ**, subzones: Kalisz (u), Koło (u), Nowe Skalmierzyce (u-r), Ostrzeszów (u-r), Przykona (r), Turek (u),
- **Pomeranian SEZ**, subzones: Czarnków (u), Piła (u),
- **Wałbrzych SEZ**, subzones: Jarocin (u-r), Kalisz (u), Kościan (r), Krotoszyn (u-r), Książ Wielkopolski (u-r), Leszno (u), Rawicz (u-r), Śrem (u-r), Września (u-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.

16. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF WESTERN POMERANIAN VOIVODSHIP

Western Pomeranian voivodship is characterised by a very good location in view of European markets and Baltic sea countries. Szczecin, the largest city in the voivodship, attracts the highest values of economic potential in the voivodship and has very good transport connections with European highways and seaways.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- exceptional location which gives an opportunity to use a wide range of means of transport (water, rail, air and road transport) in the business activity,
- voivodship's rich traditions connected with maritime economy (the manufacture of vessels, fishery, coastal tourism),
- the fact that more than a half of the area of the voivodship is farmland, which gives a chance of investments in and development of agriculture and food industry,
- favourable natural conditions of the development of tourism (Baltic Sea, Wałęckie and Drawskie Lake Districts),
- huge possibilities of renewable energy production (energy plants, wind farms) , which combined with the development of tourism means that Western Pomeranian voivodship may become a symbol of sustainable development with the use of modern technologies supporting regional economy.

The general characteristics of the voivodship are presented in Table 16.

Table 16. General characteristics of the economy of Western Pomeranian voivodship

| Feature | Western Pomeranian voivodship | Poland | Share [%] |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|
| Market Potential | | | |
| GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person) | 37 461 | 44 686 | - |
| Population (persons) on 31 December 2015 | 1 710 482 | 38 437 239 | 4.5% |
| Human Resources Potential | | | |
| Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015 | 13 159 | 394 987 | 3.3% |
| Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015 | 12 362 | 284 187 | 4.3% |
| Number of employed persons on 31 December 2015 (in thousands) | 555 | 16 084 | 3.5% |
| Structure of employed persons in 2015 | agriculture 7.6% industry 30.2% services 62.2% | | 11.5.0% 30.5% 58.0% |
| Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship | | | |
| Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2014 | 1 940.7 | 78 823.1 | 2.5% |
| Capital of companies (PLN m) in 2014 | 7 853 | 215 594.8 | 3.6% |
| Special economic zones (SEZs) in the voivodship | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kostrzyn-Slubice • Mielec • Pomeranian • Słupsk | | | |
| Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI 2 and RAI (class A, B and C) | | | |
| Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2 | Capital-intensive industry class C Accommodation and catering Class A | | |
| Real investment attractiveness RAI | National economy Class B Accommodation and catering Class C Professional, science and technical activities Class C | | |
| Distinguished counties and communes according to PAI1_GN | | | |
| Counties | Class A | city of Koszalin, city of Szczecin, city of Świnoujście, Police | |
| | Class B | Kołobrzeg | |
| Communes | Class A | Białogard (u), Darłowo (u), Dębno (u-r), Dobra (Szczecin) (r), Drawsko Pomorskie (u-r), Dziwnów (u-r), Gryfino (u-r), Karlino (u-r), Kołobrzeg (u), Kołobrzeg (r), Koszalin (u), Mielno (r), Międzyzdroje (u-r), Police (u-r), Rewal (r), Sławno (u), Stargard (u), Szczecin (u), Szczecinek (u), Świdwin (u), Świnoujście (u), Ustronie Morskie (r), Wałcz (u) | |
| | Class B | Barlinek (u-r), Biesiekierz (r), Goleniów (u-r), Kobyłanka (r), Kołbaskowo (r), Świeszyno (r), Trzebiatów (u-r), Złocieniec (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 1 710 482 which is 4.5% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 17.3%

at preproductive age, 63.2% at productive age and 19.5% at post-productive age (for Poland it was 18%, 62% and 20% respectively).

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 19 higher education institutions in which there are 48 000 students studying, which makes up 3.4% 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 Western Pomerania 7 faculties universities

has received scientific category A; 30 faculties received a category - B; and 2 faculties category - C. It is also worth mentioning that 13 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Appendix, table 5.). In addition, 10.4% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 29.7% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 10.8 % in August 2016, compared to 8.5%³² in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 856.02, which is 100% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Western Pomeranian voivodship made a contribution of 3.7% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 37 461 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 9th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 173% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by service sector at the level of 62.2% whereas shares of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 7.6% and 30.2% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2016).

In the Western Pomeranian voivodship structure of industry several sectors stand out: food production (14% of the whole industry voivodship production in 2015), wood and cork products, , articles of straw and wicker (13%), metal products (8%) and manufacture of rubber and plastic products (6%) and production of machinery and equipment (5%).The region is a leading manufacturer of products of wood and cork, straw and wicker except furniture (14% of the national value of production sold in 2015).³³

Information about the voivodship's strategic sectors are important for investors. Based on the strategy of regional development strategic sectors include: marine economy, industry, tourism, well-developed commercial and virtual services, computer industry, telecommunications, IT services, biotechnology, genetic technologies, consulting services,

³² The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to voivodship, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

³³ 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).

knowledge
and development of telemetry.

services

Investors may find useful a list of high opportunity sectors in Western Pomeranian voivodship prepared by Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency with Local Government of the West Pomeranian Region cooperation. The list is prepared based on observations of trends in investment inflows to the region.

The high opportunity sectors are:

- future services (ICT, KPO, R & D),
- marine activities and logistics,
- metal and machine industry,
- bio-economy (wood and furniture sector, agro-food, renewable energy, green chemistry),
- tourism and health.

Investments can be attractively located in Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Preferential conditions of conducting business activities are offered in the voivodship in the following special economic zones: **Kostrzyn-Słubice, Mielec, Pomeranian and Słupsk**. Each SEZ has its subzone or subzones as follows:

- **Kostrzyn-Słubice SEZ**, subzones: Barlinek (u-r), Białogard (u), Dębno (u-r), Goleniów (u-r), Gryfino (u-r), Kamień Pomorski (u-r), Karlino (u-r), Łobez (u-r), Nowogard (u-r), Pelczyce (u-r), Szczecin (u),
- **Mielec SEZ**, subzone: Szczecin (u),
- **Pomeranian SEZ**, subzone: Stargard (u),
- **Słupsk SEZ**, subzones: Biesiekierz (r), Darłowo (u), Kalisz Pomorski (u-r), Karlino (u-r), Koszalin (u), Polanów (u-r), Szczecinek (u), Tychowo (u-r), Wałcz (u), Karlino (u-r).

In all Special Economic Zones mentioned above investors can get income tax relief from 35% up to 55% depending on the size of the company. Further information can be found on: http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/sez

APPENDIX

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

| Voivodship | PAII_GN | PAII_GN | PAII_C | PAII_G | PAII_I | PAII_M |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | National economy | National economy | Industry | Trade and repairs | Accommodation and catering | Professional, scientific and technical 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 |
| LÓDŹ | 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 in 2016 under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska.

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

| County | PAII_GN | PAII_GN | PAII_C | PAII_G | PAII_I | PAII_M |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | National economy | National economy | Industry | Trade and repairs | Accommodation and catering | Professional, scientific and technical activity |
| Lower Silesian | | | | | | |
| city of Wrocław | 0,341 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Polkowice | 0,298 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Legnica | 0,286 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Wrocław | 0,276 | A | A | B | A | A |
| Lubin | 0,276 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Jelenia Góra | 0,273 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Zgorzelec | 0,250 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Głogów | 0,250 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Świdnica | 0,245 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Kamienna Góra | 0,240 | B | C | C | E | C |
| Jelenia Góra | 0,234 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Oława | 0,230 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Wołów | 0,229 | C | C | B | C | C |
| Bolesławiec | 0,225 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Lubań | 0,222 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Kłodzko | 0,221 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Wałbrzych | 0,220 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Jawor | 0,214 | C | D | D | D | D |
| Kuyavian-Pomeranian | | | | | | |
| city of Toruń | 0,308 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Włocławek | 0,282 | A | A | A | C | A |
| city of Bydgoszcz | 0,279 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Grudziądz | 0,265 | A | B | A | D | A |
| Bydgoszcz | 0,234 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Inowrocław | 0,218 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Lublin | | | | | | |
| city of Zamość | 0,307 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Lublin | 0,307 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Chełm | 0,280 | A | A | A | C | A |
| city of Biała Podlaska | 0,258 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Łęczyca | 0,241 | B | B | C | D | C |
| Puławy | 0,235 | C | B | C | C | C |
| Lubusz | | | | | | |
| city of Zielona Góra | 0,314 | A | A | A | A | A |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| city of Gorzów Wielkopolski | 0,284 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Krosno | 0,215 | C | D | C | D | C |
| Łódź | | | | | | |
| Bełchatów | 0,308 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Łódź | 0,299 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Skierniewice | 0,288 | A | A | A | C | A |
| city of Piotrków Trybunalski | 0,270 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Łódź East | 0,230 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Zgierz | 0,229 | C | B | C | D | D |
| Pabianice | 0,228 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Lesser Poland | | | | | | |
| city of Kraków | 0,333 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Nowy Sącz | 0,287 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Tarnów | 0,284 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Wieliczka | 0,267 | A | B | B | B | B |
| Olkusz | 0,248 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Oświęcim | 0,245 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Kraków | 0,239 | B | C | C | B | C |
| Myślenice | 0,224 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Bochnia | 0,223 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Wadowice | 0,223 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Mazovian | | | | | | |
| capital city of Warsaw | 0,390 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Ostrołęka | 0,315 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Siedlce | 0,306 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Płock | 0,301 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pruszków | 0,287 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Piaseczno | 0,284 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Warsaw West | 0,276 | A | A | B | A | A |
| city of Radom | 0,268 | A | B | A | D | A |
| Grodzisk Mazowiecki | 0,262 | A | B | B | B | B |
| Legionowo | 0,254 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Otwock | 0,227 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki | 0,226 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Wołomin | 0,224 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Wyszków | 0,216 | C | D | D | C | D |
| Żyrardów | 0,215 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Opole | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Subcarpathian | | | | | | |
| city of Rzeszów | 0,326 | A | A | A | A | A |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| city of Krosno | 0,319 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Tarnobrzeg | 0,272 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Przemyśl | 0,259 | B | B | A | A | A |
| Lesko | 0,234 | C | B | B | A | C |
| Stalowa Wola | 0,214 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Podlaskie | | | | | | |
| city of Białystok | 0,312 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Łomża | 0,264 | A | B | B | B | A |
| city of Suwałki | 0,255 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Pomeranian | | | | | | |
| city of Sopot | 0,353 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Gdańsk | 0,319 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Słupsk | 0,294 | A | A | A | C | A |
| city of Gdynia | 0,289 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Puck | 0,254 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Gdańsk | 0,245 | B | C | C | C | C |
| Wejherowo | 0,218 | C | D | D | C | D |
| Silesian | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Świętokrzyskie | | | | | | |
| city of Kielce | 0,288 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Skarżysko | 0,223 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Warmian-Masurian | | | | | | |
| city of Olsztyn | 0,348 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Elbląg | 0,270 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Greater Poland | | | | | | |
| city of Poznań | 0,329 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Leszno | 0,313 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Konin | 0,292 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Kalisz | 0,263 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Poznań | 0,261 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Środa Wielkopolska | 0,230 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Turek | 0,226 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Chodzież | 0,222 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Piła | 0,219 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Kępino | 0,215 | C | D | D | D | D |
| Western Pomeranian | | | | | | |
| Police | 0,297 | A | A | A | B | A |
| city of Szczecin | 0,295 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Świnoujście | 0,273 | A | A | A | A | A |
| city of Koszalin | 0,273 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kołobrzeg | 0,253 | B | B | A | A | B |
| Kamień | 0,237 | C | B | C | A | C |
| Sławno | 0,233 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Szczecinek | 0,221 | C | C | C | C | D |

Source: authors own study based on the results of statutory research of the Collegium of Business Administration, carried out in 2016 under guidance of H. Godlewska - Majkowska.

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

| Commune | PAII_GN | PAII_GN | PAII_C | PAII_G | PAII_I | PAII_M |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | National economy | National economy | Industry | Trade and repairs | Accommodation and catering | Professional, scientific and technical activity |
| Lower Silesian | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Wrocław (u) | 0,235 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Świdnica (u) | 0,230 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Chojnów (u) | 0,230 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Zgorzelec (u) | 0,228 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Bolesławiec (u) | 0,227 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Lubin (u) | 0,223 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Głogów (u) | 0,218 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Złotoryja (u) | 0,218 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Oleśnica (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Oława (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jawor (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Legnica (u) | 0,209 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Lubań (u) | 0,209 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Karpacz (u) | 0,204 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jelenia Góra (u) | 0,204 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Polanica-Zdrój (u) | 0,203 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kamienna Góra (u) | 0,198 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Kłodzko (u) | 0,198 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Dzierżoniów (u) | 0,197 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Świebodzice (u) | 0,195 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Świeradów-Zdrój (u) | 0,194 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Wałbrzych (u) | 0,190 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Szczawno-Zdrój (u) | 0,190 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nowa Ruda (u) | 0,188 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Duszniki-Zdrój (u) | 0,187 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kowary (u) | 0,186 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Kudowa-Zdrój (u) | 0,185 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Piława Górna (u) | 0,184 | A | A | A | D | B |
| Boguszów-Gorce (u) | 0,182 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Bielawa (u) | 0,182 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Jedlina-Zdrój (u) | 0,182 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Zawidów (u) | 0,180 | A | A | A | C | B |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piechowice (u) | 0,174 | B | B | A | A | B |
| Szklarska Poręba (u) | 0,172 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Pieszycy (u) | 0,152 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Wojciszów (u) | 0,136 | D | D | D | C | E |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Jerzmanowa (r) | 0,227 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kobierzyce (r) | 0,219 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Lubin (r) | 0,202 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rudna (r) | 0,196 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Czernica (r) | 0,189 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Długołęka (r) | 0,185 | A | A | B | B | B |
| Kunice (r) | 0,183 | A | A | B | C | A |
| Warta Bolesławiecka (r) | 0,180 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Mściwojów (r) | 0,177 | A | A | C | D | D |
| Bolesławiec (r) | 0,176 | A | B | A | B | B |
| Grębobice (r) | 0,172 | B | B | A | C | B |
| Gaworzyce (r) | 0,170 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Legnickie Pole (r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Radwanice (r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Wisznia Mała (r) | 0,163 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Krośnice (r) | 0,163 | B | B | A | A | C |
| Jeżów Sudecki (r) | 0,162 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Żukowice (r) | 0,161 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Podgórzyn (r) | 0,161 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Dobromierz (r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Miękinia (r) | 0,160 | B | B | C | C | C |
| Zgorzelec (r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Siekierczyn (r) | 0,159 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Malczyce (r) | 0,158 | C | B | C | C | D |
| Kamienna Góra (r) | 0,157 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Mietków (r) | 0,157 | C | B | B | C | C |
| Czarny Bór (r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Męcinka (r) | 0,154 | C | C | B | C | D |
| Walim (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Udanin (r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Miłkowice (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Kamieniec Ząbkowicki (r) | 0,152 | C | C | B | C | D |
| Głogów (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Dzierżoniów (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Świdnica (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Żórawina (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Marcinowice (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Sulików (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Złotoryja (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Oława (r) | 0,146 | C | C | D | E | D |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paszowice (r) | 0,146 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Polkowice (u-r) | 0,238 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Siechnice (u-r) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ząbkowice Śląskie (u-r) | 0,206 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Brzeg Dolny (u-r) | 0,201 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kąty Wrocławskie (u-r) | 0,192 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Żarów (u-r) | 0,189 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Bogatynia (u-r) | 0,185 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Strzegom (u-r) | 0,184 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Strzelin (u-r) | 0,181 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Lubawka (u-r) | 0,178 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Wołów (u-r) | 0,176 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Oborniki Śląskie (u-r) | 0,175 | A | A | B | B | B |
| Prochowice (u-r) | 0,175 | B | B | A | B | C |
| Środa Śląska (u-r) | 0,175 | B | A | A | A | B |
| Syców (u-r) | 0,173 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Góra (u-r) | 0,171 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Sobótka (u-r) | 0,170 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Lądek-Zdrój (u-r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Jelcz-Laskowice (u-r) | 0,168 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Pieńsk (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Trzebnica (u-r) | 0,161 | B | C | B | A | B |
| Radków (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Stronie Śląskie (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | C | A | C |
| Szczytna (u-r) | 0,158 | C | B | C | A | D |
| Chocianów (u-r) | 0,157 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Gryfów Śląski (u-r) | 0,157 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Ścinawa (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Twardogóra (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Węgliniec (u-r) | 0,155 | C | B | C | B | D |
| Olszyna (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Międzybórz (u-r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Mioszów (u-r) | 0,153 | C | C | B | A | D |
| Wleń (u-r) | 0,151 | C | B | B | A | D |
| Bolków (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Jaworzyna Śląska (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Żmigród (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Głuszycza (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Milicz (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Złoty Stok (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Przemków (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Nowogrodziec (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Polkowice (u-r) | 0,238 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Siechnice (u-r) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |

| Kuyavian Pomeranian | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Toruń (u) | 0,262 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Inowrocław (u) | 0,254 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Bydgoszcz (u) | 0,243 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Grudziądz (u) | 0,241 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Włocławek (u) | 0,238 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Wąbrzeźno (u) | 0,236 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Chełmno (u) | 0,235 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Chełmża (u) | 0,233 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Ciechocinek (u) | 0,232 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Golub-Dobrzyń (u) | 0,224 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Brodnica (u) | 0,216 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Radziejów (u) | 0,205 | B | A | B | D | A |
| Kowal (u) | 0,202 | B | A | B | D | B |
| Rypin (u) | 0,201 | B | B | B | D | A |
| Aleksandrów Kujawski (u) | 0,196 | B | B | B | D | A |
| Lipno (u) | 0,185 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Osielsko (r) | 0,190 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Wielka Nieszawka (r) | 0,170 | B | B | C | A | C |
| Łysomice (r) | 0,163 | B | B | C | B | B |
| Białe Błota (r) | 0,162 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Fabianki (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Zławieś Wielka (r) | 0,147 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Baruchowo (r) | 0,146 | C | C | D | C | E |
| Lubicz (r) | 0,145 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Golub-Dobrzyń (r) | 0,144 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Osielsko (r) | 0,190 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Wielka Nieszawka (r) | 0,170 | B | B | C | A | C |
| Łysomice (r) | 0,163 | B | B | C | B | B |
| Białe Błota (r) | 0,162 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Fabianki (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Solec Kujawski (u-r) | 0,202 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Barcin (u-r) | 0,189 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Świecie (u-r) | 0,178 | A | A | B | C | A |
| Janikowo (u-r) | 0,166 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Nakło nad Notecią (u-r) | 0,161 | B | C | C | D | C |
| Sępólno Krajeńskie (u-r) | 0,158 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Tuchola (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Żnin (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Pakość (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Kruszwica (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | E | C |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brześć Kujawski (u-r) | 0,143 | C | C | D | E | D |
| Mogilno (u-r) | 0,143 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Lublin | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Świdnik (u) | 0,225 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Zamość (u) | 0,224 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Lublin (u) | 0,223 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kraśnik (u) | 0,223 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Lubartów (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Chełm (u) | 0,210 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Puławy (u) | 0,207 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Tomaszów Lubelski (u) | 0,200 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Łuków (u) | 0,199 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Biłgoraj (u) | 0,195 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Radzyń Podlaski (u) | 0,193 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Biała Podlaska (u) | 0,186 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rejowiec Fabryczny (u) | 0,186 | A | A | A | D | B |
| Terespol (u) | 0,180 | A | A | B | B | C |
| Włodawa (u) | 0,178 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Stoczek Łukowski (u) | 0,172 | B | A | A | A | B |
| Międzyrzec Podlaski (u) | 0,171 | B | B | A | C | B |
| Krasnystaw (u) | 0,171 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Dęblin (u) | 0,165 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Hrubieszów (u) | 0,164 | B | B | C | B | C |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Puchaczów (r) | 0,193 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Wólka (r) | 0,177 | A | A | B | C | B |
| Jastków (r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Lubartów (r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Niemce (r) | 0,159 | B | B | C | B | C |
| Chełm (r) | 0,158 | C | B | C | D | D |
| Końskowola (r) | 0,158 | C | B | C | C | C |
| Żyrzyn (r) | 0,157 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Krasnystaw (r) | 0,155 | C | C | B | D | C |
| Kodeń (r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Urzędów (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Obsza (r) | 0,153 | C | C | D | D | E |
| Potok Górny (r) | 0,153 | C | C | B | D | C |
| Kraśnik (r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Puławy (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Konopnica (r) | 0,151 | C | C | D | B | C |
| Łukowa (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Strzyżewice (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Głusk (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Terespol (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | E | D |

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| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janowiec (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Dzierzkowice (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Garbów (r) | 0,148 | C | C | D | D | E |
| Biszczka (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Ludwin (r) | 0,146 | C | C | B | D | D |
| Kamień (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Niedrzwica Duża (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Jeziorzany (r) | 0,146 | C | C | D | E | E |
| Stężyca (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Baranów (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Aleksandrów (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | E | D |
| Rejowiec (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Wąwolnica (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Cyców (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Łęczna (m-w) | 0,203 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Poniatowa (m-w) | 0,177 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Janów Lubelski (m-w) | 0,170 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Kazimierz Dolny (m-w) | 0,165 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Opole Lubelskie (m-w) | 0,160 | B | B | C | C | C |
| Parczew (m-w) | 0,157 | C | C | B | D | C |
| Ryki (m-w) | 0,154 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Krasnobród (m-w) | 0,150 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Bełżyce (m-w) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Józefów (m-w) | 0,145 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Annopol (m-w) | 0,144 | C | C | D | C | E |
| Piaski (m-w) | 0,143 | C | C | D | D | E |
| Lubusz | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Zielona Góra (u) | 0,228 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gorzów Wielkopolski (u) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gubin (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Nowa Sól (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Żary (u) | 0,197 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kostrzyn nad Odrą (u) | 0,189 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Żagań (u) | 0,188 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Łęknica (u) | 0,174 | B | A | A | A | C |
| Gozdnica (u) | 0,152 | C | C | B | B | D |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Kłodawa (r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Zielona Góra (r) | 0,149 | C | C | D | B | B |
| Lubrza (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | A | C |
| Świdnica (r) | 0,147 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Zabór (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Przytoczna (r) | 0,143 | C | D | D | D | D |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skąpe (r) | 0,143 | C | D | C | C | D |
| Kłodawa (r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Zielona Góra (r) | 0,149 | C | C | D | B | B |
| Lubrza (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | A | C |
| Świdnica (r) | 0,147 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Słubice (u-r) | 0,175 | B | B | A | A | B |
| Babimost (u-r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Zbąszynek (u-r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Świebodzin (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Sulechów (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Krosno Odrzańskie (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Bytom Odrzański (u-r) | 0,162 | B | B | C | D | C |
| Wschowa (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Lubsko (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Kargowa (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Szprotawa (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Międzyrzecz (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Drezdenko (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Sława (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Czerwieńsk (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Lubniewice (u-r) | 0,142 | C | D | C | A | C |
| Łódź | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Bełchatów (u) | 0,228 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Łódź (u) | 0,217 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pabianice (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rawa Mazowiecka (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Skierzwice (u) | 0,207 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Zgierz (u) | 0,192 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Piotrków Trybunalski (u) | 0,191 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Tomaszów Mazowiecki (u) | 0,190 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Konstantynów Łódzki (u) | 0,186 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Łowicz (u) | 0,183 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Kutno (u) | 0,182 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Brzeziny (u) | 0,180 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Łęczyca (u) | 0,174 | B | A | A | E | A |
| Radomsko (u) | 0,174 | B | A | B | C | A |
| Zduńska Wola (u) | 0,173 | B | B | B | D | A |
| Głowno (u) | 0,169 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Sieradz (u) | 0,165 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Ozorków (u) | 0,160 | B | B | C | D | B |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Kleszczów (r) | 0,325 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Sulmierzyce (r) | 0,198 | A | A | A | A | C |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ksawerów (r) | 0,190 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Andrespol (r) | 0,190 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Nowosolna (r) | 0,184 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Rząśnia (r) | 0,176 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Szczerców (r) | 0,170 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Pabianice (r) | 0,161 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Jeżów (r) | 0,157 | C | B | C | B | D |
| Parzęczew (r) | 0,156 | C | B | C | C | C |
| Nowe Ostrowy (r) | 0,156 | C | C | B | C | D |
| Bolesławiec (r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Czarnożyły (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Ozorków (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Łowicz (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Krzyżanów (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | D | E |
| Lgota Wielka (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | E | D |
| Dłutów (r) | 0,143 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Mokrsko (r) | 0,142 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Aleksandrów Łódzki (u-r) | 0,192 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Rzgów (u-r) | 0,185 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Stryków (u-r) | 0,178 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Tuszyn (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | A | A | C |
| Wieluń (u-r) | 0,159 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Pajęczno (u-r) | 0,158 | C | B | B | C | C |
| Uniejów (u-r) | 0,153 | C | C | E | A | D |
| Koluszki (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Krośniewice (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Wieruszów (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Kamieński (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Opczno (u-r) | 0,142 | C | D | D | C | C |
| Lesser Poland | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Kraków (u) | 0,233 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Limanowa (u) | 0,220 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Oświęcim (u) | 0,219 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gorlice (u) | 0,216 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Bochnia (u) | 0,207 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Tarnów (u) | 0,206 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nowy Sącz (u) | 0,204 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Bukowno (u) | 0,195 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mszana Dolna (u) | 0,178 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Sucha Beskidzka (u) | 0,174 | B | A | B | A | B |
| Zakopane (u) | 0,173 | B | A | A | A | B |
| Nowy Targ (u) | 0,170 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Grybów (u) | 0,166 | B | B | B | B | B |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jordanów (u) | 0,159 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Wielka Wieś (r) | 0,218 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Zielonki (r) | 0,213 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Zabierzów (r) | 0,211 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mogilany (r) | 0,197 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Michałowice (r) | 0,186 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Bolesław (r) | 0,186 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Kłaj (r) | 0,183 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Osiek (r) | 0,178 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Tarnów (r) | 0,178 | A | B | B | C | A |
| Bochnia (r) | 0,176 | A | B | A | C | B |
| Chełmiec (r) | 0,174 | B | B | C | B | C |
| Przeciszów (r) | 0,174 | B | B | A | D | B |
| Klucze (r) | 0,174 | B | B | A | B | B |
| Polanka Wielka (r) | 0,173 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Dębno (r) | 0,173 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Liszki (r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Siepraw (r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Spytkowice (r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Kocmyrzów-Luborzycza (r) | 0,171 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Jerzmanowice-Przegonia (r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Skrzyszów (r) | 0,167 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Mucharz (r) | 0,167 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Łapanów (r) | 0,167 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Żegocina (r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Sękowa (r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Brzeźnica (r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Tomice (r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | D | C |
| Tymbark (r) | 0,162 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Sułoszowa (r) | 0,161 | B | B | C | C | C |
| Gdów (r) | 0,160 | B | C | B | D | C |
| Oświęcim (r) | 0,160 | B | C | C | D | B |
| Rzezawa (r) | 0,158 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Wierzchosławice (r) | 0,158 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Stryszów (r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Iwanowice (r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Lipinki (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Spytkowice (r) | 0,154 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Kamionka Wielka (r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Lubień (r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Czorsztyn (r) | 0,153 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Gołcza (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Pleśna (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Łapsze Niżne (r) | 0,149 | C | C | B | A | D |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lisia Góra (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Słopnice (r) | 0,149 | C | C | B | C | D |
| Trzyciąż (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Szerzyny (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Pałecznicza (r) | 0,148 | C | C | D | C | E |
| Trzciana (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Zembrzyce (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Łososina Dolna (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Gorlice (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Laskowa (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Gródek nad Dunajcem (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Gnojnik (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Gromnik (r) | 0,145 | C | C | B | C | D |
| Dobra (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | B | E |
| Charsznica (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Mszana Dolna (r) | 0,143 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Jabłonka (r) | 0,142 | C | C | C | B | E |
| Grybów (r) | 0,142 | C | D | C | B | D |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Niepołomice (u-r) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Zator (u-r) | 0,201 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Wieliczka (u-r) | 0,201 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Skawina (u-r) | 0,195 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Olkusz (u-r) | 0,195 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kęty (u-r) | 0,191 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Myślenice (u-r) | 0,190 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Andrychów (u-r) | 0,187 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Dobczyce (u-r) | 0,186 | A | A | B | A | B |
| Wadowice (u-r) | 0,185 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Świątniki Górne (u-r) | 0,182 | A | A | B | B | B |
| Alwernia (u-r) | 0,181 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Chrzanów (u-r) | 0,180 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Brzeszcze (u-r) | 0,179 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Wolbrom (u-r) | 0,178 | A | A | B | A | B |
| Trzebinia (u-r) | 0,177 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Krynica-Zdrój (u-r) | 0,174 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Krzeszowice (u-r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Chełmek (u-r) | 0,164 | B | B | C | D | B |
| Skała (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Brzesko (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Sułkowice (u-r) | 0,162 | B | B | C | C | D |
| Muszyna (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Dąbrowa Tarnowska (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Kalwaria Zebrzydowska (u-r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | A | D |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stary Sącz (u-r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Tuchów (u-r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Żabno (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | F | B |
| Nowy Wiśnicz (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Radłów (u-r) | 0,146 | C | C | D | E | C |
| Szczawnica (u-r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Biecz (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Słomniki (u-r) | 0,143 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Libiąż (u-r) | 0,142 | C | D | D | D | C |
| Mazovian | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| capital city of Warsaw (u) | 0,273 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Legionowo (u) | 0,251 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Ząbki (u) | 0,249 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Mińsk Mazowiecki (u) | 0,242 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pruszków (u) | 0,237 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Piastów (u) | 0,237 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Płońsk (u) | 0,231 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Podkowa Leśna (u) | 0,231 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Siedlce (u) | 0,224 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ostrołęka (u) | 0,220 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Marki (u) | 0,215 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Milanówek (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Płock (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pionki (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Żyrardów (u) | 0,210 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Kobyłka (u) | 0,208 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki (u) | 0,206 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Garwolin (u) | 0,202 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Ciechanów (u) | 0,202 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Radom (u) | 0,199 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Sulejówek (u) | 0,198 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Józefów (u) | 0,197 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Otwock (u) | 0,185 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Mława (u) | 0,185 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Ostrów Mazowiecka (u) | 0,183 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Maków Mazowiecki (u) | 0,181 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Sierpc (u) | 0,175 | A | A | B | D | B |
| Zielonka (u) | 0,175 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Sochaczew (u) | 0,175 | B | B | B | E | A |
| Sokołów Podlaski (u) | 0,171 | B | B | B | D | A |
| Węgrów (u) | 0,159 | B | B | C | D | B |
| Przasnysz (u) | 0,157 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Gostynin (u) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Łaskarzew (u) | 0,142 | C | C | D | E | C |

| Rural communes | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lesznowola (r) | 0,233 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Michałowice (r) | 0,226 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Stare Babice (r) | 0,217 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nadarzyn (r) | 0,215 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Raszyn (r) | 0,212 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Słupno (r) | 0,203 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Nieporęt (r) | 0,194 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Czosnów (r) | 0,185 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Izabelin (r) | 0,182 | A | A | B | A | A |
| Żabia Wola (r) | 0,177 | A | A | B | A | B |
| Jaktorów (r) | 0,176 | A | B | B | D | A |
| Kołbiel (r) | 0,175 | B | A | A | C | B |
| Siedlce (r) | 0,170 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Wieliszew (r) | 0,167 | B | B | B | C | A |
| Rzekuń (r) | 0,162 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Radziejowice (r) | 0,161 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Stara Biała (r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Leszno (r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | B | B |
| Wiązowna (r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | A | B |
| Jabłonna (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | B | B |
| Teresin (r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Osieck (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Mińsk Mazowiecki (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Sarnaki (r) | 0,151 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Brańszczyk (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Kampinos (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Pomiechówek (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Chynów (r) | 0,149 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Rząśnik (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Belsk Duży (r) | 0,148 | C | C | D | E | C |
| Górzno (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Mrozy (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Olszewo-Borki (r) | 0,145 | C | C | D | C | D |
| Celestynów (r) | 0,144 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Garbatka-Letnisko (r) | 0,144 | C | D | D | E | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Piaseczno (u-r) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ożarów Mazowiecki (u-r) | 0,213 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Konstancin-Jeziorna (u-r) | 0,209 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Radzymin (u-r) | 0,191 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Grodzisk Mazowiecki (u-r) | 0,191 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Łomianki (u-r) | 0,190 | A | A | B | A | A |
| Wyszków (u-r) | 0,189 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Brwinów (u-r) | 0,186 | A | A | B | C | A |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Błonie (u-r) | 0,185 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Serock (u-r) | 0,185 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Tarczyn (u-r) | 0,184 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Białobrzegi (u-r) | 0,181 | A | A | B | B | C |
| Kozienice (u-r) | 0,181 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Halinów (u-r) | 0,177 | A | B | B | C | B |
| Wołomin (u-r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | D | A |
| Grójec (u-r) | 0,172 | B | B | A | A | A |
| Żelechów (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Mszczonów (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | C | D | C |
| Łosice (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Góra Kalwaria (u-r) | 0,158 | C | C | C | B | B |
| Różan (u-r) | 0,158 | C | B | B | B | D |
| Karczew (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Pułtusk (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Pilawa (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Zwoleń (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Gąbin (u-r) | 0,143 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Opole | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Chrzastowice (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 |
| Subcarpathian | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Krosno (u) | 0.222 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rzeszów (u) | 0.221 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mielec (u) | 0.208 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Łańcut (u) | 0.202 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jasło (u) | 0.201 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Sanok (u) | 0.198 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Dębica (u) | 0.193 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Tarnobrzeg (u) | 0.191 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Przemyśl (u) | 0.189 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jarosław (u) | 0.189 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Przeworsk (u) | 0.188 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Stalowa Wola (u) | 0.187 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Leżajsk (u) | 0.185 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Lubaczów (u) | 0.177 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Radymno (u) | 0.169 | B | B | B | E | A |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Krościenko Wyżne (r) | 0.187 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Dębica (r) | 0.178 | A | B | B | D | A |
| Trzebownik (r) | 0.173 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Krasne (r) | 0.171 | B | B | B | E | A |
| Ostrów (r) | 0.164 | B | B | C | B | D |
| Miejsce Piastowe (r) | 0.163 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Gorzyce (r) | 0.163 | B | C | B | E | B |
| Medyka (r) | 0.162 | B | B | B | E | B |
| Łańcut (r) | 0.162 | B | C | C | C | A |
| Żyraków (r) | 0.159 | B | C | C | D | B |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Czarna (r) | 0.159 | B | C | C | E | B |
| Jarosław (r) | 0.159 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Tryńcza (r) | 0.158 | C | C | B | E | C |
| Świlcza (r) | 0.156 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Pawłosiów (r) | 0.156 | C | C | D | E | C |
| Żurawica (r) | 0.155 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Zarzecze (r) | 0.154 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Białobrzegi (r) | 0.153 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Orły (r) | 0.152 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Besko (r) | 0.151 | C | C | C | F | B |
| Mielec (r) | 0.151 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Solina (r) | 0.151 | C | C | B | A | D |
| Przeworsk (r) | 0.149 | C | C | C | F | B |
| Gać (r) | 0.149 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Nowy Żmigród (r) | 0.149 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Leżajsk (r) | 0.148 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Dębowiec (r) | 0.146 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Korczyna (r) | 0.146 | C | C | C | A | C |
| Jaślicka (r) | 0.145 | C | C | B | B | F |
| Żołyńia (r) | 0.145 | C | D | C | E | B |
| Chorkówka (r) | 0.145 | C | D | D | D | C |
| Chłopice (r) | 0.144 | C | D | D | E | C |
| Pysznicza (r) | 0.144 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Grębów (r) | 0.143 | C | D | C | D | C |
| Czarna (r) | 0.143 | C | D | D | D | C |
| Zaleszany (r) | 0.142 | C | D | D | F | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Boguchwała (u-r) | 0.182 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Lesko (u-r) | 0.171 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Głogów Małopolski (u-r) | 0.171 | B | B | C | B | B |
| Nowa Dęba (u-r) | 0.167 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Dukla (u-r) | 0.160 | B | B | B | A | C |
| Ropczyce (u-r) | 0.156 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Rymanów (u-r) | 0.155 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Nisko (u-r) | 0.154 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Iwonicz-Zdrój (u-r) | 0.153 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Jedlicze (u-r) | 0.153 | C | C | C | B | B |
| Nowa Sarzyna (u-r) | 0.152 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Sędziszów Małopolski (u-r) | 0.152 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Oleszyce (u-r) | 0.148 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Sieniawa (u-r) | 0.147 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Kolbuszowa (u-r) | 0.146 | C | C | D | E | C |
| Strzyżów (u-r) | 0.145 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Tyczyn (u-r) | 0.142 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Podlaskie | | | | | | |

| Urban communes | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Białystok (u) | 0,228 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Wysokie Mazowieckie (u) | 0,217 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Łomża (u) | 0,189 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Hajnówka (u) | 0,182 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Sejny (u) | 0,180 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Suwałki (u) | 0,179 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Brańsk (u) | 0,176 | A | A | A | B | C |
| Zambrów (u) | 0,165 | B | B | B | E | B |
| Siemiatycze (u) | 0,165 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Bielsk Podlaski (u) | 0,163 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Grajewo (u) | 0,161 | B | B | C | D | B |
| Augustów (u) | 0,159 | B | B | C | A | B |
| Kolno (u) | 0,152 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Narewka (r) | 0,164 | B | B | A | A | C |
| Juchnowiec Kościelny (r) | 0,162 | B | B | C | D | B |
| Czeremcha (r) | 0,161 | B | B | B | B | D |
| Brańsk (r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | D | E |
| Turośl Kościelna (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Siemiatycze (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | D | E |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Supraśl (u-r) | 0,167 | B | B | C | A | B |
| Łapy (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | D | C |
| Wasilków (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Choroszcz (u-r) | 0,158 | C | B | B | A | C |
| Mońki (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Czyżew (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Ciechanowiec (u-r) | 0,146 | C | C | D | C | D |
| Pomeranian | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Sopot (u) | 0,239 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pruszcz Gdański (u) | 0,234 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gdańsk (u) | 0,227 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Tczew (u) | 0,223 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Słupsk (u) | 0,220 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Malbork (u) | 0,219 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ustka (u) | 0,217 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Lębork (u) | 0,214 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Puck (u) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Starogard Gdański (u) | 0,213 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Wejherowo (u) | 0,211 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gdynia (u) | 0,210 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kwidzyn (u) | 0,209 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Chojnice (u) | 0,203 | A | A | A | A | A |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rumia (u) | 0,202 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Władysławowo (u) | 0,200 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jastarnia (u) | 0,192 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Reda (u) | 0,187 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Człuchów (u) | 0,177 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Kościerzyna (u) | 0,177 | A | B | A | B | A |
| Łeba (u) | 0,174 | B | A | A | A | B |
| Krynica Morska (u) | 0,164 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Skórcz (u) | 0,159 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Hel (u) | 0,153 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Czarna Woda (u) | 0,147 | C | C | B | C | C |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Kosakowo (r) | 0,209 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Pruszcz Gdański (r) | 0,201 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kolbudy (r) | 0,183 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ustka (r) | 0,174 | B | B | A | A | C |
| Krokowa (r) | 0,174 | B | B | C | A | D |
| Kobylnica (r) | 0,167 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Słupsk (r) | 0,166 | B | B | C | C | B |
| Cedry Wielkie (r) | 0,159 | B | B | C | D | D |
| Tczew (r) | 0,159 | B | C | C | D | B |
| Stężycza (r) | 0,158 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Pszczółki (r) | 0,157 | C | C | C | E | B |
| Sztutowo (r) | 0,155 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Kościerzyna (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Gniewino (r) | 0,150 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Stare Pole (r) | 0,148 | C | D | C | F | C |
| Tuchomie (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Przodkowo (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Suchy Dąb (r) | 0,146 | C | D | C | E | D |
| Kwidzyn (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Szemud (r) | 0,144 | C | D | D | D | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Bytów (u-r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Nowy Dwór Gdański (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | E | C |
| Żukowo (u-r) | 0,162 | B | B | C | A | A |
| Dzierzgoń (u-r) | 0,160 | B | C | B | D | C |
| Nowy Staw (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | B | E | B |
| Sztum (u-r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Kępice (u-r) | 0,147 | C | D | C | D | B |
| Silesian | | | | | | |
| 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 |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poręba (u) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Wyry (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 |
| Zbrostawice (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 |
| Markłowice (r) | 0,162 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Lipowa (r) | 0,161 | B | B | C | B | C |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| Gieraltowice (r) | 0,143 | C | C | D | C | C |
| Lelów (r) | 0,143 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Świętokrzyskie | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Kielce (u) | 0,207 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Sandomierz (u) | 0,197 | A | A | A | A | A |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Starachowice (u) | 0,195 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u) | 0,188 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Skarżysko-Kamienna (u) | 0,174 | B | B | B | B | A |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Sitkówka-Nowiny (r) | 0,192 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Morawica (r) | 0,188 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Miedziana Góra (r) | 0,178 | A | B | A | B | A |
| Zagnańsk (r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Łączna (r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Łągów (r) | 0,161 | B | C | C | C | C |
| Strawczyn (r) | 0,160 | B | C | C | C | C |
| Solec-Zdrój (r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Kije (r) | 0,157 | C | B | D | D | E |
| Obrazów (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Bogoria (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Połaniec (u-r) | 0,191 | A | A | A | B | B |
| Ożarów (u-r) | 0,186 | A | A | B | C | B |
| Staszów (u-r) | 0,157 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Busko-Zdrój (u-r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Chmielnik (u-r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Opatów (u-r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Końskie (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Kunów (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Małogoszcz (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Sędziszów (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Daleszyce (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | D | A | D |
| Suchedniów (u-r) | 0,144 | C | D | D | B | C |
| Warmian-Masurian | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Olsztyn (u) | 0,237 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Działdowo (u) | 0,231 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Kętrzyn (u) | 0,228 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Ostróda (u) | 0,222 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Szczytno (u) | 0,219 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Lidzbark Warmiński (u) | 0,216 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ława (u) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Mrągowo (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ełk (u) | 0,210 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Bartoszyce (u) | 0,210 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Górowo Iławeckie (u) | 0,208 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Giżycko (u) | 0,208 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Elbląg (u) | 0,201 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Lubawa (u) | 0,187 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Nowe Miasto Lubawskie (u) | 0,180 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Braniewo (u) | 0,162 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Stawiguda (r) | 0,189 | A | A | A | A | A |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hawa (r) | 0,174 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Dywity (r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | C | A |
| Howo-Osada (r) | 0,152 | C | C | B | D | C |
| Gietrzwałd (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | A | B |
| Giżycko (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Szczytno (r) | 0,145 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Olecko (u-r) | 0,179 | A | B | A | D | A |
| Morąg (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | A | B |
| Mikołajki (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Węgorzewo (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Nidzica (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Olsztynek (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Ryn (u-r) | 0,147 | C | D | C | B | C |
| Dobre Miasto (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Pisz (u-r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Barczewo (u-r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Orneta (u-r) | 0,143 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Olecko (u-r) | 0,179 | A | B | A | D | A |
| Morąg (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | A | B |
| Mikołajki (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | B | A | C |
| Węgorzewo (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Nidzica (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Greater Poland | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Turek (u) | 0,228 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Leszno (u) | 0,227 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Poznań (u) | 0,225 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Chodzież (u) | 0,223 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Luboń (u) | 0,223 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Czarnków (u) | 0,222 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kościan (u) | 0,219 | A | A | A | E | A |
| Konin (u) | 0,212 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Piła (u) | 0,208 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ostrów Wielkopolski (u) | 0,205 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gniezno (u) | 0,202 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Wągrowiec (u) | 0,201 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Słupca (u) | 0,196 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Kalisz (u) | 0,194 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Puszczykowo (u) | 0,189 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Koło (u) | 0,184 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Złotów (u) | 0,182 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Obrzycko (u) | 0,151 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Sulmierzyce (u) | 0,149 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tarnowo Podgórne (r) | 0,229 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Suchy Las (r) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Komorniki (r) | 0,207 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Dopiewo (r) | 0,194 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Kleszczewo (r) | 0,191 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Czerwonak (r) | 0,183 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Rokietnica (r) | 0,181 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Przykona (r) | 0,178 | A | A | A | B | C |
| Baranów (r) | 0,170 | B | B | B | C | C |
| Chodzież (r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | B | C |
| Kościan (r) | 0,167 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Łubowo (r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | D | B |
| Powidz (r) | 0,160 | B | B | A | A | C |
| Granowo (r) | 0,160 | B | C | C | E | B |
| Kaczory (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Kazimierz Biskupi (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Lipno (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Budzyń (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | A | C |
| Kobyła Góra (r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Zaniemyśl (r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Dobrzyca (r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Siedlec (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Ostrowite (r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Pępowo (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Słupca (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | E | D |
| Władysławów (r) | 0,146 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Duszniki (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Piaski (r) | 0,145 | C | D | C | E | C |
| Doruchów (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Krzykosy (r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | C | D |
| Święciechowa (r) | 0,143 | C | D | D | D | C |
| Gołuchów (r) | 0,143 | C | C | D | D | C |
| Kuślin (r) | 0,143 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Gniezno (r) | 0,142 | C | D | D | E | C |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Swarzędz (u-r) | 0,194 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kępno (u-r) | 0,187 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Kórnik (u-r) | 0,187 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Środa Wielkopolska (u-r) | 0,179 | A | A | B | B | A |
| Śrem (u-r) | 0,179 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kleczew (u-r) | 0,177 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Gostyń (u-r) | 0,172 | B | B | B | A | A |
| Nowy Tomyśl (u-r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | A | A |
| Grodzisk Wielkopolski (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Kostrzyn (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | C | C | B |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Września (u-r) | 0,165 | B | B | C | B | B |
| Pobiedziska (u-r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | C | A |
| Mosina (u-r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Jarocin (u-r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Wolsztyn (u-r) | 0,163 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Margonin (u-r) | 0,162 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Oborniki (u-r) | 0,161 | B | C | C | C | B |
| Krotoszyn (u-r) | 0,161 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Murowana Goślina (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Rawicz (u-r) | 0,160 | B | B | C | C | A |
| Pniewy (u-r) | 0,160 | B | C | C | B | B |
| Stęszew (u-r) | 0,160 | B | C | C | C | B |
| Szamotuły (u-r) | 0,158 | C | B | C | D | B |
| Buk (u-r) | 0,157 | C | B | C | D | B |
| Opalenica (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Ostrzeszów (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | B | B |
| Krobia (u-r) | 0,156 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Międzychód (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Raszków (u-r) | 0,153 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Ujście (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Śmigiel (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Wronki (u-r) | 0,150 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Rogoźno (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Zbąszyń (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | D | A | C |
| Miejska Górka (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Rydzyňa (u-r) | 0,149 | C | C | C | B | B |
| Odolanów (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Nekla (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Ślesin (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Nowe Skalmierzyce (u-r) | 0,145 | C | C | D | E | C |
| Kłodawa (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Łobżenica (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | D | D |
| Zduny (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | E | C |
| Trzemeszno (u-r) | 0,143 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Trzcianka (u-r) | 0,142 | C | D | D | B | C |
| Western Pomeranian | | | | | | |
| Urban communes | | | | | | |
| Darłowo (u) | 0,218 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Szczecin (u) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Kołobrzeg (u) | 0,214 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Szczecinek (u) | 0,205 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Świdwin (u) | 0,199 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Koszalin (u) | 0,198 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Stargard (u) | 0,197 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Świnoujście (u) | 0,196 | A | A | A | A | A |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Białogard (u) | 0,186 | A | A | A | C | A |
| Sławno (u) | 0,186 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Wałcz (u) | 0,181 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Rural communes | | | | | | |
| Rewal (r) | 0,219 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Dobra (Szczecin) (r) | 0,212 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Kołobrzeg (r) | 0,206 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Ustronie Morskie (r) | 0,192 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Mielno (r) | 0,190 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Kołbaskowo (r) | 0,175 | B | B | B | A | A |
| Świeszyno (r) | 0,170 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Biesiekierz (r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | C | B |
| Kobylanka (r) | 0,159 | B | C | C | B | B |
| Malechowo (r) | 0,157 | C | B | B | B | D |
| Stepnica (r) | 0,156 | C | C | B | D | C |
| Dygowo (r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Brzeżno (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Sławno (r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | B | D |
| Postomino (r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | A | D |
| Będzino (r) | 0,148 | C | C | D | B | C |
| Manowo (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Stare Czarnowo (r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Szczecinek (r) | 0,144 | C | D | C | D | D |
| Siemysł (r) | 0,142 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Karnice (r) | 0,142 | C | C | D | D | D |
| Urban-rural communes | | | | | | |
| Police (u-r) | 0,224 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Dziwnów (u-r) | 0,217 | A | A | A | A | A |
| Gryfino (u-r) | 0,191 | A | A | A | B | A |
| Dębno (u-r) | 0,182 | A | A | A | D | A |
| Międzyzdroje (u-r) | 0,180 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Karlino (u-r) | 0,179 | A | A | A | C | B |
| Drawsko Pomorskie (u-r) | 0,177 | A | A | A | A | B |
| Goleniów (u-r) | 0,173 | B | B | B | A | A |
| Trzebiatów (u-r) | 0,169 | B | B | B | A | B |
| Złocieniec (u-r) | 0,166 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Barlinek (u-r) | 0,164 | B | B | B | B | B |
| Sianów (u-r) | 0,158 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Borne Sulinowo (u-r) | 0,157 | C | C | B | B | C |
| Choszczno (u-r) | 0,157 | C | C | B | D | B |
| Gryfice (u-r) | 0,155 | C | C | C | C | B |
| Pyrzyce (u-r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | F | B |
| Nowogard (u-r) | 0,154 | C | C | C | D | B |
| Kamień Pomorski (u-r) | 0,152 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Gościno (u-r) | 0,151 | C | C | C | C | C |

Regional investment attractiveness 2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Czaplinek (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Kalisz Pomorski (u-r) | 0,148 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Mirosławiec (u-r) | 0,147 | C | C | C | B | C |
| Mieszkowice (u-r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | D | C |
| Nowe Warpno (u-r) | 0,145 | C | C | C | C | C |
| Łobez (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | D | A | D |
| Wolin (u-r) | 0,144 | C | C | C | A | C |
| Połczyn-Zdrój (u-r) | 0,143 | C | D | C | B | 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 (RDB), 2016.

Editing and translation of the report: Paulina Mechło