

The location of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, its natural resources, economy, and, first of all, inhabitants, make up a region which is worth living in, visiting, and investing in.



Lubelskie in brief

The Lubelskie Voivodeship is part of the macro-region of Eastern Poland. It is a geographically, economically and culturally diversified area, which offers a range of business opportunities and ways of spending free time.



Area	25,122 km ²
Population	2,15 mln ^[1]
Students	82,7 thousand ^[2]
Number of Entities of the National Economy	171 thousand ^[3]
GDP per capita	PLN 30,477 ^[4]
Unemployment rate	12,7% ^[5]

1. Source: The Central Statistical Office of Poland, the Statistical Office in Lublin, as at the end June 2014.
2. Source: „Higher Education in the Lubelskie Voivodeship in the academic year 2013/2014”, Statistical Office in Lublin 2013.
3. Source: „Structural changes in the groups of the national economic entities in the REGON register, 1st half-year 2014”, The Central Statistical Office in Poland.
4. Source: The Central Statistical Office of Poland, preliminary estimates from January 2015.
5. As at the end of December 2014.

The Promotion of Trade and Investment

THE INVESTOR SERVICE CENTRE (COI)

The Investor Service Centre of the Lubelskie Voivodeship is a place where investors who see their future in the Lublin Region can obtain a lot of information about investment opportunities. Thanks to constant cooperation with the local-government units of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, the COI possesses a database of greenfield and brownfield investment areas, and an up-to-date database of companies and partnerships from the Lubelskie Voivodeship, broken down by lines of business and undertakings with foreign capital.

The wide range of services offered by the Investor Service Centre of the Lubelskie Voivodeship includes:

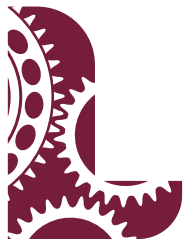
- Promoting the regional investment portfolio on foreign and domestic markets.
- Assisting with contacts with the local administration and information about state aid for investors and investment zones.
- Providing interested domestic and foreign entities with comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date economic information.
- Supporting local entrepreneurs within the Programme of the Economic Promotion of Eastern Poland.
- Building awareness of the region's potential among foreign visitors.
- Activities aimed at associating the economic partnership of the entrepreneurs from the Lubelskie Voivodeship with foreign entities.

THE INVESTORS AND EXPORTERS SERVICE CENTRE (COIE)

The aim of the Investors and Exporters Service Centre is to increase the level of internationalisation of Polish companies and partnerships, by making it easier for entrepreneurs and associations of entrepreneurs to access free information to the extent necessary for planning, organising, and realising exports abroad. The scope of work of the Investors and Exporters Service Centre also includes activities intended to boost the level of foreign investment in Poland, by linking and making it easier for potential foreign investors to access information about the conditions for setting up businesses in Poland. A group of experts in the key industries from the point of view of the region's economy ensures the free, efficient, and international quality of service for Polish and foreign companies and partnerships. COIEs cooperate with the Trade and Investment Promotion Sections of the Polish Embassies, subordinate to the Ministry of Economy.

The Lubelskie Voivodeship Marshal's Office
Department of Economy and Innovation
Trade and Investment Promotion Section

coi@lubelskie.pl
coie@lubelskie.pl
+48 81 537 16 11
+48 81 537 16 21



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www.invest.lubelskie.pl
www.lubelskie.pl



Location

- A region located in eastern Poland.
- A window on Eastern Europe and Asia – a border area between the European Union and the Eurasian Customs Union (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan).
- Lublin Airport – one of the most modern airports in Poland.
- The Pan-European transit corridor east-west / north-south – the A2 motorway, the S17 and S12 expressways, the E20 (Paris-Moscow) and E7 (Gdynia-Odessa) railways.
- The highly developed infrastructure of the border crossing-points with Ukraine (4 checkpoints) and Belarus (3 checkpoints).
- The most modern Polish terminal for customs clearance (phytosanitary and veterinary) in Koroszczyn.
- The dry port Małaszewicze, which allows the trans-shipment of all cargo transported by rail.
- The advanced broad-gauge railway, which facilitates the transport of goods to the Commonwealth of Independent States.



People

- The Lubelskie Voivodeship is populated by about 2,15 mln people.
- The favourable age pyramid of the population – a significant proportion of people of working age.
- The well-qualified and competent workforce.
- The number of students in the region runs at the level of 82 thousand people.
- Each year Lubelskie churns out almost 30 thousand university graduates.



Research and Development

- Lublin is the largest academic centre in Eastern Poland. There are 19 universities, e.g. The Lublin University of Technology, The Medical University of Lublin, The University of Life Sciences, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, and Maria Curie-Skłodowska University.
- The presence of science-and-technology parks, the aim of which is to integrate and boost the scientific and R&D potential of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (the Lublin Science and Technology Park, the Puławy Science and Technology Park, the Southeastern Science and Technology Park in Zamość).
- The operation of industrial parks, which ensure favourable conditions for the growth of innovative companies and make it easier for entrepreneurs to access the newest technologies (e.g. the Świdnik Regional Industrial Park).
- Specialised research units and institutes, e.g. the Lublin Centre for Innovation and Advanced Technologies, the Bohdan Dobrzański Institute of Agrophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Lublin, the Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation in Puławy, the Research Institute of Pomiculture and Floriculture – the Apiculture Division in Puławy, the Biological Threats Identification and Countermeasure Centre of the Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, and the National Veterinary Research Institute in Puławy.

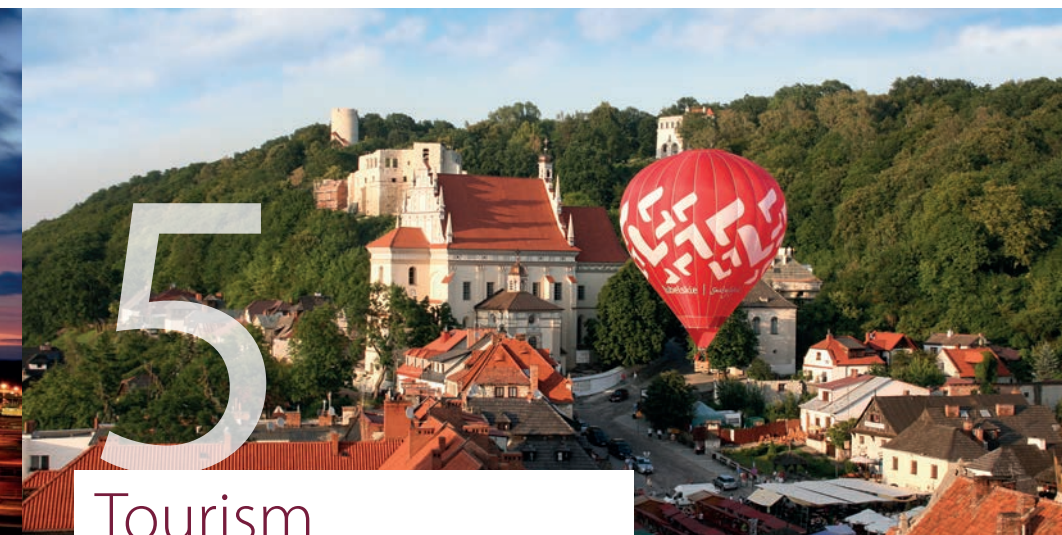


The Strong Economy

- The highly developed food industry emanating from the agricultural character of the major part of the Voivodeship and the specialised cultivation of industrial plants, fruits, and vegetables. Very good climatic and soil conditions, conducive to the development of ecological farming.
- The favourable climatic conditions for the production of thermal and electrical energy from biomass, solar energy, hydroelectric power, and wind-power plants.
- The rich mineral resources, e.g. hard coal (18.7% of all national resources), natural gas and crude oil, as well as natural aggregates and peat.
- The establishment of logistics centres thanks to the attractive geographical situation and the proximity of transcontinental traffic routes.
- The perfect place for the development of service centres, thanks to the substantial available



- qualified workforce and relatively low labour costs.
- The rich tradition of the machine industry, located mainly in Lublin, but also in Świdnik, Janów Lubelski, and Kraśnik.
- The favourable conditions for investment and economic activity, owing to 3 Special Economic Zones („EURO-PARK MIELEC” SEZ, „STARACHOWICE” SEZ, TARNOBRZEG „EURO-PARK WISŁOSAN” SEZ) with 14 subzones
- on the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship.
- The promotion of the products and services produced in the Lubelskie Voivodeship under the protected trademark – the „Lubelskie” Regional Brand – which is a symbol of superior quality, innovation, and environmental responsibility.



Tourism

- The cultural heritage of the Lublin Region, as well as the clean and virtually unspoiled natural environment, form the potential for the development of tourism.
- 2 national parks (Polesie National Park and Roztocze National Park), 17 scenic parks, and numerous nature reserves and monuments.
- The diversified line of the land: low-lying regions (lakeland, Polesie) and uplands (Roztocze), intersected by river valleys (the Bug River and the Vistula)
- The numerous bike routes, horse trails, and ski runs.
- Picturesque tourist towns and cities such as Lublin, Kazimierz Dolny, Nałęczów, and Zamość - with its Old Town added to UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- Thanks to its abundance of rivers, lakes and ponds, Lubelskie can offer a lot of attractions for water-sports enthusiasts. The Łęczyńsko-Włodawskie Lakeland provides favourable conditions for sailing, kayaking, fishing and sunbathing.
- A region which favours traditional cuisine. Only here can one eat the certified onion cake (cebularz), Biłgoraj's dumpling (piróg biłgorajski), or the Podlaskie tree cake (sękacz podlaski).