

Polska



About region

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The primary forte of the Lubelskie Voivodeship is its direct proximity with Poland's eastern border, which is also the frontier of the European Union.



Lubelskie region is the third-largest (25,150 km²) and eighth-most -populated (2.15 million) voivodeship in Poland. Its investment attractiveness is mainly the outcome of its:

- favourable geographical situation
- climatic and soil conditions
- rapidly growing economy
- research capacities

THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP IS ONE OF THE MOST DYNAMICALLY DEVELOPING REGIONS IN EASTERN POLAND

Thanks to the neighbouring Belarus and Ukraine, the voivodeship is a natural link between the economies of Western and Eastern Europe, at the same time demarcating the European Union border. By being situated near the border, the Lubelskie Region can merit the name of Poland's window on the east of Europe.

The favourable geographical situation, convenient infrastructure of border crossings, modernised main roads, and dynamic economic cooperation with partners from across the eastern border, are the main strengths of this investment-friendly region.

The area of the Lubelskie Voivodeship is characterised by exceptional natural values, such as clean air and waters, many rich natural areas, remarkable landscapes, and the diversified physical features of the land.

Other attractive features of the region are: the broad range of investment areas, the systems of incentives and local investment allowances, and the authorities' openness towards investors.

GDP per capita PLN 30 477

Unemployment 11,7%

An unquestionable strength of the Lubelskie Region is insolation, the highest in Poland, which is conducive to the broadly understood agricultural production and the generation of solar energy.

After Upper Silesia, the Lubelskie Voivodeship is the country's second major coal field. There are also small deposits of crude oil, natural gas, marl, and limestone, whereas common minerals are natural aggregates, loamy raw materials, loess clay, loam, carbonate resources, and peat.

Thanks to its geographical situation and favourable geographical and natural conditions, the Lubelskie Region demonstrates high potential in terms of producing bio-fuels and developing green energy (e.g. high insolation mentioned above). Every year the region increases its share of renewable energy resources in the overall energy

production. In 2012-2013 it recorded the highest increase in this respect among all voivodeships in Poland.

24.9% – the share of sales by Lubelski Węgiel Bogdanka to occupational power engineering in the power coal market in 2014

9.2 million tonnes – the sales of coal from the Bogdanka coal mine in 2014

The economy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship is mainly characterised by dynamic growth and favourable changes in the structure of economic entities or business environment institutions, and in terms of innovation. The systematic growth is confirmed by the highest increase in GDP per capita among other voivodeships in Eastern Poland – 103% in 2013.

The voivodeship owes its dynamic economic growth to, among other things, investments in the region's key industries with large development potential.

They include:

- machinery industry
- automotive industry
- aviation industry
- BPO and IT
- furniture industry (with a clear development tendency, especially in terms of export)
- food industry (aimed at investment in the development of food processing technologies and biotechnology in the food sector)

These industries have a very strong potential based on the presence of research institutes and numerous entities from the above-mentioned sectors.

The region's considerable growth potential can also be seen across industries identified in the Regional Innovation Strategy as intelligent specialisations, which include:

- bio-economy
- medicine and health
- low-emission power generation
- IT and automatics

The presence of foreign capital in the Lubelskie Voivodeship is continuously increasing. Most entities with foreign capital invest in wholesale and retail trade, car repair, and food processing. The region is dominated by Dutch

capital; however, the largest investments in recent years have been made with German and French capital. In 2014 Lublin was one of the top 10 Eastern European cities in the category: *“the strategy of gaining foreign investors”*.

PEOPLE ARE THE GREATEST ASSET



However, as it has been reiterated on numerous occasions by the Voivodeship authorities, the region’s greatest asset is its inhabitants. According to the most recent data provided by GUS (Main Statistical Office) – the population of this area is over 2,151,000 people, or 5.6% of Poland’s total population.

The Lubelskie Voivodeship is a typically rural region. This particular fact is reflected in demographics. The majority of its population – 53.7% of its inhabitants (1.155.000) are rural dwellers. On the other hand, the situation in the rest of the country appears to be exactly the opposite.

When speaking of the Lubelskie Voivodeship in the context of human capital, it must be stressed that nearly 1.5 million inhabitants of the region are of working age (15 – 64 years old). The average age of the statistical inhabitant is 39.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The strengths of the Lubelskie voivodeship are: qualified staff, significant academic capital, and research

facilities. The voivodeship's capital, Lublin, is the largest and most dynamically growing academic centre on the eastern side of the Vistula river, and it plays the role of an important centre offering high quality university education on the map of Poland.

In the academic year 2015/2016 18 schools of higher education (8 public and 10 private institutions) based in the Lubelskie voivodeship gathered 77,562 students (one of the highest numbers in Poland). [MORE](#)

TUSCANY OF THE EAST

Apart from people and agriculture, tourism also plays a vital role. The Voivodeship authorities have recognized the region's tourism potential. Measures with a view of tapping this potential have been gaining new momentum and energy over the years. This is the reason why we are hearing more and more about the Tuscany of the East.

The Lublin region has plenty to offer and is capable of meeting the requirements of many types of tourists: those who prefer to visit historical or architectural sites, or those that prefer mingling with nature, or advocates of active recreation.

The Lubelskie voivodeship is also an excellent place to relax and visit. The region can be proud of its numerous unique natural areas such as:

- 2 national parks: [Polesie National Park](#), [Roztocze National Park](#),
- 17 landscape parks,
- 17 protected nature areas,
- 87 nature reserves,
- 67 intimate lakes (Łęczna-Włodawa Lakeland).



Leisure and relax in close contact with nature are provided by hundreds of agritourism farms specialised in manufacturing traditional products, regional cuisine, horse-riding schools, fisheries, canoeing trips or bicycle races. Region is rich in numerous bike and horse-riding trails and offers skiing and canoeing options.

The Lubelskie voivodeship is also an ideal spot for a relaxing family weekend. Attractions for children include the [Zamość zoo](#), as well as the [ZOOM of Nature Leisure Park](#) near Janów Lubelski, and [the Magic Gardens](#) near Janowiec.

Over 350 km of the so-called „[GreenVelo Eastern Bicycle Trail](#)” runs through the Lubelskie voivodeship. This is the longest bicycle route in Poland. Along the trail, there are numerous recreational spots, rooms for rent, catering points, and biker service centres.

The Lubelskie cuisine is also worth trying. The region's focus is on traditional food, and the Lubelskie voivodeship is the only place to try a certified "cebularz" (yeast bread with onion topping), Biłgorajski piróg (Biłgoraj dumplings), or sękacz podlaski (a traditional spit cake of Podlasie).

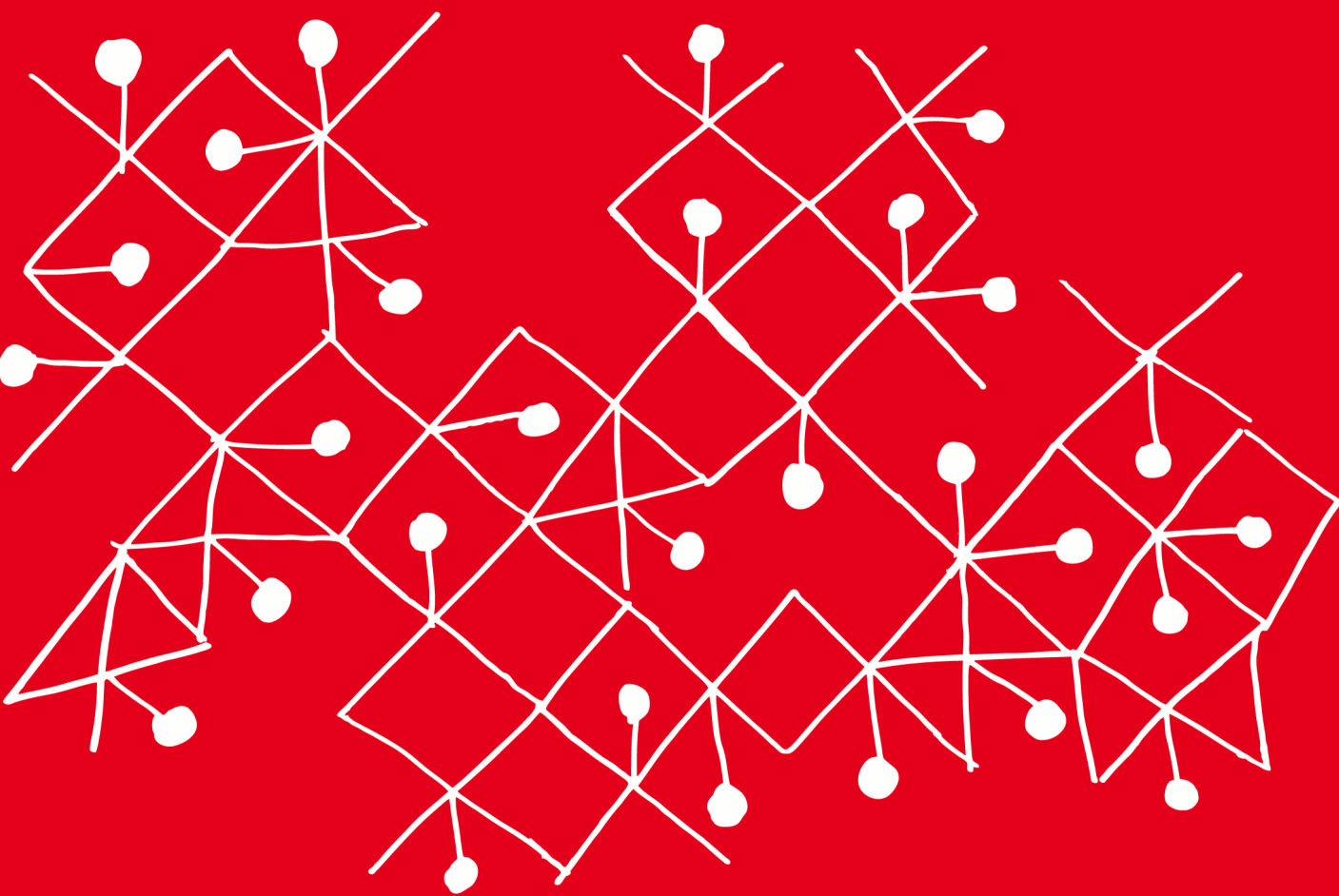
Apart from its rich natural resources, the Lubelskie voivodeship features a number of spots and monuments connected with various cultures and religions. The most important ones are Zamość – the perfect Renaissance city from the UNESCO World Heritage List, and [the Holy Trinity Chapel in the Lublin Castle](#) – a world-class monument, a combination of Gothic architecture with Russian and Byzantine paintings.

The Lubelskie region is a place where there is always something going on – festivals, fairs, bazaars, culinary and other cultural events – the resource is rich and versatile.

 Selected Cultural Events:

- [Carnaval Sztukmistrzów](#),
- [Summer Film Academy in Zwierzyniec](#)
- [Jagiellonian Fair](#),
- [Night of Culture](#),
- [Different Sounds Art'n'Music Festival](#),
- [European Festival of Taste](#),
- [Lublin Landart Festival](#),
- [Arab Horse Days in Janów Podlaski](#),
- [Festival of Three Cultures in Włodawa](#),
- ["Two Riversides" Film and Art Festival in Kazimierz Dolny](#),
- [Polesie Summer with Folklore](#),
- [European Days of Neighbourly Relations](#).





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