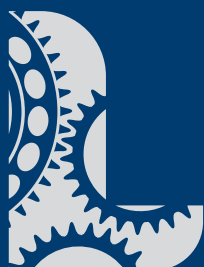


CROSS BORDER COOPERATION STRATEGY

OF THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP,
LVIV, VOLYN
AND BREST OBLASTS

FOR 2014 – 2020





**CROSS BORDER COOPERATION STRATEGY
OF THE LUBELSKIE VOIVODESHIP, LVIV,
VOLYN AND BREST OBLASTS
FOR 2014-2020**

„Working Group for the development of the „Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014 – 2020””



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SEJMIKU WOJEWÓDZTWA LUBELSKIEGO
z dnia 30 kwietnia 2014 r.

w sprawie przyjęcia „Strategii Współpracy Transgranicznej Województwa Lubelskiego, Obwodu Lwowskiego, Obwodu Wołyńskiego i Obwodu Brzeskiego na lata 2014 – 2020”

Na podstawie art. 18 pkt 14 i art. 77 ust. 1 i 2 ustawy z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie województwa (Dz. U. z 2013 r. poz. 596, z późn. zm.) - Sejmik Województwa Lubelskiego uchwala, co następuje:

§ 1. Przyjmuje się, przedłożoną przez Zarząd Województwa Lubelskiego „Strategię Współpracy Transgranicznej Województwa Lubelskiego, Obwodu Lwowskiego, Obwodu Wołyńskiego i Obwodu Brzeskiego na lata 2014 – 2020”, stanowiącą załącznik do niniejszej uchwały.

§ 2. Wykonanie uchwały powierza się Zarządowi Województwa Lubelskiego.

§ 3. Uchwała wchodzi w życie z dniem podjęcia.



Przewodniczący Sejmiku

Tomasz Zając

Deklaracja
przedstawicieli władz Województwa Lubelskiego, Obwodu Lwowskiego,
Obwodu Wołyńskiego i Obwodu Brzeskiego

w sprawie realizacji „Strategii Współpracy Transgranicznej Województwa Lubelskiego, Obwodu Lwowskiego, Obwodu Wołyńskiego i Obwodu Brzeskiego na lata 2014 – 2020”

Mając na względzie:

- troskę o rozwój społeczno – gospodarczy, budowanie dobrosąsiedzkich stosunków i partnerskiej współpracy, poprawę bezpieczeństwa, wspieranie rozwoju społeczeństwa obywatelskiego, łagodzenie barier, ułatwianie i zacieśnianie wspólnych kontaktów międzyludzkich;
- szczególną rolę współpracy transgranicznej regionów w europejskich procesach integracyjnych, a także w realizacji celów polityki regionalnej, wykorzystanie najlepszych w tym zakresie praktyk i doświadczeń wypracowanych w Unii Europejskiej;
- wypełnienie zapisów zawartych umów o współpracy międzyregionalnej między Województwem Lubelskim, Obwodem Brzeskim, Obwodem Wołyńskim, Obwodem Lwowskim oraz umowę o utworzeniu Związku Transgranicznego Euroregion Bug.

Strony deklarują:

- Współpracę w realizacji wspólnie opracowanej Strategii Transgranicznej, gotowość do wzajemnego wspierania w realizacji wspólnych projektów i inicjatyw oraz działania na rzecz efektywnego wykorzystania transgranicznych potencjałów rozwojowych sąsiadujących regionów przy wzajemnym poszanowaniu i respektowaniu interesów i korzyści.

Województwo Lubelskie

Krzysztof Hetman

Sławomir Sosnowski

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Konstantin Sumar

Lublin.....7 maja.....2014 rok

Introduction

Border areas, owing to their special role played in various development processes, are of key importance to regional policy both on the European Union level as well as in particular states and regions. In the case of border regions, the efficiency of that policy depends largely on developing joint, long-term cross border cooperation attitudes that could be expressed and encapsulated in proper strategic documents.

„Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020” is a document which specifies the goals and directions of the development of cross border cooperation. It constitutes another crucial step towards deepening the cooperation initiated in the middle of the 1990s of the XX century between the Lubelskie Voivodeship and the neighboring oblasts in the Ukraine and Belarus. It is, at the same time, the first such European-level document prepared for the cross border area located along the external border of the EU.

The Strategy document, accepted by the authorities of the partner oblasts: Volyn and Lviv in the Ukraine and the Brest Oblast in Belarus, is a result of work initiated by the Lubelskie Voivodeship authorities at the request of the Marshal.

The Strategy is an effect of joint efforts conducted with partners from the Volyn Oblast Council, Lviv Oblast Council, Lviv State Administration, Volyn Oblast State Administration and the Brest Oblast Executive Committee, which, in itself, is an important fulfillment of interregional cooperation agreements signed between the Lubelskie Voivodeship and the neighboring regions. This initiative has also obtained aid and financial support of the Republic of Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of the competition „Support of the civic and self-government dimension of the Polish foreign policy in 2013”, within which a project was published entitled: „Building partnerships for the development of the Cross Border Strategy for 2014-2020”.

The goals prepared and included in the Strategy are adequate to the most relevant development problems and challenges that were identified and confirmed in the social consultations process. They are oriented toward effective use of endogenous potentials in the scope of economic cooperation, tourism and scientific opportunities as well as mitigating limitations inherent to the external EU border through the improvement of external and internal transport accessibility.

We hope that the „Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020” will fulfill both the joint expectations as well as its role in the dynamic shaping of the future of our regions. Realization of the Strategy shall prepare the cross border area regions for the new European Neighborhood Policy in the 2014-2020 perspective and for more effective use of the funds of the Cross Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020, which shall contribute to improving its competitiveness and attractiveness in a European dimension.

April 2014

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11.1

INTRODUCTION PREMISES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF STRATEGY'S DEVELOPMENT

Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020, constitutes another crucial step towards deepening cross border cooperation initiated in the middle of the 1990s of the XX century between the Lubelskie Voivodeship and the neighboring oblasts in the Ukraine and Belarus.

11.1

Considering that the analyzed area is located on both sides of the external EU border, the prepared document, elaborating on the possibility to realize joint strategic cross border undertakings, is not only unique but becomes a model from the point of view of the European Neighborhood Policy.

The disadvantage of the documents prepared so far regarding the cross border cooperation of the Lubelskie Voivodeship was that they were created at the Polish initiative with the lack of real (and not only formal) engagement from the Belarusian and Ukrainian side. Furthermore, they presented rather general directions for taking action and not included any elements of an implementation system (implementing entities, monitoring system etc.)¹. The current document is created with approval of the authorities of the Brest, Lviv and Volyn Oblasts and the self-government of the Lubelskie Voivodeship as well as the Cross-Border Association Euroregion BUG. It constitutes the fulfillment of partnership agreements concluded between the Lubelskie Voivodeship and:

- Brest Oblast on the cross border cooperation dated 31 March, 2000,
- Volyn Oblast on the economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation dated 1 October, 2002,
- Lviv Oblast on the economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation dated 16 October, 2004.

Moreover, it is the expanded and a more detailed version of the Lubelskie Voivodeship Development Strategy for 2014 (with perspective to 2030) adapted by the Sejmik (regional parliament) of the Lubelskie Voivodeship on June 24, 2013.

Success of the Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 depends, to a large extent, on the real political will of the authorities of the Brest, Lviv and Volyn Oblasts to implement this document. The evidence for their engagement was the acknowledgement and preparation of both the diagnostic as well as the directional part by Belarusian, Ukrainian and Polish experts during working group meetings as well as participation in social consultations. The principle of concentration was strictly observed in relation to previous strategic documents regarding cross border cooperation, which translated into the selection of only a few most important domains of strategic activities, developed in a small number of directions that are worth pursuing.

Though still a major challenge, the opportunity offered by the neighbor status generates significant possibilities of activating Polish and neighboring border regions, mainly by the development of different forms of cross border cooperation. The cross border cooperation of the Polish, Ukrainian and Belarusian regions should concentrate mainly on the realization of emerging joint initiatives serving the whole border-divided region and building contacts between societies residing on both sides of the border

Such activities, to a large extent, can obtain relevant cooperation from the European Union. That includes funds and initiatives of the European Commission directed towards these goals through specially constructed EU support programmes, concentrating, on one hand, on the improvement of the security and border control and, on the other hand, on socio-economic development of border regions.

¹ An example of such activities is, inter alia: Strategia rozwoju Euroregionu Bug (Development strategy of Euroregion Bug), Wydawnictwo Norbertinum, Lublin 1997, 295 pages, prepared within the ordered research project PBZ -059-01.

Considering the strategic partnership of Poland and Ukraine as well as the important role of cross border cooperation with Belarus, there is a need to create long-term cooperation-oriented attitudes in the Lubelskie Voivodeship and three border regions. Currently the cross border location, to a large extent, has been contributing to the peripheral nature of these regions and was one of the key causes of development divergence in comparison to remaining regions of particular countries. Strategic preparation of the cross border cooperation creates the possibility to treat the cross border location as a chance to develop.

Strategic preparation of the cross border cooperation creates the possibility to treat the cross border location as a chance to develop.

- the main premises for the preparation of cross border cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 include:
- building positive attitudes towards European integration processes;
- joining the Eastern Partnership Programme, which is an important priority for Poland and one of the priorities of the European Union;
- preparation of the cooperation model and preparation of the regions to new European Neighborhood Policy in the 2014-2020 perspective, all of which should translate into better use of cross border development potential of the neighboring regions.

It is worth emphasizing, that the cross border cooperation of the Lubelskie Voivodeship can boast over 20 years of tradition. Since 1992 the Polish-Ukrainian-Belarus cross border regions shaped different forms of cooperation. Formally, one may separate its two main sources resulting from the legal-systemic conditions into intergovernmental as well as (government)-self-governmental cooperation. The first one is related to the functioning of the government administration and is represented by:

- Polish – Belarusian Intergovernmental Coordinating Commission for Cross Border Cooperation, created in 1992,
- Polish – Intergovernmental Coordinating Council for Interregional Cooperation, created in 1993,

The second effort is related to the activity of the units of territorial self-government that were supported, especially in the initial stages, by the government administration, which in 1995 resulted in the creation of the Cross Border Association Euroregion BUG. The public administrative reform and the creation of the voivodeship self-government in 1999 made this new entity play an important role in cross border cooperation. It is also worth mentioning that the Cross-Border Association Euroregion BUG was created at the initiative of the Lubelski self-government. The organization groups self-governments engaged in cross border cooperation from the Lubelskie Voivodeship.

The commitment to prepare the Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 is a new quality of cross border cooperation and a challenge to both the Lubelskie self-government as well as the authorities of the Brest, Lviv and Volyn Oblasts and the Cross-Border Association Euroregion BUG, including an eponymous organization aimed at changing the character of the external EU border and increasing the competitiveness of the cross border region.

11.2

INTRODUCTION

STRATEGY PREPARATION

METHODOLOGY

Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 is a programme promoting the development potential of the cross border area designed to boost its competitiveness and break the currently negative effect of the border barrier.

11.2

Therefore, it may not take the shape of a classic planning document created for the needs of a uniform administrative setting. It should have a functional character and should constitute, first of all, an attempt to create a coherent set of ideas and propositions for the interested regions of all three states.

As mentioned above, the basic principles related to the preparation and realization of the document include:

- cooperation and consideration of strategic goals for the cooperation of cross border regions;
- preparation of development priorities and a catalogue of undertakings leading to the change of the cross border regions' function and to their broader opening to cooperation and mutual benefits;
- stimulating the development processes of border regions;
- promoting good neighborly relations in the border regions;
- improvement of efficiency and promotion of the region and its ability to attract external investments;
- preparation of tasks and priorities of a new European Neighborhood Policy and a new Cross Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine.

The process of creating the Strategy document is based on five main principles. These are:

- partnership principle, signifying the joint and equal engagement of Polish, Belarusian and Ukrainian partners,
- coherence principle of other strategic documents prepared on a regional, national and European levels,
- flexibility principle based on adjusting to the changing external conditions and endogenous potential, which marks the necessity to monitor the realization of documents and, if so required, to perform updates,
- principle of thematic concentration selects several areas most important to the functioning of the cross border region and outlines spatial concentration by indicating the cross border areas of strategic intervention (TOSI), within which the realization of the strategic directions shall be undertaken,
- the data credibility principle as regards the data used in the process of creating the document, coming both from statistical and other sources.

The Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 is being prepared with the use of the expert-participation method that is not only recommended by the national and European institutions but also commonly applied and verified by local, regional, national and European strategic documents. Its advantage is the combination of expert knowledge, priorities and evaluations formulated by implementing social and local entities. This means that the document's draft is prepared by experts, who in key issues draw on the decisions of public entities and opinions of social entities that shall be responsible for its realization.

The time horizon of the Strategy includes a 7-year programming period, consistent with the EU financial perspective for 2014-2020, while the spatial scope encompasses Lubelskie Voivodeship, Brest, Volyn and Lviv Oblasts (fig. 1.1.). These neighboring regions are also part of the Cross-Border Association Euroregion BUG².

It is worth emphasizing, however, that the Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Brest, Volyn and Lviv Oblast for 2014-2020 is not a document prepared by for regional administrative units, since they are treated jointly as one cross border area (region). Thus defined, cross border cooperation covers the area of 99.9 thousand km², with 25.1 thousand km² being on Polish side (i.e. 25.2% of the analyzed area and 8.0% of the territory of Poland), Belarusian side – 32.8 thousand km² (i.e. 32.8% of the analyzed area and 15.8% of the territory of Belarus), while on the Ukrainian side – 42.0 km² (i.e. 42% of the analyzed area and 15.8% of Ukrainian territory). It is populated by 7 142.8 thousand persons, with the Lviv Oblast representing 35.6%, Lubelskie Voivodeship – 30.4%, Brest Oblast – 19.5% and Volyn Oblast – 14.5%. The average population density in the cross border region amounts to 72 persons per 1 km².

Despite the fact that the cross border area encompassed by the Strategy includes three borders i.e. Polish-Belarusian, Polish-Ukrainian and Belarusian-Ukrainian, only two of them have been taken into consideration i.e. Polish-Belarusian and Polish-Ukrainian since they constitute external parts of the EU border. The notion of cross border cooperation has also been narrowed to these two border sections.

² The Cross Border Association Euroregion Bug does not include the entire Lviv Oblast, but only two of its border districts: Sokalski and Żółkiewski, however, due to the potential of Lviv Oblast as well as the strength of its effect on the Lubelskie Voivodeship it was decided to include the entire Lviv Oblast.

Fig. 1.1. Administrative division of the cross border region



Source: Own work, 2014

The document presenting the Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 is coherent with the strategic documents prepared on the European and national level for the requirements of the 2014-2020 perspective. The most important European document dealing with this issue is Europa 2020 strategy for intelligent and balanced development conducive to social inclusion, from which it is possible to extract, among other things, the objectives of a new European Neighborhood Policy. What is relevant for the Polish documents is, among other things: Mid-term National Development Strategy 2020, National Strategy for Regional Development for 2020 and the National Spatial Development Concept 2030. In relation to the mentioned documents a Development Strategy for the Lubelskie Voivodeship has been prepared for 2014 (with perspective to 2030) and an upgrade was performed of the Eastern Poland Development Strategy 2020. Strategic documents have also been included regarding the Brest, Lviv and Volyn Oblasts. Agreements were also included, made within the Polish – Belarusian Intergovernmental Coordination Commission for Cross Border Cooperation and the Polish – Ukrainian Intergovernmental Coordinating Council for Interregional Cooperation.

Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 consists of two major parts i.e. diagnostic and directional. The diagnostic part includes the analysis of potentials and barriers for

cooperation within the cross border region the relevant element of which is the statistical annex. Diagnostic part is summarized by the strategic SWOT analysis for that area and the identification of domains for strategic actions. The basic source of data used for diagnostic purposes were the resources of public statistics of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine i.e. Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast. In the case of lack of comparable statistical data or their incomplete comparability, resulting from different research methods used in Public Statistics in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, the used data were marked with appropriate metadata indicating the character and scope of methodological differences.

The basic source of data used for diagnostic purposes were the resources of public statistics of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine

In the second (directional) part – the general goal of the Strategy was formulated and an analysis was performed of particular areas, which made it possible to specify detailed objectives, directions and effects of activities. Moreover, a system of indicators was identified, which will serve the monitoring of the Strategy's realization and an outline was presented of the document realization system and its sources of financing. Additionally, a list of announced projects was prepared in the form of an attachment.

11.3

INTRODUCTION

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS AND CROSS BORDER COOPERATION – EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

The cross border region is a geographic area the distinguishing feature of which is its location along both sides of national borders. It consists of border regions (areas) belonging to the neighboring states.

11.3

Its specific attributes include³:

- geographical (geopolitical) location,
- character of the state border,
- differences in the development level and in the functioning of the economy of the neighboring regions (economic distance),
- institutional distance, related to the inadequate competence of neighboring administrative regions and subregional entities,
- differences in the status of economic activity in relation to the cross border regions of neighboring states,
- socio-cultural environment related to social and ethnic minorities and stereotypes related to people living in the neighboring areas.

Geopolitical conditions are the most important factor influencing the functioning of the cross border region, moreover, they determine the character and functions of the national border. It is generally assumed that the ultimate goal is an open and imperceptible border. Arriving at that status is a process that consists of - according to O.Martinez⁴ - the following stages:

- hostility border stage,
- coexistence border stage,
- cooperation border stage,
- codependence border stage.

The hostility stage is generally a consequence of violent political events, related to the threat to the state's existence or inviolability of its territory and borders. The aftermath is that the state border causes separation and contributes to disintegration, which translates into breaking all international contacts including cross border contacts. Such a state of affairs may be the consequence of international sanctions imposed on a given state⁵.

Transition from the hostility stage to the coexistence stage requires time. It is easier in a situation when one of the impulses to initiate cooperation between cross border regions is exceeding outside the functional space (economic, socio-cultural etc.) as well as the state borders and the hostility stage did not last long enough to cause irreparable damages or consequences that are difficult to

3 Z.Chojnicki, 1998, Uwarunkowania rozwoju regionu nadgranicznego – koncepcje i założenia teoretyczne (Conditions for the development of cross border region – concepts and theoretical assumptions) [in:] B.Gruchman, J.Parysek (eds.), Studia rozwoju i zagospodarowania przestrzennego (Studies in development and spatial planning), Wydawnictwo AE, Poznań, page 11-48, A.Miszczyk, 2013, Uwarunkowania peryferyjności regionu przygranicznego (Peripheral conditions of the cross border region), Norbertinum, Lublin, page 59-63.

4 O. Martinez, 1994, The dynamics of border interaction: new approaches to border analysis [in:] C.H.Schofield (ed.): Global Boundaries, World Boundaries, vol. I, Routledge, London, page 1-15

5 A.Moraczewska, 2008, Transformacja funkcji granic Polski (Functional transformation of Polish borders), Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin, page 28.

reverse e.g. demographic phenomena in border regions.

The coexistence phase can be labeled as the information exchange phase. It manifests itself on different plains and between different entities. Its purpose is to teach about partners from the other side of the border, the way the public administration is organized, customs, legal regulations and other regulations related to economic activity, tourist attractions, tangible and intangible culture.

The cooperation border phase deepens the intensity of cross border contacts. Their areas of interest include, first of all: public safety related to counteracting the effects of natural disasters as well as crime, education, scientific research, culture and sports. Trade also develops, including spontaneous not recorder trade driven by price differential on both sides of the border.

The function fulfilled by the border in the co-existence and cooperation phases can be described as fragmentary, as stipulated by J.Rosenau, which translates into opening to some external factors or differentiating openness towards particular countries⁶. The co-dependence stage is about further strengthening of the bond within the cross border region, by technological links, capital links, flow of employees, partnership-based joint undertakings. The border, while facilitating integration, acquires imperceptible quality, which should be treated as a certain desired target status. Achieving this status is possible in conditions of advanced economic integration of states which are on the stage of economic union or customs union and have a common market.

The transition process from a separating border (closed border), through filtering border to a connecting (open) border has a long-term and, not necessarily, one-directional character. Viewing the Polish-Belarusian border and the Polish-Ukrainian border through the prism of the above considerations it becomes obvious that both of them cannot proceed to the co-existence stage (table 1.1.).

A positive example of breaking the border barrier is the Euregio initiative that was born in 1958 at the German-Netherlands border and was aimed at creating a structure of cooperation between the border regions. Similar economic structure that required changes (traditional textile industry center) was conducive to initiating that cooperation. Other favorable factors included: similar cultural background (lack of linguistic barrier, mixed marriages etc.) lack of marked institutional distance, especially on the level of subregional units, with the main barrier being the reluctance of the Dutch society towards Germans, which was the consequence of the II world war.

6 A.Moraczewska, 2008, Transformacja funkcji granic Polski (Functional transformation of Polish borders), Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin, page 28.

Table 1.1. Evolution of the phases of the Polish-Belarusian and Polish-Ukrainian border.

Polish-Soviet border:		
period	phase	function
from 1945 to 1950	coexistence	fragmentary
from 1951 to 1990/1991	hostility	disintegration
Granica polsko-białoruska		
period	phase	function
from 1991 to 2004	coexistence with elements of cooperation	fragmentary
from 2004 to 2007	coexistence with elements of cooperation	fragmentary
since 2007	coexistence with elements of cooperation	fragmentary
Granica polsko-ukraińska		
period	phase	function
from 1991 to 2004	coexistence with elements of cooperation	fragmentary
from 2004 to 2007	coexistence with elements of cooperation	fragmentary
since 2007	coexistence with elements of cooperation	fragmentary

Source: Own work.

*European region i.e. Euregio*⁷ became the roll model for all other cross border structures emerging later. It is also an example of breaking the reluctance between nations and regional communities. With its actions it has contributed to stimulating the socio-economic restructuring. At present, Euregio includes 140 municipalities, town/cities and German and Dutch districts with the total area of 13 thousand km², with a population of 3.37 million people (53% of whom are Dutch and 47% - Germans). The highest authority of Euregio is a council consisting of 41 Dutch and 41 German members - elected indirectly, proportionately to the number of citizens from municipal councils, towns and districts. The executive bodies include the cabinet and secretariat. One should also mention working groups (everyday border related problems, health protection, disaster protection) and commissions (economy, transport, social, technological, agriculture and spatial order, education, sports and culture, tourism).

The phenomenon of creating new cross border regions has markedly gained in intensity. In 1980 there were 40 such regions, in 2000 – 120, and currently around 200 in different stages of institutionalization. Without doubt, the abolishment of borders with the introduction of the Schengen Area is beneficial to the cross border regions created along the internal borders of the EU. What remains a problem, however, is the cooperation along the external EU border. The cross border cooperation described in the European Charter of Frontier and Transfrontier Regions (2004) applies to both external and internal border and sets out the following objectives:

- new quality of borders, which should have the potential to unite and facilitate interactions,
- evening out the „seams” of European spatial policy,

⁷ Hence the term Euroregion, which is being currently widely used.

- defeating the location deficits and taking opportunities to improve the transport infrastructure and support the attractiveness of regions and joint economic development,
- strengthening the cross border environmental and nature protection,
- supporting cross border cultural cooperation,
- partnership and aid (subsidiarity), understood as basic principles of functioning of cross border regions and subregional units but also the state and European institutions.

On the basis of many years of experience of particular Euroregions and the Association of European Border Regions, the charter describes also the benefits to the border regions that are brought about by cross border cooperation. These benefits can also be illustrated by pointing to generated added value or synergy effect of that cooperation (table 1.2.).

Table 1.2. Added value (synergy effect) of the cross border cooperation of border territorial entities.

List	Manifestations
European value	cooperation of citizens of border regions contributes to supporting freedom, safety and observing human rights,
Political value	input into building and integrating Europe, learning, understanding and building trust, implementing the principles of subsidiarity and partnership, strengthening the economic and social coherence and cooperation, preparation for the accession of new EU members,
Institutional value	active participation of society, governmental and self-governmental institutions, political and social groups on both sides of the border, disseminating knowledge regarding the neighbor, lasting cross border cooperation in effective structures, joint preparation, financing and realization of cross border programmes and projects,
Socio-economic value	mobilizing the local potential to create partners who stimulate cross border cooperation, cooperation of partners from the economic and social sphere, opening labor markets and stimulating growth of professional qualifications, additional developmental effects including infrastructure, transport, tourism, environment, education, scientific research, entrepreneurship and creating additional jobs in those spheres,
Socio-cultural value	disseminating, in a constant and repetitive way, information about the geographic, structural, economic, socio-cultural and historical status of border and cross border regions (also via media), their complete presentation in cartographic publications, in school books, formation of a circle of experts in education, culture etc. equal rights and dissemination of language of the neighboring country, inclusion of dialects as constituent parts of the cross border regional development enabling mutual communication.

Source: Own work on the basis of: Karty Europejskich Regionów Granicznych i Transgranicznych (Charter of Frontier and Transfrontier Regions) (2004).

The preparation of the Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 is supposed to contribute to achieving, at least, part of this type of benefits on the Polish-Belarusian and Polish-Ukrainian border region.

2.2.1

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION POTENTIAL

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

GDP is the basic indicator of economic potential. GDP on the analyzed cross border area in 2010 amounted to 23125.6 million Euro (table 2.1), with half of that amount generated on the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (58.2%).

22.1

The share of the remaining regions being a part of the analyzed cross border region was far smaller, Brest Oblast - 18.8%, Lviv Oblast 17.1% and Volyn Oblast - 5.9%.

Table 2.1. Gross Domestic Product in 2010 (current prices).

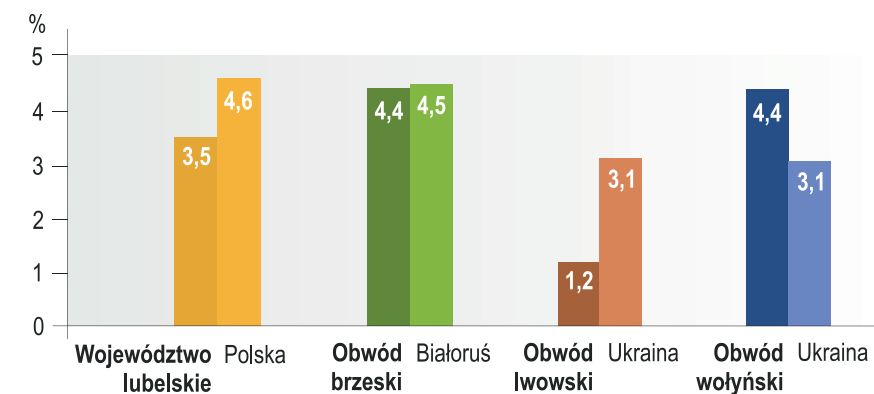
List	Gross Domestic Product	
	total (mln euro)	per 1 inhabitant (in euro)
Poland	352 881	9 240,9
Lubelskie Voivodeship	13 462,2	6 247,4
Belarus	41 613,5	4 384,6
Brest Oblast	4 346,3	3 111,4
Ukraine	102 616,3	2 237,1
Lviv Oblast	3 949,1	1 550,4
Volyn Oblast	1 368,0	1 319,3

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast. Official exchange rate of national currencies in relation to Euro according to the European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/infoeuro/infoeuro_en.cfm (accessed: 22 August 2013).

The share of Lubelskie Voivodeship in Polish GDP in 2010 was 3.8%, Brest Oblast's share in GDP of Belarus - 10.5% while in the Lviv and Volyn Oblasts it amounted to 3.8% and 1.3% of Ukrainian GDP respectively. These results should be considered as relatively low, taking into consideration the fact that the population potential of the abovementioned regions constitutes about: 5.6% of the country's population in Lubelskie Voivodeship, 14.7% in Brest Oblast, 5.6% in Lviv Oblast and 2.3% in Volyn Oblast. The analyzed regions were characterized by diverse growth dynamics against the backdrop of the countries of reference (fig. 2.1.). In real terms, the mid-year estimated GDP of the Lubelskie Voivodeship between 2004-2010 amounted to 3.5% against 4.6% in Poland, while in the Lviv Oblast - 1.2% against 3.1% in the Ukraine. Both these regions show a relatively stable tendency for divergence, i.e. deepening of development disproportions in relation to the countries of reference. Brest Oblast recorded a mid-year GDP growth similar to national GDP between 2009-2011¹ 4.4% against 4.5% in Belarus), while the only region being part of the analyzed cross border area in which the GDP growth was generally above the national average was the Volyn Oblast (4.4% against 3.1% in the Ukraine).

¹ First data regarding GDP for particular oblasts in Belarus come from 2009.

Fig. 2.1. The mid-year national GDP growth between 2004-2010 (current prices).

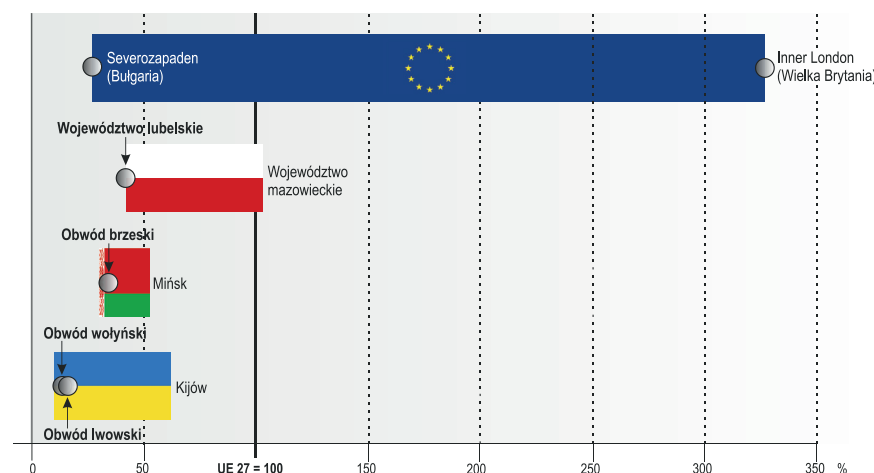


Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

Synthetic indicator of the economic strength, i.e. value of the national GDP per one inhabitant, is at a level markedly lower than national average in the case of all of the analyzed administrative units. In 2010 in the Lubelskie Voivodeship this indicator was at the level of 6247 euro and reached 67.6% of the average Polish GDP (ranking Poland second to last from among 16 voivodeships), in the Brest Oblast - 3111 euro, which constituted 71.0% of the Belarus's average (5th place from among 7 administrative units), in the Lviv Oblast - 1550 euro, while in the Volyn Oblast - 1319 euro which constituted 69.3% and 59.0% of the Ukrainian national average respectively (ranking them 14th and 22nd from the total of 27 regions). A relatively weak level of economic development of regions constituting part of the analyzed cross border area becomes even more evident, when the values presented above are juxtaposed with the average value of GDP per capita in the European Union². In the Lubelskie Voivodeship, which is one of the poorest regions in the EU, the value of this indicator constitutes 25.5% of EU average. In the case of the remaining regions being part of the analyzed cross border area the relation of GDP per one inhabitant in relation to the EU average was even lower and amounted to 12.7% in the Brest Oblast, 6.3% in Lviv Oblast and 5.4% in the case of the Volyn Oblast.

² For 27 member states. Data for 2010.

Fig. 2.2. The GDP per one inhabitant (according to the purchasing power parity) in relation to the EU average in 2010.

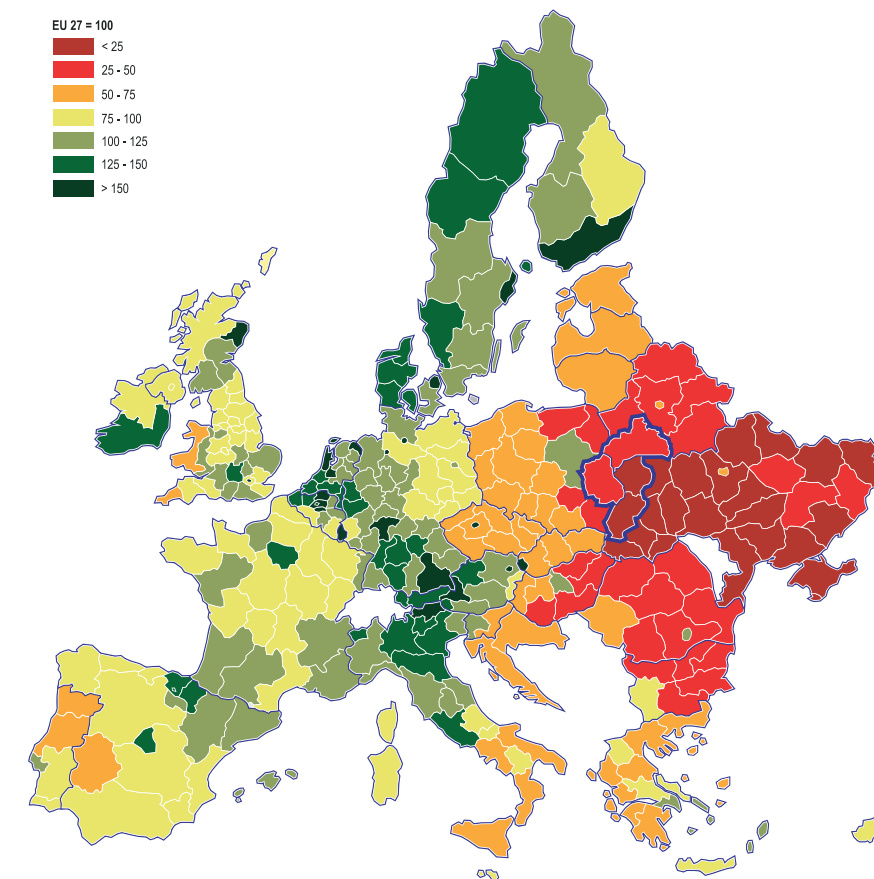


Source:

Own work on the basis of the data provided by Eurostat, Main Statistical Office, National Statistical Committee of Ukraine and the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. In order to ensure the comparability of the data, the World Bank's purchasing power parity indices were used.

Disproportions in the level of economic development between the EU average and the remaining regions that are part of the analyzed cross border area become smaller if the basis for comparison is the **GDP value expressed in euro according to the purchasing power parity** (fig. 2.2). Considering the population's purchasing power, GDP per capita in the Lubelskie Voivodeship in 2010 amounted to 42% of the EU average (Poland – 63%), Brest Oblast – 31% (Belarus – 44%), Lviv Oblast – 15%, while in the Volyn Oblast - 12% (Ukraine – 21%). **In the general classification including 348 statistical units of regional level in the European Union (NUTS2) and all oblasts of Ukraine and Belarus, Lubelskie Voivodeship ranks on a distant 302 spot for GDP according to the purchasing power parity per inhabitant, Brest Oblast – per 315, Lviv Oblast – 335 while the Volyn Oblast – 343. Regardless of the applied comparison method, the analyzed administrative units are among the least developed regions in Europe, as well as in the remaining countries of reference (fig. 2.3).**

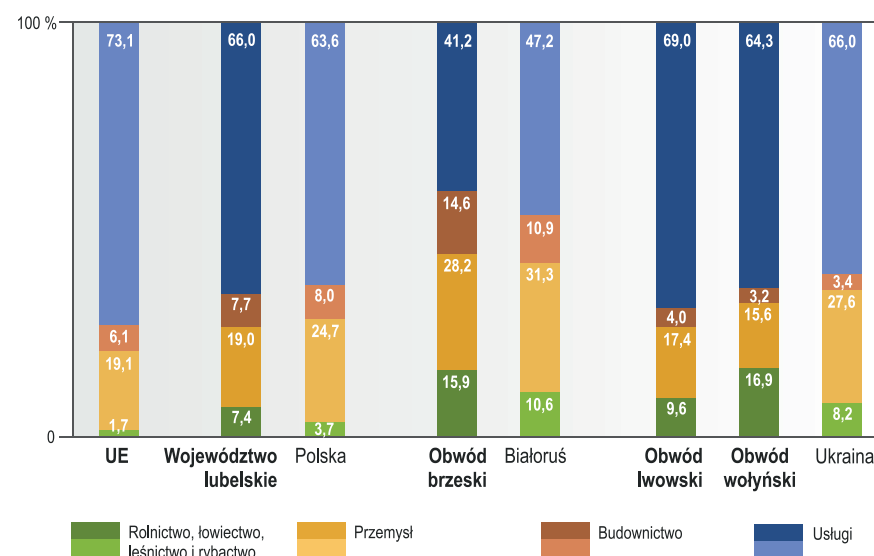
Fig. 2.3. Gross Domestic Product per capita in 2010 (according to the purchasing power parity).



Source: Own work on the basis of the data provided by Eurostat, Main Statistical Office, National Statistical Committee of Ukraine and the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. In order to ensure the comparability of the data the World Bank's purchasing power parity indices were used.

On the analyzed cross border area **services had the biggest significance in generating gross added value**, the share of which in the gross value structure as per types of activity in 2010 was 61.4%. The share of services in generating gross added value were at the level markedly exceeding 60% in the case of Polish and Ukrainian part of the analyzed area, however, it was much lower in the case of the Brest Oblast where, only around 40% of the region's gross added value was generated. The role of industry in generating gross added value of the analyzed cross border area was 20.4%, while its relevance was much bigger in the case of the Brest Oblast - where 34.0% of the region's added value as generated in this sector. The share of industry in the structure of gross added value in the remaining territorial units was much lower i.e. 15.6% in the Volyn Oblast to 19% in the Lubelskie Voivodeship. Despite the fact that the **share of agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery in generating gross added value** of the analyzed cross border region is falling systematically, in 2010 it was still **at a relatively high level of 10.1%**. This sector had the biggest relevance in the economy of the Volyn Oblast (16.9%) and the Brest Oblast (15.4%), the share of agriculture, forestry and fishery is much smaller in generating gross added value of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (7.4%) and the Lviv Oblast (9.6%).

Fig. 2.4 Structure of generating gross added value in 2010 (in %).



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office in the Volyn Oblast.

Structure of generating gross added value in the analyzed regions was a little bit different than in the countries of reference (fig. 2.4). In the case of each of the discussed administrative units the agricultural sector had much bigger relevance: its share in generating gross added value of the Volyn Oblast was over twice as high as in the Ukraine, in the Lubelskie Voivodeship it was twice as big as in Poland and in the Brest Oblast it exceeded 5.3 percentage points of Belarus's share in generating gross added value. Simultaneously, each of the analyzed territorial units was characterized by a significantly smaller relevance of the industry as compared to the country of reference. This disproportion is especially visible in the case of the Volyn Oblast and the Lviv Oblast, in the case of which the share of industry in generating region's gross added value was lower by 12 and 10.2 percentage points from the national level.

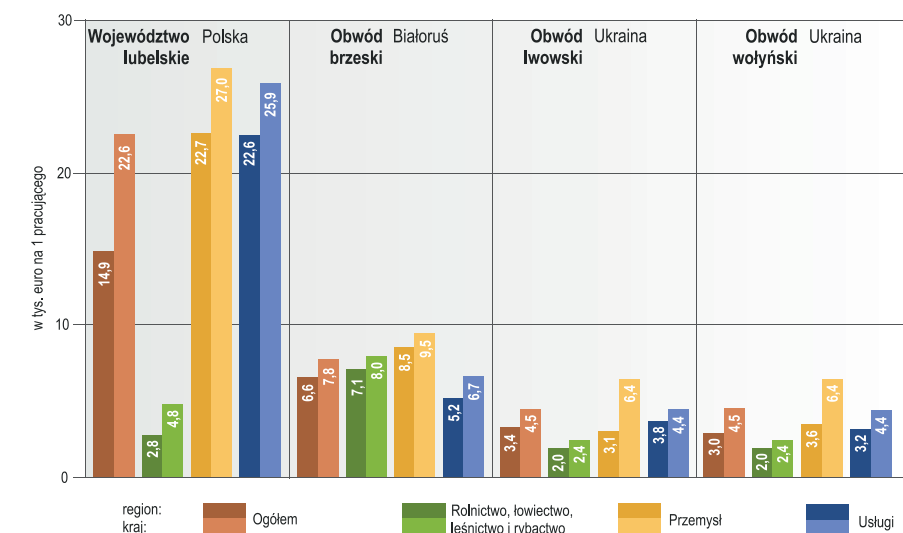
The analyzed regions were characterized by **lower labor efficiency** in relation to national values, which further exacerbates the unfavorable structure of generating gross added value 2.5). The gross added value per 1 working person in the Lubelskie Voivodeship in 2010 amounted to 14.9 thousand euro, which constituted around 70% of national average

and ranked it at the last place from among all the voivodeships in Poland. The situation in agriculture had an especially negative influence on such a state of affairs. Taking into consideration its semi-subsistence character and significant share in the labor structure of the Voivodeship (38.3%), the gross added value per 1 working person in this sector was almost twice as low as the national average. Work efficiency was markedly diverging from the national average in the remaining administrative units included in the diagnosis. In the case of the Brest Oblast it was 84.8% of the national average, Lviv Oblast – 74.1%, while the Volyn Oblast – 65.7%. A relatively high level of gross added value per 1 inhabitant in the Brest

Oblast was generated in the widely understood agricultural activity. Although, it was also lower than the national average, it markedly exceeded the value of the analyzed indicator in the services sector. This results from the specificity of the Belarusian agriculture, which is largely made up of big collective farms, operating on market principles but receiving subsidies from the state. Gross added value per 1 inhabitant working in industry, which constituted half of the national value, largely contributed to the level of work efficiency lower than national average in both oblasts located in the Ukrainian part of the analyzed cross border area.

Foreign trade is an important element of business activity. International trade may, in this context, serve as both the relatively easily measurable endogenous potential of the analyzed territorial units as well as the measure of their functional links with other states. International trade in the Polish-Ukrainian-Belarusian border was characterized by a growing tendency between 2003-2011. Foreign trade in the Lubelskie Voivodeship increased two-and-a-half-fold from 1577.5 to 3787.3 million euro, twofold in the Brest Oblast from 1202.5 to 2784 million euro, and twofold in the Volyn Oblast (from 606.5 to 1217.8 million Euro). The increase in Lviv Oblast was marginal (from 3075.4 to 3143.9 million Euro) due to the high import reference base effect in 2003.

Fig. 2.5. Work efficiency according to the economic sectors in 2010.



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office in the Volyn Oblast. Official exchange rate of national currencies in relation to euro according to the European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/infoeuro/infoeuro_en.cfm) (accessed: 22 August 2013).

Despite the fact that the value of foreign trade of the analyzed territorial units in the recent years was growing systematically, **their share in the regional structure of trade remains low** and disproportionate not only to the demographic potential but also to economic potential, measured by the GDP share of analyzed regions in the GDP of particular countries of reference. In 2011 Lubelskie Voivodeship had only a 1.6% share in Polish export and 1.1% share in Polish import. The share of the Brest Oblast in Belarus's export amounted to 6.3%, while import amounted to 4.6%. The share of the Lviv and Volyn Oblasts in the Ukrainian foreign trade amounts to around 1.7% and 0.9% in the case of export and 3.9% and 1.3% respectively in the case of import. This is an evidence of the relatively low level of international economic links of the analyzed cross border region, which illustrates **its peripheral nature and low competitiveness**.

Table 2.2. Foreign trade (in million euro).

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lubelskie Voivodeship:									
export	974,2	1026,0	no data	1406,4	1614,3	1812,5	1403,0	1726,0	2141,7
import	603,3	596,0	no data	871,3	1133,2	1488,0	1011,0	1290,5	1645,6
balance	370,9	430,0	no data	535,1	481,1	324,5	392,0	435,5	496,1
Brest Oblast:									
export	603,5	729,0	786,3	905,0	960,1	1105,9	883,3	1193,8	1396,6
import	598,5	671,0	671,0	841,2	856,1	1130,2	924,7	1214,8	1387,3
balance	5,0	58,0	115,3	63,8	104,0	-24,3	-41,5	-21,0	9,3
Lviv Oblast:									
export	440,7	512,3	496,3	645,1	759,3	673,4	570,4	732,9	858,0
import	2634,7	911,5	744,8	896,8	1079,3	1734,9	1165,6	1525,8	2285,9
balance	-2194,1	-399,2	-248,5	-251,7	-320,0	-1061,5	-595,2	-792,9	-1428,0
Volyn Oblast:									
export	183,2	220,9	224,0	269,6	309,4	313,6	229,2	327,1	461,4
import	423,3	536,5	531,4	523,7	773,1	881,9	307,3	429,9	756,4
balance	-240,0	-315,6	-307,3	-254,1	-463,7	-568,3	-78,1	-102,8	-295,0

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast. Data for the Lubelskie Voivodeship K. Gawlikowska-Hueckel, S. Umiński, Handel zagraniczny województwa lubelskiego, (Foreign trade of the Lubelskie Voivodeship [in:] P. Ciżkowicz, P. Opala (red.), Uwarunkowania krajowej i międzynarodowej konkurencyjności województwa lubelskiego (National and international specificity of competitiveness of the Lubelskie Voivodeship), Warszawa 2011; Handel zagraniczny w Polsce i Małopolsce w 2011 r (Foreign trade in Poland and Małopolska in 2011), Małopolskie Obserwatorium Gospodarki, Kraków 2012.

In the course of the last two decades a clear re-orientation of the Polish economy took place in the scope of trade relations. Germany became Poland's most important trade partner along with other European Union member states, while export ties with eastern neighbors were, on the other hand, loosened. Despite that fact, trade with Ukraine and Belarus still plays an important role in the trade structure of the Lubelskie Voivodeship. Lubelskie Voivodeship is primarily a place of relatively strong concentration of export into Ukraine, although its relevance is systematically decreasing³. In 2008 the share of Ukraine in the geographic structure of export from the Lubelskie Voivodeship amounted to 10.3% (towards 2.5% in the export structure for Poland in general) which ranked it 2nd from among the most important recipients. The share of Belarus in the export of goods from the Lubelskie Voivodeship amounted to 3.0%, which ranked the country 11th from among the most important export channels. Trade with Poland is especially relevant in the trade structure of the Lviv Oblast. In 2011 the share of Poland in import to that region amounted to 20.2% while the share of export – 19.1%. The share of Poland in the geographic import structure of the Brest Oblast (15.7%) and the share of Poland and Belarus in the geographic import structure of the Volyn Oblast (12.6% and 10.1% respectively) was quite substantial. In the entire analyzed peri-

³ T. Komornicki, Handel, [in:] W. Janicki (red.), Lubelskie Voivodeship. Środowisko – społeczeństwo – gospodarka (Environment – society – economy), Lublin 2011, page 153.

od Lubelskie Voivodeship reported a significantly positive foreign trade balance. This also regards the trade balance of the Lubelskie Voivodeship with Ukraine and Belarus. In the case of the Brest Oblast trade exchange was relatively balanced, while the Lviv Oblast and Volyn Oblast were characterized by a marked foreign trade deficit.

Border trade (table 2.3) has a big influence on the economic condition of the analyzed cross border region. It plays a particularly relevant role in the case of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, which attracts over half of the general expenses born by foreigners on the territory of Eastern Poland (44.5% in 2012). Purchase of goods was the main purpose of visit for 79.8% of persons entering Lubelskie Voivodeship from the eastern border. Amounts spent by foreigners on the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship between 2009-2012 systematically grew, reaching the value of 2.9 billion złotych. Introduction of local border traffic encompassing the citizens of the Polish-Ukrainian border area (up to 30km) was definitely conducive. The subsequent simplification of Polish-Ukrainian border crossing procedure markedly influenced the mobility in the border-belt area, thus boosting amounts spent by foreigners.

Border trade has a big influence on the economic condition of the analyzed cross border region.

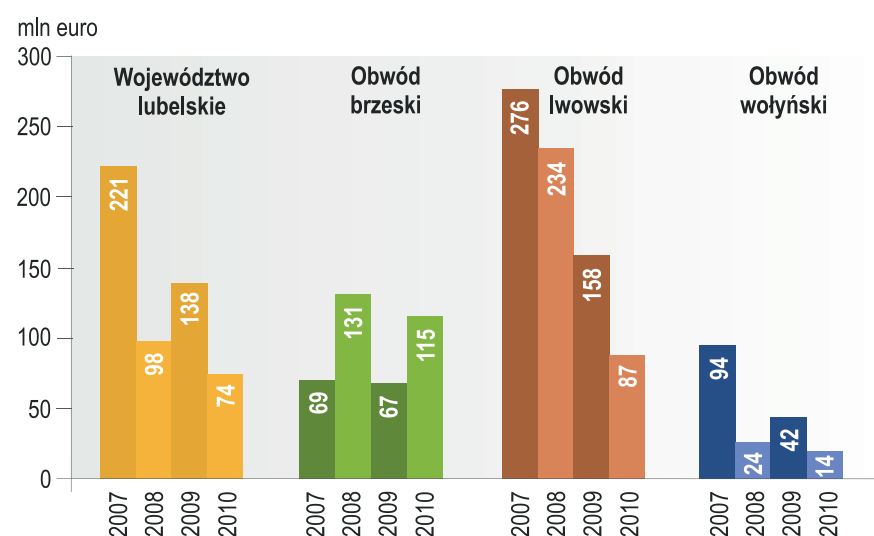
Table 2.3. Spending by foreigners in Poland and Poles abroad on the external border of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (in million PLN).

List	Foreigners				Poles			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total spending	1 008,0	1 867,0	2 107,9	2 879,3	202,4	237,9	211,0	205,1
Total goods purchases	991,3	1 843,4	2 076,1	2 827,8	195,5	228,1	204,8	197,4
including:								
food products	160,1	248,0	242,0	336,9	38,4	32,2	25,1	20,7
non-food products	831,2	1 595,4	1 834,1	2 490,9	122,9	160,3	149,3	147,7
Remaining expenditure	16,7	23,6	31,8	51,5	7,0	9,8	6,2	7,7

Source: Own work on the basis of data of Main Statistical Office.

The purchase of goods was also the most important reason of visit for 81.4% of Poles crossing the border of the Lubelskie Voivodeship with Belarus and Ukraine. Spending of Poles abroad was, however, a dozen times lower than the spending of foreigners on the territory of Poland. Therefore, in 2012 the border trade balance in the Lubelskie Voivodeship was very beneficial for the Polish side and amounted to almost 2.7 billion PLN.

Fig. 2.6. Foreign Direct Investment (in million euro).



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast. Data for the Lubelskie Voivodeship: estimate of GDP per capita and foreign direct investment in voivodeships as well as leading indicators describing the economic situation. Expert evaluation study performed at the request of the Ministry of Regional Development, BIEC, Warszawa 2011. Official exchange rate of national currencies in relation to euro according to the European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/infoeuro/infoeuro_en.cfm (accessed: 22 August 2013)).

One of the main barriers for the economic development on the analyzed cross border area is the lack of capital; therefore the inflow of foreign investment is of paramount importance (fig. 2.6). **The inflow of foreign direct investment** to the analyzed cross border area amounted to 188.8 million euro in the case of the Lviv Oblast, 132.8 million euro in the case of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, 46.1 million euro in the case of the Brest Oblast and 43.6 million euro in the Volyn Oblast. The cumulated inflow of direct investment to the analyzed cross border area between 2007 and 2010 amounted to 1 644.7 million euro, with the biggest beneficiary of the FDI being the Lviv Oblast. Its share in the total inflow of FDI to the analyzed area amounted to 45.9%. The share of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (ranked second) amounted to 32.3% while the Brest and Volyn Oblasts – 11.2% and 10.6% respectively. It needs to be emphasized however, that the inflow of foreign direct investment to the above mentioned territorial units in relation to the national values was marginal, which reflects, first of all, **low attractiveness of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian borderland**. Lviv Oblast's share in the inflow of FDI into Ukraine between 2007 and 2010 amounted to 3.4%, the Brest Oblast's share in FDI inflow into Belarus – 1.8%, Lubelskie Voivodeship's share in the inflow of FDI into Poland – 1.2%, while the share of the Volyn Oblast in the inflow of FDI into Ukraine amounted merely to 0.8%.

In order to attract foreign capital into the analyzed area several Special Economic Zones (SEZ) were created. Their basic goal is to attract investment and accelerate economic development through the development of specific the areas of economic activity, creating new jobs, activating post-industrial property and increasing the competitiveness of products and services.

In the case of Special Economic Zones created in Poland, investors were exempted from income tax owing to their investments and generated jobs. The preferential conditions of conducting business activities include also real estate tax exemptions and professional legal help in arranging necessary formalities related to initiating activity in SEZ. Maximal amount of the granted regional aid was dependant on such factors as: investment location, investment amount or costs related to the employment of new workers and the size of the enterprise seeking the tax exemption. Additionally, the allowed value of regional aid was set out by the Regional Aid Map, which specifies the percentage share of the aid in the costs that qualify for this aid. Special Economic Zones in Poland will function until 2026. Lubelskie Voivodeship is not a direct host to any of the 14 Special Economic Zones existing in Poland, there are, however, three sub-zones of the following Special Economic Zones: Special Economic Zone EURO-PARK Mielec, SEZ „Starachowice” and TSSE EURO-PARK Wisłosan. The sub-zones of the SEZ Euro-Park Mielec in the Lubelskie Voivodeship are located in Lublin (118 ha), Lubartów (20 ha), Zamość (54 ha) and Radzyń Podlaski (fully developed area of about 2 ha). TSSE Euro-Park hosts the following sub-zones: Janów Lubelski (18.51 ha), Łuków (27.29 ha), Tomaszów Lubelski (10.56 ha), Kraśnik (23.48 ha), Horodło (5.30 ha), Ryki (4.45 ha), and Poniátowa (2 ha). Additionally, Sub-zone Radom encompasses Sub-zone Puławy (99.63 ha) which operates within SEZ Starachowice. In the biggest sub-zone located on the territory Lubelskie Voivodeship – Lublin SEZ EURO-PARK Mielec, permission to conduct business activity was granted to 23 entities which declared an investment of 160 million euro and generation of 1.2 thousand new jobs⁴. The joint area of all SEZs in the Lubelskie Voivodeship covers no more than 2% of the SEZ area in Poland. This means that this factor influencing the attractiveness of the Lubelskie Voivodeship is, to a large extent, unexplored and underdeveloped⁵.

The Brest Oblast is a host to the Brest Free Economic Zone, which is one of six free economic zones (FEZ) operating on the territory of Belarus (right next to FEZ Mińsk, FEZ Horneł-Raton, FEZ Witebsk, FEZ Mohylew and FEZ Grodnoin-west). According to the Belarusian law, Free Economic Zones are part of the territory of the Republic of Belarus, that have strictly established borders and special legal status that offers beneficial conditions for conducting business activity. Beneficiaries of Free Economic Zones are legal persons or natural persons conducting business activity included and specified in the legal provisions binding in Free Economic Zones. Their attractiveness results first of all from the tax exemptions i.e. income tax exemptions, exemptions regarding customs duties and VAT as well as stability of the legal framework. Belarusian Free Economic Zones have own detailed goals and tasks and can also offer additional, beneficial investment con-

4 Data as at: http://lublin.eu/Specjalna_Strefa_Ekonomiczna-1-298-3-347.html (accessed: 26 August 2013).

5 P. Opala, B. Osieka, Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna województwa lubelskiego, (Investment attractiveness of the Lubelskie Voivodeship [in:] P. Ciżkowicz, P. Opala (ed.), op. cit., Warszawa 2011, page 133-134.

ditions both to foreign as well as national investors. Free Economic Zones in Belarus will operate until 2017. Free Economic Zone Brest offers beneficial framework conditions for companies that include a 5 year, 100% profit tax exemption, custom free import of devices and resources no receipt and licenses on own-produced export goods and 40% lower tax in comparison to non – resident companies. In 2013, 88 entrepreneurs from 20 countries were active in the Special Economic Zone Brest, (mainly Germany, Poland and Russia), the joint value of foreign direct investment amounted to 660 million euro, while the number of created jobs exceeded 26 thousand⁶.

Between 1996 and 2000, 12 Special Economic Zones were created in the Ukraine, two of which were located in the analyzed cross border area: „Jaworów” and „Kurortopolis Truskawiec” in the Lviv Oblast. Additionally, 9 of the so-called Priority Development Areas were created with one of them located on the territory of the Volyn Oblast (the City of Nowowolyńsk and Żowtnewe residential estate). The allocated exemptions regarded, first of all, income tax, exemptions in land fees granted for the development period, exemptions from customs duties and VAT for goods (apart from excise goods, food and agricultural products) imported for production purposes as well as excluding those goods from quotas and licensing (except for those provided for in international agreements). Particularly dynamic development was observed in the SEZ „Jaworów”, which is the leader in attracting foreign investment, including numerous Polish investments. SSE „Inter-

port Kowel” was in a far worse situation, since it did not really commence its activity. Special Economic Zones in the Ukraine were liquidated as of 31 March, 2005. In 2012, The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adapted an act on industrial practices, which are supposed to stimulate the economic development by attracting investment, including foreign investment. The act provides for specific exemptions and preferences for investors

including, among other things: the possibility to grant financial support for the initiator of a given industrial park in the form of interest-free loans, excise-free export of goods (except for excise goods) devoted for equipping and arranging a given industrial park as well as excise-free export of goods used for this activity (except for the excise goods, the counterparts of which are manufactured in the Ukraine)⁷.

Economic situation of the analyzed cross border area is largely dependent on the conditions of conducting business activity

6 Data as per Free Economic Zone Brest, <http://www.fez.brest.by/en/sez-brest/sez-segodnya> (accessed: 26 August 2013).

7 Закон України «Про індустріальні парки», Верховна Рада України, Закон від 21.06.2012, № 5018-VI.

Table. 2.4. Position of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine in the „Doing Business 2013” Ranking.

Category	Poland	Belarus	Ukraine
General simplicity of conducting business activity	55	58	137
Registration of ownership	62	3	149
Setting up business activity	124	9	50
Ensuring the execution of contracts	56	13	42
Obtainig building permits	161	30	183
Liquidation of enterprises	37	56	157
Protection of investor's rights	49	82	117
Credit availability	4	104	23
Taxation	114	129	165
Foreign trade	50	151	145
Availability of electric energy	137	171	166

Source: Own work on the basis of the World Bank data, <http://www.worldbank.org> (accessed: 5 August 2013).

Economic situation of the analyzed cross border area is largely dependent on the conditions of conducting business activity. According to the statistics of the World Bank published in the „Doing Business 2013” report that measured the general simplicity of conducting business activity in 2012, **Poland was ranked 55th, Belarus 58th and Ukraine 137th, from among 185 analyzed states** (table 2.4). The Doing Business ranking has influence on decisions taken by „big business”, it has a bearing on the public debt rating as well as the price of bonds issued by big private entities. It also has an influence on how foreign direct investment flows into the country⁸. Poland scored high for the availability of credit, while Belarus was highly evaluated for the ease of setting up business activity. Poland’s overall relatively distant place in that ranking is related primarily to the difficulties related to obtaining building permits, difficulties related to initiating business activity and complicated tax system. In the case of Belarus, a major obstacle in conducting business activity are the complicated foreign trade procedures, complicated tax system and limited access to credit. While in the case of Ukraine, freedom of conducting business activity is limited by difficulties in obtaining construction permits, complicated tax system, difficulties in registering ownership, complicated foreign trade procedures and weak protection of investors’ rights.

Poland, Belarus and Ukraine are among the leader states, in which the conditions of running business activity were greatly improved in comparison to 2005. In this classification Belarus was ranked 3rd from among all states included in the Ranking (increase of 23.5 percentage points), Poland – 17 (increase of 12.3 percentage points), while Ukraine was ranked 20th (increase of 12.0 percentage points.)⁹. Ukraine has obtained higher ranking in the course of the last two years

8 In the „Doing Business 2013” ranking, the World Bank evaluated 10 areas that regulate business activity i.e. setting up a company, building permits, access to electricity, registration of ownership, obtaining credit, protection of investors, paying taxes, foreign trade, enforcement of contracts and liquidation procedures. Evaluating each regulatory areas, the World Bank took under consideration how time consuming and costly the procedures are.

9 Doing Business 2013. Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises. Comparing Business Regulations for Domestic Firms in 185 Economies. 10th Edition, The World Bank, Washington 2013, s. 9, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/GIAWB/Doing%20Business/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB13-full-report.pdf> (accessed: 1 September 2013.).

(2011-2012) owing to the improvement of conditions for conducting business activity and the registration of ownership, as well as the sweeping reform of the tax system. According to the results of the „Doing Business 2013” ranking, Ukraine, at present, belongs to the group of countries with the fastest rate of reforming business activity.

- Both Polish as well as the Belarusian and Ukrainian part of the analyzed cross border area belong to economically weakly developed regions. The GDP value per 1 inhabitant expressed according to the purchasing price parity is several times lower than the European region average (over two times lower than in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, three times lower than in the Brest Oblast, almost seven times lower in the Lviv Oblast and over eight times lower than in the case of the Volyn Oblast) ranking the analyzed regions on distant places among European regions (from 302 to 343 from among 348 of statistical units on the NUTS2 level included by the comparison). Moreover, the analyzed territorial units belong to the weakest economically developed in particular countries of reference.
- The negative phenomenon characterizing the status of the economy of the analyzed macroregion is the divergence of the level of economic development in relation to countries in question and the European average. This regards all analyzed regions, apart from the Volyn Oblast the developmental dynamics of which in the recent years has been changeable. This situation will certainly be difficult to overcome in the foreseeable future considering the unfavorable structure of the economy, characterized by a relatively significant share of low-efficiency agriculture in generating gross added value and a relatively low share of the services and industrial sector that usually generated high added value.
- Despite the fact that the value of foreign trade of the analyzed territorial unit in the recent years was growing systematically, their share in the regional structure of trade remains low and disproportionate not only to the demographic potential but also to economic potential, measured by the share of analyzed regions in GBP of particular countries of reference. This means that the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border is characterized by low endogenous potential and weak functional links with other countries.
- The inflow of foreign direct investments to the analyzed regions remained at a low level in relation to national values. Their share in the inflow of FDI to particular countries was at the level ranging from 0.8% in the case of the Volyn Oblast to 3.4% in the case of the Lviv Oblast. This makes the border area unattractive from an investment perspective.
- The improvement of conditions for conducting business activity in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine observed in the recent years has a positive influence on the shaping of the economic potential of the macroregion. It also encourages investments by external capital in the form of special economic zones (Polish part), free economic zones (Belarusian part) and industrial parks (Ukrainian part).

2.2.2

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION POTENTIAL

ECOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The area of the analyzed cross border region is characterized by a relatively low level of industrially degraded lands, therefore ecosystems developed here characterized by high environmental bio-diversity, with rare types of plants and animals.

22.2

The most precious elements of the natural environment of the Polish, Ukrainian and Belarusian territory were taken under different forms of legal protection. The percentage of legally protected areas being part of the cross border region in 2011 was highest in the Lubelskie Voivodeship and amounted to 22.7%, in the case of the Brest Oblast it included 13.9% of the total area, while in the Volyn and Lviv Oblasts it was markedly lower and amounted to 4.5% and 6.8% respectively.

Table 2.5. More relevant legally protected areas in the Lubelskie Voivodeship.

Areas	Lubelskie Voivodeship	
	number	area (thousand ha)
National parks	2	18,2
Nature reserves	86	11,9
Landscape parks	17	233,2
Protected nature parks	17	299,2
Natural monuments	1513	-

Source: Statistical Office in Lublin.

The system of protected areas in the Lubelskie Voivodeship consists of 2 national parks, 86 nature reserves, 17 landscape parks, 17 protected nature parks, with dominant single trees and tree groups (table 2.5). The Lubelskie area from the moment of Polish Entry into the European Union is part of the ecological Natura 2000 network created in order to protect and maintain the environmental habitats and species important for the European Community. Protected areas are located mainly in the eastern and southern parts of the region guaranteeing, thanks to the border proximity, **beneficial conditions to create cross border networks of environmental protection**. In the eastern part of Lubelskie region close to the border with Ukraine and Belarus there is a big complex of protected areas which includes among other things: Polesie National Park, Chelm and Polesie Protected Nature Park and the Chelmski and Sobiborski Landscape Park. South of Zamość one can distinguish between a concise environmentally protected area which includes Roztoczański National Park and three landscape parks: Krasnobrodzki, Szczebrzeszyński and „Solska Forest”. A relevant element of the region's protected area system is the wood complex located in the south-west part that includes „Lasy Janowskie” Landscape Park and Kraśnicki and Roztoczański Protected Nature Park.

In the Brest Oblast there are 110 protected areas and sites (table 2.6). This includes 1 national park, 19 nature reserves with national significance and 31 of local relevance. The environmentally most precious area is the Białowieśka Forest, located both on the Belarusian as well as Polish side, which was entered onto the UNESCO's world heritage list as the biggest forest-covered area in Europe In order to develop friendly cross border cooperation between the neighboring areas the Białowieśka Forest Euroregion has been created grouping the border self-government authorities of the powiat and municipal level of the Podlaskie Voivodeship and three border regions on the Belarusian side.

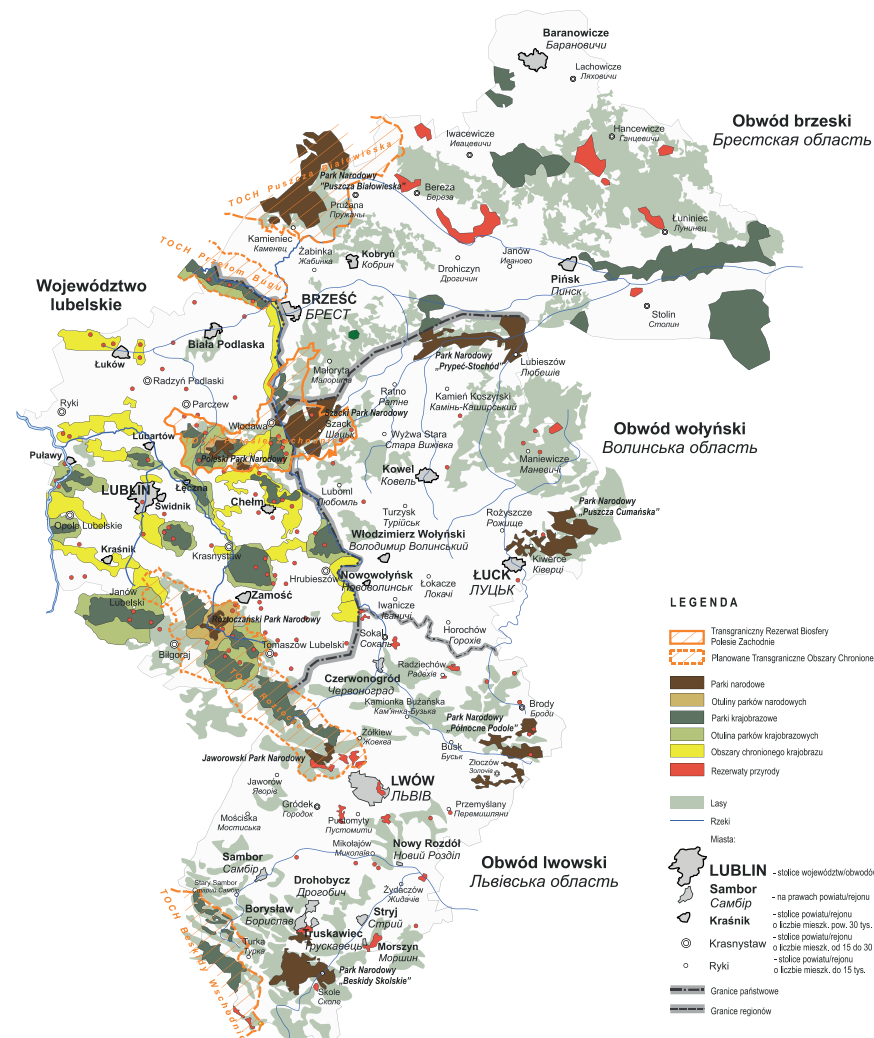
Table 2.6. More relevant legally protected areas in the Brest, Lviv and Volyn Oblasts.

Areas	Brest Oblast		Lviv Oblast		Volyn Oblast	
	number	area (thousand ha)	number	area (thousand ha)	number	area (thousand ha)
Of national significance						
"Roztocze" nature reserve	-	-	1	2,1	-	-
Czeremski nature reserve	-	-	-	-	1	3,0
national parks	1	125,0	3	58,4	3	121,8
nature reserves	19	131,2	9	3,3	15	7,7
natural monuments	35	-	2	0,6	3	0,1
Of local significance:						
regional landscape parks	-	-	4	47,4	-	-
nature reserves	31	27,7	34	27,6	205	89,3
natural monuments	24	-	164	1,8	120	0,5

Source: Ministry of Environmental Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, Department of Ecology and Environmental Resources of Lviv Oblast and National Environmental Protection Board in Volyn Oblast.

In the Lviv Oblast there are 347 protected sites with environmental and landscape values covering the surface of 148.6 thousand ha (table 2.6). Their bigger part includes areas with local significance (322) while 25 were qualified as object with national significance. Due to the possibility to develop cross border cooperation the most important protected area seems to be the one located to the north-west of Lviv, including, first of all, Jaworowski Park Narodowy, as well as „Roztocze” natural reserve and several monuments of nature all of which, along with sites on the Polish side, constitute part of the „Roztocze” Cross Border Protected Area.

Fig. 2.7. Forms of environmental protection



Source: Own work on the basis of Map 2. Protection of the environmental-landscape values in Lubelskie Voivodeship, [in:] Strategia rozwoju województwa lubelskiego na lata 2014-2020 (Development Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship for 2014-2020 (until 2030), page.14, prepared by Office for Spatial and Regional Planning in Lublin Екологічний атлас Львівщини, ред. Б. М. Матопич, Державне управління охорони навколишнього природного середовища в Львівській області, Львів 2007, page. 26; Internet website of the Ministry of Environmental Resources and environmental protection of the Republic of Belarus http://www.minpriroda.gov.by/ru/osob_ohran (accessed 2 August, 2013) and the data of the National Environmental Protection Board in the Volyn Oblast.

On the territory of the Volyn Oblast there are 384 protected sites including 26 of national importance with the total area of 234.8 thousand ha (table 2.6). Szacki National Park, located in the western part of the Oblast, is part of the Ukrainian section of „Polesie Zachodnie” International Biosphere Reserve. The area with decently preserved environmental values is a vast western part of the region with the National Park „Cumańska Forest”, Czremski Nature Reserve as well as National Park „Prypeć-Stochód” near the Ukrainian-Belarusian border.

The most comprehensive environmental protection is ensured by national parks, which protect nature and landscape values in a given area. On the Polish side, there are two national parks Poleski and Roztoczański. The „Puszcza Białowieska” National Park is located in the Brest Oblast. Szacki National Park, Prypeć-Stochód National Park as well as the youngest (created in 2010) „Puszcza

Cumańska” National Park are located on the Ukrainian side in the Volyn Oblast. The Jaworski National Park, „Północne Podole” National Park and the „Beskidy Sokolskie” National Park are located in the Lviv Oblast. From among the 9 national parks located on the examined cross border area, the „Puszcza Białowieska” National Park has the biggest surface of over 1.5 thousand. km2. Parks located in the Volyn Oblast have a slightly smaller area (around 1.2 thousand km2) and in the Lviv Oblast (around 580 km2), while the National Parks in the Lubelskie Voivodeship have the smallest surface of the protected area (around 180 km2).

The most comprehensive environmental protection is ensured by national parks, which protect nature and landscape values in a given area.

The international cooperation developing in the scope of environmental and landscape protection offered the possibility of creating a system of protected cross border regions on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian Border. One of the elements of this system is the International Biosphere Reserve network, which fulfills an important role from the point of view of planning and regional policy based on ecologically balanced development. The sites being part of this network are also part of the UNESCO „Human and Biosphere” programme and they fulfill the environmental and landscape protection function conducive to a balanced economic development, promoting ecological education, training and monitoring of local regional, national and global issues related to environmental protection and sustainable development. The List of International Biosphere Reserves currently includes 598 areas, 11 of which are located in Poland. From among the Polish biosphere reserves 4 are of cross border character: Karkonosze, Karpaty Zachodnie, Tatry and Polesie Zachodnie.

The Cross Border „Polesie Zachodnie” Biosphere Reserve, was created on the analyzed cross border area in 2012. It encompasses the territory in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, which, until now, constituted part of the (national) biosphere reserves. On the Polish side this area includes the „Polesie Zachodnie” Biosphere Reserve with the area of around: 140 thousand ha, including the Poleski National Park, landscape parks – Sobiborski, Poleski, Łęczyński Lake District, Chełmski (fragment), as well as big complexes of Parczewskie and Włodawskie forests. On the Belarusian side, the „Nadbużańskie Polesie” Biosphere Reserve covers an area of over 48 thousand ha. Its most precious part is made up of the „Polesie Nadbużańskie” Biosphere Reserve. The reserve includes mainly forest complexes (almost all types of forests located in Belarus), Bug river valley as well as water reservoirs of natural and artificial origin. The Cross Border Biosphere Reserve includes also the Ukrainian Szacki Biosphere Reserve, with an area of around 75 thousand ha. Its borders encompass the Szacki National Park with the complex of the biggest lakes in the Ukraine, including the Świtaż lake (around 2600 ha), peat bogs, spring of the Prypeć river as well as a small part of the Bug river valley. Another such site, still at the planning stage, is the „Roztocze” Cross Border Biosphere Reserve. It stretches from the Batorz town in the Lubelskie Voivodeship until Lviv. On the territory of Poland it includes the Roztoczański National Park as well as landscape parks: Szczepreszyński, Solska Forest, Krasnobrodzki and Południoworoztoczański, while on the Ukrainian side Jaworowski National Park and the vast „Roztocze” nature reserve. It is characterized by impressive natural and landscape values and its Polish fragment covers the physiogeographic mesoregion of Roztocze. The planned „Przełom Bugu” Cross Border Protected Area is located on the Polish-Belarusian border and includes part of the Bug river valley

Analyzing the spatial development of air pollution on the analyzed area it should be observed that it concentrates mainly close to the national borders of Poland Ukraine and Belarus.

and the valley areas between Brest and Drohincz, on the Polish side it is located mostly in the Podlaskie Voivodeship, while in the Lubelskie Voivodehip it includes the „Podlaski Przełom Bugu” Landscape Park.

Economic activity and attempts to improve the living conditions contribute to degeneration of natural environment. The biggest environmental damage is related to air, water and soil pollution. Air pollution is understood as introduction of solid, liquid or gaseous substances into the air by humans in such amounts, which may endanger human health and negatively influence the climate, wildlife, soil or water.

Table. 2.7. Emission of pollution into the atmospheric air^a

List	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
	in thousand t				
Lubelskie Voivodeship	42,5	36,4	36,0	35,8	36,3
Brest Oblast	31,2	26,4	34,3	28,6	27,1
Lviv Oblast	95,8	126,4	121,0	113,2	129,4
Volyn Oblast	10,1	10,0	7,6	8,2	7,6
	per 1 km2 in t				
Lubelskie Voivodeship	1,7	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Brest Oblast	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,8
Lviv Oblast	4,4	5,8	5,5	5,2	5,9
Volyn Oblast	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4

^a Industrial, dust and gaseous without carbon dioxide.

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

In the analyzed cross border region the level of dust and gaseous atmospheric air pollution in 2011 (without carbon dioxide) amounted to slightly over 200 thousand t. About 64% of that amount came from industrial facilities operating on the territory of the Lviv Oblast, 18% from the Lubelskie Voivodeship, 14% from the Brest Oblast, while little less than 4% from the Volyn Oblast.

In the 1990s of the XX century and in the beginning of the XXI century, Lubelskie Voivodeship witnessed a marked decrease of air pollutant emission caused by the decreased activity of industrial facilities, implementation of modern devices that decrease production intensity as well as increase of effectiveness of devices reducing the level of pollution. During the last several years the level of emissions in the Lubelskie Voivodeship amounts to approximately 36 thousand t annually. In 2011 in the Volyn and Brest Oblasts there has been a marked decrease of pollution in relation to the average level from 2008-2010 (by 12% in the Volyn and 9% in the Brest Oblast). A reversed tendency may be observed in the Lviv Oblast where the level of pollution in the same period amounted to 8%. The average level of pollution in the cross border area calculated per 1 km2 in 2011 amounted to around 2 tonnes. Lviv Oblast significantly exceeded this average with emissions almost three times higher, while the two remaining analyzed oblasts and the Lubelskie Voivodeship had a below average level of emission.

Analyzing the spatial development of air pollution on the analyzed area (fig. 2.9) it should be observed that it concentrates mainly close to the national borders of Poland Ukraine and Belarus.

High level of pollution was reported in the western part of the Brest Oblast (Brest, Kamieniec and Żabinec regions). In the central part of the analyzed cross border region, the highest air pollution emission level was reported in poviats located in the middle part of the Lubelskie Voivodeship: in particular in the Chełm Powiat with the city of Chełm, Łęczycza Powiat and the city of Lublin. One should also point out numerous wonders of wildlife and nature, like the Poleski National Park, located on the territory of the abovementioned poviats. Sokal and Czerwonygród areas located in the Lviv Oblast with the neighboring poviats of Hrubieszew and Tomaszów in the Lubelskie Voivodeship reported particularly high air pollution levels.

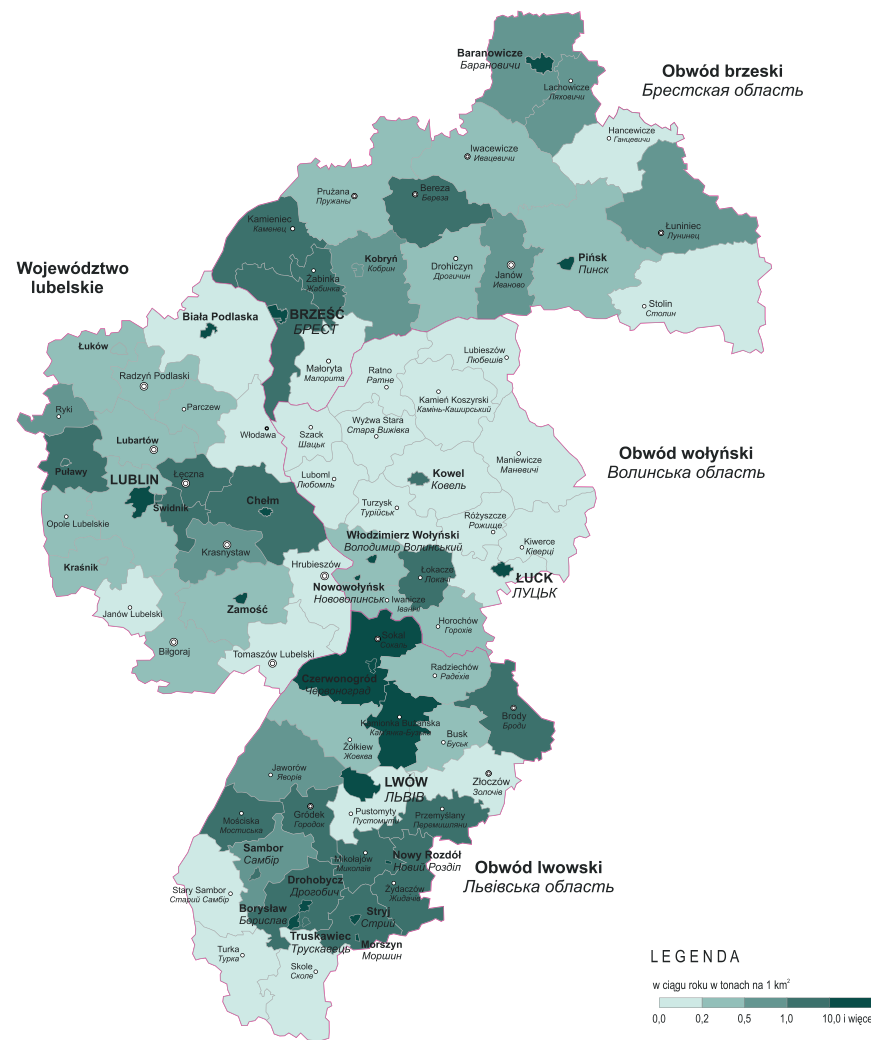
Other factors influencing environmental degradation include water and soil pollution due to sewage generated by plants and other facilities as well as households. It is worth emphasizing that the analyzed area was characterized by **a relatively insignificant number of disposed sewage** in relation to the national amounts. The percentage of waste generated in the Lubelskie Voivodeship amounts to less than 2% of all sewage disposed in Poland, while analogous indicators for the Lviv and Volyn Oblasts amounted to 3% and 0.6% respectively. On the examined cross border area the total number of disposed sewage in 2011 amounted to 488 mln m3, i.e. by 2% less than in 2003. In the span of the last 9 years relevant changes have been observed as to the amounts of disposed sewage. Lubelskie Voivodeship and Volyn Oblast witnessed an increase in the number of generated sewage (by 36.6% and 27.4% respectively), while Brest and Lviv Oblasts reported a decrease (14.3% and 18.7% respectively). In consequence the share of the Lviv Oblast in the disposed waste decreased by 8.7 percentage points to the level of 42.5% and Brest Oblast by 2.4 percentage points and amounted to 16.5%. The percentage of waste disposed from the area of the Lubelskie Voivodeship amounted to 31.9% and increased by 9 percentage points, while the smallest amount of sewage was disposed from the area of the Volyn Oblast (9.1%).

One of the most important elements contributing to the improvement of the environment is the **investments in sewage infrastructure**. The combined length of the sewage network on the analyzed area amounted almost to 8400 km and in comparison to 2003 increased by almost a third. Thanks to the possibility to finance infrastructure investment from the EU funds, the biggest network increase was observed in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (by over 64%), while in the Ukraine and Belarus the growth dynamics was far smaller and did not exceed 10%. Almost 60% of the length of the sewage system is located in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, 23% in the Lviv Oblast and 11% in the Brest Oblast, while 8% in the Volyn Oblast. On average, the length of the sewage system per 100 km2 amounted to 8 km. An almost two-times-higher result was reported in the Lubelskie Vovivodeship, with Lviv Oblast recording average results and the Brest and Volyn Oblasts recording much lower values. In comparison to 2003 the level of sewage system development increased in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (by 7.6 km per 100 km2), while in the Ukrainian and Belarusian Oblasts it remained constant.

The analyzed cross border area is characterized by significant environmental values and a negligible level of environmental degradation. This is exemplified by numerous protected areas of different importance, including 9 national parks, as well as numerous landscape parks and nature reserves. This is an area with ecosystems with stunning biodiversity including rich groupings of plants, rare and endangered species of animals as well as vast forests such as the Białowieśka

Forest, Solska Forest and the Polesie area forest belt belonging to the „Green Lungs of Europe” stretching in the mid-eastern part of the Lubelskie Voivodeship along the Polish-Ukrainian border. The most environmentally precious areas are located on the Polish-Ukrainian, Polish-Belarusian and Belarusian-Ukrainian borders creating beneficial conditions for the development of cross border cooperation in the scope of environmental protection.

Fig. 2.9. Emission of industrial, dust, gaseous pollution into the air in 2011



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

2.2.3

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION POTENTIAL

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL

The demographic potential is one of the basic determining factors behind the broadly understood socio-economic development.

22.3

The cross border (table 2.8) area analyzed in 2011 was inhabited by 7 142.8 thousand people, with 2540.9 thousand persons residing in the Lviv Oblast (i.e. 35.6%) in the Lubelskie Voivodeship – 2171.9 thousand persons (30.4%), Brest Oblast 1391.9 thousand persons (19.5%), while the Volyn Oblast – 1038.6 thousand persons (14.5%).

Table 2.8. Population in 2011 (in thousands)

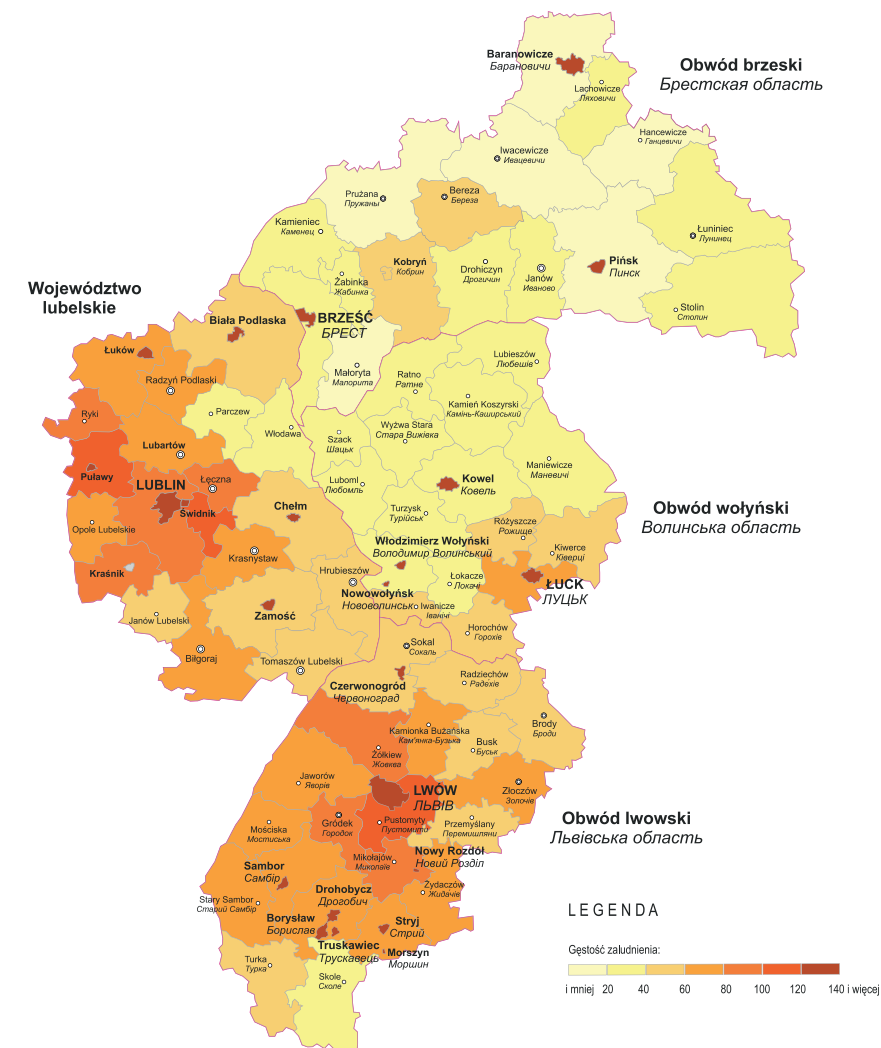
List	Population in general	Out of which:			
		men	women	urban population	rural population
Lubelskie Voivodeship	2 171,9	652,1	739,3	1 009,2	1 162,7
Brest Oblast	1 391,4	1 053,0	1 118,9	935,0	456,4
Lviv Oblast	2 540,9	1 193,0	1 329,6	1 544,9	996,0
Volyn Oblast	1 038,6	487,1	548,8	539,0	499,6

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

The **population density indicator** is an evidence of diverse population density distribution, 42 persons per 1 km² in the Brest Oblast, 52 persons per km² in the Volyn Oblast, 87 persons per km² in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, 117 persons per km² in the Lviv Oblast (with average for the analyzed area of around 73 persons per km², fig. 2.10). South-Western part of the Polish-Ukrainian-Belarusian border is characterized by much bigger population density than the relatively sparsely populated north-eastern part. From among all regions being part of the analyzed cross border region only the population density in the Lviv Oblast exceeds national average, which, in the case of Ukraine is at the level of 75 persons per 1 km². In the case of the remaining territorial units it is lower or much lower than in the country of reference.

Brest Oblast has the highest urbanization indicator (67.2%), while in the case of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, village dweller population is slightly bigger (urbanization indicator amounts to 46.5%). In the case of the Lviv Oblast and the Volyn Oblast the indicator values are 60.8% and 51.9% respectively.

Fig. 2.10. Population density



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

The biggest towns in the border area include Lviv – 786.6 thousand inhabitants, Lublin – 348.6 thousand, Brest - 320.9 thousand, Łuck – 210 thousand, Baranowicze – 169.9 thousand and Pińsk – 134.2 thousand. Additionally, on the analyzed area, there are 9 other different cities with a population ranging from 50 to 100 thousand inhabitants (Drohobycz, Czerwonogród, Kowel, Chełm, Zamość, Biała Podlaska, Nowowółyńsk, Stryj and Kobryn).

Table 2.9. Demographic situation in 2011.

List	Lubelskie Voivodeship	Brest Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Volyn Oblast
Population density (persons per 1 km2)	87	42	117	52
Share of the urban population in the general number of inhabitants (in %)	46,5	67,2	60,8	51,9
Share of the productive age urban population in the general number of inhabitants (in %)	14,6	14,0	14,3	12,9
Marriages per 1000 inhabitants	5,6	8,8	7,5	7,5
Divorces per 1000 inhabitants	1,3	3,6	0,8	0,8
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	9,8	12,7	11,4	14,1
Deaths per 1000 inhabitants	10,6	14,2	12,3	13,3
Natural increase rate per 1000 inhabitants	-0,7	-1,6	-0,9	0,7
Life expectancy (in years)	-	71,0	73,1	71,0
including:				
men	71,7	65,1	68,3	65,6
women	81,1	77,2	77,7	76,3

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

The inhabitant network of the cross border region should be, however, specified as relatively weak and sparse, which is especially characteristic in the case of the Brest Oblast and Volyn Oblast. Additionally, in each of the analyzed territorial units, the dominance of the regional capital is clearly visible in the urban settlement network. Furthermore, in the proximity of the towns with higher and middle-range population in the south-western border area of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian region there is a tendency towards decreasing of the population number in the towns and increasing it around those towns. On the other hand, urban centers in the north-eastern part indicate a positive development tendency expressed by the number of inhabitants.

Women make up more than half of the inhabitants of the analyzed cross border area. The average feminization rate in 2011 amounted to 110, and it was far bigger in the Brest and Volyn Oblast (in both regions there were 113 women per 100 men) and in the Lviv Oblast (111) than in Lubelskie Voivodeship (106). The main cause of the existing disproportion in this scope is high male death rate in Belarus and Ukraine.

In the analyzed cross border region there is a distinct variation in the average life expectancy according to particular territorial units. The highest value of this indicator was recorded in the Polish part of the analyzed area (71.7 years for men and 81.1 years for women). In the remaining regions life expectancy is lower in the case of the Brest Oblast and amounts to 65.1 years for men and 77.2 years for women, and in the case of the Lviv Oblast, 68.3 and 77.7 respectively, while in the case of the Volyn Oblast 65.6 and 76.3 years. 65,6 i 76,3 lat.

The age structure of the population shows signs of gradual changes indicating falling population in the pre-productive age (0-14 years) and increase of population in productive age (15-64 years). They are a consequence of the longer life expectancy as well as changes in procreation patterns (including falling fertility rate) and migration outflow.

Table 2.10. Population as per economic age groups* (in %)

List	2003			2011		
	0-14	15-64	65 and higher	0-14	15-64	65 and higher
Lubelskie Voivodeship	18.1	67.9	14.1	15.2	70.2	14.6
Brest Oblast	18.0	67.5	14.5	16.8	69.2	14.0
Lviv Oblast	17.3	68.2	14.5	15.6	70.1	14.3
Volyn Oblast	19.3	66.0	14.7	18.8	68.4	12.9

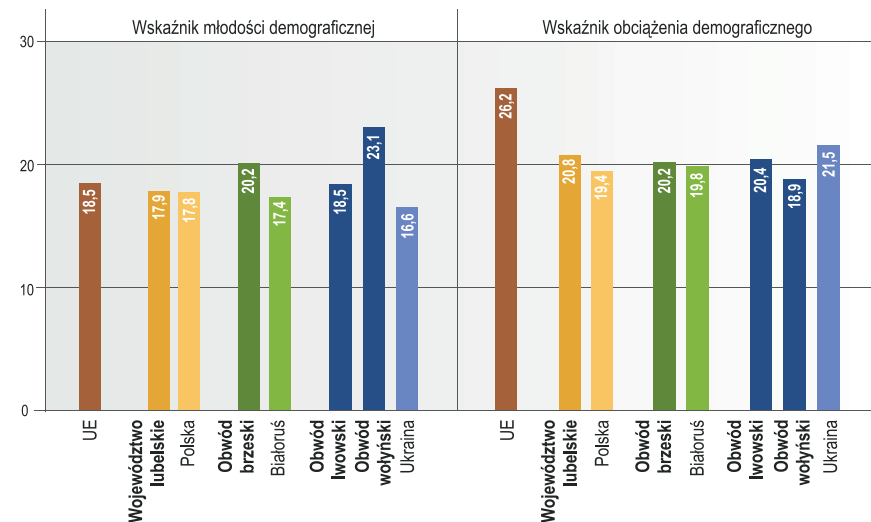
* According to the z International Labor Organization methodology.

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

Negative changes in the age structure of the analyzed cross border macro-region is reflected by the analysis of the demographic youth coefficient (fig. 2.11), calculated as the share of productive age population in relation to the total population. On its basis, it is possible to specify the future demographic potential of a given area. The growth of its value indicates a tendency among the population to grow younger while a decreasing value informs about the future demographic threats. Between 2003 and 2011 falling coefficient values were reported in all analyzed territorial units. This predominantly regards the Lubelskie Voivodeship (value of the coefficient decreased from the level of 22.1 to 17.9), this effect is least visible in the Volyn Oblast (decrease from 23.9 to 23.1). A positive phenomenon is the fact that the value of the demographic youth coefficient in particular regions exceeded the national level and – except for the Lubelskie Voivodeship – the EU average.

The ageing process of the population of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region is not confirmed by the demographic burden indicator (fig. 2.11), for the purposes of this diagnosis the ratio was used of population in the post-productive age to the population in the productive age. Between 2003 and 2011 the value of the ratio decreased in all regions of the analyzed area, which was primarily a consequence of the distinct increase of productive age population. It must be emphasized, however, that the demographic burden of post-productive age population in the analyzed area is far smaller than the EU average.

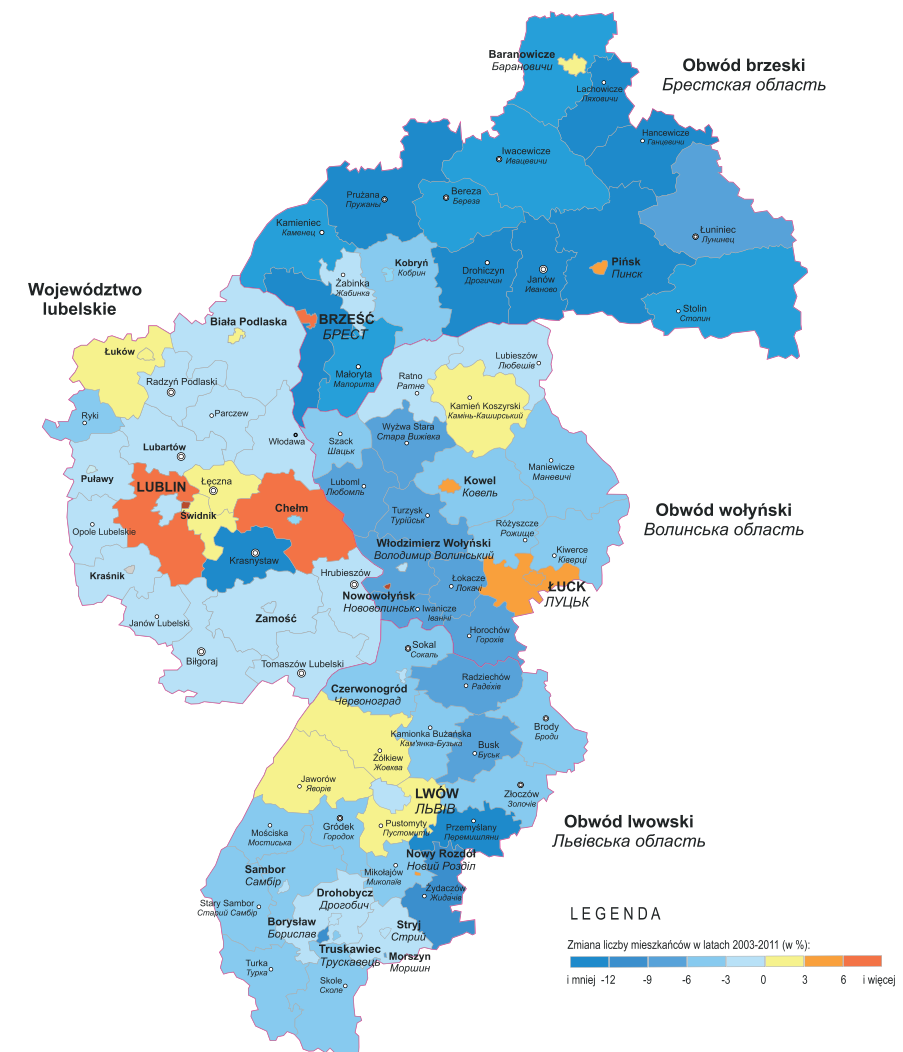
Fig. 2.11. Demographic youth and demographic burden coefficients in 2011.



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

Although the analyzed area is inhabited by a substantial productive age population, in the coming years we shall observe a process of population cohorts shifting into the post-productive age. Currently, the problem of aging society is most visible in the eastern poviats of the Lubelskie Voivodeship. One must emphasize that the processes described above related to the aging population are characteristic for the entire Europe, and the demographic youth indicator analysis indicates that the situation on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region is better than the average of the territory of EU member states.

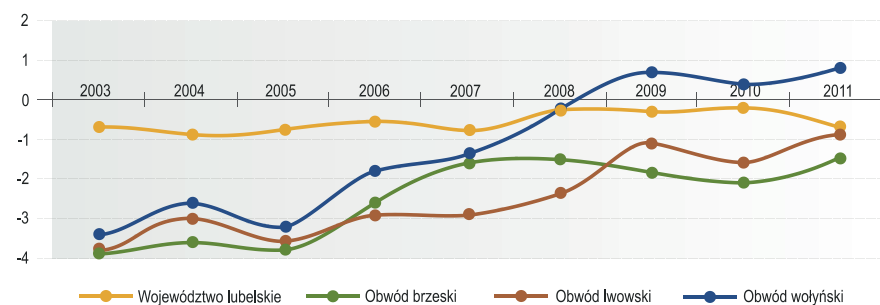
Fig. 2.12. Changes in the number of inhabitants in poviats and regions between 2003 and 2011



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

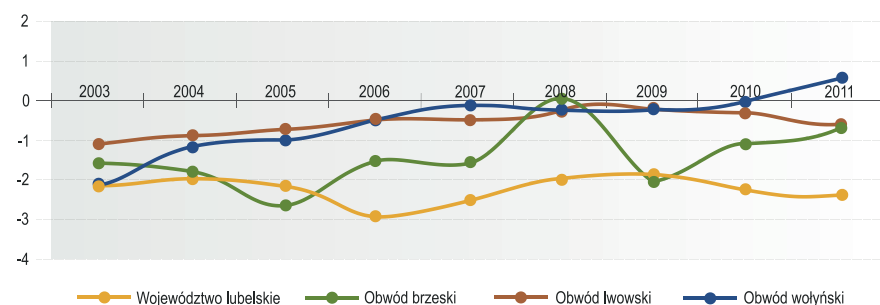
The analyzed area of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border is showing signs of **unfavorable demographic changes**. Their direct effect is the **falling number of inhabitants**, which between 2003 and 2011 amounted to 145.7 thousand persons (fig. 2.12). This regards primarily the Lviv Oblast (decrease of 53.6 thousand persons) and the Brest Oblast (decrease of 44.5 thousand persons). Among the administrative units with growing population there are also poviats and regions located close to big urban centers, which is a consequence of suburbanization processes.

Fig. 2.13. Natural growth rate per 1000 inhabitants



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

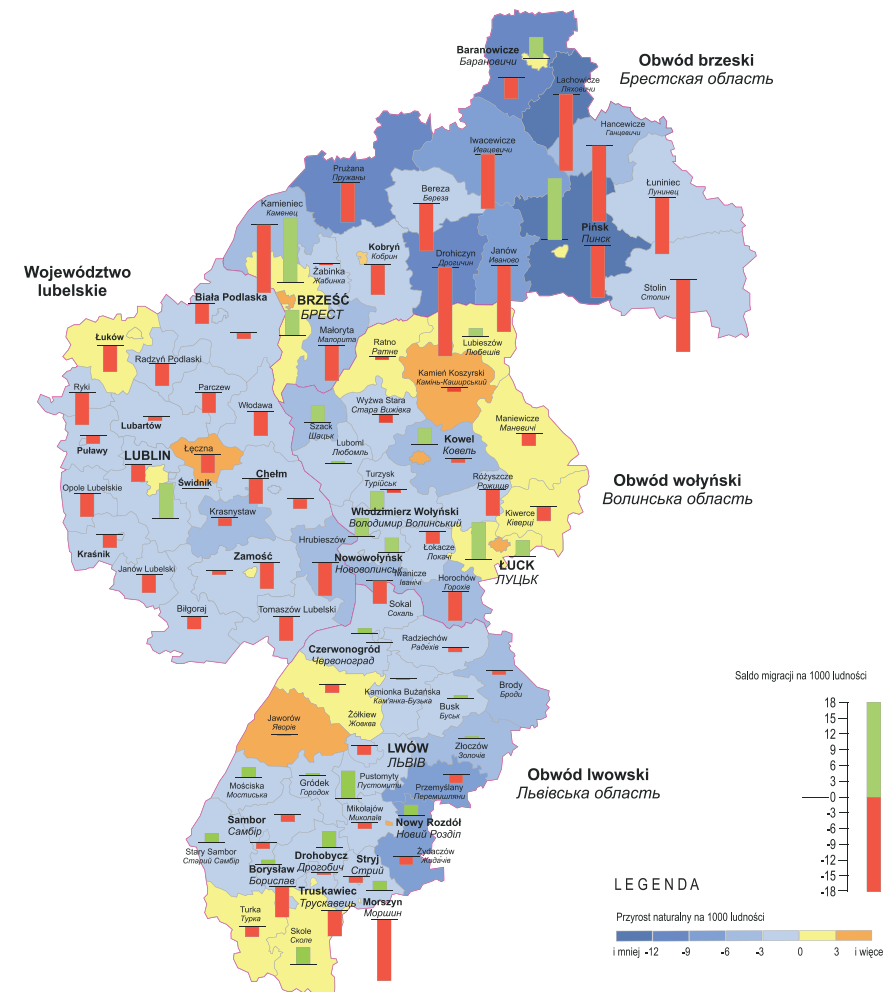
Fig. 2.14. Migration balance (per 1000 inhabitants)



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

Negative population growth rate and negative migration balance both have decisive influence on such a state of affairs (fig. 2.14 and 2.15). In the Lubelskie Voivodeship both components of real growth rate between 2003-2011 amounted to -0.6‰ and -2.3‰, in the Brest Oblast -2.5‰ and -1.5‰, in the Lviv Oblast -2.5‰ and -0.6‰, in the Volyn Oblast -1.2‰ and -0.5‰. This negative tendency was broken in recent years only in the case of the Volyn Oblast for which the natural growth rate and the migration balance assumed positive values for the last 3-4 years. The analyzed regions belong, therefore, primarily to **outflow regions which is not compensated by natural growth rate** (fig. 2.13 and 2.15).

Fig. 2.15. Natural growth rate and migration balance in 2011.



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office in the Volyn Oblast.

The basic measure of human capital and professional qualifications is the population education level. The **level of education** among the citizens residing in the analyzed area is high and, what is worth pointing out, there has been an almost two-fold increase in the number of persons with higher education in comparison to the beginning of the XXI century¹⁰. The share of persons with higher education among the persons working in the Volyn Oblast amounted to 22.1%, while in the Lviv Oblast the number is 21.8%¹¹. Share of persons with higher education in the general population of the Brest Oblast in productive age (15-65 lat) amounted to 17.7%¹², while in the Lubelskie Voivodeship to 16.2%¹³.

Number of employed persons on the analyzed area in 2011 amounted to 3183.6 thousand persons with 34.6% persons in Lviv Oblast, 31.4% – in Lubelskie

10 Data regarding the level of education come from the census performed around 2000 i.e. in 1999 in Belarus, 2001 in the Ukraine and 2002 in Poland.

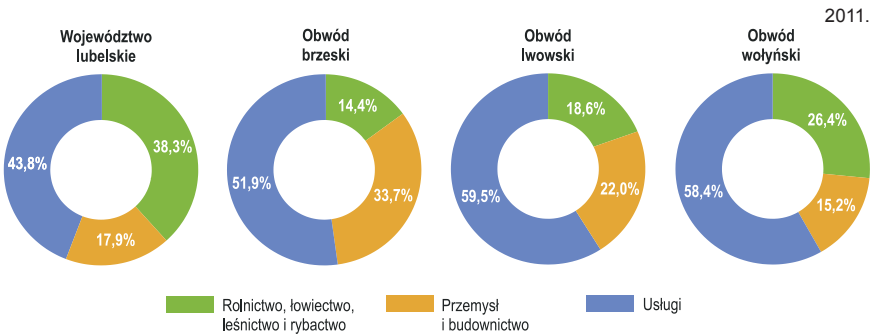
11 Data from 2012 regard only employed persons.

12 Data coming from the census conducted in Belarus in 2009.

13 Data from the National Census conducted in 2011.

Voivodeship, 20.2% – in Brest Oblast, 13.8% – in Volyn Oblast. **Number of professionally active persons** in the general population aged above 15 was highest in the Brest Oblast (78.6%), and lowest in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (57.1%). While in the Lviv and Volyn Oblasts the numbers amounted to 63.1% and 64.3% respectively.

Fig. 2.16. The employed according to economic sectors in



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

Analyzing the **structure of the employed according to economic sectors** (fig. 2.16) attention must be drawn to the relatively high percentage of those employed in the industry and construction in the Brest Oblast (33.7%) and agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors in the case of the Lubelskie Voivodeship (38.3%) and Volyn Oblast (26.4%). The share of those employed in those sectors was, in the case of all of the analyzed territorial units, much higher than in particular countries of reference. This is symptomatic of the bad labor market conditions in those regions. Agriculture is frequently a reservoir for the so-called hidden unemployment. Participation of those employed in the services sector was highest in the Lviv Oblast (59.5%) and Volyn Oblast (58.4%) and lowest in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (43.8%).

Changes in the structure of the employed according to economic sectors in comparison to 2003 were more noticeable in the case of both Ukrainian Oblasts which witnessed a marked decrease of the agricultural sector to the benefit of the services sector. Moreover, in each of the analyzed regions - except for the Brest Oblast – a slight decrease was observed of the share of persons employed in industry and construction.

Between 2003-2012 the unemployment rate registered in the Lubelskie Voivodeship was at a level of around 11.2% to 17.8%, in the Lviv

Oblast from 1.5% to 6.0%, in the Volyn Oblast between 1.8% to 4.1%, while in the Brest Oblast the official unemployment rate registered in the analyzed period did not exceed 2%. Better comparability is achieved in the case of data regarding the unemployment rate obtained by analyzing the Population's Economic Activity¹⁴, which are available only for Polish and the Ukrainian part of the Border. According to these data in 2011 the level of unemployment in the Lubelskie Voivodeship amounted to 10.6%, in the Volyn Oblast – 8.1%, while in the Lviv Oblast – 7.7%.

¹⁴ According to the International Labor Organization methodology.

The average monthly gross remuneration in 2011 in the analyzed cross border region was at a level of around 180 euro in the Volyn Oblast, 203 euro in the Lviv Oblast, 246 euro in the Brest Oblast and 748 euro in the Lubelskie Voivodeship. In each case it was **lower than national averages**. The worst situation in this category was observed in the Volyn Oblast, where the average monthly remuneration amounted to only 75.7% of the national average, with a relatively better situation reported in Lubelskie Voivodeship (90.1%). In the case of the remaining regions, i.e. Lviv Oblast and Brest Oblast, it amounted to 85.2% and 86.7% of the average national gross remuneration. In truth, the remuneration lower than national average on the analyzed cross border region translates into lower level of income and consumption expenditure of households, that results in **lower costs of conducting business activity**, which may, paradoxically, constitute a relevant argument towards attracting external investments.

An important premise of cross border links between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine is the inflow of employees. Taking up employment is the main reason for arrival for 0.6% of persons who cross the Polish-Belarusian border and 1.7% of persons who cross the Polish-Ukrainian border, while undertaking employment on one's own account or conducting business was the main reason for 2.4% of persons crossing the Polish-Belarusian border and 4.6% of persons crossing the Polish-Ukrainian border on the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship in 2012¹⁵. The liberalization of regulations introduced in 2008 facilitated the process of hiring foreign nationals on the territory of Poland, which frees the citizens of Belarus and Ukraine from the necessity to seek work permit for work performed for the period not exceeding 6 months during subsequent 12 months¹⁶.

Table 2.11. Declarations on the intention to employ a foreign national registered in Poviats Labor Offices

List	Declarations on the intention to employ a foreign national		
	total	in the Lubelskie Voivodeship	
		number	%
2008	156 713	18 091	11,5
2009	188 414	21 050	11,2
2010	180 073	18 148	10,1
2011	259 777	22 059	8,5
2012	243 736	19 325	7,9

Source: Own work on the basis of data of Ministry of Labor and Social Policy.

As of 2008, between 156.7 and 259.8 thousand declarations were registered annually regarding the intention to employ a foreign national (table 2.11). Each year, almost half of them were submitted in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship, Lower Silesia was second while Lubelskie Voivodeship, with around 20 thousand declarations, ranked third. From among the persons seeking employment in the Lubelskie Voivodeship Ukrainian citizens dominated (95.9% in 2012), the share of

¹⁵ Border movement and the flow of goods and services in the eastern border of the European Union on the territory of Poland in 2012, Statistical Office in Rzeszów 2013 page 101-102.

¹⁶ The necessary condition to employ a foreigner in this mode is to conclude an employment agreement, additionally an earlier registration in the Poviats Labor Office is necessary in the form of a written declaration regarding the intention to employ a foreign national.

An important premise of cross border links between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine is the inflow of employees.

Belarusian citizens was much lower (2.3%). The relative significance of the Lubelskie Voivodeship as a place of employment for the citizens of Ukraine is surely due to geographical proximity to the Polish-Ukrainian border and to such cities as Lviv and Łuck as well as the presence of an array of transport trails leading from Ukraine to Warsaw. It is not impossible that part of the workers from Ukraine treat Lubelskie Voivodeship only as the first stage of professional migration, ultimately seeking employment on the territory of the Mazowiecie Voivodeship¹⁷. Data regarding issued work permits for foreign nationals confirms the relative significance of the Lubelski labor market for Ukrainian and Belarusian nationals (table 10). Between 2008 and 2012 their number was systematically increasing, while the share of permits issued to the citizens of both countries was oscillating between 73% and 86%.

Table 2.12. Work permits for foreign nationals issued in the Lubelskie Voivodeship

Issued work permits	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	figure	%	figure	%	figure	%	figure	%	figure	%
Total	381	100,0	553	100,0	619	100,0	837	100,0	1059	100,0
out of which:										
Belarusian citizens	167	43,8	183	33,1	191	30,1	223	26,6	274	25,9
Ukrainian citizens		39,1	220	39,8	283	45,7	464	55,4	632	59,7

Source: Own work on the basis of data of Ministry of Labor and Social Policy.

- In 2011 the analyzed cross border area was inhabited by 7 142.8 thousand persons, with a relatively low population density of around 73 persons per 1 km². Southwestern part of the region was characterized by much bigger population density than the relatively sparsely populated northeastern part. Urbanization indicator is also relatively low reaching the average value of 56.4%. The settlement network of the analyzed cross border region is relatively weak and dispersed, especially in the northeastern part of the macroregion. Moreover, in each of the analyzed territorial units, the dominance of the regional capitals is clearly visible in the urban settlement network.
- One of the biggest threats to the socio-economic development of the analyzed cross border macroregion is the gradually progressing process of depopulation. The last several years have witnessed a systematic decrease of the population of the analyzed cross border macroregion, with demographic forecasts not showing any possibility of the trend's reversal. Between 2003-2001 the number of the citizens of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region decreased by 145.7 thousand persons. Negative natural growth rate and negative migration balance both have decisive influence on such a state of affairs. The analyzed regions belong, therefore, primarily to outflow regions which is not compensated by natural growth rate. An important developmental chal-

¹⁷ T. Komornicki, A. Miszczuk, Transgraniczne powiązania województw Polski wschodniej (Cross border links between voivodeships of Eastern Poland). The expert analysis study performed at the request of the Ministry of Regional Development to update the Strategy for socio-economic development of Easter Poland until 2020 page 29, http://www.mrr.gov.pl/rozwoj_regionalny/Polityka_regionalna/Strategia_rozwoju_polski_wschodniej_do_2020/Dokumenty/Documents/ekspertyza_graniczna_411.pdf (accessed: 26 August 2013).

lenge is to stop the population outflow of young, educated and professionally active persons.

- The discussed cross border region has at its disposal a relative young society, which translates into having significant production age population, including the mobile production age. Negative processes related to population ageing, measured by the demographic youth coefficient and the demographic burden indicator are here less intense than EU average. In the coming years we will, however, witness the shift of subsequent cohorts in the direction of post-productive age.
- An important advantage of the analyzed macroregion is a relatively high level of education of its inhabitants and, what is worth pointing out, there has been an almost two-fold increase in the number of persons with higher education in comparison to the beginning of the XXI century.
- The employment structure of the analyzed cross border region is characterized with significant participation rate of persons employed in the broadly understood agricultural sector. It is a consequence of an old economic structure generating an insufficient number of jobs in the remaining sectors. The analysis of the transformations of the employment structure between 2003 and 2011 indicates a gradual decrease of persons employed in agriculture, their share markedly exceeds, however, the average reported in the countries of reference.
- The unemployment level in the analyzed regions does not, however, diverge from the average values for particular countries. Surely, the relatively high percentage of agricultural workers has an influence on such a situation, which may be an evidence of the so-called hidden unemployment. The average monthly gross remuneration is decisively lower than the national average. This reflects the unfavorable situation of the regional labor markets of the analyzed macroregion, and the resulting partial outflow of workforce.

Institutes of higher education are an important element of the social potential of the analyzed cross border region. In 2011/2012 they educated 296.0 thousand students, with the Lviv Oblast's share of around 131.2 thousand students (44.3%), Lubelskie Voivodeship - 96.2 thousand (32.5%), Brest Oblast – 36.9 thousand students (12.5%) and Volyn Oblast – 31.7 thousand students (10.7%). In the current structure of local institutes of higher education, the analyzed region includes the following academic centers:

- **Lviv** - the most important academic center of the analyzed cross border region (108.7 thousand students in 2011) and one of the biggest academic centers in the Ukraine. Over 20 institutes of higher education are located here including: Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Lviv Polytechnic University, Lviv Academy of Commerce, Lviv Agricultural Academy, Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, The Lviv National Academy of Arts, The Mykola Lysenko Lviv National Music Academy and many others;
- **Lublin** – second largest academic center in the analyzed cross border region (80.8 thousand students in 2011) and sixth biggest academic center in Poland. It is the seat of 9 institutions of higher education including: Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (KUL), Lublin University of Technology, University of Life Sciences, Medical University and many others;
- **Łuck** - the most important academic center in the Volyn Oblast, second biggest in the Ukrainian part of the border region and third in the entire analyzed area (26.6 thousand students), it is the seat of 8 institutes of higher education, including the Lesia Ukrainka Eastern European National University, Łuck Technical University and others;
- **Brest** - one of the biggest academic centers in Belarus (21.1 thousand students), the seat of 2 institutes of higher education: A.S. Puszkina Brest State University and Brest State Technical University;

- **Baranowicze** - second after Brest most important academic center in the Brest Oblast (9.9 thousand students) is the seat of the Baranowicze State University;
- **Drohobycz** – second (after Lviv) most important academic center in the Lviv Oblast (9.8 thousand students), is the seat of several institutes of higher education including Iwana Franki Pedagogical University and Gas and Oil Institute;
- **Biała Podlaska** (5.9 thousand students) – being the seat of the Pope John Paul II University in Biała Podlaska and the External Department of Physical Education University Academy in Warsaw;
- **Pińsk** (5.8 thousand students) – seat of the Polesie National University, branch of the National Agricultural Academy and the branch of the Belarusian National Veterinary Academy;
- **Zamość** (4.0 thousand students) – seat of the University of Management and Administration, Szymon Szymonowicz State Higher School of Vocational Education, Jan Zamoyski College of Humanities and Economics in Zamość;
- **Chełm** (3.6 thousand students) – seat of The State School of Higher Education in Chełm and Higher School of International Relations and Social Communications in Chełm.

On the analyzed cross border area there are **two very big higher education centers** (above 50 thousand students), i.e. Lviv and Lublin, two major center (between 10 thousand and 50 thousand students), i.e. Łuck and Brest, three medium centers (between 5 and 10 thousand students), i.e. Baranowicze, Drohobycz, Biała Podlaska and Pińsk and several smaller centers (below 5 thousand students) from among which Zamość and Chełm are the most important ones. Taking into consideration the number of students per 1000 citizens, it turns out that higher education plays the most vital role in Lublin (232 students per 1000 inhabitants), with Lviv (143) and Łuck (127) ranked second and third. Lviv and Lublin academic centers offer the most comprehensive **educational offer** on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border. In the academic year 2011/2012 the Lviv Oblast educated primarily students of social, economic and legal departments (33.6%), technical-engineering (17.5%) as well as humanistic and artistic (11.2%), in the Lubelskie Voivodeship – economic and administrative (16.5%), medical (12.8%), pedagogical (10.7%), social (9.4%) and humanistic 8.7%), in the Brest Oblast – social (42.7%), pedagogical (20.3%), technical and technological (12.6%) as well as architecture and construction (10.1%), and in the Volyn Oblast economic and administrative (17.1%), pedagogical (16.3%), technical-engineering (13.6%) and humanistic (7.7%)¹⁸. The Institutes of Higher Education located on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region also have a broad offer of PhD studies. In the academic year of 2011/2012 the biggest number of **PhD students** were educated at the Lubelskie Voivodeship's Institutes of Higher Education (2799 persons) and the Lviv Oblast (2787). Decisively smaller number of PhD students studied in the Higher Education Institutes of the Volyn Oblast (462) persons and the Brest Oblast (92 persons).

From the beginning of the 1990 of the XX century **the cooperation of Institutes of Higher Education** from the Lubelskie Voivodeship, and Ukrainian and Belarusian border regions has been developing successfully. It assumes, primarily, the form of joint conferences and seminars as well as research project. Moreover, Polish Institutes of Higher Education eagerly benefit from the aid of Belarusian and Ukrainian academic staff. Another example of the Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in higher education was the creation in 2000 of a European Collegiate of Polish and Ukrainian Universities in Lublin, which was supposed to become

¹⁸ Data for the Lviv Oblast have been presented according to the classification of courses of study as per the classification of the National Statistics Committee of Ukraine, for the Brest Oblast - according to the classification of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, while for the Lubelskie Voivodeship and the Volyn Oblast - data as per the ISCED'97 UNESCO International Classification.

the seed of a Polish-Ukrainian University. This initiative was abandoned in 2011 and the education of PhD students in EKPiUU (European Collegiate of Polish and Ukrainian Universities) was taken over by the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University's Central-Eastern Europe Center and the KUL Center for Society and Culture of Eastern Europe.

Educating students from abroad is one of the most important factors determining the development of academic centers in the conditions of the forecasted drop in birth rate. Almost 3.2 thousand foreigners were being educated in the 2012/2013 academic year in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, while the number of foreign students to the total number of students amounted to 4.0%. Foreign students seemed to be particularly attracted to the following public universities: Medical University in Lublin (1055 students of this university came from abroad), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (472) and National Vocational College in Zamość (325). Among the non-public institutes of higher education the unquestionable leader in the number of foreign students was the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (346). Most foreign nationals studying at institutes of higher education in the Lubelskie Voivodeship came from the Ukraine (47.9% of the total number of studying foreigners) and Belarus (8.5%), which was to a large extent determined by the proximity of the national border. Foreigners constitute also a significant number of students of Lviv universities, e.g. 907 foreign nationals were being educated at the Daniel Halicki Lviv Medical University in the 2012/2013 academic year including many Poles¹⁹

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¹⁹ http://www.meduniv.lviv.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1110&Itemid=343&lang=uk (accessed: 28 August 2013).

2.2.4

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION POTENTIAL

INFRASTRUCTURE POTENTIAL

Transport infrastructure constitutes one of the most relevant factors that permanently shapes the groundwork for socio-economic development. Transport routes are paramount in determining spatial accessibility, thus translating into growth of competitiveness of a given area both in terms of its ability to attract investment as well as competitiveness of export.

22.4

Proximity to national and international routes, and thus access to supranational transport infrastructure translates directly into the investment friendliness which boosts the value of economic space and increases the possibilities of absorption of egzogenic growth factors. Proximity to the Paneuropean corridor belts is highly relevant in this context. Peripheral location of the Lviv Oblast may also be mitigated by being located close to the most important European transport routes²⁰. Road infrastructure is the basic category of the transport infrastructure (fig. 2.17). From among the most relevant transnational road corridors on the analyzed regions the ones worth mentioning include:

- the **E30 international route** (trail includes the national route number 2 along with the parts of the A2 motorway on the territory of Poland and the M1 major highway on the territory of Belarus): Berlin – Poznań – Warszawa– Siedlce – Biała Podlaska – Brześć – Mińsk – Smoleńsk – Moskwa, creating one of the key corridors in Europe on the east-west axis (II Paneuropean Transport Corridor);
- E372 international route** (trail includes the national route number 17 along with the parts of the S17 expressway on the territory of Poland and the M09 international road on the territory of Ukraine): Warsaw – Lublin – Zamość – Lviv, located in the designed transport corridor Via Intermare, creating the shortest connection of the Baltic Sea (Gdańsk) with the Black Sea (Odessa);
- E373 international route** (trail includes the fragment of the national road number 12 along with the parts of the S12 expressway in the territory of Poland and the M07 international highway in the territory of Ukraine): Lublin – Chełm – Kowel – Sarny – Korosteń – Kiev, constituting the shortest trail connecting Kiev with the Western Europe.

Railway infrastructure is equally relevant for the accessibility of the regions (fig. 2.17). The most important railway trails in the analyzed region include²¹:

- E20/C-E20 international railway line** (railway line number 2 and 3 in Poland and the Brześć – Mińsk major highway in Belarus): Kunowice – Poznań – Warszawa – Terespol – Brześć – Mińsk, which is part of the II Paneuropean transport corridor connecting Berlin and Moscow²²;
- The **E30 international railway line** (railway line number 7 in Poland and the Kowel – Kiev railway line in the Ukraine), constituting the shortest connection between Warszawa and Kiev with the broad rail section on the Polish territory (from Zawadówki to the state border);
- Broad Gauge Metallurgy Line**, from Sławków in the Silesian Voivodeship

20 B. Kawałko, Infrastruktura komunikacyjna, (Transport infrastructure), [in:] Pogranicze polsko-ukraińskie (Polish-Ukrainian border area). Environment. Society. Economy, eds. B. Kawałko, A. Miszczuk, Zamość 2005, page 173.

21 The E30/C-E30 railway line crosses the territory of the Lviv Oblast on the following trail: Drezno – Zgorzelec – Wrocław – Kraków – Medyka – Lwów – Kijów, leading to Moscow. Due to methodological assumptions of this paper it is, however, not included in the analysis.

22 Included in the European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC), prepared in Geneva on 31 May, 1985. (Journal Of laws dated 1989, number 42, item 231) and the Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC), prepared in Geneva dated 1 February 1991. (Monitor Polski dated 2004 Number 3, item 50).

through Zamość and Hrubieszów to the Polish-Ukrainian border. It connects Upper Silesia with the eastern national border with a board gauge railway system, making it possible to transport goods from Ukraine, and also Russia, Central Asia and Far East without the necessity of a time consuming reloading on the border. The line's main management infrastructure is located in Hrubieszów and Zamość. The importance of the access to this line cannot be overestimated in the context of potential development of trade exchange and economic cooperation between East and West. Transport of goods via the Transsiberian trail from the countries of the Far East to the West of Europe with the use of the Steelwork-Broad Rail line takes about 15-20 days less than via the alternative sea route, allowing to radically cut transport costs. Additionally, the Hrubieszów, Zamość-Boratycze, Szczepieszyn and Biłgoraj stations are connected to the 1435 mm wide railway lines.

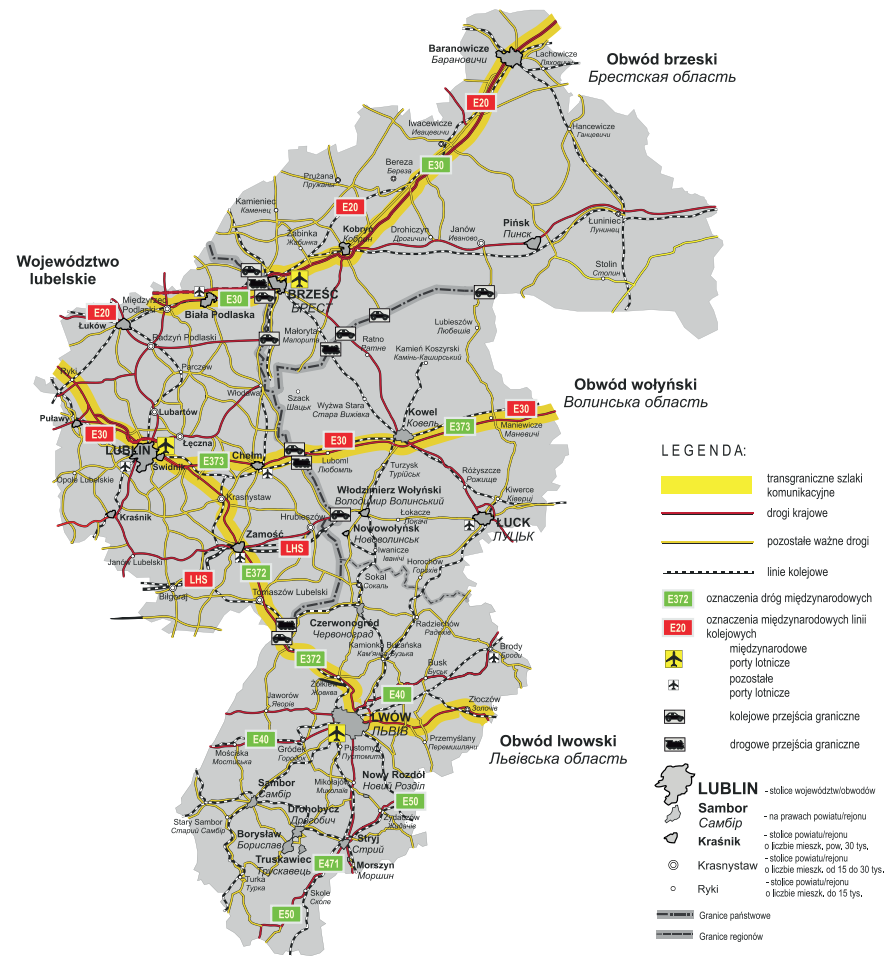
Railway is a decisive element as far as the external and internal availability of the analyzed cross border region is concerned. Its relevance is confirmed by the fact that in Belarus it manages 74% of transported goods, over half of goods transport in the Ukraine (52%) and over one third passenger transport (37%)²³, while in Poland where this type of transport is decisively less important – around 13% of transported goods.

The basic difficulty in railway transport between Poland and Belarus and Ukraine is the axis spread in the undercarriage, caused by different width of railway tracks (1524 mm in the Belarus and Ukraine as opposed to 1435 mm in Poland). The necessity to exchange the axis during border crossing by the rolling stock largely prolongs border crossing time, significantly limiting the effectiveness of the railway transport in the cross border and international context.

Transport infrastructure in the discussed cross border area plays a significant role in the transport system of particular countries as well as in the international context. **Location of the analyzed area on the main transit trails between the west and the east of Europe is, therefore, beneficial and constitutes a solid basis for the development of international road and railway transport systems.** The use of the transit surface requires, however, the upgrade and modernization of a network of highways, expressways and ring roads, railway lines and infrastructure as well as border infrastructure.

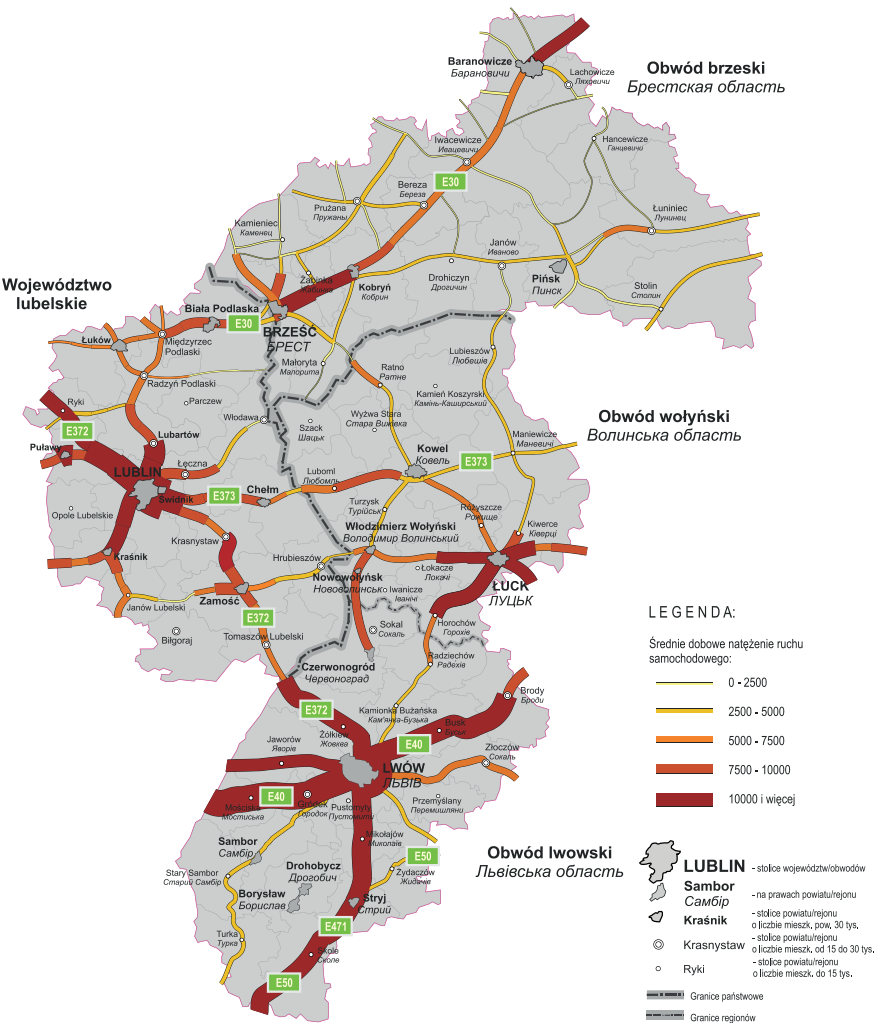
23 Data for 2009.

Fig. 2. 17. Transport and border infrastructure



Source: Own work

Fig. 2.18. Average vehicle traffic intensity in 2010.



Source: Own work

Analysis of **average daily road traffic** on the most important transnational transport trails running through the area of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Brest Oblast and Volyn Oblast, confirms the true significance of the E-30, E-372 and E-373 routes (on the Kowla section) in transit traffic (fig. 2.18). A relevant threat emerges, however, in the form of the **growing importance of alternative transport trails**, including, first of all, the E-40 route, managed on the territory of Poland by the A4 highway. One observes also a partial shift of the transit to Russia from the Polish-Belarusian border (E-30 trail) to the Polish-Lithuanian border, which in the territory of Poland is managed by the national route number 8 (along with the parts of the S8 express way).

Despite a beneficial location close to important international transport corridors, conditions guaranteeing external accessibility, the analyzed border area of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border is **characterized by low density of road and railway infrastructure** (table 2.13), which is one of the basic factors determining spatial integration, which is decisive in its accessibility and internal coherence. The density of public roads with hard surface per 100 km² is highest in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (84.9 km per 100 km² in comparison to 89.7 km per

100 km2 in Poland). The values are far lower in the Lviv Oblast (37.6 km per 100 km2 in comparison to 27.5 km per 100 km2 in the Ukraine), in the Brest Oblast (31.9 km per 100 km2 with average density of 36 km per 100 km2 in Belarus) and in Volyn Oblast (28.5 km per 100 km2).

Table 2.13. Municipal infrastructure

List	Lubelskie Voivodeship	Brest Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Volyn Oblast
Public roads with hard surface in km	21 325,1	10 462,0	8 198,9	5 761,0
Public roads with hard surface in km per 100 km ²	89,7	31,9	37,6	28,5
Used railway lines in km	1 041,0	1 062,0	1 269,0	596,8
Used railway lines in km per 100 km ²	4,1	3,2	5,8	3,0

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast

It is worth pointing out that in the case of the Lubelskie Voivodeship the value of this indicator grew markedly in comparison to 2003 (from the level of 71.2 km per 100 km2). In the case of the two remaining oblasts the density growth of public roads has had far lower values. The development of road infrastructure is disproportionate to the growth of the number of cars. In comparison to year 2003 the number of passenger cars in the analyzed region has grown significantly – by 27.9% in the case of the Volyn Oblast, 28.3% in the case of the Lviv Oblast and 66.3% in the case of the Lubelskie Voivodeship.

Lviv Oblast has biggest density of railway network – 5.8 m per km2. In the remaining regions that level amounts to 3 km per 100 km2, in the Volyn Oblast, 3.2 km per 100 km2 in the Brest Oblast and 4.1 km per 100 km2 in Lubelskie Voivodeship. In each case these indicators are much lower than the average of the particular countries of reference. Furthermore, due to the deteriorating railway infrastructure and decreasing demand for railway transport services, part of the railway lines are taken off the system and are no longer used. Between 2003-2011 the combined length of the railway lines on the analyzed region decreased by 52.6 km.

The attractiveness of the region is, to a large extent, determined by the quality of the transport infrastructure. The basic problems in this scope include **a highway and expressways network** (apart from the fragment of the S12/S17 expressway in the Lubelskie Voivodeship and the M1 road in Belarus), **low quality of roads** unadjusted to the traffic intensity and **bad road surface condition**, as well as **transit through intensely urbanized areas**. Low density of roads and their low quality to a large extent limit the internal coherence of the analyzed area as a whole as well as its constituent regions. Therefore, a continuous expansion and modernization of transport infrastructure is necessary, with emphasis put on the development of accessibility-boosting expressway network that would stimulate economic development.

Three civil international airports are located on the discussed cross border area:

- **Lviv Danylo Halytskyi International Airport** – has at its disposal a new terminal, released for use on April 2012; operates international connections to

Poland (Warszawa, Kraków, Wrocław), Italy (Mediolan, Neapol, Venice), Germany (Munich, Dortmund), Austria (Vienna), Rumania (Timiszoara), Russia (Moscv-a-Domodiedowo and Moscv-a-Wnukowo), Turkey (Istambul), Israel (Tel Aviv-Jafa), United Arab Emirates (Dubaj) and Egipt (Hurgada), numerous charter connections, as well as national connections (to Kijev)²⁴; in 2012 it provided services to 576 thousand persons;

- **Lublin Airport in Świdnik** – new regional Polish airport opened in December 2012 , realizes international connections to Great Britain (Londyn-Stansted, Londyn-Luton, Liverpool), Ireland (Dublin) and Norway (Oslo), charter connections to Turkey (Antalya) and Bulgaria (Burgas), as well as temporary national connections (Gdańsk), during the first 8 months in 2013 it provided services to 127 thousand passengers²⁵;
- **Brest International Airport** - connection to Russia (Kaliningrad) and seasonal charter connection to Turkey (Antalya) and Bulgaria (Burgas).

At present, **the level of air traffic infrastructure development in the analyzed cross border region seems to be sufficient**, however, taking into consideration the observed constant growth of demand for air transport services, the future modernization of the airport in Brest and the planned launch of the airport in Łuck, which could expand the network of airports in the analyzed area, seem to be necessary. It seems that convincing carriers to open new connections that include airports in the analyzed cross border region seems to be a much bigger challenge. Surely, the air goods transport infrastructure requires an upgrade. This regards primarily the Lubelskie Voivodeship. The construction of a cargo terminal would constitute another impulse for the development of the airport in Lublin and would expand the capabilities of the Voivodeship as regards foreign trade.

One of the key elements of the transport infrastructure in the context of international contacts is the network of **border crossings** and the accompanying logistical infrastructure. There are 10 different border crossings on the analyzed area between Poland and Belarus, Poland and Ukraine:

- **Terespol-Małaszewicze/Brest** – railway crossing on the Polish-Belarusian border, operates passenger and goods traffic.
- **Kukuryki/Kozłowicze** – road crossing on the Polish-Belarusian border, operates passenger and goods traffic.
- **Terespol/Brześć** – road crossing on the Polish-Belarusian border, operates passenger and goods traffic of vehicles of up to 3.5 tonnes;
- **Sławatycze/Domaczewo** – road crossing on the Polish-Belarusian border, operates passenger traffic (except for busses);
- **Dorohusk/Jagodzin** – railway crossing on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operates passenger and goods traffic.
- **Dorohusk/Jagodzin** – road crossing on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operates passenger and goods traffic;
- **Zosin/Uściług** – road crossing on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operates passenger and goods traffic;
- **Hrubieszów/Włodzimierz Wołyński** – railway crossing on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operates passenger and goods traffic (currently no passenger train traffic);
- **Hrebennie/Rawa Ruska** – road crossing on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operates passenger and goods traffic;

24 <http://www.lvivairport.info/schedule-2013/> (accessed: 17 August, 2013).

25 <http://airport.lublin.pl> (accessed: 20 September, 2013).

- **Hrebenne/Rawa Ruska** – railroad crossing on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operates passenger and traffic, currently closed²⁶.

Additionally, in 2013 new road crossing will be opened on the Polish-Ukrainian border, operating passenger and goods traffic with vehicles of up to 3.5 tones located in **Dothobyczowie/Uhrynowie**.

Table 2.14. Characteristics of border infrastructure.

List	Polish-Belarusian Border:		Polish-Ukrainian Border:	
	2003	2012	2003	2012
Length of the border in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (in km)	170	170	296	296
Border crossings in general	4	4	6	5
including:				
road	3	3	3	3
railway	1	1	3	2
for passenger traffic	3	3	5	4
for goods traffic	3	3	4	4
Average length of the border section managed by 1 road crossing (in km)	57	57	99	99
Cross border movement of persons (in thousands)	4 958,1	4 255,2	4 838,4	6 448,3
including foreigners (in %)	92,0	87,7	83,5	81,4
Average number of persons managed by 1 border crossing (in thousands)	1 239,5	1 063,8	806,4	1 289,7

Source: Own work on the basis of Border Guard data

The length of the border of the Lubelskie Voivodeship with Belarus amounts to 170 km (the Polish Ukrainian border is 418 km long), while the length of the Voivodeship's border with Ukraine amounts to 296 km (the length of the Polish-Ukrainian border amounts to 535 km). This means that the value of road border crossing density indicator on the Belarusian border amounts to 57 km, while on the Ukrainian border – 99 km. Density of road border crossings on the Polish-Belarusian border and the Polish-Ukrainian border, both of which are external EU borders, is, therefore, far smaller than the border crossing existing from 2007 on the western and southern borders with average indicator value of 37.5 km. **The number of border crossings and the quality of border infrastructure is insufficient**, especially with the constantly growing road traffic, which hinders and slows down cross border cooperation and cross border socio-economic link generation.

Between 2003 and 2012 there was a systematic growth in the number of **border crossing events**, which slowed down in 2008 (that was related to the stricter visa regulations for the citizens of Belarus and Ukraine) and 2009 (culmination of the global economic crisis). In 2012 border traffic in the Lubelskie Voivodeship exceeded 10.7 million persons, with over 60% focused on the Polish-Ukrainian border (table 2.15). The border crossing with the biggest traffic of persons crossing the border is Hrebenne (23.6% of all border crossing events in 2012), Dorohusk (21.6%) and Terespol (21.5%).

26 Launched in 1996, Hrebenne-Rawa Ruska railroad crossing is closed since 2005 when the connection to Rawa Ruska was canceled.

Fig. 2.19. Main nodes of border traffic in the eastern external Polish border in 2012.



Source: Own work on the basis of Border Guard data.

The highest nation-wide number of border crossing events was recorded in the Korczowa–Medyka–Przemyśl nod in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (7.3 million persons), located on an important international route E-40. In that time period **4 border traffic nodes** located in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (Kukuryki – Terespol, Dorohusk, Zosin and Hrebenne) **together managed 38.5% of the total border traffic in eastern Poland**, which ranked Lubelski Voivodeship first in Poland (fig. 19). Taking into consideration the appropriate level of investment in road and border infrastructure (S-12 and S-17 routes) border traffic nodes with Ukraine are located on the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, could take over a bigger part of the traffic running, currently, through the E-40 international corridor.

Table 2.15. Cross border movement of persons as per border crossing events (in thousands)

Name of the border crossing	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
						total	%
Total	9 796,5	8 766,0	8 089,2	9 236,0	9 684,9	10 707,9	100,0
Polish-Belarusian Border	4 958,1	2 612,0	2 672,0	3 418,8	4 006,1	4 255,2	39,7
Kukuryki (road border crossing)	400,6	356,6	352,5	424,8	494,4	558,4	5,2
Sławatycze (road border crossing)	948,6	235,2	202,5	376,8	499,8	653,6	6,1
Terespol (road border crossing)	2 538,0	1 454,0	1 680,4	2 120,9	2 349,3	2 297,4	21,5
Terespol (railway border crossing)	1 070,9	566,2	436,6	496,3	665,5	745,8	7,0
Polish-Ukrainian Border	4 838,4	6 153,9	5 417,0	5 817,2	5 678,8	6 448,3	60,2
Dorohusk (road border crossing)	1 744,4	2 195,3	1 934,9	2 049,8	1 893,8	2 312,6	21,6
Dorohusk (railway crossing)	179,5	169,7	137,9	130,1	130,5	100,1	0,9
Hrebienne (road border crossing)	2 047,5	2 101,1	2 133,0	2 312,5	2 307,3	2 525,3	23,6
Hrebienne (railway border crossing)*	65,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hrubieszów (railway border crossing)	11,8	16,1	12,5	15,0	18,3	17,7	0,2
Zosin (road border crossing)	790,1	1 671,8	1 198,8	1 309,8	1 328,8	1 492,7	13,9

* See footnote. 26.

Source: Own work on the basis of Border Guard data.

- Apart from the insufficient traffic flow of border crossings managing international transit routes, the lack of small border crossings is equally troublesome, including crossings only for pedestrians that regulated local traffic. There is a need to develop the already existing ones as well as build new border crossings. According to the intergovernmental arrangements²⁷, the construction of new border crossings is planned in Włodawa-Tomaszówka, Kodeń-Stradlicze and Wygoda-Kostary (on the Polish-Belarusian border) and in Zbereże-Adamczuki, Osierdów-Belz and Kryłów-Krzeczów or Dubienka-Kładnów (alterna-

²⁷ Agreement between Poland and Belarusian International Coordination for: Cross border cooperation and Polish-Ukrainian International Coordinating Committee for Cross Border Cooperation.

tive)²⁸. Moreover, the creation of three border crossings is considered: Szczepiatyn-Korczów, Dyniska Stare-Uhnów and Uśmierz-Waręż²⁹.

- Important European transport trails run through** the analyzed cross border regions including road transport routes (E-30, E-372 and E-373 routes), as well as railway routes (E20/C-E20, E-30 and LHS). **Location of the analyzed area on the main transit trails between the west and the east of Europe is, therefore, beneficial and constitutes a solid basis for the development of international road and railway transport systems.** They enable to mitigate negative effects of peripheral location of the analyzed regions. The use of this potential, however, requires the upgrade and modernization of a network of highways, expressways and ring roads, railway lines and infrastructure as well as border infrastructure.
- The fundamental drawback of the Polish-Belarusian border is the general weakness of the transport infrastructure. The relatively sparsely distributed **network of roads, lack of a network of highways and express ways, low quality of roads** unadjusted to the size of the traffic and **bad road surface**. This, to a large extent, limits the internal coherence of the analyzed macroregion as a whole as well as its constituent regions. Moreover, it translates into its low accessibility.
- An important advantage of the analyzed macroregion is the **presence of modern airports**, which are an element of infrastructure that markedly influences the improvement of its transport accessibility. Convincing carriers to open new connections that include airports in the analyzed cross border region seems to be a major challenge for the development of air transport on the analyzed area.
- The key barrier for the growing cross border traffic may be the insufficient number and density of border crossings. The lack of small border crossings, including **pedestrian border crossings that handle local traffic** is especially troublesome. Such border crossings manage especially all socio-economic relations generated by areas directly adjacent to the border. There is a need to develop the already existing ones as well as build new border crossings. Additionally, the limitation of border traffic is also due to legal and procedural barriers related to the functioning of visa regulations, which are a consequence of Poland's membership in the European Union.

²⁸ Change of the spatial development plan of the Lubelskie Voivodeship. External conditions - synthesis, Office of Spatial Planning in Lublin, Lublin 2009, page 63-64.

²⁹ Border crossing Waręż/Uśmierz managed cross border traffic until 2003 as per agreements on simplified border crossing by citizens residing in border towns.

2.2.5

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION POTENTIAL

TOURISM POTENTIAL

The opportunity to develop tourism in a given region is determined by demand i.e. the level of tourist traffic and by its tourist attractions and tourist infrastructure, which are an exit point for the creation of tourism products (tourist offer).

22.5

The Polish-Ukrainian-Belarusian border region is rich in tourist attractions including tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Numerous monuments and historic sites, including those listed by UNESCO³⁰ are an important value for the development of tourism. Additionally, the analyzed cross border area includes vast unpolluted areas with natural and landscape values. The region's attractiveness from the point of view of the tourist industry is strengthened by the multicultural nature of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian region that has been shaped through centuries of mutual coexistence of representatives of different nationalities. The mixing of different national

and cultural groups has bore the fruit of a rich and diverse cultural heritage, visible both in architecture as well as customs of local population.

The Polish-Ukrainian-Belarusian border region is rich in tourist attractions including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

According to the data of the National Heritage Institute, on the territory of the **Lubelskie Voivodeship** there are 3531 monuments entered into the historical monuments list³¹. In

this regard Lubelskie Voivodeship ranks 9th from among the Polish voivodeships. The most precious object located in the voivodeship is the urban complex of the Old Town in Zamość, entered on the UNESCO world heritage list, including, inter alia, the town hall, which is one of the prettiest late-renaissance buildings in Poland, Collegiate Church, Zamoyski family palace, numerous tenement houses with arcades and fortification buildings. The so-called presidential list of monuments considered as Monuments of History of the Polish State – apart from the already mentioned historical town complex in Zamość – includes also Kazimierz Dolny along with the nearby towns, the palace-park complex of the Zamoyski family in Kozłówka and the historical architectural-urban complex of Lublin. It includes, among other things, the Old Town build in the middle ages, king's castle from the XIV century, re-constructed in the I half of XIX century along with the defense tower (donjon) from the XIII century and a gothic chapel of the Holy Trinity covered with unique Russo-Byzantine frescos as well as numerous tenement houses and churches characteristic for the town' and region's style i.e. Lubelski Renaissance, baroque cathedral and the Dominican cluster basilica. Three of the historical sites located in Lublin: Saint Stanislaus Church along with the Dominican church, St. Trinity Chapel and the Lubelska Union monument were also entered into the European heritage list as symbols of European integration, supranational heritage of democracy and tolerance and dialogue of culture between East and West. A number of castles and manors are also located in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (including castle ruins), palaces and manors (including Janowiec, Kazimierz Dolny, Puławy, Nałęczów, Kock, Rejowiec, Kryłów, Krupe, Lubartów, Radzyń Podlaski), religious buildings (both Roman-Catholic, as well as Orthodox and Protestant) and unique small town urban complexes. On the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship there are also two health resorts (Nałęczów and Krasnobród) and lands rich in tourist and landscape values located in Rostocze and Łęczyński-Włodawskie lake district.

On the territory of the **Brest Oblast** there are over two thousand historical

monuments with significant historical, cultural and architectural values.³² These include numerous religious buildings as well as the Butrymowicz family Palace in Pińsk called "The Pearl of Polesie", original towns of Motol and Bezdeż, the town of Kamieniec along with the impressive White tower from the XIII century, building of the so-called Struve Geodetic Arc entered into the list of the UNESCO world heritage list as well as the famous Brest fortress from 1833. Additionally, on the territory of the Brest Oblast there are numerous Orthodox Churches and Catholic Churches as well as ruins of marvelous palaces of Polish lords including: neo-gothic palaces of the Pusłowsky family in Kosów Poleski and the Sapieha family palace in Różanów. The biggest tourist attraction of the Brest Oblast, however, is the Białowieża Forest and the popular – especially among children – seat of Dziadek Mróz (Father Frost), which is visited each year by around: 190 tourists³³. Certain tourist attractions are especially popular including the nostalgic visits to Polesie Pińskie related to the life of T. Kościuszko and A. Mickiewicz and hunting in the forests of the Brest, Kamienicki, Iwacewicz, Małorycki and Prużański regions.

The **Lviv Oblast** is host to around four thousand historic monuments, which constitutes around 25% of their total number in the Ukraine. The biggest grouping of historic monuments could be found in Lviv, with its old town architectural complex that was entered onto the UNESCO's list of world cultural heritage. The most precious historical sites in Lviv include the gothic cathedral of Latin rite along with the Boim Chapel, Greco-Catholic. Saint George's Cathedral, Dominican Church, Armenian Cathedral, post-Bernardine Church of Saint Andrew Apostle (currently a Greco-Catholic Orthodox Church) Uspieński Orthodox Church, Korniańska tower, a market surrounded with 44 tenement houses, Potonicki family palace, opera building and the building of the I. Franki University. The Łyczakowski cemetery is also of historic and nostalgic significance. It is a place of final rest of distinguished citizens of Lviv of different nationalities since the end of XVIII century. Numerous castles, including the castles in Olesk, Złoczów, Podhorce and Świrz, are very popular among tourists. They are a part of the so-called "Lviv's Golden Hood". Drohobycz is also of key importance to the tourist industry. Tourists can visit numerous churches and Orthodox churches including the XV century Assumption Church, the Holy Cross Church and the church of Saint Bartholomew the Orthodox Cathedral of Saint George from the turn of the XV and XVI century, grand synagogue and the house of Brunon Schulz, as well as Żółkiew from the beginning of the XVII century, Saint Lawrence Collegiate Church, Dominican monastery and church, as well as Basilian monastery and church. On the area of the Lviv Oblast one can admire also numerous examples of wooden sacral architecture. Some of them – in Żółkiew, Drohobycz, Potylicz and Mataków – were included under special protection under the UNESCO's world heritage list. The most important centers of religious tourism are the Krechow Monastery in the Żółkiew region from the beginning of the XVII century and Ławra Uniowska in the Przemyśl region from XIV – XVIII century. Due to the exceptional health promotion opportunities as well as numerous mineral water intakes with health-promoting properties, there is a number of health resorts which are especially popular among tourists including: Truskawiec, Morszyn, Niemirów, Szkło and Lubień Wielki. Carpathian Mountains located in the south-eastern part of the Lviv Oblast are a perfect place to foster the development of mountain tourism and skiing. The most important ski resorts include Sławsko, Tysowicz, Rozłucz and Turka³⁴.

The number of protected historic monuments on the territory of the **Volyn Oblast** exceeds one thousand two hundred. Many of them are located in the Oblast's capital – Łuck. The most precious historic monuments of this town include: the Górny castle (so-called Lubart castle) from the XIII-XIV century, Our Lady of Care Orthodox Church from the XIII-XV century, Saint Peter and Paul Cathedral from the XVII century, Triumph of the Holy Cross Orthodox Church from the XVII century, Trinity Orthodox Church from the XVII century, synagogue from the XVII century and an Evangelical-Augsburgian Church from the beginning of the XX century. One the Ukrainian side of the border one can find the unique

30 There are five objects listed on the UNESCO world heritage list including, the city of Zamość in the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Białowieża Forest and the Struve Geodetic Arc in the Brest Oblast, and on the territory of the Lviv Oblast - historical center of Lviv and wooden Orthodox churches of the Carpathian region in Poland and Ukraine.

31 Status as at 31 December, 2012.

32 Дзяржаўны спіс гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей Рэспублікі Беларусь, Мінск 2009.

33 <http://brest-region.gov.by/index.php/en/society/tourism/889-tourist-brest-region>.

34 <http://touristinfo.lviv.ua/uk/lviv/region/>.

Museum of Volyn Icons, with the wonderful icon of Our Lady of Chełm from the XI century. Many precious and interesting sites are also to be found in Włodzimierz Wołyński, former Red Ruthenia stronghold and a capital city of the medieval Wołyńsko-Halickie Duchy. The most important ones include the Dormition of Holy Virgin Mary Orthodox Church from the XII century, Saint Basil Orthodox Church from the XIII-XIV century and the remains of a medieval stronghold. In Zimne, close to Włodzimierz Wołyński, it is possible to visit the Dormition of Holy Virgin Mary Monastery called “Świętogórski” from the turn of the X and XI century, which is one of the oldest such buildings in the Ukraine. The Ołyka town also has big tourist relevance. It is an old residence of the Radziwiłł family with a castle from the turn of the XVI and XVII century, St. Peter and Paul Church from XVI century and the Saint Trinity Collegiate from the XVII century. In the case of the Volyn Oblast natural values also have significant tourist relevance, they include forest areas in the north part of the region with small anthropogenic pressure and significant potential for the development of recreation tourism. This applies particularly to the Szacki Lake District along with the Świtaż Lake, located in the north-western part of the Oblast.

Multi-layered character of the cultural heritage and natural values on the analyzed regions underlines the **potential for the development of tourism in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian cross border area**. The architectural diversity including buildings in historic towns as well as numerous castles, palaces and sacral buildings of different religions is decisive in determining the character of the border area. The region is unique in the whole of European Union and offers

beneficial conditions for the development of tourism. Since many of the most precious tourist attractions are located close to the border, there is significant potential to develop joint initiative in the scope of **cross border tourism**. Nevertheless, there are obstacles to the border movement including insufficient accessibility (transport), lack of border crossings as well as visa requirements.

In order to preserve the common multicultural heritage of the border area many **cultural events** are organized including: three cultures festival in Włodawa which combine tra-

dition and Jewish, Orthodox and Catholic religions, the Jagielloński Fair in Lublin, hosts around 250-300 exhibitors from Poland, Ukraine and Belarus, Zbereże-Adamczuki European Good Neighbor Event with numerous exhibitions and concerts on both sides of the Bug river.

A very important role in the tourist offer of the region is played by the tourism support facilities. There are many **cultural establishments** located on the territory of the analyzed region: 108 museums, 18 theaters and 101 movie cinemas, and the tourist offer of the border regions is very diverse. Almost half of the theaters and 14 out of 17 music institutions present in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border area are located in the Lviv Oblast making it quite exceptional. It must be underlined, however, that although the biggest number of museums was located on the territory of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, it was the Lviv’s museums that attracted, in 2011, the biggest number of visitors (1684.7 thousand persons).

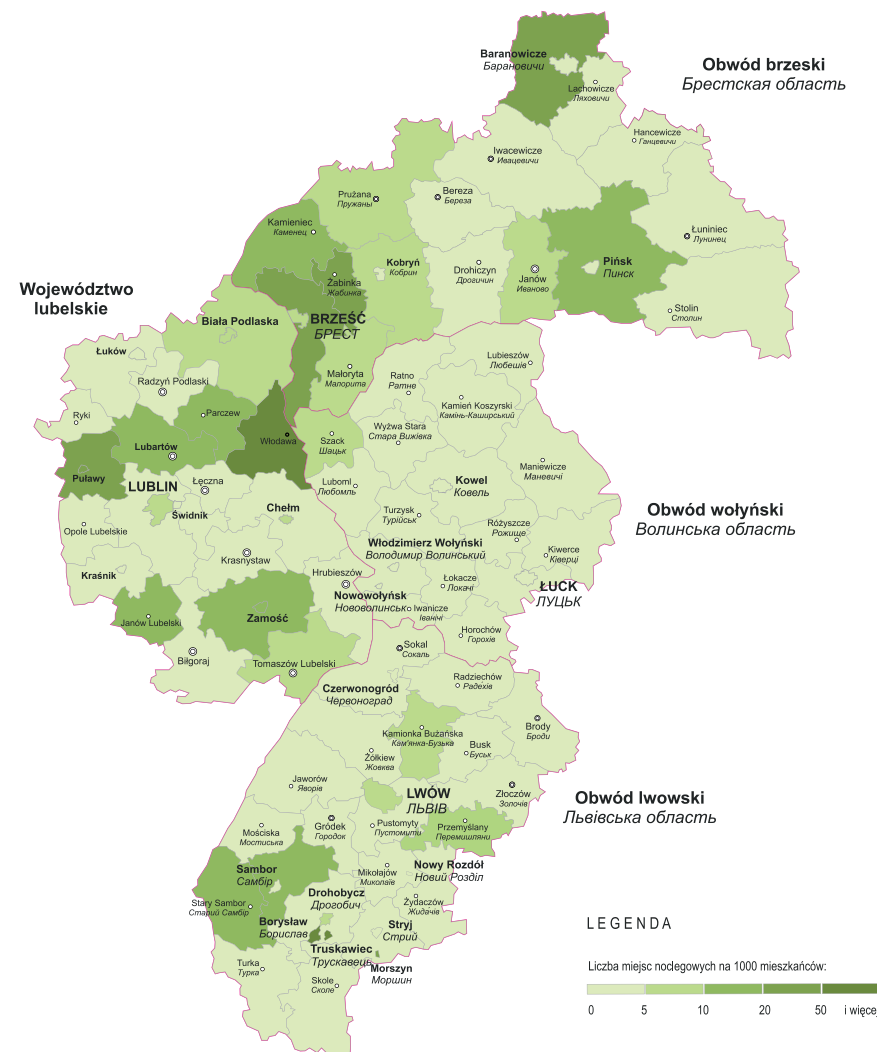
Table 2.16. Tourist Accommodation Facilities in 2011.

List	Sites	Accommodation facilities		Guests (in thousands)		provided accommodation (in thousands)
		total	including annually	total	including foreign tourists	
Lubelskie Voivodeship	273	18 232	11 870	655,1	97,7	1 487,7
Brest Oblast	129	11 009	9 877	405,3	130,1	2 054,4
Lviv Oblast	317	30 295	16 297	627,2	123,2	4 246,1
Volyn Oblast	130	5 954	3 135	116,7	8,5	594,6

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

The biggest accommodation facility base in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border is located in Lviv Oblast with 30.3 thousand i.e. 46.3% from all of the 65.5 thousand accommodation facilities located in that area in 2011 (fig. 2.20). The Lviv Oblast offers half (4.3 million) of all accommodations. Lubelskie Voivodeship includes 18.2 thousand accommodation facilities (27.8% of the total figure), 11 thousand are located in the Brest Oblast (16.8%), while 6.0 thousand (9.2%) can be found in the Volyn Oblast. Accommodation facilities in the Lubelskie Voivodeship in 2011 offered around 2.1 million accommodations, in the Brest Oblast - 1.5 million, while in the Volyn Oblast - 0.6 million (table 2.16).

Fig. 2.20. Accommodations per 1000 inhabitants in 2011.



Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office of the Volyn Oblast.

It seems that the **tourist traffic in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region is disproportionate to the tourism potential** of the analyzed macroregion. The causes for the unexplored possibilities of the cross border region in the scope of tourism, despite many positive changes, for many years remain the same and include: an insufficient tourist-awareness, insufficient marketing, lack of attractive tourist products and their promotion, peripheral geographic location and low accessibility from a transport standpoint (better use of air traffic may help to break that impasse), low quality of tourist infrastructure, including hotel base as well as capital barrier in the scope of creating attractive tourist products³⁵. In order to improve the situation in this scope it is necessary to develop and improve the quality of the tourist base, increase the transport availability including a better use of air traffic as well as create attractive tourist products and promote them better nationally and abroad, instead of relaying only on environmental and cultural values of particular regions.

35 M. Malska, W. Molas, *Turystyka*, [in:] B. Kawałko, A. Miszczuk (red.), *op. cit.*, s. 158-159.

- Institutes of higher education are an important element of the social-economic potential of the analyzed cross border region. Two higher education centers are especially important in this respect: Lviv and Lublin, they both have at their disposal a broad educational offer including PhD studies. From the beginning of the 1990s of the XX century institutional cooperation has been developing among institutes of higher learning from the Lubelskie Voivodeship and the border regions of Belarus and Ukraine, assuming, first of all, the form of joint conferences and seminars as well as research projects. An interesting case of the Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in the scope of higher education was the initiative of creating a Polish-Ukrainian University in Lublin, which is certainly worth revisiting. Unfortunately it did not materialize.
- The Polish-Ukrainian border region is rich in tourist attractions including tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Numerous monuments, including those listed by UNESCO³⁶ are an important value that could promote the development of tourism. Additionally, the analyzed cross border area includes vast unpolluted areas with natural and landscape values. The region's attractiveness from the point of view of the tourist industry is strengthened by the multicultural nature of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian region that has been shaped through centuries of mutual coexistence of representatives of different nationalities.
- It seems that the tourist traffic on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border region is disproportionate to the tourism potential of the analyzed macroregion. The cross border region's unexplored tourism potential is mainly due to an insufficient tourist-awareness, insufficient marketing, lack of attractive tourist products and their promotion, peripheral geographic location and low accessibility from a transport standpoint, low quality of tourist infrastructure, including hotel base as well as capital barrier in the scope of creating attractive tourist products.

36 The analyzed cross border region includes 5 items entered into the UNESCO's world heritage list, including: Zamość's old town in Lubelskie Voivodeship, Białowieża Forest and the Struve Geodetic Arc in the Brest Oblast and, in the Lviv Oblast - historic center of Lviv and wooden Orthodox churches in the Polish and Ukrainian Karpaccki region.

2.2.6

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION POTENTIAL

SUMMARY – SWOT

ANALYSIS OF THE CROSS BORDER REGION

22.6

On the basis of the diagnosis and opinions of Belarusian, Ukrainian and Polish experts an evaluation was made of the cross border region development level, identifying its strong and weak sides and opportunities and threats (table 2.17). The main assumptions are:

- **strong points** result from environmental, social, economic and cultural conditions of the cross border region including phenomena and processes important for its development which should be continued and supported as a result of the realization of Strategy,
- **weak points** indicate phenomena and processes caused by the internal situation of the cross border region, which limit the developmental challenges and which, as a result of the realization of the Strategy, should be mitigated or eliminated,
- **opportunities for development** are made up of those factors, which due to the conditions and potential development possibilities should be shaped and strengthened by undertaken public intervention within the Strategy, the overriding goal of which should be to broaden strong and limiting weak opportunities for the development of the cross border region.
- **threats for the development** include factors which could potentially constitute developmental barriers, limit or make it impossible to achieve the expected level of development of the cross border region and which should be eliminated as a result of the realization of the Strategy.

Table 2.17.SWOT analysis of the cross border region

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ significant values of wildlife and nature and relatively low degradation level, ▪ relatively well preserved multicultural heritage, ▪ lack of relevant language barriers, ▪ relatively high level of education of the population, ▪ well developed base of higher education, ▪ good accessibility to research centers, ▪ creating incentives for investors, ▪ openness of companies, institutions and persons to cross border cooperation, ▪ location of modern airports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ low level of socio-economic development, ▪ outdated economic structure (big share of agriculture), ▪ negligible application of environmental and cultural potential for the development of tourism (lack of relevant tourist products), ▪ low level of road infrastructure development, especially in the border region, ▪ low development level of road infrastructure, especially in the border region, ▪ insufficient use of those railways which do not require the change of railroad width (Broad Gauge Metallurgy Line, Chelm-Kowel, Zamość-Rawa Ruska), ▪ small diversification of border crossings (lack of tourist pedestrian crossings), ▪ unexplored airport potential, ▪ lack of cargo airports. ▪

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increase of the relevance of European Neighboring Policy towards Eastern Europe, ▪ transit location between Eastern and Western Europe on the crossing of trans-European road and railroad trails, ▪ possibility to increase the external transport availability through better use of airport infrastructure, ▪ increase of quality and mobility of workforce, ▪ the increase of interest in cross border partnership, ▪ increase of activity and growing role of non-governmental organizations in international relations including cross border relations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strengthening the external EU border, ▪ increase of transit relevance of competing transport trails, especially in the south of Poland (A 4) and Europe, ▪ divergence of the economic level in European dimension and in particular countries, ▪ marked public administration institutional distance resulting from political systems and different state models, ▪ unfavorable demographic tendencies (depopulation, ageing society), ▪ crime related to the functioning of the external border of the EU. .

Source: Own work

After performing a strategic evaluation, priorities of strategic activities were identified, which specify the Strategy's thematic scope. These include:

- **economic cooperation, understood as creating conditions for external capital to invest in the cross border region,**
- **natural environment, culture and tourism,**
- **transport and border infrastructure (roads, railway, border crossings),**
- **science and higher education.**

A new paradigm included in the EU strategic document: Europa 2020 was taken into consideration when selecting the aforementioned priorities. Strategy towards intelligent and balanced development promoting social inclusion, including the principle of thematic concentration, connected to the highest possible effectiveness of cross border cooperation, which helps minimize weaknesses and threats and promotes strengths and development opportunities of the cross border region. Another step was the identification of goals and directions of taking action within particular areas. To maintain coherence, the general goal of the Strategy was formulated first

3 3.1

GOALS AND DIRECTIONS OF CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

GENERAL STRATEGY OBJECTIVE

The increase of the socio-economic competitiveness of the cross border area by effective use of endogenous potentials and mitigating the limitations of the functioning of the external EU border.

3.3.1

The general goal of the strategy was based on the premises of the cross border cooperation strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Volyn Oblast, Lviv Oblast and Brest Oblast for 2014-2020. The factors that were taken into consideration included: the SWOT analysis of the potential of cross border cooperation, identification of areas of strategic action taking and the opinion of Polish, Belarusian and Ukrainian experts. The general goal of the strategy is:

The increase of the socio-economic competitiveness of the cross border area by effective use of endogenous potentials and mitigating the limitations of the functioning of the external EU border.

General goal was narrowed down by formulating goals and directions for four areas of strategic action taking, i.e. economic cooperation, natural environment, culture and tourism, transport and border infrastructure, science and higher education.

3.3.2

GOALS AND DIRECTIONS OF CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

GOALS AND DIRECTIONS OF COOPERATION WITHIN STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

3.3.2

3.3.2.1

Economic cooperation

The exit point for formulating the domain-goal was to conduct a strategic analysis for each domain. For the domain: Economic cooperation results of the SWOT analysis were placed in the 3.1. table.

Table 3.1.SWOT analysis for the domain: Economic cooperation

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">relatively high level of education among the population,well developed higher education base,creating incentives for investors,openness of companies, institutions and persons to the cross-border cooperation,significant amounts of natural resources,beneficial conditions for the development of agriculture,developed network of the business support institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">outdated economic structure,insufficiently developed high technology industry,dominant mono-functionality of agricultural areas,relative low educational base of the rural population,weakness of business support institutions in fostering cross border economic cooperation.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">seeking new competitive markets by external capital,increase of competitiveness of labor by improvement of the educational level and specialization of people's education,development of technology transfer in institutes of higher education and creation of science-technological parks,creation, by the regional and local authorities, of a climate conducive to the development of entrepreneurship,supporting agricultural transformation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">diversified provisions regarding business activity in Belarus, Poland and in the Ukraine.customs barriers,insufficient availability of information regarding the conducted business activity,low transport accessibility,from other (highly developed) regions.

Source: Own work.

The analysis made it possible to formulate the domain goal i.e. the creation of beneficial conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and investment for external capital. Improvement of economic competitiveness of the cross border area should be the effect of activities related directly to the aforementioned goal. It

seems that the economic cooperation inside the cross border region is very weak. Apart from such spontaneously emerging examples as cross border trade, there is no inflow of innovative foreign investment, including capital belonging to the neighboring countries. Obstacles to economic cooperation include: lack of information regarding the search for activity in particular areas of the border region, complexity of provisions, customs barriers, difficulty in finding reliable partners etc. In this situation, to achieve the assumed goal and effect of economic cooperation in the cross border area it is necessary to pursue the following directions:

1.1. SUPPLY OF COMPLETE AND UPDATED INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONDITIONS OF CONDUCTING ACTIVITY AND ECONOMIC ENTITIES OF THE CROSS BORDER AREA,

1.2. CREATION OF FURTHER INCENTIVES TO CONDUCT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1.3. SPECIALIZING THE EXISTING BUSINESS SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS TO ENGAGE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH COMPANIES INTERESTED IN COOPERATION ON THE CROSS BORDER AREA,

1.4. INTEGRATED ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF THE CROSS BORDER AREA.

Detailed role in the boosting competitiveness of the cross border area by utilizing the concentration of the socio-economic potential shall be played by cities, especially the biggest ones that are the seats of regional authorities.

Realization of the initiatives shall take place, among other things, by recommended projects, the list of which is to be found in annex 1.

3.3.2.2

Natural environment, culture and tourism

Cross border cooperation based on protecting and respecting environmental and cultural values, which may be used for the development of tourism, is quite popular and can successfully be developed in the West European countries. The cross border region has also its potential in this scope, which, however, is utilized only to a small degree. The SWOT analysis for the domain: *Natural environment, culture and tourism* was placed in table 3.2.

Table 3.2.SWOT analysis for the domain: Natural environment, culture and tourism

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ significant values of wildlife and nature and relatively low degradation level,▪ integrating potential of the location of the most precious physiographic entities (Polesie, Roztocze, Bug river basin),▪ cultural potential based on multicultural potential,▪ cross border location endogenous and concentration of monuments of cultural,▪ lack of major language barriers,▪ friendly attitude towards tourists (guest friendliness).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ natural threat (floods, mudslides, soil erosion),▪ weakly developed network of environmental monitoring,▪ lack of coordinated cross border crisis management services to tackle environmental and anthropogenic threats,▪ relatively weakly developed and un-diversified tourism infrastructure,▪ lack of major cross border tourist products,▪ difficult access to potential tourist products,▪ small diversification of border crossings,▪ weak availability of tourist information (small number o tourist publication (also in electronic format), small number of tourist information points and their improper distribution),▪ unsatisfactory status of historic monuments and urban complexes.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ unique, from the European point of view natural and cultural values,▪ development of environmental monitoring system,▪ coordinated cross border crisis management services to tackle environmental and anthropogenic threats,▪ strengthening social ties and local and regional culture by school cooperation,▪ development of cross border tourist products (regional, local) proper to different forms of tourism,▪ creating modern forms of environmental protection (geoparks),▪ expansion of spatial development of the local border traffic with Belarus and Ukraine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ growing anthropogenic and natural threats for the environment,▪ movement of cross border environmental pollution,▪ competition of other tourist area,▪ non-tourist reasons for arrival dominate,▪ maintenance of visa traffic,▪ disappearance of regional and local culture.

Source: Own work

On the basis of the SWOT analysis the domain goal was formulated: **strengthening of the environmental and cultural potential and its utilization for the development of tourism.**

The effect of the activities undertaken to achieve it should be: increasing the tourist attractiveness of the cross border region in the national and European dimension while preserving its biodiversity and cultural heritage dimension.

The cross border area has an important and unique natural and cultural value, there are however no joint activities in order to protect, coordinate and remove threats. Tourist infrastructure is weakly developed, it lacks attractiveness and diversification of tourist products and the accessibility of most tourist destinations is difficult from the transport standpoint. In this situation, to achieve the assumed goal and effect of cross border cooperation in the scope of natural environment, culture and tourism, it is necessary to undertake the following initiatives:

- 2.1. **CROSS BORDER COOPERATION IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICES,**
- 2.2. **CROSS BORDER COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT IN HEALTH PROTECTION**
- 2.3. **STIMULATING ACTIVITIES FOR THE CREATION AND COORDINATION FOR THE OF CROSS BORDER PROTECTED AREAS,**
- 2.4. **STIMULATING CROSS BORDER INITIATIVES AIMED AT MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY IN BUG RIVER BASIN,**
- 2.5. **PREPARATION OF CROSS BORDER TOURIST PRODUCTS,**
- 2.6. **CROSS BORDER ACTIVITIES AIMED TOWARDS PROTECTING THE WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE,**
- 2.7. **SUPPORTING AND COORDINATING CROSS BORDER CULTURAL EVENTS AND SPORT EVENTS,**
- 2.8. **CREATING CROSS BORDER COOPERATION NETWORKS INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, CULTURE, TOURISM AND SPORT,**
- 2.9. **PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A SYSTEM FOR POPULARIZING RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY.**

Their implementation shall take place, among other things, through recommended projects, the list of which is to be found in annex 1.

33.2.3

Transport and border infrastructure

In the consistent opinion of Polish, Belarusian and Ukrainian experts, the low accessibility of the cross border region and its two sections of external EU border, constitutes one of the basic developmental barriers of that area. Table 3.3. presents the SWOT Strategic Analysis for the domain: *Transport and border infrastructure*

Table 3.3. SWOT Analysis for the domain: Transport and border infrastructure

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> location of modern airports, development of the existing border crossings that ensures their proper technical level, cross border cooperation of the institutions and organizations related to transport and shipping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low level of road infrastructure, especially in the border region, low development level of railway infrastructure, especially in the border region, insufficient use of those railways which do not require the change of railway width (Broad Gauge Metallurgy Line, Chełm-Kowel, Zamość-Rawa Ruska), small and insufficient diversification of border crossings (lack of tourist pedestrian crossings), unexplored airport potential, lack of cargo airports, lack of a sufficient number of connections and adequate quality of transport, including public transport, insufficient accessibility, visa problems.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transit location between Eastern and Western Europe on the crossing of trans-European road and railroad trails, possibility to increase the external transport availability through better use of airport infrastructure, improvement of transport safety and care over victims of accidents, the possibility to obtain financial support from the EU funds for investments realized within the TEN network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening the external EU border, increase of the relevance of transit of competitive transport trails, especially south of Poland (A 4) and Europe, increase of cross border crime.

Source: Own work

On the basis of the SWOT analysis a domain goal was formulated: support for the activities aimed towards the improvement of external and internal accessibility.

The ultimate result of the activities undertaken to achieve this domain goal should be the improvement of the coherent transportation system of the cross border region including shorter border crossing time on the Polish-Belarusian and Polish-Ukrainian border.

External EU border which is the spatial barrier with a low degree of permeability, both in the physical-technical (border crossing) as well as formal-legal (visa) sense constitutes one of the most important barriers to cross border cooperation. This barrier is not conducive, also to the improvement of accessibility of border area, which are constituent part of the cross border regions. To improve the situation in this scope one needs to take the following initiative directions:

- 3.1. IMPROVEMENT OF THE PERMEABILITY OF THE POLISH-BELARUSIAN AND POLISH-UKRAINIAN BORDER THROUGH NEW BORDER CROSSINGS AND MODERNIZATION OF ALREADY EXISTING ONES, INCLUDING THE PEDESTRIAN AND TOURIST CROSSINGS,**
- 3.2. IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD ACCESSIBILITY OF BORDER CROSSINGS,**
- 3.3. INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF CROSS BORDER TRANSPORT LINKS,**
- 3.4. IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOCAL BORDER TRAFFIC ZONE,**
- 3.5. REVITALIZATION OF THE CROSS BORDER RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE,**
- 3.6. SUPPORTING AIRPORTS TO OPEN NEW CONNECTIONS INCLUDING CROSS BORDER CONNECTIONS.**

Their implementation shall take place, among other things, through recommended projects, the list of which is to be found in annex 1.

33.2.4

Science and higher education

In a knowledge based economy, the functioning of the institute of higher education and the research institute becomes especially important both in the scope of creating and absorbing innovation as well as creative education of staff. Due to the importance of that issue, cross border cooperation was also included in the new paradigm of regional development included in the medium term development strategy EU Europa 2020. Table 3.4. presents the strategic SWOT analysis for the domain: Science and higher education.

Table 3.4. SWOT analysis for the area: Science and higher education

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lack of relevant language barriers, ▪ relatively high level of education among the population, ▪ well developed higher education base, ▪ good accessibility to research centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ selective internationalization of Universities, ▪ lack of comprehensive adoption of the Bologna Process, ▪ lack of comprehensive studies offer for foreigners, ▪ diversified level of development of scientific infrastructure, ▪ insufficient coordination of scientific research, ▪ low level of commercialization of scientific research.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ possibility to strengthen the bonds of scientific cooperation, ▪ possibility to obtain significant internal financial resources from international institutions for scientific research, ▪ comprehensive implementation of the Bologna Process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ decreasing number of students, demographic conditions, ▪ „brain drain”, ▪ competition of prestigious institutes of higher education.

Source: Own work

On the basis of the SWOT analysis, the domain goal, which is to build a knowledge based economy through the support of cooperation of institutes of higher education and research institutes in the scope of scientific research and didactics.

The effect of the undertaken actions should include the raising of educational standards, internationalization of educational offer and inter-faculty scientific teams.

Cross border scientific cooperation and the exchange of students belong to the most effective and dynamic areas of cross border cooperation. Its harbingers are already discernible in the cross border region. In order for it to happen the implementation of the following directions is necessary:

- 4.1. COMPREHENSIVE APPLICATION OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS OF THE CROSS BORDER REGION,
- 4.2. APPLICATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE CHANGING REQUIREMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE BASED ECONOMY, WITH PARTICULAR CONSIDERATION OF THE CROSS BORDER ECONOMY,
- 4.3. CREATION OF PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN ORDER TO ABSORB EXTERNAL RESOURCES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Particular role in the improvement of educational standards and internationalization of the didactic offer and scientific research in the cross border region, due to the concentration of the scientific, educational and research potential, shall be played by cities, especially the biggest ones that are the seats of regional authorities.

Realization of the initiatives shall take place, among other things, through recommended projects, the list of which is to be found in annex 1

4.

The system of entities engaged in its realization includes four basic sectors:

- public sector (government administration, self-governments),
- private sector (business entities),
- social sector (non-governmental organizations),
- research and development sector (institutes of higher education, research institutes).

Each of those has at its disposition different instruments suited for issues that it tackles with and the way it works. The institutional-coordinating back office of the Strategy implementing system should be created by:

- **The Programme council** consisting of 8 persons representing regional authorities, four administrative units of the cross border region (Brest Oblast, Lviv Oblast, Volyn Oblast and the Lubelskie Voivodeship),
- **The Managing Team** consisting of 8 persons (2 from the Brest Oblast, Lviv Oblast, Volyn Oblast and Lubelskie Voivodeship).

The tasks of the Programme Council include: taking most relevant decisions related to the Strategy, evaluating its realization and identifying necessary updates. The manner of selecting the members of the Council shall be established by each of the parties.

The task of the Managing Team is to monitor the Strategy and provide information to the Council. The manner of selecting the Team members shall be established by each of the parties.

The Strategy implementation process shall take place on the basis of an annual planning of activities that take into consideration the goal-driven conditions, results of budgetary planning and managerial control.

5.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

5.

Source of financing of Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblast for 2014-2020 include all available financial resources which may be engaged in order to implement the developmental activities i.e:

1. National public funds such as:

- state budget,
- budget of state special funds,
- the budget of other state entities of the public finance sector,
- budget of local self-government units.

2. Foreign public funds:

- resources from the EU budget within the European Territorial Cooperation, especially the Poland-Belarus Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020,
- European structural funds (ERDF, ESF) and Cohesion Fund directed to the realization of the coherence policy,
- resources coming from the loans of international financial institutions,
- other European resources including:
 - Norwegian Financial Mechanism,
 - European Economic Area Financial Mechanism,
 - Swiss Contribution Programme,
 - other extra European resources (including USAID).

3. Private resources, co-financing the projects within the private-public **partnership system**.

6.

MONITORING SYSTEM

6.

Monitoring of Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020 should be based on the system of indicators, products and results - agreed by Polish, Belarusian and Ukrainian experts - included in table 6.1.

Table 6.1. System of indicators monitoring the products and results

Domains (priorities)	Indicators
Economic cooperation	number of companies, including foreign capital per 10 thousand inhabitants, value of the export of particular parts of cross border region in USD in general and per capita, investment per capita, GDP value per capita,
Natural environment, culture and tourism	Bug river water quality indicators (on the basis of the functioning monitoring system), dust and gas pollution per 1km2, number of tourist and provided accommodations,
Transport and border infrastructure	waiting time to cross the border in a number of border crossings, average travel time between Lublin and Brest, Lublin and Łuck and Lublin and Lviv, number of regular cross border bus, railway and air traffic connections, average arrival time to Brest, Łuck, Lviv and Lublin from selected European cities,
Science and higher education	number of students on technical departments, share of foreigners in the general number of students, number o students participating in the Erasums + programme on the area of the cross border region, number of international research teams.

Source: Own work.

7.

WORKING ON THE STRATEGY

In the summer of 2012 the self-government of the Lubelskie Voivodeship initiated work on the document entitled: “Cross Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014 – 2020”.

7.

The initiation of the work over this document was presented and accepted during the meeting of the Euroregion Bug Cross Border Council in Brest on 26 November 2012.

Project of the Strategy was developed within the **Joint Working Group**. The **members of the group** included the representatives of the Lubelskie Voivodeship and coordinators appointed by appropriate authorities from partner regions (Volyn, Lviv and Brest Oblasts). The entire time, the Group benefits from the support of an external expert.

The meetings of the group, apart from the coordinators, were also attended by representatives of administration and partner organizations. Their participation was related to the topic and scope of particular meetings:

- Lviv Oblast State Administration: Lew Zacharczyszyn
- Lviv Oblast Council: Iwanna Kaczmaryk, Orest Shejka, Olga Pavlyshyn
- Scientific – Technical Information Center: Igor Lazorko
- Volyn Oblast State Administration: Claudia Królik, Anna Hreczanowska
- Brest Oblast Executive Committee: Andriej Klest, Jurij Dmitrichkov
- Brest Cross Border Infocenter: Wladimir Teleżynski, Yaroslav Luksha, Katari-na Kosykh
- Spatial Planning Office in Lublin: Henryk Szych, Waldemar Rudnicki - Elżbi-eta Zalewska, Ewelina Rejmak, Justyna Gorczyca, Marcin Kowalski, Dariusz Brzozowski, Jolanta Drzas
- Cross Border Association Euroregion BUG Secretariat: Galina Grabarczuk
- European Meeting Centre - Nowy Staw Foundation: Andrzej Skórski, Bartłomiej Martys
- Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivodeship: Małgorzata Błaszczuk – Osik, Anna Łukasiak

Working Group worked from March 2013 to March 2014. In that time, six meet-ings took place during which:

- details of the strategy concept were prepared (among other things: function of the document, work methodology);
- the diagnosis of the cross border area was presented and a discussion was conducted with regard to its results;
- SWOT analysis was prepared, general goal, detailed goals as well as direc-tions of action taking within four domains of strategic action;
- social consultation procedures were agreed upon as well as the manner of taking over the Strategies in particular regions, according to the mandatory competencies;

- applications were considered during social consultations.

According to the accepted scope and schedule of work, the conference that was held in November 2013 was an important element of the whole process. The goal of the conference was to prepare a summary of the work conducted in the pe-riod of January-November 2013 and the public presentation of the Strategy project as well as presentation of other activities, including starting social consultations.

Between 10 December 2013 and 24 January 2014, social consultations were held in each partner region. In the Lubelskie Voivodeship consultation meetings were organized in three cities (Hrubieszów, Włodawa, Biała Podlaska) and it was made possible to voice concerns through the form available on the Internet web-site. Social consultations were held also in Łuck, Lviv and Brest. Having consid-ered all the remarks and applications submitted during social consultations, the final version of the Strategy's blueprint was prepared on 4 March 2014 during the VI meeting of the Joint Working Group.

Cooperation of four regions was intensified thanks to new financial support coming from external funds. Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivodeship took part in the competition "Support of the citizen and self-government dimension of Polish foreign policy 2013", announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland.

Project submitted by entitles of the Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivode-ship. "Building partnerships for the development of the Cross-Border Strategy for 2014-2020" was submitted to obtain co-financing. The amount of the subsidy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs amounted to 109 220.00 PLN, while the total cost of the project was estimated at 138 269.60 PLN. On the Ministry of Foreign Af-fairs' side the project was supervised by Agata Czyrsznic – Dobrowolska, the Head of the Self-government and Citizenship Dimension of Polish Foreign Policy.

The project lasted from June to November 2013 and the obtained funding made it possible to organize meetings of the Joint Woking Group more often. This allowed the provisions of the Strategy to be the fruit of actual, honest, partnership-based cooperation of the four regions. The meetings of the Joint Working Group were attended by observers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



"Building partnerships for the develop-ment of the Cross-Border Strategy for 2014 – 2020"

8.

ANNEX

Annex 1

List of the submitted recommended projects

Economic cooperation

- Preparation of an Internet website about cross border cooperation along with the offers of interested entities.
- Creation of a training-consultancy network in the scope of cross border cooperation on the basis of the existing business support institutions.
- Development of science-technological parks.
- Development of logistics centers.

Natural environment, culture and tourism

- Building of a sewage system and waste processing plants in rural areas within the Szacki National Park.
- Institutional strengthening of the "Polesie Zachodnie" biosphere reserve.
- Improvement of the ecological situation in the Bug river basin and the tourist attractive area.
- Preparation of the programme for cross border cooperation of crisis management services.
- Improvement of safety of inhabitants of border regions of the south-west Brest Oblast and the Bialski Powiat through the development of infrastructure.
- Supporting the development of the system of mutual notification of emergency services in the border area between Poland and Belarus through, inter alia, the creation of crisis management centers.
- Strengthening of the Polish-Ukrainian cooperation towards preservation and protection of cultural heritage.
- creating an interactive map of tourist trails (footpaths, bicycles, car, water and horse trails).
- Preparation and prolonging a twin project "Zamość-Żółkiew - renaissance town of new challenges and possibilities".
- Creating the Roztocze Cross Border Biosphere Reserve.
- Promotion of nature – culture values on the territory of the "Polesie Zachodnie" Cross Border Biosphere Reserve.
- Improvement of the ecological situation by constructing a sewage system and

a water treatment plant on the territory of the Szacki National Park.

Transport and border infrastructure

- Building of a second bridge on Bug on the international road border crossing "Uściług-Zosin".
- Construction of new international border crossings "Kryłów-Krecziw", "Gródek-Ambuków", "Zbereże-Adamczuki" on the Polish-Ukrainian national border.
- Restoration of the direct railway connection between Chełm and Kowel Maintenance railway work on the distance of 65 km.
- Modernization of the N22 route on the Uściług-Łuck section, along with the network of ring roads on the territory of the following towns: Uściług, Włodzimierz-Wołyński, Łuck with the length of around 100 km.
- Building and modernization of a network of access roads to new international road border crossings "Kryłów-Krecziw", "Gródek-Ambuków", "Zbereże-Adamczuki".
- Creation of a fast railway connection Lwów – Lublin – Zamość – Warszawa.
- Construction of a bridge on the Bug border river on the Terespol-Brest border crossing.
- Extension of the voivodeship road number 812 Biała Podlaska – Wisznice – Włodawa - Chełm of the total length of around 38 km.
- Extension of the voivodeship road number 811 Sarnaki – Konstantynów – Biała Podlaska on the section of the total length of around 22km.
- Extension of the voivodeship road number 844 Chełm – Hrubieszów – Witków – Dołhobyczów – state border on the section of total length of around 26 km.
- Building of the river railway bridge on Bug in Orchówek near Włodawa and the construction of broad gauge railway line Orchówek near Włodawa – Zawada, through Chełm, Rejowiec Fabryczny and Krasnystaw".
- Modernization of railway lines on the Ukrainian - Polish border, through the modernization of railway lines on the section of 65 km and revitalization of the direct railway connection between Kowle and Chełm.

Science and higher education

- Cross border cooperation with universities and research institutes in order to promote the region.
- Cooperation with educational facilities located in the cross border area.
- Preparation of student exchange programmes.

Statistical Annex

Economy

Tabl. 1. Gross domestic product (in fixed prices)

List		Lubelskie Voivodeship	Brest Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Volyn Oblast
a - in millions in national currencies*					
b – in million American dollars (USD)**					
c – in million euro (EUR)***					
2003					
a	34 414	:	:	:	:
b	8 847	:	:	:	:
c	7 881	:	:	:	:
2004					
a	36 730	:	13 992	4 994	
b	10 036	:	2 630	937	
c	8 047	:	2 126	759	
2005					
a	38 487	:	17 192	6 553	
b	11 879	:	3 358	1 232	
c	9 512	:	2 667	1 017	
2006					
a	40 858	:	21 486	7 687	
b	13 180	:	4 255	1 501	
c	10 466	:	3 417	1 222	
2007					
a	45 504	:	27 987	10 072	
b	16 427	:	5 542	1 994	
c	11 964	:	4 064	1 462	
2008					
a	50 297	12 494 763	35 534	12 784	
b	20 870	5 849	6 743	2 531	
c	14 454	3 971	4 745	1 707	
2009					
a	51 142	14 054 143	35 955	12 225	
b	16 392	5 032	4 616	2 320	
c	11 745	3 678	3 307	1 125	
2010					
a	54 042	17 178 547	41 655	14 429	
b	17 895	5 768	5 246	1 852	
c	13 462	4 346	3 949	1 368	

* Poland – zloty, Belarus – Belarusian rubel, Ukraine – hryvna; ** Official dollar exchange rate according to World Bank; *** Official course of euro according to World Bank.

Tabl. 2. GDP growth.

List	Lubelskie Voivodeship	Brest Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Volyn Oblast
2004	102,4	:	105,2	119,0
2005	102,0	:	98,1	103,7
2006	104,8	:	108,3	103,5
2007	105,4	:	105,8	112,1
2008	106,5	:	100,7	106,1
2009	99,3	100,6	88,3	86,0
2010	103,8	111,3	102,3	100,2

Tabl. 3. The structure of creating gross added value according to economic sectors..

List	Total		Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery	Industry	Construction	Services
	In national currencies* (in millions)	%				
Lubelskie Voivodeship						
2003	30381	100,0	8,0	18,5	5,8	67,8
2004	32642	100,0	8,4	19,9	5,7	66,0
2005	33908	100,0	7,5	19,4	6,0	67,2
2006	35892	100,0	7,0	19,5	6,3	67,2
2007	39809	100,0	7,8	19,4	6,8	66,0
2008	44028	100,0	6,6	19,9	7,5	66,0
2009	45449	100,0	6,5	19,7	7,7	66,1
2010	47598	100,0	7,4	19,0	7,7	66,0
Brest Oblast						
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:
2008	12097579	100,0	15,9	31,1	12,1	40,9
2009	13677566	100,0	14,6	30,5	13,6	41,2
2010	16822327	100,0	15,9	28,2	14,6	41,2
Brest Oblast						
2003	10547	100,0	16,7	20,7	5,1	57,4
2004	12893	100,0	15,6	20,5	5,4	58,5
2005	15571	100,0	14,0	22,3	4,5	59,3
2006	19336	100,0	11,6	22,9	5,1	60,4
2007	25619	100,0	10,4	23,2	6,1	60,4
2008	32436	100,0	10,1	21,2	4,7	63,9
2009	33576	100,0	9,3	19,0	3,7	68,0
2010	38766	100,0	9,6	17,4	4,0	69,0

List	Total		Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery	Industry	Construction	Services
	In national currencies* (in millions)	%				
Volyn Oblast						
2003	3512	100,0	27,5	14,4	4,6	53,5
2004	4652	100,0	22,4	13,4	5,0	59,1
2005	5984	100,0	20,4	15,8	4,8	58,9
2006	6952	100,0	17,0	18,7	5,9	58,5
2007	9264	100,0	14,7	23,4	5,5	56,5
2008	11743	100,0	14,9	19,2	3,9	62,1
2009	11583	100,0	15,2	14,0	2,3	68,6
2010	13579	100,0	16,9	15,6	3,2	64,3

* Poland – Polish zloty , Belarus – Belarusian rubel, Ukraine – hrywna.

Tabl. 4.Foreign trade (in million euro)

List	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Woj. lubelskie:									
export	974,2	1026,0	:	1406,4	1614,3	1812,5	1403,0	1726,0	2141,7
out of which:									
to Belarus	:	41,8	:	:	45,4	53,8	:	:	:
to Ukraine	129,4	86,0	:	:	147,4	186,7	:	:	:
importt	603,3	596,0	:	871,3	1133,2	1488,0	1011,0	1290,5	1645,6
out of which:									
from Belarus	:	15,9	:	:	:	44,3	:	:	:
from Ukraine	38,6	41,1	:	:	:	34,1	:	:	:
balance	370,9	430,0	:	535,1	481,1	324,5	392,0	435,5	496,1
out of which:									
with Belarus		25,9	:	:	:	9,5	:	:	:
with Ukraine	90,8	44,9	:	:	:	152,6	:	:	:
Brest Oblast									
export	603,5	729,0	786,3	905,0	960,1	1105,9	883,3	1193,8	1396,6
out of which:									
to Poland	9.9	29,9	46,3	46,6	22,5	47,0	16,9	18,6	20,0
to Ukraine	24.8	27,2	41,3	56,4	58,0	77,2	55,1	80,6	82,7
import	598,5	671,0	671,0	841,2	856,1	1130,2	924,7	1214,8	1387,3
out of which:									
from Poland	84.2	99,0	116,3	136,5	123,1	150,2	103,4	160,6	217,9
from Ukraine	24.8	27,2	41,3	56,4	58,0	77,2	55,1	80,6	82,7
balance	5.0	58,0	115,3	63,8	104,0	-24,3	-41,5	-21,0	9,3
out of which:									
with Poland	-74.3	-69,2	-69,9	-89,9	-100,6	-103,2	-86,5	-142,0	-197,9
with Ukraine	-4.3	-0,2	13,6	-2,5	5,3	1,3	-11,9	-21,9	-14,8

List	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lviv Oblast:									
export	440,7	512,3	496,3	645,1	759,3	673,4	570,4	732,9	858,0
out of which:									
to Poland	52.9	51,5	39,2	61,6	94,7	79,8	90,5	132,0	163,5
to Belarus	4.1	6,7	14,2	27,1	33,9	43,6	23,4	37,2	40,6
import	2634,7	911,5	744,8	896,8	1079,3	1734,9	1165,6	1525,8	2285,9
out of which:									
from Poland	117.0	112,5	169,7	213,2	260,0	493,9	366,7	457,8	462,5
from Belarus	15.2	23,5	11,1	17,7	31,5	154,8	138,5	182,0	639,2
balance	-2194.1	-399,2	-248,5	-251,7	-320,0	-1061,5	-595,2	-792,9	-1428,0
out of which:									
with Poland	-64,1	-61,0	-130,5	-151,6	-165,3	-414,1	-276,2	-325,8	-299,0
with Belarus	-11,1	-16,8	3,1	9,5	2,4	-111,2	-115,1	-144,7	-598,6
Volyn Oblast									
export	183,2	220,9	224,0	269,6	309,4	313,6	229,2	327,1	461,4
out of which:									
to Poland	15.8	17,2	22,8	24,5	31,3	28,1	26,3	33,3	32,5
to Belarus	1.6	3,7	5,2	12,6	10,7	15,2	9,5	12,9	15,1
import	423,3	536,5	531,4	523,7	773,1	881,9	307,3	429,9	756,4
out of which:									
from Poland	28.2	34,0	50,4	58,9	66,6	111,7	65,7	100,0	95,4
from Belarus	12.8	17,6	63,9	32,7	18,8	20,4	18,8	28,7	76,3
balance	-240.0	-315,6	-307,3	-254,1	-463,7	-568,3	-78,1	-102,8	-295,0
out of which:									
with Poland	-12.4	-16,8	-27,6	-34,4	-35,4	-83,7	-39,4	-66,6	-63,0
with Belarus	-11.2	-13,9	-58,7	-20,1	-8,1	-5,2	-9,3	-15,8	-61,2

Source: Own work on the basis of the data of Statistical Office in Lublin, Main Statistical Office of the Brest Oblast, Main Statistical Office of the Lviv Oblast and the Main Statistical Office in the Volyn Oblast. Data for the Lubelskie Voivodeship after: K. Gawlikowska-Hueckel, S. Umiński, Handel zagraniczny województwa lubelskiego, (Foreign trade of the Lubelskie Voivodeship [in:] P. Cizkowicz, P. Opala (red.), Uwarunkowania krajowej i międzynarodowej konkurencyjności województwa lubelskiego (National and International Competitiveness of Lubelskie Voivodeship), Warszawa 2011; Handel zagraniczny w Polsce i Małopolsce w 2011 r. (Foreign trade in Poland and Małopolska in 2011), Małopolskie Obserwatorium Gospodarki, Kraków 2012. Official exchange rate of national currencies in relation to euro according to the European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/infoeuro/infoeuro_en.cfm (accessed: 22 August, 2013).

Tabl. 5. Foreign Direct Investment (in million euro*).

List	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lubelskie Voivodeship**	:	:	:	:	221	98	138	74	:
Brest Oblast	62	55	51	59	69	131	67	115	154
Lviv Oblast	:	51	39	73	276	234	158	87	110
Volyn Oblast	:	9	5	16	94	24	42	14	21

* Official exchange rate of national currencies in relation to Euro according to the European Commission, (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/infoeuro/infoeuro_en.cfm (accessed: 22 August, 2013).

** Data for the Lubelskie Voivodeship: estimate of GDP per capita and foreign direct investment in voivodeships as well as leading indicators describing the economic situation. Expert evaluation study performed at the request of the Ministry of Regional Development, BIEC, Warszawa 2011.

Environment and environmental protection

Tabl. 6. Municipal and industrial wastewater

List	2003	2011
Lubelskie Voivodeship	114,2	80,8
Brest Oblast	70,9	69,5
Lviv Oblast	255,5	207,7
Volyn Oblast	34,7	44,2

Tabl. 7. Municipal and industrial wastewater

List	Emission of industrial pollution in total (in thousand tonnes)		Emission of industrial pollution per 1 km2 (in t/r)	
	dust	gas	dust	gas
Lubelskie Voivodeship				
2003	6,9	37,2	0,3	1,5
2011	2,4	33,8	0,1	1,3
Brest Oblast				
2003	6,9	22,5	0,2	0,7
2011	4,7	22,4	0,1	0,7
Lviv Oblast				
2003	18,3	164,5	0,8	7,5
2011	13,6	242,8	0,6	11,1
Volyn Oblast				
2003	1,3	5,3	0,1	0,3
2011	0,9	–	0,0	–

Tabl. 8. Sewage system

List	Length of the sewage system in km	
	2003	2011
Lubelskie Voivodeship	2953,4	4853,6
Brest Oblast	950,5	953,5*
Lviv Oblast	1771,3	1921,4
Volyn Oblast	638,3	670,3

* data for 2009r.

Population and work resources

Tabl. 9. Polulation according to voivodeships and oblasts.

List	Popula- tion (in thou- sands)	Including			Popula- tion per 100 km2	Urban- ization indicator
		men (in thou- sands)	women			
			total (in thou- sands)	per 100 men		
Lubelskie Voivodeship						
2003	2191,2	1064,5	1126,6	106	87	46,6
2004	2185,2	1061,3	1123,9	106	87	46,7
2005	2179,6	1058,0	1121,6	106	87	46,7
2006	2172,8	1053,8	1119,0	106	86	46,6
2007	2166,2	1050,0	1116,2	106	86	46,6
2008	2161,8	1047,0	1114,8	106	86	46,5
2009	2157,2	1044,6	1112,6	107	86	46,5
2010	2178,6	1056,4	1122,3	106	87	46,5
2011	2171,9	1053,0	1118,9	106	86	46,5
Brest Oblast						
2003	1450,2	682,5	767,7	112	44	62,4
2004	1439,3	676,7	762,6	113	44	62,7
2005	1439,3	670,0	756,8	113	44	63,1
2006	1426,8	665,0	752,8	113	44	63,5
2007	1417,8	660,7	749,0	113	43	64,5
2008	1404,5	657,8	746,7	114	43	65,0
2009	1399,2	655,3	743,9	114	43	65,7
2010	1394,8	653,5	741,3	113	43	66,5
2011	1391,4	652,1	739,3	113	42	67,2
Lviv Oblast						
2003	2598,3	1222,0	1358,0	111	119	59,7
2004	2588,0	1216,5	1353,2	111	119	59,9
2005	2577,1	1210,8	1348,0	111	118	60,1
2006	2568,4	1205,8	1344,3	111	118	60,3
2007	2559,8	1201,1	1340,4	112	117	60,5
2008	2552,9	1197,4	1337,2	112	117	60,6
2009	2549,6	1196,2	1335,0	112	117	60,7
2010	2544,7	1194,2	1332,2	112	117	60,8
2011	2540,9	1193,0	1329,6	111	117	60,8
Volyn Oblast						
2003	1048,8	492,0	554,1	113	52	50,2
2004	1044,8	489,8	552,2	113	52	50,4
2005	1040,4	487,2	550,5	113	52	50,7
2006	1038,0	485,9	549,4	113	52	50,9
2007	1036,4	485,0	548,7	113	52	51,2
2008	1036,2	484,8	548,7	113	52	51,4
2009	1036,7	485,2	548,7	113	52	51,6
2010	1037,1	485,9	548,5	113	52	51,8
2011	1038,6	487,1	548,8	113	52	51,9

Tabl. 10. Population according to poviats and regions.

List	Population (in thousands)			Popula- tion per 1 km2	Urban population (in % of general population)
	total	men	women		
Lubelskie Voivodeship					
2003					
Total	2191,2	1064,5	1126,6	87	46,6
poviats:					
Bialski	115.1	56,9	58,2	42	20,2
Biłgorajski	104.9	51,8	53,1	62	32,6
Chełmski	74.3	36,7	37,5	39	6,2
Hrubieszowski	70.1	34,5	35,6	55	26,7
Janowski	48.4	24,1	24,3	55	24,5
Krasnostawski	77.4	37,5	39,9	75	25,4
Kraśnicki	100.6	49,2	51,4	100	38,8
Lubartowski	91.3	44,8	46,5	71	31,6
Lubelski	137.7	67,6	70,1	82	9,0
Łęczyński	57.2	28,2	28,9	90	38,3
Łukowski	109.1	54,3	54,7	78	30,7
Opolski	63.6	31,1	32,5	79	29,9
Parczewski	37.1	18,3	18,8	39	27,9
Puławski	117.6	56,7	60,9	126	49,5
Radzyński	62.0	30,9	31,1	64	26,0
Rycki	60.8	30,4	30,4	99	47,6
Świdnicki	72.6	35,2	37,4	155	59,1
Tomaszowski	89.9	44,4	45,5	60	25,2
Włodawski	40.6	20,1	20,6	32	33,6
Zamojski	111.3	54,8	56,5	60	10,5
towns/cities with poviat rights					
Biała Podl.	57.8	28,0	29,9	1180	100,0
Chełm	68.7	32,6	36,1	1963	100,0
Lublin	356.6	164,9	191,7	2426	100,0
Zamość	66.7	31,7	35,0	2223	100,0
2011					
Total	2171,9	1053,0	1118,9	86	46,5
poviats:					
Bialski	114.1	56,5	57,5	41	20,3
Biłgorajski	103.7	51,1	52,6	62	33,5
Chełmski	80.2	39,6	40,6	42	5,7
Hrubieszowski	68.2	33,5	34,7	54	27,6
Janowski	47.7	23,6	24,1	55	25,5
Krasnostawski	67.4	32,7	34,7	65	29,2
Kraśnicki	99.8	48,6	51,0	99	39,1
Lubartowski	90.5	44,3	46,2	70	31,4
Lubelski	147.5	72,1	75,3	88	8,3
Łęczyński	57.7	28,3	29,3	91	35,5
Łukowski	109.9	54,7	55,2	79	30,7

List	Population (in thousands)			Popula- tion per 1 km2	Urban population (in % of general population)
	total	men	women		
Opolski	62.6	30,6	32,0	77	30,1
Parczewski	36.3	18,0	18,4	38	30,2
Puławski	117.0	56,3	60,7	125	48,3
Radzyński	61.3	30,6	30,7	63	26,4
Rycki	58.8	29,3	29,5	96	46,8
Świdnicki	73.3	35,4	38,0	157	59,1
Tomaszowski	88.0	43,4	44,6	59	28,2
Włodawski	39.9	19,8	20,2	32	34,5
Zamojski	109.7	54,0	55,7	59	10,7
towns/cities with poviat rights					
Biała Podl.	58.0	27,9	30,1	1184	100,0
Chełm	66.2	31,1	35,0	1891	100,0
Lublin	348.6	160,5	188,1	2371	100,0
Zamość	65.8	31,1	34,7	2193	100,0
Brest Oblast					
2003					
Total	1444,74	679,6	765,1	44	62,4
districts:					
Baranowicki	45,6	21,2	24,5	21	5,3
Berezowski	71,1	33,9	37,2	51	59,8
Brzeski	44,9	21,4	23,5	28	3,0
Drohiczynski	47,6	22,2	25,4	26	35,0
Hancewicki	34,3	16,5	17,8	20	41,6
Iwacewicki	64,9	32,7	32,2	22	46,0
Janowski	47,9	22,4	25,5	31	33,3
Kamieniecki	42,0	19,6	22,3	25	33,7
Kobryński	90,2	42,3	47,9	44	56,2
Lachowicki	33,8	15,9	17,9	25	32,9
Łuniniecki	76,9	37,2	39,7	29	47,5
Małorycki	27,7	13,2	14,5	20	41,8
Piński	57,6	27,1	30,6	18	4,6
Prużański	59,3	27,7	31,6	21	42,2
Stolinecki	85,7	41,4	44,4	26	30,2
Żabinecki	25,3	11,8	13,5	37	50,6
towns/cities with poviat rights					
Baranowicze	167,0	77,4	89,6	3040	100,0
Brześć	293,3	134,9	158,4	3959	100,0
Pińsk	129,4	60,8	68,5	3085	100,0
2011					
Total	1391,4	652,1	739,3	42	67,2
poviats:					
Baranowicki	40,2	18,8	21,4	18	5,4
Berezowski	65,4	31,2	34,2	46	63,9
Brzeski	39,5	19,0	20,5	26	3,2

List	Population (in thousands)			Popula- tion per 1 km2	Urban population (in % of general population)
	total	men	women		
Drohiczynski	40,6	18,9	21,7	22	39,8
Hancewicki	29,9	14,5	15,4	17	46,5
Iwacewicki	57,6	29,0	28,6	19	50,9
Janowski	42,0	19,8	22,2	27	39,0
Kamieniecki	37,6	17,8	19,8	22	36,6
Kobrynski	86,7	40,6	46,1	42	59,7
Lachowicki	28,7	13,5	15,2	21	38,0
Łuniniecki	71,1	34,4	36,7	26	51,9
Małorycki	25,0	11,9	13,1	18	46,7
Piński	49,3	23,2	26,1	15	4,4
Prużański	50,4	23,7	26,7	18	47,1
Stolinecki	77,6	37,7	39,9	23	32,1
Żabinecki	24,8	11,5	13,3	36	53,4
towns/cities with powiat rights					
Baranowicze	169,9	76,8	93,1	3383	100,0
Brześć	320,9	147,6	173,3	2209	100,0
Pińsk	134,2	62,2	72,0	2832	100,0
Lviv Oblast					
2003					
Total	2579,9	1222,0	1358,0	119	59,7
districts:					
Brodzki	63,2	29,7	33,5	54	40,7
Buski	49,7	23,1	26,5	58	33,5
Drohobycki	75,7	35,9	39,9	63	8,2
Gródecki	72,3	33,8	38,5	100	33,4
Jaworowski	122,8	60,1	62,7	80	44,4
Kamionecki	60,7	28,7	32,1	70	39,1
Mościski	60,6	28,4	32,1	72	25,7
Mikołajowski	65,4	31,7	33,7	95	26,9
Przemyslański	45,8	21,2	24,6	50	24,4
Pustomycki	111,0	52,6	58,4	117	13,6
Radziechowski	51,7	24,5	27,2	45	24,7
Samborski	73,2	34,5	38,8	78	14,8
Skolski	49,0	23,6	25,4	33	26,8
Sokalski	96,7	46,0	50,7	62	35,6
Starosamborski	80,8	38,7	42,1	65	22,4
Stryjski	62,8	29,8	33,1	78	3,7
Turczański	53,6	26,5	27,0	45	17,1
Złoczowski	73,4	34,5	38,8	67	38,5
Żółkiewski	108,7	52,4	56,3	84	33,3
Żydaczowski	78,9	36,7	42,1	79	39,5
towns/cities with district rights					
Borysław	40,0	18,4	21,5	1043	100,0
Drohobycz	97,4	46,2	51,2	2212	100,0

List	Population (in thousands)			Popula- tion per 1 km2	Urban population (in % of general population)
	total	men	women		
Lwów	751,1	353,7	397,4	4438	100,0
Morszyn	4,9	2,2	2,7	3194	100,0
Nowy Rozdół	27,7	12,9	14,7	1245	100,0
Sambor	35,5	16,7	18,9	2388	100,0
Stryj	61,3	29,4	31,9	3629	100,0
Truskawiec	22,0	10,5	11,6	3822	100,0
Czerwonogród	84,2	39,5	44,7	4019	100,0
2011					
Total	2522,6	1192,9	1329,6	116	60,3
districts:					
Brodzki	60,5	28,5	32,0	52	42,7
Buski	46,5	21,7	24,8	55	34,7
Drohobycki	74,6	35,5	39,1	62	8,5
Gródecki	69,2	32,3	36,9	95	34,9
Jaworowski	123,5	60,7	62,9	80	46,0
Kamionecki	57,4	27,2	30,3	66	40,0
Mościski	57,5	27,2	30,2	68	27,0
Mikołajowski	63,1	30,4	32,7	93	27,8
Przemyslański	40,2	18,7	21,5	44	26,4
Pustomycki	113,0	53,6	59,4	119	13,0
Radziechowski	48,6	23,0	25,6	42	26,2
Samborski	69,6	33,0	36,7	75	16,2
Skolski	47,5	22,9	24,6	32	26,7
Sokalski	93,7	44,7	49,0	60	37,0
Starosamborski	78,2	37,6	40,6	63	22,7
Stryjski	62,2	29,6	32,6	77	3,8
Turczański	50,5	25,1	25,4	42	16,6
Złoczowski	70,2	33,3	36,8	64	40,7
Żółkiewski	109,7	53,2	56,5	85	35,0
Żydaczowski	71,5	33,5	38,1	72	41,3
towns/cities with powiat rights					
Borysław	37,5	17,1	20,4	986	100,0
Drohobycz	96,0	44,8	51,1	2133	100,0
Lwów	750,3	350,9	399,4	4388	100,0
Morszyn	4,5	2,0	2,5	2275	100,0
Nowy Rozdół	29,0	13,6	15,5	1320	100,0
Sambor	34,7	16,1	18,5	2313	100,0
Stryj	59,8	28,5	31,3	3517	100,0
Truskawiec	21,1	10,0	11,1	2637	100,0
Czerwonogród	82,5	38,3	44,2	3929	100,0

List	Population (in thousands)			Popula- tion per 1 km2	Urban population (in % of general population)
	total	men	women		
Volyn Oblast					
2003					
Total	1046,1	492,0	554,0	52	49,7
districts:					
Horochowski	56,8	26,3	30,5	51	26,2
Iwanicki	35,2	16,5	18,7	55	19,3
Kamieński	62,1	30,1	32,0	36	17,4
Kiwercowski	66,1	31,3	34,8	47	38,3
Kowelski	42,7	20,0	22,7	25	19,4
Lubieszowski	36,9	18,2	18,7	25	14,9
Lubomelski	42,5	20,3	22,2	29	31,5
Łokaczyński	25,0	11,8	13,2	35	16,0
Łucki	58,0	27,3	30,7	60	10,2
Maniewicki	57,2	27,6	29,6	25	24,7
Ratnowski	52,2	25,3	26,9	36	24,9
Rożyszczeński	42,6	19,9	22,7	46	35,9
Starowyżewski	33,4	15,9	17,5	30	15,3
Szacki	17,9	8,7	9,3	24	31,3
Turzyski	28,5	13,3	15,1	24	30,9
Włodzimierski	27,8	13,0	14,8	27	7,9
towns/cities with district rights					
Kowel	66,0	31,0	34,9	1404	100,0
Łuck	199,5	90,8	108,6	4750	100,0
Nowowołyńsk	58,0	26,9	31,1	3412	100,0
Włodzimierz Wołyński	37,7	17,7	20,0	2218	100,0
2011					
Total	1035,9	487,1	548,8	52	51,9
districts:					
Horochowski	53,2	24,8	28,4	47	28,2
Iwanicki	32,7	15,5	17,2	51	20,8
Kamieński	63,2	30,6	32,6	36	18,9
Kiwercowski	63,4	30,4	33,0	45	37,7
Kowelski	40,9	19,1	21,8	24	21,2
Lubieszowski	36,3	18,0	18,3	25	15,8
Lubomelski	39,8	19,0	20,8	27	33,2
Łokaczyński	23,0	10,9	12,1	32	17,0
Łucki	61,2	28,9	32,3	63	9,8
Maniewicki	55,3	26,9	28,4	24	26,4
Ratnowski	51,8	25,0	26,8	36	26,8
Rożyszczeński	40,3	18,9	21,4	43	38,1
Starowyżewski	30,9	14,9	16,0	28	16,8
Szacki	17,1	8,3	8,8	23	31,6
Turzyski	26,5	12,6	13,9	22	33,6
Włodzimierski	25,9	12,2	13,7	25	8,6

List	Population (in thousands)			Popula- tion per 1 km2	Urban population (in % of general population)
	total	men	women		
towns/cities with district rights					
Kowel	68,1	31,8	36,3	1461	100,0
Łuck	210,0	94,7	115,3	5073	100,0
Nowowołyńsk	57,8	26,7	31,1	3409	100,0
Włodzimierz Wołyński	38,5	17,9	20,6	2281	100,0

Tabl. 11. Population according to economic age groups.

List	2003			2011		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
Lubelskie Voivodeship						
Total	2191,2	1064,5	1126,6	2171,9	1053,0	1118,9
including aged:						
0-4	108,0	55,5	52,5	112,4	57,4	55,0
5-9	127,9	65,2	62,7	103,2	53,0	50,2
10-14	160,3	82,2	78,1	114,8	58,9	55,9
15-19	187,2	95,9	91,3	140,1	71,5	68,6
20-24	184,6	95,3	89,3	163,4	83,5	79,9
25-29	161,7	83,6	78,1	181,4	93,6	87,9
30-34	141,7	72,5	69,3	168,7	87,1	81,5
35-39	134,2	68,4	65,8	154,1	79,2	74,9
40-44	147,7	74,7	73,0	134,5	68,3	66,1
45-49	169,6	84,5	85,0	135,7	68,3	67,4
50-54	155,5	75,5	80,0	155,4	76,8	78,5
55-59	115,7	53,8	61,9	158,2	76,3	81,9
60-64	89,0	39,8	49,2	132,8	60,6	72,2
65-69	90,8	39,4	51,4	84,5	36,2	48,3
aged 70 and above	217,3	78,2	139,1	232,7	82,1	150,5
Brest Oblast						
Total	1450,1	682,5	767,6	1391,5	652,1	739,3
including aged:						
0-4	75,9	38,9	36,9	84,9	43,7	41,3
5-9	81,1	41,8	39,2	72,8	37,3	35,5
10-14	104,4	53,4	51,0	76,1	39,0	37,1
15-19	115,5	59,5	56,0	81,3	42,5	38,8
20-24	103,5	52,6	50,9	95,4	50,1	45,4
25-29	102,5	51,3	51,3	105,6	54,0	51,7
30-34	101,6	50,3	51,3	99,7	49,8	50,0
35-39	103,1	51,0	52,1	99,3	48,5	50,8
40-44	118,9	58,6	60,3	96,8	47,2	49,6
45-49	111,7	53,8	57,9	103,3	49,5	53,8
50-54	92,3	43,4	48,9	112,7	53,3	59,5

List	2003			2011		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
55-59	66,8	30,3	36,6	91,2	40,9	50,2
60-64	62,4	26,4	36,0	77,8	33,3	44,5
65-69	67,9	25,7	42,2	47,1	18,7	28,3
aged 70 and above	142,6	45,5	97,0	147,3	44,4	102,9
Lviv Oblast						
Total	2579,9	1222,0	1358,0	2522,6	1192,9	1329,6
including aged:						
0-4	120,0	61,2	58,7	142,5	73,2	69,3
5-9	145,5	74,5	71,0	126,4	64,6	61,8
10-14	181,6	92,7	88,9	124,3	63,6	60,7
15-19	214,9	110,2	104,7	162,2	82,9	79,3
20-24	211,2	111,4	99,8	196,3	100,2	96,1
25-29	182,1	92,5	89,6	219,0	115,1	103,9
30-34	180,1	90,7	89,3	187,7	95,6	92,1
35-39	179,0	89,6	89,4	175,0	87,4	87,6
40-44	207,8	102,2	105,6	172,9	85,5	87,3
45-49	188,5	90,9	97,6	179,5	86,8	92,7
50-54	150,1	69,4	80,7	197,2	92,9	104,3
55-59	126,4	56,5	69,9	152,3	68,4	83,9
60-64	119,5	50,7	68,8	127,5	54,1	73,4
65-69	125,5	50,1	75,5	91,4	36,3	55,1
aged 70 and above	247,7	79,3	168,4	268,6	86,3	182,2
Volyn Oblast						
Total	:	:	:	1035,9	487,1	548,7
including aged:						
0-4	:	:	:	73,4	38,1	35,3
5-9	:	:	:	61,7	31,8	29,9
10-14	:	:	:	59,3	30,5	28,8
15-19	:	:	:	67,3	34,6	32,7
20-24	:	:	:	79,1	40,3	38,8
25-29	:	:	:	89,3	43,8	45,5
30-34	:	:	:	78,5	39,3	39,2
35-39	:	:	:	73,6	36,7	36,9
40-44	:	:	:	67,0	33,0	34,0
45-49	:	:	:	68,0	33,0	35,0
50-54	:	:	:	75,8	35,5	40,3
55-59	:	:	:	58,8	26,6	32,3
60-64	:	:	:	50,8	21,7	29,1
65-69	:	:	:	31,0	12,1	18,9
aged 70 and above	:	:	:	102,3	30,2	72,1

Tabl. 12. Natural population migration in voivodeships and oblasts.

List	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate
	total			per 1000 persons		
Lubelskie Voivodeship						
2003	21261	22807	-1546	9,7	10,4	-0,7
2004	20794	22797	-2003	9,5	10,4	-0,9
2005	21346	23182	-1836	9,8	10,6	-0,8
2006	21496	22678	-1182	9,9	10,4	-0,5
2007	21795	23323	-1528	10,1	10,8	-0,7
2008	23009	23428	-419	10,6	10,8	-0,2
2009	22964	23703	-739	10,6	11,0	-0,3
2010	22635	23037	-402	10,4	10,6	-0,2
2011	21363	22981	-1618	9,8	10,6	-0,7
Brest Oblast						
2003	14724	20427	-5703	10,2	14,1	-3,9
2004	14706	19975	-5269	10,2	13,9	-3,6
2005	14882	20346	-5464	10,4	14,2	-3,8
2006	15641	19438	-3797	11,0	13,7	-2,7
2007	16813	19019	-2206	11,9	13,5	-1,6
2008	17187	19265	-2078	12,2	13,7	-1,5
2009	17166	19596	-2430	12,2	14,0	-1,8
2010	17076	19956	-2880	12,2	14,3	-2,1
2011	17635	19810	-2175	12,7	14,2	-1,5
Lviv Oblast						
2003	25009	34785	-9776	9,6	13,4	-3,8
2004	26255	34087	-7832	10,1	13,2	-3,0
2005	26082	35271	-9189	10,1	13,7	-3,6
2006	27272	34745	-7473	10,6	13,5	-2,9
2007	27454	34891	-7437	10,7	13,6	-2,9
2008	29007	35126	-6119	11,4	13,8	-2,4
2009	30079	32848	-2769	11,8	12,9	-1,1
2010	28651	32644	-3993	11,2	12,8	-1,6
2011	28904	31162	-2258	11,4	12,3	-0,9
Volyn Oblast						
2003	11883	15459	-3576	11,3	14,7	-3,4
2004	12468	15175	-2707	11,9	14,5	-2,6
2005	12756	16012	-3256	12,2	15,4	-3,2
2006	13728	15615	-1887	13,2	15,0	-1,8
2007	13990	15471	-1481	13,5	14,9	-1,4
2008	15301	15594	-293	14,8	15,0	-0,2
2009	15290	14628	662	14,8	14,1	0,7
2010	14848	14362	486	14,3	13,9	0,4
2011	14620	13842	778	14,1	13,3	0,8

Tabl. 13. Natural population migration in voivodeships and oblasts in 2011.

List	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate
	total			per 1000 persons		
Lubelskie Voivodeship	21363	22981	-1618	9,8	10,6	-0,7
Poviats:						
Bialski	1194	1374	-180	10,5	12,0	-1,6
Biłgorajski	974	1101	-127	9,4	10,6	-1,2
Chełmski	814	999	-185	10,1	12,4	-2,3
Hrubieszowski	601	827	-226	8,8	12,1	-3,3
Janowski	440	545	-105	9,2	11,4	-2,2
Krasnostawski	569	909	-340	8,4	13,5	-5,0
Kraśnicki	900	1028	-128	9,0	10,3	-1,3
Lubartowski	1021	1044	-23	11,3	11,5	-0,3
Lubelski	1493	1518	-25	10,2	10,3	-0,2
Łęczyński	658	480	178	11,4	8,3	3,1
Łukowski	1293	1048	245	11,8	9,5	2,2
Opolski	620	755	-135	9,9	12,0	-2,2
Parczewski	390	419	-29	10,7	11,5	-0,8
Puławski	1053	1211	-158	9,0	10,3	-1,4
Radzyński	685	702	-17	11,2	11,4	-0,3
Rycki	550	661	-111	9,3	11,2	-1,9
Świdnicki	675	775	-100	9,2	10,6	-1,4
Tomaszowski	843	1013	-170	9,6	11,5	-1,9
Włodawski	411	465	-54	10,3	11,6	-1,4
Zamojski	1019	1331	-312	9,3	12,1	-2,8
Towns/cities with powiat rights						
Biała Podlaska	576	408	168	9,9	7,0	2,9
Chełm	566	609	-43	8,5	9,2	-0,7
Lublin	3471	3263	208	9,9	9,4	0,6
Zamość	547	496	51	8,3	7,5	0,8
Brest Oblast	17635	19810	-2175	12,7	14,2	-1,5
Districts						
Baranowski	518	903	-385	12,8	22,3	-9,5
Berezowski	783	970	-187	11,9	14,7	-2,8
Brzeski	607	604	3	15,4	15,3	0,1
Drohiczynski	481	850	-369	11,7	20,7	-9,0
Hancewicki	339	514	-175	11,3	17,1	-5,8
Iwacewicki	667	1015	-348	11,5	17,5	-6,0
Janowski	547	801	-254	12,9	18,9	-6,0
Kamieniecki	486	605	-119	12,8	16,0	-3,2
Kobryński	1182	1265	-83	13,6	14,6	-1,0
Lachowicki	294	655	-361	10,1	22,5	-12,4
Łuniniecki	851	1058	-207	11,9	14,8	-2,9
Małorycki	337	420	-83	13,4	16,7	-3,3
Piński	576	1175	-599	11,6	23,6	-12,0

List	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate
	total			per 1000 persons		
Prużański	544	1002	-458	10,7	19,7	-9,0
Stolinecki	1108	1302	-194	14,2	16,6	-2,4
Żabinecki	331	375	-44	13,3	15,1	-1,8
Cities and towns with district rights						
Baranowicze	2080	2014	66	12,3	11,9	0,4
Brześć	4204	2932	1272	13,2	9,2	4,0
Pińsk	1700	1350	350	12,8	10,1	2,7
Lviv Oblast	28904	31162	-2258	11,4	12,3	-0,9
Districts						
Brodzki	646	895	-249	10,7	14,8	-4,1
Buski	617	717	-100	13,3	15,4	-2,1
Drohobycki	914	1 096	-182	12,3	14,7	-2,4
Gródecki	830	973	-143	12,0	14,0	-2,0
Jaworowski	1 770	1 250	520	14,3	10,1	4,2
Kamionecki	746	821	-75	13,0	14,3	-1,3
Mościski	716	812	-96	12,5	14,1	-1,6
Mikołajowski	801	809	-8	12,6	12,8	-0,2
Przemysłański	490	752	-262	12,2	18,7	-6,5
Pustomycki	1 355	1 420	-65	12,0	12,6	-0,6
Radziechowski	572	700	-128	11,8	14,4	-2,6
Samborski	830	937	-107	11,9	13,5	-1,6
Skolski	759	728	31	16,0	15,4	0,6
Sokalski	1 082	1 272	-190	11,6	13,6	-2,0
Starosamborski	909	1 121	-212	11,6	14,3	-2,7
Stryjski	709	803	-94	11,4	12,9	-1,5
Turczański	800	693	107	15,9	13,8	2,1
Złoczowski	774	1 002	-228	11,0	14,3	-3,3
Żółkiewski	1 380	1 341	39	12,6	12,3	0,3
Żydaczowski	776	1 251	-475	10,9	17,5	-6,6
Cities and towns with district rights						
Borysław	417	489	-72	11,2	13,2	-2,0
Drohobycz	974	1 007	-33	9,9	10,2	-0,3
Lwów	7 604	7 892	-288	10,0	10,4	-0,4
Morszyn	59	51	8	9,7	8,4	1,3
Nowy Rozdół	304	196	108	10,6	6,8	3,8
Sambor	382	397	-15	10,9	11,3	-0,4
Stryj	588	623	-35	9,8	10,3	-0,5
Truskawiec	208	198	10	7,0	6,7	0,3
Czerwonogród	892	916	-24	10,8	11,1	-0,3
Volyn Oblast	14620	13842	778	14,1	13,3	0,8
Districts						
Horochowski	637	889	-252	11,9	16,6	-4,7
Iwanicki	390	514	-124	11,9	15,6	-3,7
Kamieński	1189	770	419	19,0	12,3	6,7

List	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase rate
	total			per 1000 persons		
Kiwercowski	1039	911	128	16,2	14,2	2,0
Kowelski	583	728	-145	14,4	17,9	-3,5
Lubieszowski	579	482	97	16,1	13,4	2,7
Lubomelski	569	635	-66	14,3	15,9	-1,6
Łokaczyński	283	337	-54	12,3	14,7	-2,4
Łucki	944	785	159	15,5	12,9	2,6
Maniewicki	872	788	84	15,8	14,3	1,5
Ratnowski	836	705	131	16,2	13,6	2,6
Rożyszczeński	619	643	-24	15,3	15,9	-0,6
Starowyżewski	452	515	-63	14,6	16,7	-2,1
Szacki	219	299	-80	12,8	17,5	-4,7
Turzyski	399	478	-79	15,1	18,0	-2,9
Włodzimierski	379	445	-66	14,8	17,3	-2,5
Cities and towns with district rights						
Kowel	1002	737	265	14,6	10,8	3,8
Łuck	2607	1981	626	12,3	9,3	3,0
Nowowolyński	647	734	-87	11,2	12,7	-1,5
Włodzimierz Wołyński	375	466	-91	9,7	12,0	-2,3

Tabl. 14. Natural population migration in voivodeships and oblasts.

List	Immigration		Emigration		Migration balance	
	total	including from abroad	total	including abroad	total	per 1000 persons
Lubelskie Voivodeship						
2003	23808	161	28378	155	-4570	-2,1
2004	23808	273	28268	182	-4460	-2,0
2005	23421	331	28322	327	-4901	-2,2
2006	24903	270	31496	1703	-6593	-3,0
2007	28152	537	33903	1145	-5751	-2,6
2008	20711	524	25144	839	-4433	-2,0
2009	20643	576	24796	492	-4153	-1,9
2010	21071	421	25976	459	-4905	-2,3
2011	20642	407	25778	583	-5136	-2,4
Brest Oblast						
2003	32935	3056	35292	1800	-2357	-1,6
2004	33903	2214	36514	1549	-2611	-1,8
2005	33345	1790	37224	1461	-3879	-2,7
2006	36062	2050	38398	1139	-2336	-1,6
2007	35843	2076	38059	1260	-2216	-1,6
2008	36895	2205	36783	1221	112	0,1
2009	39583	2624	42476	1060	-2893	-2,1
2010	34431	2848	35967	941	-1536	-1,1
2011	31369	3519	32386	931	-1017	-0,7

List	Immigration		Emigration		Migration balance	
	total	including from abroad	total	including abroad	total	per 1000 persons
Lviv Oblast						
2003	32293	464	35201	1587	-2908	-1,1
2004	32919	562	35357	1138	-2438	-0,9
2005	33187	537	34910	944	-1723	-0,7
2006	33248	531	34491	811	-1243	-0,5
2007	32293	522	33490	723	-1197	-0,5
2008	31106	549	31837	582	-731	-0,3
2009	29511	529	30054	636	-543	-0,2
2010	31857	516	32733	574	-876	-0,3
2011	30172	601	31724	563	-1552	-0,6
Volyn Oblast						
2003	14178	434	16514	1262	-2336	-2,2
2004	18669	460	19973	1001	-1304	-1,2
2005	18706	469	19798	901	-1092	-1,0
2006	19749	445	20263	806	-514	-0,5
2007	19973	528	20084	865	-111	-0,1
2008	19053	590	18975	541	78	0,0
2009	17072	470	17290	437	-218	-0,3
2010	17718	479	17720	372	-2	0,0
2011	17253	485	16582	289	671	0,6

Tabl. 15.Migration in 2011r.

List	Immigration		Emigration		Migration balance	
	total	including from abroad	total	including abroad	total	per 1000 persons
Lubelskie Voivodeship	20642	407	25778	583	-5136	-2,4
Poviats:						
Bialski	1128	9	1256	20	-128	-1,1
Biłgorajski	811	18	1059	14	-248	-2,4
Chełmski	877	16	1032	10	-155	-1,9
Hrubieszowski	567	15	994	16	-427	-6,2
Janowski	349	23	511	23	-162	-3,4
Krasnostawski	654	18	750	9	-96	-1,4
Kraśnicki	773	27	1019	49	-246	-2,5
Lubartowski	959	39	1028	26	-69	-0,8
Lubelski	2470	18	1501	18	969	6,6
Łęczyński\	726	4	926	23	-200	-3,5
Łukowski	798	7	1344	11	-546	-5,0
Opolski	570	8	835	35	-265	-4,2
Parczewski	325	6	465	8	-140	-3,9
Puławski	1113	21	1294	43	-181	-1,6
Radzyński	478	5	728	6	-250	-4,1

List	Immigration		Emigration		Migration balance	
	total	including from abroad	total	including abroad	total	per 1000 persons
Rycki	540	3	888	3	-348	-5,9
Świdnicki	848	21	850	74	-2	0,0
Tomaszowski	774	21	1172	25	-398	-4,5
Włodawski	441	9	618	12	-177	-4,4
Zamojski	1200	26	1278	12	-78	-0,7
Townships/cities with powiat rights						
Biała Podlaska	476	8	695	9	-219	-3,8
Chełm	585	39	903	23	-318	-4,8
Lublin	2631	28	3755	87	-1124	-3,2
Zamość	549	18	877	27	-328	-5,0
Brest Oblast	31369	3519	32386	931	-1017	-0,7
Districts:						
Baranowski	1175	79	1334	33	-159	-3,9
Berezowski	1625	140	2214	37	-589	-8,9
Brzeski	1202	168	1015	24	187	4,7
Drohiczynski	637	32	1328	15	-691	-16,8
Hancewicki	793	40	1220	20	-427	-14,2
Iwacewicki	1402	89	2001	38	-599	-10,3
Janowski	981	62	1511	14	-530	-12,5
Kamieniecki	636	58	1117	17	-481,0	-12,7
Kobryński	1870	187	2344	74	-474	-5,5
Lachowicki	571	10	987	5	-416	-14,3
Łuniniecki	1258	77	2013	1	-755	-10,6
Małorycki	406	114	576	21	-170	-6,7
Piński	1280	98	1768	36	-488	-9,8
Prużaniński	994	168	1373	35	-379	-7,5
Stolinecki	969	30	2030	5	-1061	-13,6
Żabinecki	625	90	629	-	-4	-0,2
Cities and towns with district rights:						
Baranowicze	3792	314	3111	147	681	4
Brześć	7240	1595	3416	288	3824	12,0
Pińsk	3913	168	2399	121	1514	11,4
Lviv Oblast	30172	601	31724	563	-1552	-0,6
Districts:						
Brodzki	672		745		-73	-1,2
Buski	630		601		29	0,7
Drohobyczki	1054		786		268	3,6
Gródecki	485		470		15	0,2
Jaworowski	1 203		1233		-30	-0,3
Kamionecki	503		533		-30	-0,5
Mościcki	577		459		118	2,1
Mikołajowski	608		701		-93	-1,5
Przemyslański	337		413		-76	-1,9
Pustomycki	1 199		643		556	4,9

List	Immigration		Emigration		Migration balance	
	total	including from abroad	total	including abroad	total	per 1000 persons
Radziechowski	630		657		-27	-0,6
Samborski	887		956		-69	-1,0
Skolski	696		531		165	3,5
Sokalski	1 221		1131		90	0,9
Starosamborski	1226		1030		196	2,5
Stryjski	812		684		128	2,1
Turczański	551		668		-117	-2,3
Złoczowski	927		904		23	0,3
Żółkiewski	1 370		1531		-161	-1,5
Żydaczowski	800		903		-103	-1,4
Cities and towns with district rights:						
Boryslaw	487		461		26	0,7
Drohobycz	1354		1931		-577	-5,9
Lwów	8 567		10175		-1608	-2,1
Morszyn	49		101		-52	-11,4
Nowy Rozdół	539		436		103	3,6
Sambor	571		615		-44	-1,3
Stryj	943		1029		-86	-1,4
Truskawiec	302		418		-116	-5,5
Czerwonogród	972		979		-7	-0,1
Volyn Oblast	17253	485	16582	289,0	671,0	0,6
Districts:						
Horochowski	663	14	950	4,0	-287,0	-5,3
Iwanicki	393	8	538	8,0	-145,0	-4,3
Kamieński	766	38	815	17,0	-49,0	-0,8
Kiwerkowski	1082	30	1251	8,0	-169,0	-2,7
Kowelski	677	10	709	12,0	-32,0	-0,9
Lubieszowski	402	7	350	18,0	52,0	1,5
Lubomelski	480	5	461	2,0	19,0	0,4
Łokaczynski	218	11	266	6,0	-48,0	-2,1
Łucki	1520	39	1095	22,0	425,0	7,0
Maniewicki	812	13	933	11,0	-121,0	0,0
Ratnowski	724	49	753	20,0	-29,0	-0,6
Rożyszczeński	249	4	449	6,0	-200,0	-4,9
Starowyżewski	345	11	388	1,0	-43,0	-1,4
Szacki	243	8	189	6,0	54,0	3,1
Turzyski	557	12	574	-	-17,0	-0,6
Włodzimierski	599	9	511	4,0	88,0	3,4
Cities and towns with district rights:						
Kowel	1088	45	876	14,0	212,0	3,1
Łuck	4491	118	3837	95,0	654,0	3,0
Nowowohylński	898	39	698	29,0	200,0	3,4
Włodzimierz Wohylński	1046	15	939	6,0	107,0	2,8

Tabl. 16. Natural growth increase and migration balance (per 1000 persons).

List	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Natural increse rate:									
Lubelskie Voivodeship	-0,7	-0,9	-0,8	-0,5	-0,7	-0,2	-0,3	-0,2	-0,7
Brest Oblast	-3,9	-3,6	-3,8	-2,7	-1,6	-1,5	-1,8	-2,1	-1,5
Lviv Oblast	-3,8	-3,0	-3,6	-2,9	-2,9	-2,4	-1,1	-1,6	-0,9
Volyn Oblast	-3,4	-2,6	-3,2	-1,8	-1,4	-0,2	0,7	0,4	0,8
Migration balance									
Lubelskie Voivodeship	-2,1	-2,0	-2,2	-3,0	-2,6	-2,0	-1,9	-2,3	-2,4
Brest Oblast	-1,6	-1,8	-2,7	-1,6	-1,6	0,1	-2,1	-1,1	-0,7
Lviv Oblast	-1,1	-0,9	-0,7	-0,5	-0,5	-0,3	-0,2	-0,3	-0,6
Volyn Oblast	-2,2	-1,2	-1,0	-0,5	-0,1	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,6

Tabl. 17. The employed according to economic sectors, unemployed and average monthly gross remuneration.

List	The employed				Registered unemployment rate	Unemployment rate according to BAEL	Average monthly gross remuneration in national currencies
	total	including according to sectors:					
		Agriculture forestry, hunting and fishery	industry and construction	services			
Lubelskie Voivodeship							
2003	725,3	278,3	133,1	313,9	18,7	16,0	1907,96
2011	803,6	308,0	143,5	352,1	13,2	10,3	3066,32
Brest Oblast							
2003	606,0	107,0	185,8	313,2	3,8	:	:
2011	641,8	92,7	216,2	332,9	0,7	:	1646800,00
Lviv Oblast							
2003	1141,9	278,0	270,7	593,2	3,9	10,3	419,14
2011	1100,7	204,3	242,0	654,4	1,5	7,7	2244,00
Volyn Oblast							
2003	436,0	138,5	70,3	227,2	4,9	:	318,82
2011	440,1	116,1	66,8	257,2	1,8	8,3	1994,00

Transport and border infrastructure

Tabl. 18. Transport infrastructure

List	Public roads with hard surface	Used railways	Public roads with hard surface	Used railways	Number of passenger cars
	in km		per 100 km2 of surface in km		(in thousands)
Lubelskie Voivodeship					
2003	9445,0	1066,0	28,8	3,3	:
2011	10462,0	1062,0	31,9	3,2	418,3
Brest Oblast					
2003	17900,0	1049,0	71,2	4,2	573,3
2011	21325,1	1041,0	84,9	4,1	953,3
Lviv Oblast					
2003	8100,0	1292,2	37,3	5,9	226,8
2011	8198,9	1269,0	37,6	5,8	290,9
Volyn Oblast					
2003	5700,0	614,2	28,1	3,0	103,7
2011	5761,0	596,8	28,5	3,0	132,6

Higher education, tourism and culture

Tabl. 19. Higher education

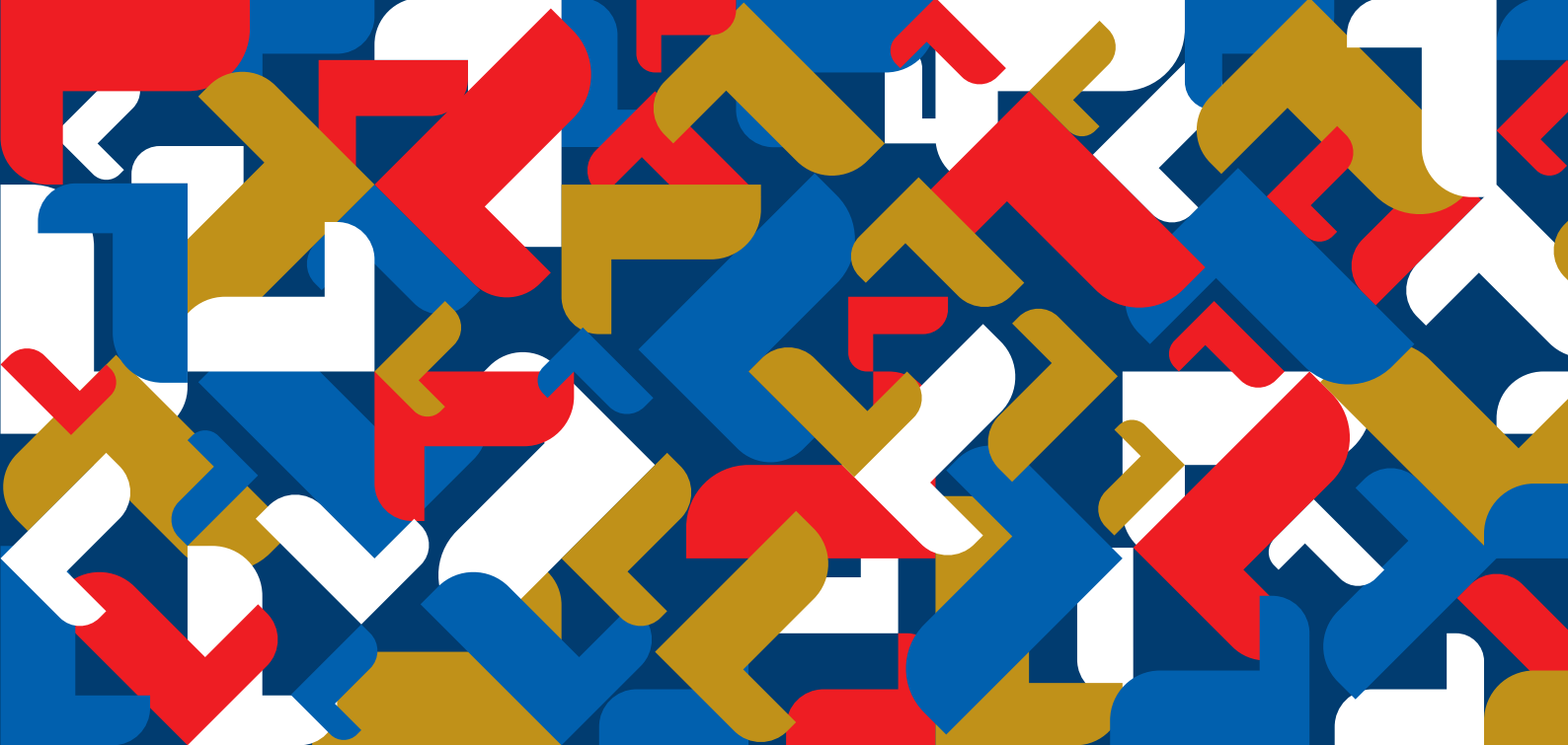
List	Number of institutes of higher education	Students			
		total	including women	total of full time studies	Per 1000 persons
Lubelskie Voivodeship					
2003	18	98085	57910	51151	44,8
2011	18	96187	58527	61509	44,3
Brest Oblast					
2003	4	22653	14500	12741	15,6
2011	4	36850	23005	18007	26,5
Lviv Oblast					
2003	30	110086	58711	67845	42,4
2011	22	131243	65004	86781	51,7
Volyn Oblast					
2003	7	20967	12387	11816	20,0
2011	15	31691	18607	20624	30,6

Tabl. 20. PhD students

List		Number of institutes of higher education offering PhD studies	Number of PhD students
Lubelskie Voivodeship			
2003		5	3183
2011		5	2799
Brest Oblast			
2003		2	119
2011		4	92
Lviv Oblast			
2003		30	1917
2011		33	2787
Volyn Oblast			
2003		2	244
2011		2	462

Tabl. 21. Tourist accommodation facilities

List	List	Accommodation facilities		Guests (in thousands)		provided accom- mo-dation (in thou- sands)
		total	annually	total	including foreign tourists	
Lubelskie Voivodeship						
2003	178	11807	4241	290,7		706,1
2011	273	18 232	11 870	655,1	97,7	1 487,7
Brest Oblast						
2003	105	10100	8711	282,9	31,587	2020,8
2011	129	11 009	9 877	405,3	130,1	2 054,4
Lviv Oblast						
2003	195	25942	22302	422,1		4659,8
2011	317	30 295	16 297	627,2	123,2	4246,1
Volyn Oblast						
2003	28	2108	2108	91,2	6,9	182,2
2011	130	5 954	3 135	116,7	8,5	594,6



Lubelskie
Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Lubelskiego

