

# Report on the regional potential of Śląskie Region

## EMERGING INDUSTRIES

- Active Ageing
- Sustainable Development / Green Economy
- Sustainable / Intelligent Mobility

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Internationalization
- Technology & Knowledge Transfer
- Gender in Innovation, including diversity aspects

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## 1 Introduction

The Silesian Voivodeship is situated in the southern part of Poland, neighbouring with the Czech and Slovak Republic. It covers the area of 12333 km<sup>2</sup> (3.9% of Poland's total area) and the most urbanized area in Poland (77.7% of population live in urban areas). Its total population is 4.63 million with 14.5% inhabitants aged over 65<sup>1</sup>.

In the region dominates industry as it is the second top Polish voivodeship of sold production of industry which is 18.2% of total number for Poland<sup>2</sup>. Upper Silesia is the biggest Polish industrial region, and is also the biggest producer of energy (20% of national production). The most valuable industries include construction and gas industry. Metal production and processing of food are also important. The Silesian Province is also ranked second as the Polish region where innovation investments are directed to manufacturing (the annual growth of innovation investments in the manufacturing sector was 14.8% during the 2009-2010)<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand the gross value added generated by the service sector increases in recent years that reflects the recent structural changes in the region. The importance of the mining and metallurgical industry has decreased in favor of electro-engineering, information technology and energy<sup>4</sup>. According to the Polish Information and Foreign Investors Agency the sectors with huge potential in the region are *automotive* (as numerous renown enterprises and developed network of suppliers of this industry are present in the region: FIAT (largest factory in Europe), General Motors Manufacturing, Isuzu Motors, Delphi Automotive Systems, Tenneco Automotive, etc.), *business process outsourcing* and *IT*<sup>5</sup>. Regional authorities basing on branch foresight methods indicated in the Regional Innovation Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for the years 2013-2020 three priority sectors called as intelligent specializations, namely: *energy*, *medicine* and *ICT*<sup>6</sup>. The region is well developed as in 2010 it generated 13% of the total Polish GDP (over 184038 million PLN). GDP per capita is 39677 PLN (which is 107% of the national average) and GVA per employed person is 97964 PLN. The Silesian Province also characterizes with the second rank for total investment per capita which is 6506 PLN and it takes the third position after Mazowieckie and Małopolskie voivodeships for gross domestic expenditures on research and development activity (1033.7 mln PLN in 2011). Most of those expenditures were incurred by state (49%) and then by

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<sup>1</sup> Central Statistical Office (2012), Statistical Yearbook of the Regions – Poland 2012, Warsaw.

<sup>2</sup> Central Statistical Office (2012), Statistical Yearbook of the Regions – Poland 2012, Warsaw.

<sup>3</sup> Central Statistical Office (2012), Statistical Yearbook of the Regions – Poland 2012, Warsaw.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.slaskie.pl/strona\\_n.php?jezyk=en&grupa=9&dzi=1293525128&art=1293526621&id\\_menu=382](http://www.slaskie.pl/strona_n.php?jezyk=en&grupa=9&dzi=1293525128&art=1293526621&id_menu=382).

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.paiz.gov.pl/polish\\_regions/voivodships/slaskie](http://www.paiz.gov.pl/polish_regions/voivodships/slaskie).

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ris.slaskie.pl/files/zalaczniki/2012/12/21/1356089359/1356089454.pdf>.

enterprises (30.6%), international organizations and foreign institutions (14.9 %) and Polish Academy of Sciences (3.3%). In 2010 ratio of total R&D expenditures to GDP was 0.46%. In years 2009-2011 36.3% enterprises introduced product or process innovations<sup>7</sup>.

Among the regions of Poland, Śląskie has the 2<sup>nd</sup> position in synthetic index of innovativeness (2<sup>nd</sup> position in case of input index representing general conditions and 3<sup>rd</sup> position representing the outcomes).

The region places the second position in Poland for inventions and patents number as in 2011 539 inventions applications from the Silesian Voivodeship were filled at the Patent Office of Republic of Poland and 321 patents were granted<sup>8</sup>. On the other hand the average number of EPO patent applications for the year 2011 was only 13.

In Silesian Voivodeship at the beginning of July 2013 there were identified 38 clustering initiatives, including 11 established clusters 5 of which are connected with power industry (including renewable energy) and the other are from sectors as construction industry, telecommunication, wood industry, ICT, water and sewage management, tourism and aviation<sup>9</sup>.

In the region there are located 286 R&D units which is more than 12% for the whole country and 45 institutions of higher education (incl. 11 public schools). Human Resources in Science and Technology in Silesian Province are 38.4% of its active population<sup>10</sup>.

### **Cluster landscape in Śląskie**

Clusters in Śląskie voivodeship are the most important environment for implementing an innovative solutions. That's why they are also natural base for development new solutions in emerging industries. They are also very open for cross-cutting issues like internationalization and technology transfer. At present (july 2013) we can observe about 24 active cluster in Śląskie as shown on the fig 1. Full list of clusters – including not active clusters - are attached in appendix 1. The specializations of the silesian clusters are very different but to some extent they correspond to the smart specialization of the region. Most of the clusters are connected with energy sector or general problem of energy saving, then we have initiative connected with ICT, medicine and different kind of manufacturing.

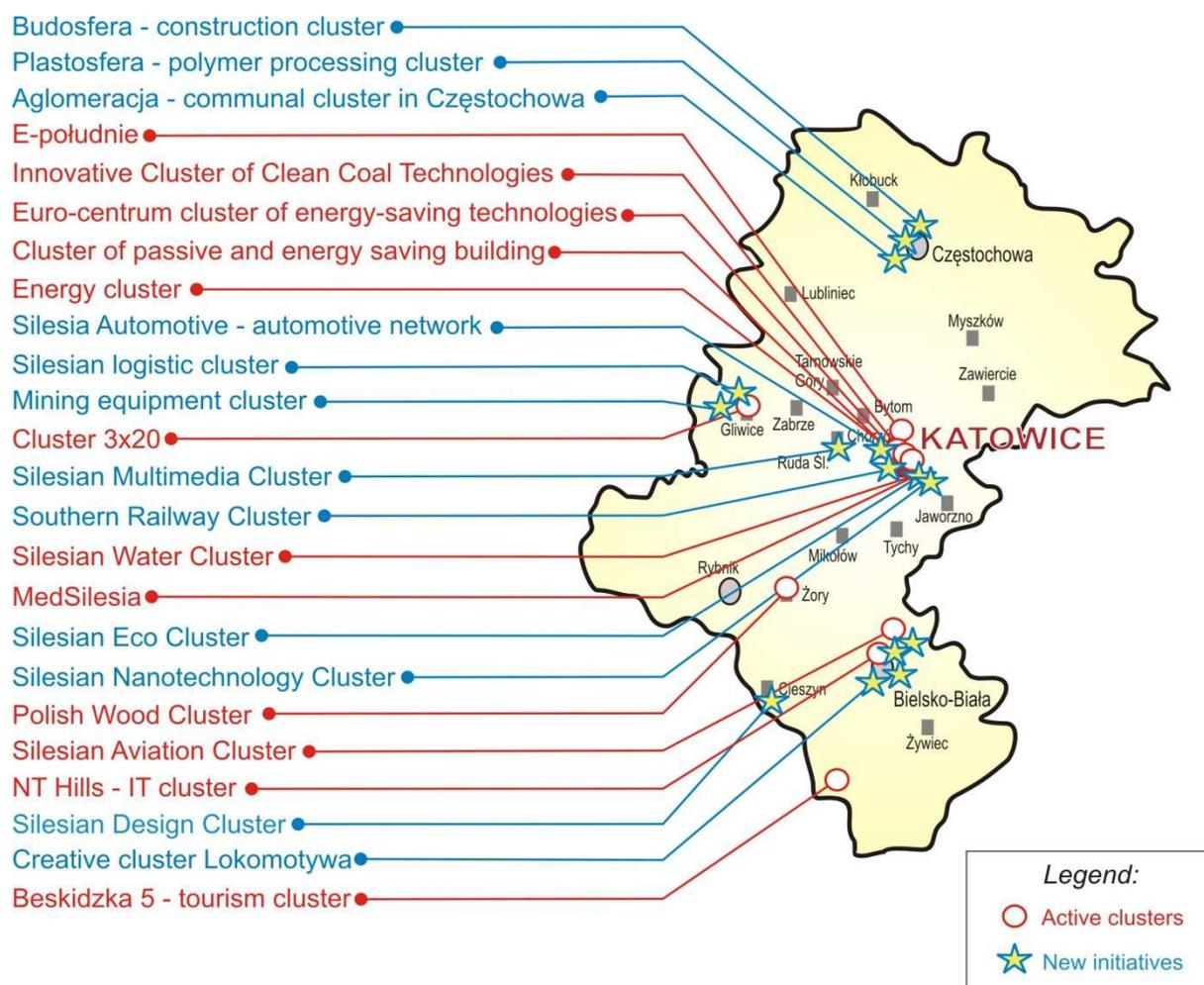
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<sup>7</sup> Central Statistical Office (2012), Statistical Yearbook of the Regions – Poland 2012, Warsaw.

<sup>8</sup> Central Statistical Office (2012), Statistical Yearbook of the Regions – Poland 2012, Warsaw.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ris.slaskie.pl/files/zalaczniki/2011/01/31/1296484433/1372842118.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> Eurostat regional yearbook 2012: Science, technology and innovation.



**Fig. 1 Map of clusters in Śląskie**

Source: own studies based on: *Ekspertyza – klastry województwa śląskiego – rekomendacje dla dalszego rozwoju* J. Stachowicz, L. Knop, J. Machnik-Słomka, S. Olko, A. Stachowicz-Stanusch, M. Baron, M. Jabłoński, Gliwice 2011

## 2 Emerging Industries

Silesian Voivodeship as the most industrialized region in Poland has been concentrating on traditional industries such as mining and metallurgical industry (as the effect of natural resources present in the region such as coal, zinc, lead, methane and natural gas) for years. However, the restructuring (privatization) of many industrial enterprises there increases the importance of sectors such as electro-engineering, information technology and energy. Moreover also the regional authorities has been looking for the industries that should be developed in priority. The chosen industries, namely energy, medicine and ICT were identified in regional strategic documents with the use of foresight methods.

Indicated emerging industries are connected to some extent with those prioritized sectors but as such (Active Aging, Green Economy and Intelligent Mobility) are not clearly mentioned in

regional documents. However those documents directly recognize the needs of emerging sectors as important.

Strategies at the national level only highlight the growing role of green economy/energy (GE) for the development of the country and regions.

In the Silesian Voivodeship energy industry seems to be of great significance as the region is the biggest producer of energy in the country. Moreover, the sustainable energy and renewable sources of energy are the directions directly in national and regional developmental strategies. That is why most of clusters located in Silesian Province operate in this field. Also the conducted research indicated that Silesia is characterized by the slight advantage of green energy sector, which seems to be most important EI for the region. Also the experience of science institutions in reconversion of the most polluted areas in Poland could be an interesting contribution of the regional actors to the international projects. However this experience are very difficult for commercialization because of the participation of the public funds.

On the second position we can place special medical services for the active aging sector. There are also some threats in commercialization of these services because of nature of financing by National Health Fund. However there are some clinical hospitals offering special medical services (e.i. reconstructive medicine) financed by private funds or commercial insurance companies. The patients comes from other regions and from abroad.

According to Regional Innovation Strategy of Silesia Voivodeship 2013-2020 there are three smart specialisations indicated in the region: energy, medicine and ICT.

**Energy** – potential of several scientific institutions located in the region, large group of big companies representing energy production sector and group of SMEs providing services for energy sector. Activities of scientific institutions are focused on the development of energy efficient technologies and promotion of energy saving in buildings. Another distinctive characteristic of Silesia is the localisation of several towns located in the proximity to each other (Upper Silesian conurbation) which create new opportunities for smart grid technologies. Śląskie has the first position among the regions in Poland in case of employment in the sector of production and distribution energy.

**Medicine** - Silesia is known for having leading scientific medical research institutions specialised in cardiology, oncology, ophthalmology and regenerative medicine. The largest number of specialized health maintenance organization in case of:

- children oncology and hematology (11 organizations),
- clinical oncology (183 organizations),

and second position in Poland in case of:

- surgical oncology (61 organizations),
- cardiac surgery (20 organizations),
- cardiology (464 organizations),
- orthopedic surgery and traumatology of human musculoskeletal system (431 organizations).

gives the Śląskie the strongest position in specialized medical services. Sector of medical devices and biomedical engineering are important value adding support to the main sector of medical services.

**ICT** – innovative potential represents large group of companies without leading specialisation as well as several academic institutions specialized in computer sciences. Companies located in Śląskie providing their services to enterprises from different sectors of the economy. Śląskie has the fifth position among the regions in Poland in case of employment in the ICT sector.

**Table 1. Correspondence between smart specialisations and emerging industries in Śląskie**

<b>Smart specialisations</b>	<b>Active ageing</b>	<b>Sustainable Development/ Green Economy</b>	<b>Sustainable/ Intelligent Mobility</b>
<b>Energy</b>	—	smart-grid solutions for energy sector, energy solutions for prosumer (small energy producers/users)	—
<b>Medicine</b>	Reconstructive and regenerative medicine, biomaterials	—	—
<b>ICT</b>	telemedicine	smart-grid solutions for energy sector, energy solutions for prosumer (small energy producers/users)	smart cities solutions – transport, smart traffic control

Source: author's own elaboration

In the Table 1 the main correspondence between smart specialisations and emerging industries have been indicated in Śląskie. This matrix identify especially: smart-grid and prosumers solutions for energy sector, solutions for smart cities in transport and traffic control, reconstructive and regenerative medicine and very important to them biomaterial technologies, telemedicine. It is also possible to identify some potential for EI in Śląskie that is not coherent with ‘smarts’:

- environmental biotechnologies – being developed by scientific institutions in Śląskie and implemented in water treatment facilities in different places in Poland,
- cultural and industrial tourism – emerging sector for the contemporary tourism, also for active ageing solutions,
- design – horizontal challenge for any sector. The contribution of Śląskie in this area regards design for industry, services design (especially public services) as well design as a tool of social inclusion. This area would be very promising for active ageing.

On the base of qualitative research made for the Clustrat project we can say that emerging industries (EI) in Śląskie are not full available in the region, however it exist some potential to develop emerging industries. EI are represented in the region by the group of related economic activities that research, design, develop, manufacture and deliver solutions (including services) addressing specific global societal challenges that are accelerated by long term megatrends. These “industries” are not captured by statistics, they may be conducted by firms operating in different traditional industries but they are unified by benefiting from the global demand developing around the needs related to the challenges. They are emerging because in many cases they have not yet significantly performed (see illustration on following page) they are only being formed /early in the industry lifecycle. Interventionist policies focus on this phase of industry formation as it happens right before a significant expected growth phase (the way to maturity), i.e. expected future returns on intervention investments are high. At the same time developments in the emerging phase (when international specialisations and cooperation networks are being established) impact future wealth generation and retention functions of regions and countries depending on how their existing clusters and industries are capable or incapable of reconfiguring to participate in the new industries.

### **Active ageing**

As mentioned in chapter 1 medicine is the smart specialization of Śląskie. In this field very perspective area is regenerative and reconstructive medicine. Regenerative medicine uses

stem cells and genes for the therapy and can be used in different specialities of medicine: orthopaedic, cardiac and neurological surgery and others. There are two institutions in Śląskie that operate tissue banks<sup>11</sup> (basic condition for carrying procedures of regenerative medicine) and several clinical hospitals carrying research, development and practical implementations in regenerative medicine. Regenerative medicine has also very positive ethical references of the social bodies and Catholic Church. It is important for the beneficiaries and the scientist in this area of research.

In Silesia voivodeship there were no examples of good practices that get star ratings for the Active & Healthy Ageing projects<sup>12</sup>. In December 2011 the European Commission launched its first Innovation Partnership, on Active and Healthy Ageing (EIP AHA) with the headline target of increasing the number of healthy life years in Europe by two by 2020. Taking into consideration the outcomes of the partnership there are the following recommendations for the region:

- Reference Sites – using the benchmark of the European best examples of regions, cities, hospitals or care organisations that aim to provide concrete examples of innovative services with proven added value to citizens and care systems in EU regions.
- Using the networking possibilities of Digital Market Place<sup>13</sup> - contact with cities, regions, organizations and certain people active in the field of active ageing.

From the other side we can confront the situation of the science, business and administrative potential in Śląskie with the situation of active ageing beneficiaries - Silesia region is the quickest ageing region in Poland. That is why it's very important to support old people to be active in whole their lives.

### **Green Economy**

There are several project carried out in the region related to green economy. Most of them are oriented on material and energy efficiency. Silesian University of Technology in April 2012 has established an inter-faculty body, known as the Centre of Energy for Prosumers. The objective of the Centre is to undertake research and development activities, provide advisory

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<sup>11</sup> Regional Center of Blood Donation and Blood Therapy in Katowice and Foundation for Cardiac Surgery Development in Zabrze

<sup>12</sup> Active & Healthy Ageing: EU cities and regions get star ratings to recognise excellent projects - [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-13-633\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-633_en.htm)

<sup>13</sup> European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eipaha/>

and training services in the area related to energy market. It is also important to note that the Centre established strategic collaboration with the iLab EPRO - Internet Laboratory of Energy for Prosumers. The objective of the iLab EPRO which is led by the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the Silesian University of Technology is to involve the already functioning and planned infrastructure on the basis of the renewable sources of energy and small-scale power generation technologies in the research activities by means of the smart grid infrastructure. As a result, it is expected that the iLab EPRO will contribute to the development of new value-chains.

Very important role in regional energy efficiency activities is played by Science and technology Park Euro-Centrum. Established in 2007, the Euro-Centrum Science and Technology Park is an organisation specialised in developing energy efficient technologies in buildings. There are some 90 companies located at the Euro-Centrum which altogether employ more than 1,000 persons. Among the flagship projects undertaken by the Euro-Centrum are the Innovative Building, and more recently the Passive Building which is the first type of such projects in the Central and Eastern Europe. Other examples of interesting ongoing projects concern the development of new generation of coal heating solutions and micro biogas systems. Euro-Centrum is also coordinator of established in 2007 Euro-Centrum Cluster of Energy Saving Technologies. There are over 60 institutional members of the cluster – most of them are innovative companies. The institutional coordinator of the cluster - Euro-centrum technology park in Katowice provides very good infrastructure for the cluster: offices, conference room and demonstrating energy-saving structures. Cluster has very good relations with regional academic environment – leaders of the thematic groups are the scientist affiliated with universities of Śląskie and Małopolskie voivodeship.

The problems of innovation related to energy sector are present in activities of Macro-Region of Poland which is linked to the recently adopted joint strategy by Silesia and Małopolskie Green Economy is supported in the region by the following institutions: Marshall Office, University of Economics, Science and Technology Park Euro-Centrum, Central Mining Institute.

### **Smart mobility**

There is not very many examples of smart mobility projects in the region. At present region tries to develop transport infrastructure (especially for regional public transportation). Regional operator of passenger rail transport – Koleje Śląskie – was founded in 2010 and is

fully owned by the local government. At present the operator did not implement any smart mobility solutions, just innovation for paying the ticket callpay.

The city of Rybnik is a good example of implementation of electronic city card (Elektroniczna Karta Miejska). The card for the citizens can be used as a virtual ticket for public transport of virtual wallet. The budget of the project was over 5,3 mln zł. Implementing the communal transportation to geographic information system is the first step towards smart mobility solutions based on internet and mobile access devices.

Smart Mobility is supported in the region by the following institutions: Marshall Office, University of Economics in Katowice, University of Bielsko-Biała, Silesian University of Technology and Technopark Gliwice.

### 3 Cross-cutting Issues

In the Silesian Voivodeship the awareness of the idea of cross-cutting issues is not clearly noticed. However Knowledge and Technology Transfer is the one that is strongly supported by authorities as this idea has been incorporated in the strategic development documents being one of region's priorities. KTT is stimulated by system requirements for additional research subsidies application as well as by informative promotional activities.

**Technology Transfer (TT)** services are provided by regional independent institutions and academic TTOs. In the region exist two organizations:

- Upper Silesian Agency for Entrepreneurship Promotion,
- Upper Silesian Agency for Regional Development,

members of Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) – that provides Technology Transfer services on the European market. This institutions operates technology databases and can provide networking services and brokering events for the clients. The standards of these services fulfill the EEN standards, however they are not well known in the region and a number of provided services in not large, taking into consideration the regional market. Upper Silesian Agency for Entrepreneurship Promotion provides also technology transfer services using its own TT database working within the frames of Regional Center of Innovation and Technology Transfer. Other TTOs in the region exist as the part of scientific institutions: universities and scientific institutes. Generally the system of technology transfer is not sufficient developed in the region and still needs improvement. This area could be the subject

of joint project especially in the field of active technology transfer: namely the activity of technology brokers.

The regional efforts and support for **internationalization** is constrained as it takes mostly the form of study visits, international missions, business meetings and enterprises' participation in international fairs. There is the awareness of advantages connected with internationalization activity such as improvement of competitiveness, organization of international R&D projects, development of regional businesses and the growth of employment. However, there is still recognized deficit of a tangible, technical knowledge in this field. The internationalization activities are very rarely subject of cluster activities – business and scientific entities prefer to do it individually or with the participation of international chamber. Internationalization activity could be also the theme of pilot actions.

The effort of the regional authorities to develop and put in place mechanisms of monitoring the contemporary knowledge in the form of technology observatories. According to the claims of the main actors of the regional ecosystem the knowledge is distributed and there is on one reliable place where one can check the interesting information (or even some links to them). More information about the planned regional research and studies centre on business technology and smart market models would have been useful. With regard to the most recent developments, the process of establishing technology observatories started on the beginning of 2013 with concluding the cooperation agreements between the Marshal Office and three organisations, namely:

- Central Mining Institute (GIG) observatory of environmental protection technologies,
- Science and Technology Park “TECHNOPARK GLIWICE” Ltd. - observatory of information communication technologies)
- Euro Centrum Science and Technology Park - energy technologies,
- Upper Silesian Agency for Entrepreneurship Promotion (with partners) – medicine technologies,

The new observatories are also planned.

**Gender in Innovation** is perceived as the marginal issue not taken into considerations in strategic documents enough. On the other hand there are some innovative environments, which specialized in gender perception in the region. Unfortunately they do not use the measures assessing the gender awareness. But conducted research indicated that in the region there are noticed such problems as differences in wages, support for pregnant women and

support for parents that are looking after their children of their own but also the gender inequity is visible in some traditionally male sectors (e.g. construction industry). Promotion of gender balance in the regional innovation environment is present only within EU funded projects.

#### 4 Conclusions for pilot development

The outcomes of the qualitative researches made for the Clustrat project, presented evidences regarding innovation support in Śląskie as well as possible predictions regarding the future technologies, lead us to the following conclusions regarding pilot development in the region:

1. Although the emerging industries are not strong occurred in the region in the form of implemented innovations, projects or products, there are quite good potential for developing solutions in each of the emerging industry indicated in the project. The strongest potential can be identified in green economy which is represented by the energy sector and energy smart specialization of Śląskie.
2. Cross cutting issues in the region are still the area for improvement. It could be realized by different ways and tools: clustering and metaclustering activities (internationalization), professional activities of animators and technology brokers in the regions.
3. The relation between smart specialisations and emerging industries/cross cutting issues, could be described as follows:
  - emerging industries and cross-cutting issues should be the supporting elements of the smarts
  - emerging industries are more dynamic and flexible so they need to be supported in flexible and dynamic way, rather than long-term growth project in case of smart specialization.
4. There are the following pilot actions to consider for implementation:
  - joint project in smart mobility to realize by the logistic cluster in Śląskie/other clusters from other regions (also in other countries). The details could concern optimization of transport for institutional customers using electronic ways of monitoring and data-mining,

- joint project regarding shared open standards in reconstructive medicine using stem cells/tissue bank. The project could involve rather small group of entities from the region (no cluster operating in this field) – active ageing,
  - joint project for exchanging standards of renewable energy technologies. Every region or project consortium has a specific approach to implementation of renewable energy - green economy
  - regional or local media content for +65 people (active ageing). Joint project with the partners from different regions orientated to new product: information channel for the elder people promoting local activities in sport, culture and leisure.
  - pilots projects in CCI: ‘active’ technology transfer with technology brokers activity, cluster internationalization.
5. Cluster suggested for pilot actions:
- Silesian Logistic Cluster – metacluster in Logistics – smart mobility,
  - Cluster 3x20 – distributed energy generation - green economy
  - Cluster e-południe – content for electronic media – active ageing

### Sources:

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## Appendix 1 – List of clusters in Śląskie Voivodeship and they characteristics

Name	Cluster/cluster initiative	Year of establishing	Institutional coordinator	Industry	Field of technology specialisation according to Program of Technology Development 2010-2020	Field of smart specialisation RIS 2013-2020
<b>Innovative Silesian Cluster of Clean Coal Technologies</b>	cluster	2006	Central Mining Institute in Katowice	Energetics, mining	Technologies for energetics and mining	Energetics
<b>Euro-Centrum Cluster of Energy Saving Technologies</b>	cluster	2007	Science and technology Park Euro-Centrum Sp. z o.o.	Energetics, construction	Technologies for energetics and mining	Energetics
<b>Cluster 3x20</b>	cluster	2007	Stowarzyszenie Klaster 3x20 ul. B.Krzywoustego 2/618 44-100 Gliwice	Energetics, environmental protection	Technologies for energetics and mining	Energetics
<b>Polish Wood Cluster</b>	cluster	2007	Agencja Rozwoju Przedsiębiorczości Sp. z o.o.	Energetics, environmental protection, wood processing	Technologies for energetics and mining	Energetics
<b>Passive and Energy-saving Construction Cluster</b>	cluster	2008	Górnośląski Park Przemysłowy Sp. z o.o.	construction	Technologies for energetics and mining	Energetics
<b>Energy Cluster</b>	cluster	2009	Zespół Doradców Klastra Energetycznego Sp. z o.o. (ZDKE)	Energetics	Technologies for energetics and mining	Energetics
<b>Silesian Network of Medical devices MedSilesia</b>	cluster initiative	2007	Górnośląska Agencja Promocji Przedsiębiorczości S.A.	Medical devices	Medical technologies	Medicine
<b>Silesian Cluster of Bone Marrow Transplantation</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego w Bielsku-Białej.	Bone marrow transplantation	Medical technologies	Medicine
<b>ICT cluster NT Hills</b>	cluster	2007	Regionalne Stowarzyszenie Wspierania Inicjatyw Klastrowych i Edukacyjnych NT Hills	ICT	ICT	ICT
<b>E-południe Cluster</b>	cluster	2008	Stowarzyszenie na rzecz rozwoju społeczeństwa informacyjnego "E-Południe"	Telecom	ICT	ICT

<b>mobajl.org Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2009	Zrzeszenie Uczestników Rynku Mobilnego Mobajl.org	Telecom	ICT	ICT
<b>Silesian e-business Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2009	Inkubator Przedsiębiorczości „Strażacka” Sp. z o.o.	ICT	ICT	ICT
<b>Silesian Multimedia Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2010	Rudzki Inkubator Przedsiębiorczości	ICT	ICT	ICT
<b>Silesian IT Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2012	Stowarzyszenie „Rytm Śląska”	ICT	ICT	ICT
<b>Silesian Water Cluster</b>	cluster	2007	Górnośląskie Przedsiębiorstwo Wodociągów S.A.	water treatment	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Cluster of Architecture and Construction Services</b>	cluster initiative	2009	Śląski Park Przemysłowo - Technologiczny sp. z o.o.	architecture, construction, geodesy	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Klaster Innowacji Budowlanych</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Bielska Fundacja Wspierania Przedsiębiorczości i Kultury – Bielsko-Biała	construction	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Regional Cluster of construction and infrastructure BUDOSFERA</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Regionalna Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa w Częstochowie	construction	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Silesian Land Rehabilitation Cluster and Environmental Technologies</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny EkoPark w Piekarach Śląskich	Environment protection, land rehabilitation	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Communal Cluster AGLOMERACJA</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Regionalna Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa w Częstochowie	Public services/city infrastructure	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Safety Work Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Silesian University of Technology	work safety	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Silesian Eco Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2012	Europejskie Forum Odpowiedzialności Ekologicznej (EFOE)	Environment protection	Environment protection technologies	
<b>Polimer Processing Cluster PLASTOSFERA</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego w Częstochowie S.A.	manufacturing	Production and material processing	
<b>Rail transport network</b>	cluster initiative	2005	Katowicka Specjalna SE	Transport	Transport and transport infrastructure	
<b>Silesian Logistic Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Agencja Rozwoju Lokalnego Gliwice	Transport and logistics	Transport and transport infrastructure	
<b>Cluster of Logistic and transport innovation</b>	cluster initiative	2011	„Na drodze” Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Wspierania	transport	Transport and transport infrastructure	

			Rozwoju Transportu i Przedsiębiorczości			
<b>Southern Railway Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Association Southern Railway Cluster	Railway transport	Transport and transport infrastructure	
<b>Silesian Aviation Cluster</b>	cluster	2006	Federation of Aviation Companies BIELSKO	Aerospace	Przemysł maszynowy, samochodowy, lotniczy i górniczy	
<b>Silesia Automotive</b>	network/cooperation platform	2009	Katowicka Specjalna SE	Automotive	machinery, automotive, aerospace and mining industries	
<b>Mining Equipment Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Instytut Techniki Górniczej Komag	Mining equipment	machinery, automotive, aerospace and mining industries	
<b>Silesian Nanotechnology Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2013	Fundacja Wspierania Nanonauk i Nanotechnologii NANONET	Sectors implementing nanotechnologies	Nanotechnologies and nanomaterials	
<b>Beskidzka 5</b>	cluster	2004	Delta Partner	tourism	X	X
<b>Cluster of Industrial Culture and Tourism</b>	cluster initiative	2012	Stowarzyszenie Kopalnia Sztuki - Zabrze	Industrial tourism and culture	X	X
<b>Silesian Meat Cluster</b>	cluster initiative	2010	Śląski Cech Rzeźników i Wędliniarzy w Katowicach	Food	X	X
<b>Creative cluster LOKOMOTYWA KULTURY</b>	cluster initiative	2011	Fundacja Galerii Bielskiej	Culture and design	X	X
<b>Silesian Design Cluster</b>	cluster	2011	Zamek Cieszyn	design	X	X
<b>Cluster of Creative Industries MADE IN ŚLĄSK</b>	cluster initiative	2013	Agencja Rozwoju Lokalnego Sp. z o.o.	Creative industries	X	X