

## THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP



is the third-largest (25,150 km<sup>2</sup>) and eighth-most -populated (2.13 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 33 371 PLN (2016)

Unemployment 8,0% (2018)

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 (+4% 2016/2015).

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"*.

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