

Investment attractiveness of voivodeships

Greater Poland Voivodeship

Basic information







- Capital Poznań
- Area 29 827 km²
- Number of districts- 31
- Number of municipalities 19
- Population 3 481 625 people
- Population in productive age 2 263 832 people

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Perspective sectors







Smart specializations (biomaterials, interiors of the future, ICT, modern medical technologies)



Silver economy



Research and Development



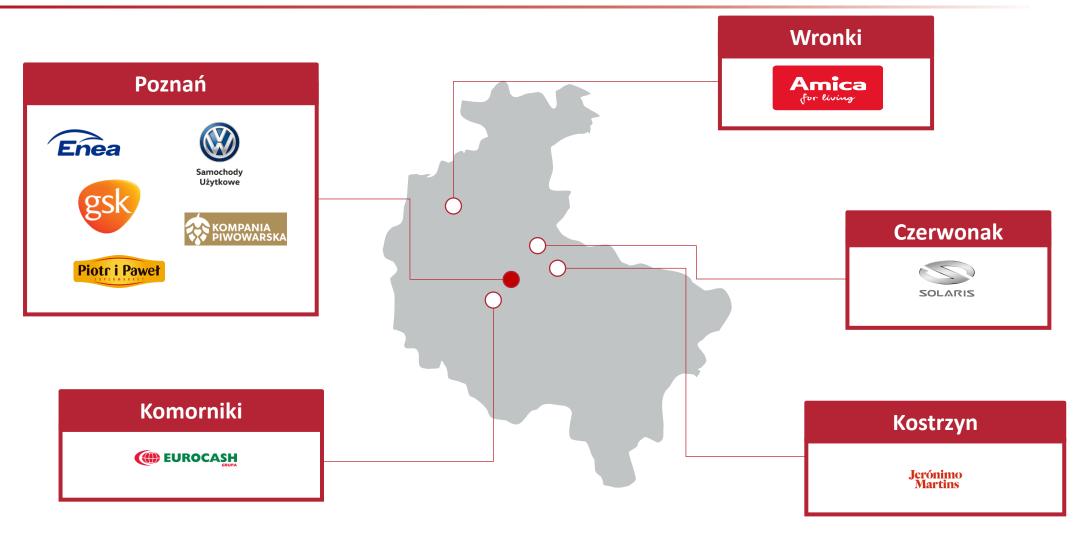
Agriculture and food processing



Business and health services



The largest companies / investors in the region



Special Economic Zones (until 2018)



Kostrzyńsko-Słubicka Special Economic Zone

- currently covers **over 2201 ha** and consists of 57 subzones. It issued **330 permits** for business activity, which resulted in investment outlays in the amount of **PLN 7.9 bn**. Total employment in the zone amounts to **32 745 jobs**.





Wałbrzyska Special Economic Zone "INVEST-PARK"

- covers over 3700 ha in 4 voivodships (Lower Silesia, Opole, Greater Poland and Lubusz) located in 58 towns. It attracted over 230 investors, PLN 27 bn of investment outlays and 53 000 jobs.



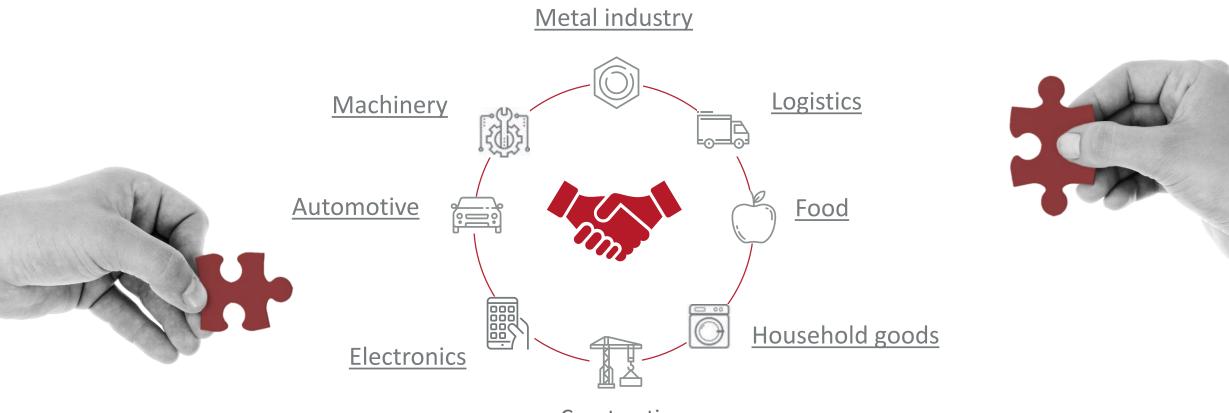
Łódzka Special Economic Zone

- covers an area of **1750 ha** in the Łódź Voivodeship, the eastern part of the Greater Poland Voivodship and the western part of the Mazovian Voivodeship. It issued **313 permits** for business activity, which resulted in **EUR 3.43 bn** of investment outlays and **36 000 jobs** created.



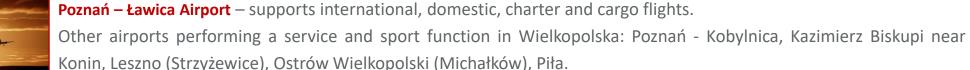
Local sub-suppliers





Construction

Infrastructure



Greater Poland – high potential for inland waterways development

The region is characterized by the presence of a large number of rivers and lakes. The two largest rivers in the region, the Warta and the Noteć, are part of the Great Waterway Loop of Wielkopolska, 764 km long, going through three voivodships: Lubusz, Greater Poland and Kuyavian-Pomeranian. This is one of the best prepared river routes in Poland.

An extensive road network

The most important national roads in the voivodship are: the A2 motorway leading from Berlin throughout Poland to Minsk, the S5 express road (Grudziądz - Bydgoszcz - Poznań - Wrocław) and the S11 express road (Kołobrzeg - Koszalin - Piła - Poznań - Ostrów Wlkp. - Tarnowskie Mountains), which connects Poznań with Silesia and the Baltic coast.

Modernized rail network

The length of the railway network in Greater Poland is 2071 km, which is over 10% of the total length of the line in Poland. Nearly 60% of this number is electrified. The main railway junctions in Wielkopolska are: Jarocin, Kępno, Krzyż Wielkopolski, Leszno, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Piła, Poznań, Wolsztyn and Zbąszyń.







Higher education



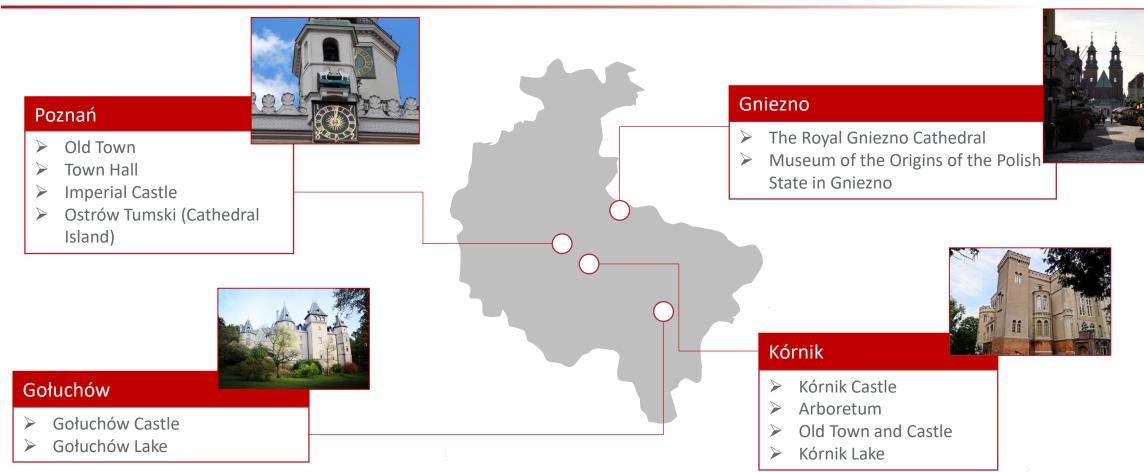




A good climate for innovation and the activity of local governments in this area Well-developed higher education Large resources for renewable energy (biomass, thermal and wind sources) High farm productivity International Poznan Trade Favorable location in European and national space

Tourist attractions







Polish Investment and Trade Agency S.A.

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Source: Ankieta dotycząca atrakcyjności inwestycyjnej województwa wielkopolskiego (Survey on investment attractiveness of Greater Poland Voivodeship), Warsaw July 2017 Graphics – icons: flaticon.com, photos: pixabay.com

