

2011. Report on the City



POZnań*
* Eastern energy, Western style

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Poznań is one of the oldest and largest cities in Poland. It is the historical capital of the Wielkopolska region, where, 1000 years ago, the Polish State was born. Today, Poznań is an important center of industry, trade, culture, higher education and science. It is also one of the most economically robust and influential cities in Poland.

Poznań is situated in one of the main transit corridors connecting western and eastern Europe, halfway between Berlin and Warsaw, 160 km from the Polish-German border. There is a significant junction of seven roadway of interregional and international importance that converge at Poznań.

Public and private works projects aimed at improving the road transport infrastructure and further strengthening Poznań's position as an important transport center are being conducted. An A2 motorway section from Stryków (near Łódź) to Świecko will ultimately serve as the primary transportation corridor from the Polish-German border through Warsaw to the border with Belarus in Terespol. The A2 motorway already runs through Poznań from the Polish-German border.

The transport accessibility of the city is facilitated by the regional airport in Ławica. This airport, with its modern passenger and cargo terminal, handles both national and international flights. The airport provides regular links with European cities, including the largest metropolises: London, Madrid,

Paris, Rome or Frankfurt am Main. Annually, the airport is used by more than 1,400,000 passengers. The military airport in Krzesiny with the F-16 multitask airplanes also operates nearby the city.

Poznań is a metropolitan urban city. Nearly 50% of its area, i.e. 262 km² are built-up areas. Over 550 thousand people live in Poznań and the density of population is 2.1 thousand inhabitants per km². Poznań is a city with a high level of technical infrastructure. Over 99% of the population uses water and sewage networks, and 89% of the inhabitants use the gas infrastructure. There are approximately 23,000 apartments and flats in the city. The area of an average flat is 64 m² and is occupied by less than 2.5 people.

Similar to the entire Wielkopolska region, Poznań is famous for a traditionally stable economy, a strong work ethic and disciplined saving and thrift by the residents. Poznań has prospered from favorable business growth conditions resulting from systemic changes and economic transformation in Poland. Increasing interest in Poznań by entrepreneurs has been spurred by the cluster initiatives and the subzones' offers in the Kostrzyń-Słubice Special Economic Zone.

The institutional business system environment created by financial institutions, consulting companies, new entrepreneurs, higher education establishments and business profile schools, has developed dynamically. The present, vibrant

economic development of the city is certified to be second in the nation, after Warsaw. High level of Poznań's Gross Domestic Product is the result of the restructuring of large industrial plants and to a large extent, the increasing importance of the small and medium enterprise growth sector businesses. The city is dominated by the electro-machine, chemical and food industries. Poland's leading producers are also found in Poznań as well. Here are represented: Bridgestone Poznań Sp. z o.o., ExideTechnologies SA, Fabryka Wodomierzy Powogaz SA, GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals SA, H. Cegielski Poznań SA, Nivea Polska Sp. z o.o., Polska Kompania Piwowaarska SA, Unilever Polska SA, Volkswagen Poznań Sp. z o.o., Wrigley Poland Sp. z o.o., Wyborowa SA.

More than 99 thousand economic entities operate in Poznań, and the number of entities with a significant foreign capital share is one of the largest in Poland. For many years, the unemployment level in Poznań has been one of the lowest in the country and has not exceeded 4%.

In Poznań's economy the innovative and creative sectors play a larger role each year. Operations aimed at creating a design center in the city have been undertaken. In 2011, the first design center for business – Concordia Design – and the private higher education institution of design School of Form were opened.

Despite the increasing competition in this field, Poznań is Poland's unchallenged capital of trade.

More than 60 international trade events related to different topics, attended by over 10 thousand exhibitors from 60 countries of the world are organized annually. The Poznań International Fair, with over a half of the national's exhibition area market and 40% of the exhibitors' market, is an unquestionable leader among Polish exhibitors. Since 1991, the City of Poznań is a shareholder of the company Poznań International Fair.

Within Poland, Poznań is one of the main centers of foreign investment. Since 1990, nearly USD 7 billion has been invested in the city. The greatest interest of foreign investors is in the city's industrial production capacity, trade and services. The industries with the largest interest have been the automotive, food and pharmaceutical sectors. The office space rental market and the BPO, SSC and F&A market has been developing particularly dynamically. More than 70% of the foreign capital stems from Germany, Great Britain, the USA, France and Japan, and the most important investors are: Beiersdorf, Bridgestone, GlaxoSmithKline, Grupa Dalkia, Exide, Kronospan Holding, Neinver, SABMiller, Volkswagen, von der Heyden Group and Wrigley.

IT service, design, financial – accounting and B+R centers of such firms as: Arvato – Bertelsmann, Bridgestone, Carlsberg, Ciber, Dalkia, Duni, Franklin Templeton, GlaxoSmithKline, Grace, IKEA, Jeronimo Martins, Kennametal, Kleffmann, MAN, Mentor Graphics, McKinsey&Company, Microsoft, Open Text, Roche, Samsung, Sii, Telcordia, Unilever, Wikia operate in Poznań as well.

The development of Poznań is also influenced by the possibilities of using EU funds. After Poland's accession to the European Union, the City of Poznań, companies and organizations operating in Poznań received over PLN 2 billion. The greatest number of funds were allocated for the extension of transport and sewage infrastructure, scientific-research and educational programs and centers.

One of the most significant efforts aimed at supporting further economic development of the city, is the creation of an important conference center in Poznań. The conference center will foster the exchange of information and contacts of within economic circles. New office and conference centers are being created. The building of the recently constructed Poznań Financial Center, Andersia Tower, Malta Office Park, Skalar Office Center, Globis Center, PGK Centrum, Delta Center, Omega Center, Nowe Garbary Office Center have become one of the flagship features of the city.

Poznań is also a strong academic and scientific center, one of the country's leaders within this field. Twenty-seven higher education establishments, including 8 public and 19 non-public schools attended by 134 thousand students operate in the city. The largest higher education establishment in Poznań is the Adam Mickiewicz University which educates every third student in Poznań. Those who are willing to study can choose from more than 200 major courses. The scientific operation of the higher education establishments is complemented

by nearly 50 scientific-research and development facilities. The scientific and academic circles participate actively in creating the knowledge-based economy in Poznań. Interdisciplinary, intercollegiate, scientific and research centers such as Wielkopolska Center of Advanced Technologies, Intercollegiate NanoBioMedical Center, Center for Mechatronics, Biomechanics and Nanoengineering as well as the BioCenter are being established.

The cooperation of economic and scientific sectors is also developed thanks to the activities of Poznań's technology parks: the Poznań Science and Technology Park as well as the Poznań Technology and Industry Park.

Nine theaters and music institutions, including the philharmonic orchestra, numerous choirs and orchestras, 21 museums, dozens of galleries and exhibition halls, as well as 11 cinemas operate in the city. Poznań is a place where important festivals and music competitions are held. Those of most significance include the Henryk Wieniawski Violin and Lute Competition, „Universitas Cantat” International Festival of University Choirs, old music festivals: Old Music – persona grata and the Baroque Bows and Strings Festival. The international „Maski” Theater Festival, the Malta festival which connects numerous fields of art, stemming from the „Malta” Theater Festival and “Transatlantyk” International Cinema and Music Festival are organized in Poznań as well.

Poznań is a large touristic center. The city has at its disposal more than 8 thousand accommodation places, including 47 hotels, a motel, 4 youth hostels and a campsite. Tourists are attracted to the numerous monuments of secular and sacred architecture that represent all historical styles and epochs. The most precious is the unique complex of Renaissance buildings in the Old Market Square and Town Hall.

The city's green areas with the „Morasko Meteorite” reserve and the Poznań Palm House – one of the largest in Europe – surrounded by the historic Wilson's park, are also attractive for tourists. Four lakes used for the purposes of water sports and recreation are located in the city. One of the most modern regatta courses in Europe, whose surroundings include, among others, a year-round artificial ski slope, toboggan run and the sport and recreation center „Termy Maltańskie”, can be found on the Malta Lake. Poznań also has 10 stadiums, 14 outdoor swimming pools, a hippodrome, a cinder and car path, 3 archery trails, a golf course and a modern sports and entertainment hall.

The city of Poznań cooperates on the international scene. It is a member of 9 organizations and cooperation platforms of associating cities and regions: EuroCities, European Cities Marketing, European Urban Knowledge Network, International Congress and Convention Association, Le Club de Strasbourg, Mayors for Peace, Oder Partnerschaft, Poznań – Ille-et-Vilaine Foundation,

WHO Healthy Cities Network – V Phase. Poznań cooperates permanently with 14 partner cities as regards the exchange of experiences within the area of self-government, culture, education, physical education, municipal economy and social assistance. These cities include among others: Assen in the Netherlands, Győr in Hungary, Hannover in Germany, Pozuelo de Alarcón in Spain, Rennes in France, Toledo in the USA and the Nottinghamshire county in Great Britain.

The city, as the administrative center of the Wielkopolska Province, is the seat of the Wielkopolska Voivode and the Marshall of Wielkopolska Province. Within Poznań, also the authorities of the city of Poznań's district have their seat. The Association of Polish Cities and the Association of Wielkopolska Municipalities and Counties are seated in Poznań as well. The city of Poznań is member of the Poznań Metropolis Association whose aim is to support the social and economic development of the Poznań agglomeration consisting of a million inhabitants.

Since 2001, the city of Poznań has obtained the A3 credit rating assigned by the prestigious rating agency – Moody's Investors Service. In 2011, the agency confirmed its rating to the A3 level with a stable outlook, the second highest among Polish cities (after Warsaw).



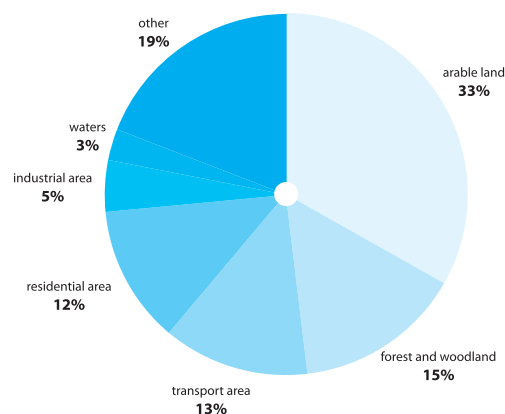
Poznań is a metropolitan urban city. Nearly 50% of its area, i.e. 262 km² are built-up areas. Municipal land (36%), State Treasury land (28%) and private land (36%) account for the majority of the city's land. The land ownership structure has been slightly changed as a result of the ongoing process of dispossessing, conducted on the municipal land, and of the property communalization.

The city of Poznań has significant development possibilities. The municipal real estate resources comprise ca. 900 ha of undeveloped land, that could possibly allocated for investments (this land areas constitutes 3.5% of the total area of the city). The land for further development of the city can be found in agricultural areas located on non-

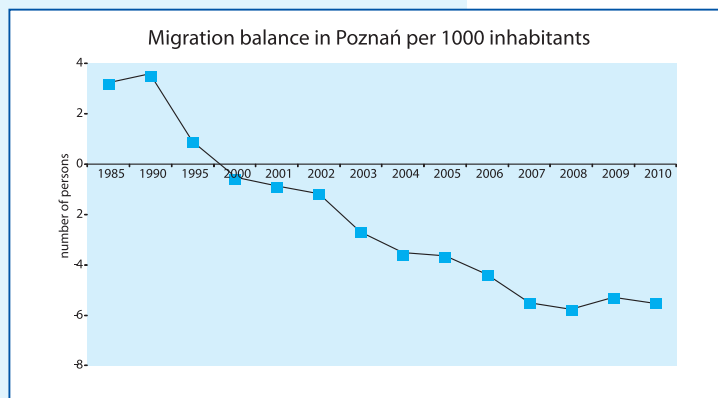
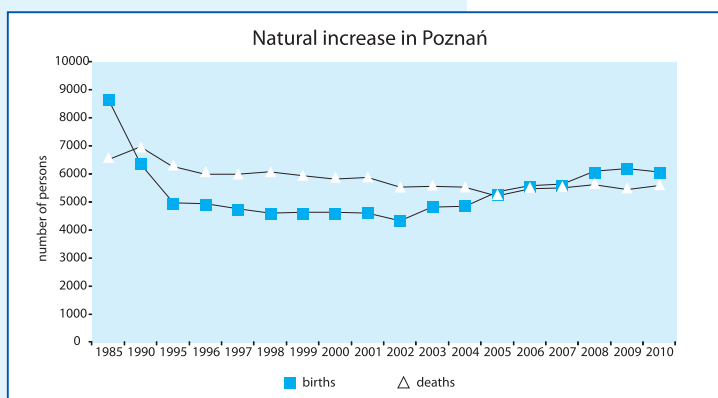
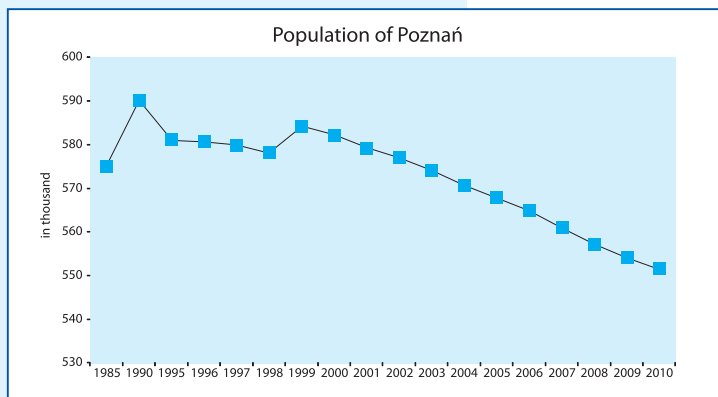
fertile ground and not fully used for agricultural purposes. The majority of this land has the IV-VI soil quality evaluation class. The total agricultural land, woodland and green areas represent 48% of the entire city area.

The directions of the spatial development of the city have been established in the „Study of conditions and directions of spatial development for the city of Poznań” which is the basis for the development of local spatial management plans (miejscowe plany zagospodarowania przestrzennego – mpzp). In December 2010, 124 adopted plans covering nearly 29% of the city area were applicable. At the same time, 113 plans that would comprise almost 35% of the total city area were being developed.

Exploitation of the area of Poznań







In 2010, 551.6 thousand people were living in Poznań. For every 100 men, there were 115 women. People in the working age constituted 66% of the total population. The relatively largest group of residents were people aged 25-34 years (20%).

In 2010, a positive population growth rate was noted for the fifth time in a row, which was caused mainly by the increase in the number of births. At the end of December, it amounted to 0.8%. The only factor influencing the decrease in the Poznań population was the migration loss amounting to -5.5% in 2010. The majority of people that emigrated from the city chose to live in another place within the Poznań district. According to the studies of the Statistical Office in Poznań, for every 4 people commuting to Poznań there is just one person commuting to work from Poznań to another place. Over half of the working residents of Czerwonak, Luboń and Suchy Las were commuting to Poznań every day. At the same, every fifth working resident of

Poznań was commuting to work to another place, mainly to Komorniki, Tarnowo Podgórne and Suchy Las. Although Poznań has become an increasingly attractive place for foreigners to live, the number of registered foreigners (including those registered for a specified period) is relatively small. The city's population is made up of approximately 1,600 citizens of other states, who come from more than 100 countries. The EU citizens are 1/3 of the immigrants. Most of them came from Germany. Nearly 1/3 come from other European countries, mainly from Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. The city of Poznań participates in an international EU project – OPENCities, whose aim is to develop a model of an open city – building a strategy for attracting and retaining human resources in cities¹.

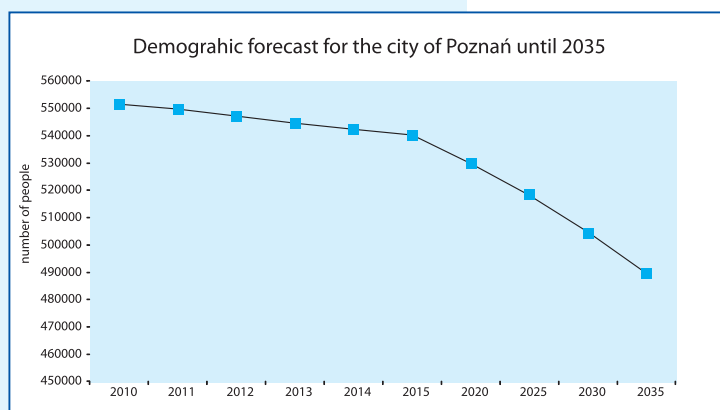
The demographic forecast to 2030, developed by the Regional Statistics Center of the University of Economics in Poznań, assumes a progressive decrease in the population of Poznań, characteristic also for other large cities in Poland. By 2030, the city's population will have decreased to ca. 506 thousand people. The decrease in population will relate to both the pre-working age (depending on the assumed level of the expected fertility level of women: 14-52%) and the working age (28-30%). On the other hand, the population of people in the post-working age will increase significantly (58-63%). The forecast,

¹ The result of the project will be, among others, the development of the Poznań Local Action Plan aimed at increasing the attractiveness of the city and the local labor market, ensuring the openness as regards attracting human resources from outside, better social and economic integration of immigrants, as well as stopping the outflow of qualified employees.

which takes into account the diversity of trends among age groups below 24 years, alongside the general population decline in Poznań, also indicates temporary growth in the population of children and teenagers aged 3 to 6 years to 2015, 7 to 12 years to 2020 as well as 19 to 24 years after 2020. On the other hand, the demographic forecast published in 2011 by the Central Statistical Office provides for an even more significant decline in population, assuming trends in particular age groups similar to those of the forecasts of the Regional Statistics Center. In accordance with the forecast of the Central Statistical Office, in 2035, the Poznań population will amount to 489.5 thousand people.

In contrast to Poznań, the neighboring municipalities will be developing dynamically in terms of the demography. The projection of tendencies of the Poznań agglomeration population through 2020, developed by the Center of Metropolitan Research of the Adam Mickiewicz

University assumes an increase in the population in all municipalities (apart from Poznań and Śrem) that are part of the agglomeration. The largest increase in the population – amounting to 50% – will affect the municipalities of Poznań districts: Komorniki, Rokietnica and Dopiewo. The population in rural areas will increase by 67% and decrease by 6% in cities. It is forecast that the population of the entire Poznań agglomeration will grow by 10%. The demographic forecast of the Central Statistical Office also confirms that, in 2035, the population of Poznań agglomeration covering Poznań and Poznań district will amount to 969.5 thousand people. In the agglomeration, the number of all economic age groups will increase, but a significant population growth will relate only to people in the post-production age. In the remaining groups, the growth will be insignificant. Poznań's share in the agglomeration population will alter significantly, decreasing from 63% in 2010 to 50% in 2035.

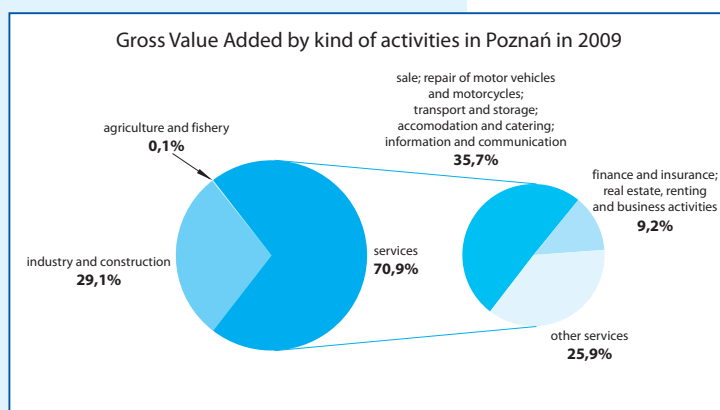
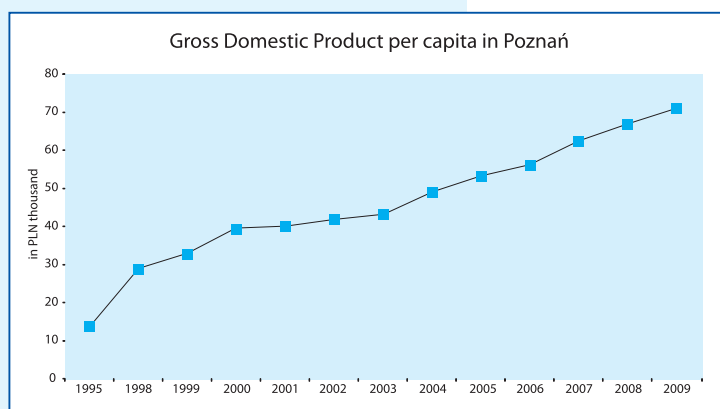




Poznań is one of the strongest cities in Poland in terms of the economy. In accordance with the data of the Central Statistical Office, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generated in Poznań in 2009 amounted to PLN 39,0 million, i.e. PLN 70,2 thousand per capita (twice of the country's average and the average for the Wielkopolska Province). It was lower only than the GDP per capita produced in Warsaw. Labour productivity amounted to 142.7 thousand. gross value added per employee and was the highest in the country (after Warsaw). The Poznań economy is structurally diversified and well developed in terms of the branches. It is dominated by the service sector which constitutes more than 70% of the gross value added and is the workplace for 70% of people working in Poznań. Trade, financial services, education and real estate market prevail in the economy.

of Advanced Automation Techniques Elprotech, Wielkopolska Renewable Energy Cluster, Wielkopolska ICT Cluster, Ekonlex Wielkopolska Legal and Economic Cluster, Wielkopolska Advanced Building Technologies Tech-Bud-WIB, Bioregion Wielkopolska, Finet at the Regional Wielkopolska Agricultural and Industrial Chamber as well as two medical clusters: „Mobile solutions for the healthy life quality of citizens” and Wielkopolska Medical Cluster were active. The Poznań University of Economics and the University of Life Sciences are also members of Food Cluster of Southern Wielkopolska Association in Kalisz. Certain clusters projects received grants from the European Union. The implementation of these sectoral undertakings, linking firms and scientific-research units, will strengthen their competitiveness on the domestic and international markets. The cluster initiatives are supported by the Wielkopolska Industrial and Commercial Chamber and the Wielkopolska Innovation Cooperation Network², founded by the Polish Chamber of Importers, Exporters and Cooperation as well as by the Wielkopolska Capital Club.

A subzone with 3 complexes of Kostrzyń-Słubice Special Economic Zone with the total area of 95.2 ha was established in Poznań. It offers reductions and facilities for the implementation of projects and



Works related to the development of cluster initiatives of the Wielkopolska Furniture Cluster, Wielkopolska Furniture Design Cluster, Wielkopolska Chemical Cluster, Wielkopolska Motorization Cluster, Wielkopolska Cluster

² The partners of the Wielkopolska Innovation Cooperation Network are: the University of Economy in Poznań, Poznań University of Technology, Poznań University of Life Sciences, Poznań School of Commerce and Accounting, Institute of Logistics and Warehousing in Poznań, Institute of Natural Fibers, Poznań Science and Technology Park, Plastic Processing Institute, Marshall Office of the Wielkopolska Region, Poznań City Hall and district offices of the Wielkopolska province.

is used by the most important investor in Poznań – the German company Volkswagen. In 2010, The Poznań City Council approved the appointment of the fourth complex of the Poznań subzone.

Companies from Poznań were ranked high in the prestigious List of 500 Polish largest companies („Lista 500”) prepared annually by the „Rzeczpospolita” newspaper. At 19 companies seated in Poznań on the list, four companies were in the first 50: Volkswagen Poznań Sp. z o.o. (21st place), Grupa

Energetyczna Enea SA (25th place), Grupa Eurocash SA (28th place) and GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals SA (48th place). The estimated value of Poznań companies included in the „Lista 500” amounted to PLN 37.4-45.2 billion. The highest value was that of Grupa Enea SA (PLN 8.3 billion and 20th place in the country).

The largest exporters in Poznań are: GlaxoSmith-Kline Pharmaceuticals SA and Volkswagen Poznań Sp. z o.o.



According to the Kamerton Innowacyjności ranking³, companies with the highest innovation level in Poznań included: Exide Technologies SA, Ferrex Sp. z o.o., GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals SA, Inea SA, Modertrans Poznań Sp. z o.o. and Miejskie Przedsiębiorstwo Komunikacyjne Sp. z o.o. More and more small and medium enterprises are very successful within this field. In 2010, three companies from Poznań – Asket, Biogaz Zeneris Sp. z o.o. and piTERN-ekologiczna energia, that developed innovative eco-technologies with the chance to become Polish export hits, were among the prize winners of the green technologies accelerator – GreenEvo⁴. Itiner – the Poznań start-up – developed an innovative passenger information system for mobile phones⁵, which was awarded the gold medal at the Brussels Innova World Exhibition on Innovation, Scientific Research and Modern Technologies. The Poznań – based company Sunrise System Sp z o.o. was included in the prestigious Technology Fast 500 EMEA ranking⁶ developed by the consulting company – Deloitte.

The Marshal Office of Wielkopolska is hosting a contest „i-Wielkopolska – Innovative Wielkopolska”, promoting the most innovative production companies and service providers. In 2011, the winners of the fourth edition of the contest were the company Solaris Bus & Coach from Bolechowo near Poznań, together with the Institute for Combustion Engines and Transport from the Poznań University of Technology and the company Internetowykantor.pl s.j. Among the developing companies in Poznań, there are firms from the creative sector, apart from

higher education establishments and scientific-research units. The firms representing the creative sectors are from the IT technologies, services within architecture, art, media, craft, financing, business and legal services⁷. The city of Poznań and 11 European local governments participate in the international partner project implemented in 2010-2013 entitled „CREA.RE – Creative Regions” under the EU INTERREG IVC program. The aim of the project is to promote and create a strategy of taking advantage of the creative sectors in the regional development.

Activities aimed at creating a design center in Poznań were continued. The largest projects included: Concordia Design⁸, the Nowy Folk Design project⁹, Worldwide Innovation Days, arena DESIGN

³ Kamerton Innowacyjności – ranking of the most innovative companies in Poland published by the „Rzeczpospolita” newspaper.

⁴ The aim of the accelerator established by the Ministry of the Environment is to create a GreenEvo brand which is to guarantee high quality of green technologies from Poland. Under this brand, the accelerator promotes the best Polish technologies in the field of environmental protection.

⁵ The mobile application offers not only the access to the time-table of the municipal transport system, but is allows for planning travels to characteristic places of the city such as: universities, cinemas, theaters, pubs, etc. as well. Passengers of the municipal transport system will be able to use it free of charge.

⁶ This ranking compares the fastest developing technologically innovative companies from 24 European countries, Middle East and Africa.

⁷ The results of the studies carried out within the EU project – ACRE (Accommodating Creative Knowledge – Competitiveness of European Metropolitan Regions within the enlarged Union), referred to in the publication „Sektor kreatywny w poznańskiej gospodarce” (Creative sector in Poznań economy) by T. Strykiewicz, M. Męczyński, K. Stachowiak.

⁸ Concordia Design functions as an incubator of creative sectors, training and advisory facility as well as technological park. It provides complex and highly specialized services as regards the design management, information on designing and access to professional machine park. It aims at developing and increasing the competitiveness of Wielkopolska entrepreneurs from the creative sector, represented mainly by micro and small enterprises as well as by freelancers. The project, carried out by the Pro Design company, with the support of the Marshall Office of the Wielkopolska Region, received grants from EU funds.

⁹ In 2010, the Nowy Folk Design project of the Marshall Office of the Wielkopolska Region was awarded a prize in the „Lider Europejskiego Roku Kreatywności i Innowacji 2009 w Polsce” competition (Leader of the European Creativity and Innovation Year 2009 in Poland) in the economy and business category. Its aim was to develop possibilities of taking advantage of tradition and its transformation into a modern folk design based on the latest global trends and technologies.

and moodFORM fairs. An interesting initiative was the first Food Design project implemented by the Marshall Office of the Wielkopolska Region in 2010¹⁰ directed at the activation of the agricultural and food sectors in the region, in order to deliver solutions to be competitive on the European market. Moreover, lectures of world authorities in the fields of applied arts, World Innovation Days and competitions are organized. Poznań's higher education establishments launched design studies related to these efforts. The modern design academy, School of Form was founded in 2011. In 2010, the city of Poznań conducted an all-Polish campaign presenting the achievements of Poznań featuring the design and promotion of the city as the capital of applied arts. The city of Poznań received grants from the European Regional Development Fund for the implementation of the project entitled „Design z Wielkopolski – promocja kultury regionu” (Design from Wielkopolska – promotion of the regional culture) in the years 2011-2012.

The cooperation of the economy and science sectors also developed due to the Poznań technology parks. In 2010, the city of Poznań continued construction of the Poznański Park Technologiczno-Przemysłowy – PPTP (Poznań Technology and Industry Park)¹¹ that, along with the Poznański Park Naukowo-Technologiczny – PPNT (Poznań Science and Technology Park)¹² affiliated at the Adam Mickiewicz Foundation is a cooperation platform for the economy and science. The tasks of the Poznań technology parks include mediation between the science and research sector, as well as the

economic practices within the commercialization of technology and making it universal. The Technological Incubator of the Poznański Park Naukowo-Technologiczny was deemed to be one of world's best incubators in 2010 in the BestScienceBasedIncubator competition. In 2011, the largest investment of the PPNT – the Complex of High Technology Incubators – was commenced and co-financed from the EU funds. It will be the Poznań's largest laboratory complex for innovative companies creating a friendly environment for the development of modern technologies¹³.

¹⁰ In 2010, the second edition of this project entitled „Food Design. Product lokalny – sukces globalny” (Food Design, Local Product - global success) is being held.

¹¹ The aim of the PPTP is to facilitate an effective transfer of innovations and technologies to economy, through building cooperation links (clusters) between firms – tenants of the Park and the science-research sector, operating scientific parks as well as advanced technologies centers. This project received grants from the EU funds already twice. In the years 2007-2008, the project entitled „Wspomaganie procesem zarządzania, funkcjonowania i rozwoju Poznańskiego Parku Technologiczno-Przemysłowego” (Supporting the process of management, functioning and development of the Poznań Technology and Industry Park) was carried out. At present, the project entitled „Rozwój Poznańskiego Parku Technologiczno-Przemysłowego wraz ze stworzeniem systemu wsparcia przedsiębiorstw – etap I” (Development of Poznań Technology and Industry Park along with the creation of a enterprises support system - I stage) is being implemented. In 2010, within the next EU project: At present, the project entitled „Rozwój Poznańskiego Parku Technologiczno-Przemysłowego wraz ze stworzeniem systemu wsparcia przedsiębiorstw – etap I” is launched. In July 2011, an agreement on financing the next construction stage of the PPTP – the B Segment – within the Jessica initiative was signed. The beneficiary of the EU funds is the company managing the unit with the share of the City – Wielkopolskie Centrum Wspierania Inwestycji Sp. z o.o. In future, the park will include the area of the new subzone of the Kostrzyń-Słubice Special Economic Zone planned to be established in Franowo-Żegrze, where high-tech companies will be able to invest and an innovative Logistics center for Poznań agglomeration will be created.

¹² The firms operating in the Park's structure include: Centrum Wspierania Innowacji (Innovation Support Center), Centrum Zaawansowanych Technologii Technicznych (Advanced Chemical Technology Center), Centrum Badań Akustycznych (Center for Acoustic Studies), Centrum Zastosowań Informatyki (Center of IT applications), Poznańskie Laboratorium Radiowęglowe (Poznań Radiocarbon Laboratory), Laboratorium Izotopowe (Isotopic Laboratory), Centrum Analityki i Diagnostyki Medycznej (Medical Analysis and Diagnostics Center), Laboratorium Technologii Mowy i Języka (Laboratory of Speech and Language) as well as Centrum Archeologiczne (Archeological Center).

¹³ Apart from modern infrastructure, tenant enterprises will have the access to a package of business-oriented services supporting their development. The offer of the park for the newly-established companies will cover incubation actions facilitating their existence during the initial phase of functioning and further development.

Further projects promoting knowledge and technology transfer from science to economy, and financed from EU funds include: Wielkopolskie Centrum Zaawansowanych Technologii (Wielkopolska Center of Advanced Technologies)¹⁴ – joint initiative of the A. Mickiewicz University, University of Economics, University of Life Sciences, University of Medical Sciences, Poznań University of Technology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Natural Fibers and Medicinal Plants, Poznań Science and Technology Park, Intercollegiate NanoBioMedical Center – a joint undertaking of the University of Medical Sciences, University of Life Sciences, Poznań University of Technology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Mechatronics, Biomechanics and the Nanoengineering Center of Poznań University of Technology, the BioCenter of the University of Life Sciences, as well as the following projects of the Adam Mickiewicz University: InQubation and capital support for biotechnology, chemistry, IT and communication technologies¹⁵; creating the „Klaster Gospodarki Odpadami” (Waste Management cluster)¹⁶; the promoting program „Siła nauki w biznesie” (Importance of science in business)¹⁷ or the Technical Knowledge Accelerator program carried out by the Poznań University of Technology¹⁸. The National Center for Innovation in Logistics and e-Economy affiliated at the Institute of Logistics and Warehousing is being established in Poznań.

The municipal system of active support for entrepreneurship, covering rendering of advisory

and training services (i.e. „Biznes Mentor”, „Pierwszy krok we własny biznes” (First step to starting one’s own business), „Taksówka warta Poznania” (Taxi worth Poznań), e-services for services for entrepreneurs, loan guarantees, the support of innovation projects¹⁹. Another interesting projects are the Międzyuczelniana Sieć Promotorów Przedsiębiorczości Akademickiej (Intercollegiate Network of Academic Entrepreneurship Promoters) and the „Naukowiec w biznesie – staże pracowników naukowych w przedsiębiorstwach” (The Scientist in business project internships for scientific employees in companies). A complex information system for entrepreneurs was implemented as well. It was created by: the Punkt Informacji Gospodarczej (The Economic Information Point), the internet portal – Wielkopolska Platforma Innowacyjna – WPI (Wielkopolska Innovative Platform)²⁰ and the Internetowa Giełda Małego

¹⁴ Multidisciplinary research center for modern technologies, materials, biomaterials and nanomaterials based on the latest achievements of chemistry, chemical technology, physics, biology, medicine, biotechnology and agricultural sciences.

¹⁵ Advisory support for developing innovative concepts, assistance in introducing them to the market as well as capital input in the most promising companies.

¹⁶ The cluster will conduct researches on the possibilities of processing wastes (including harmful wastes) and producing fuels therefrom.

¹⁷ Promoting the possibility of the scientists’ cooperation with entrepreneurs and conducting economic activity on the basis of the results of research works.

¹⁸ Three projects are currently implemented within the Technical Accelerator Project: „Wielkopolski system monitorowania i prognozowania” (Wielkopolska monitoring and forecasting system), „Partnerski związek nauki i postępu” (Partnership of science and progress) as well as „Zintegrowany system dostępu do informacji w przestrzeni miejskiej” (Integrated system of aiding access to information in urban space).

¹⁹ The project is being implemented in the cooperation with 7 Poznań higher education establishments: University School of Physical Education, Poznań University of Technology, University of Arts, University of Economics, A. Mickiewicz University, University of Medical Sciences and University of Life Sciences.

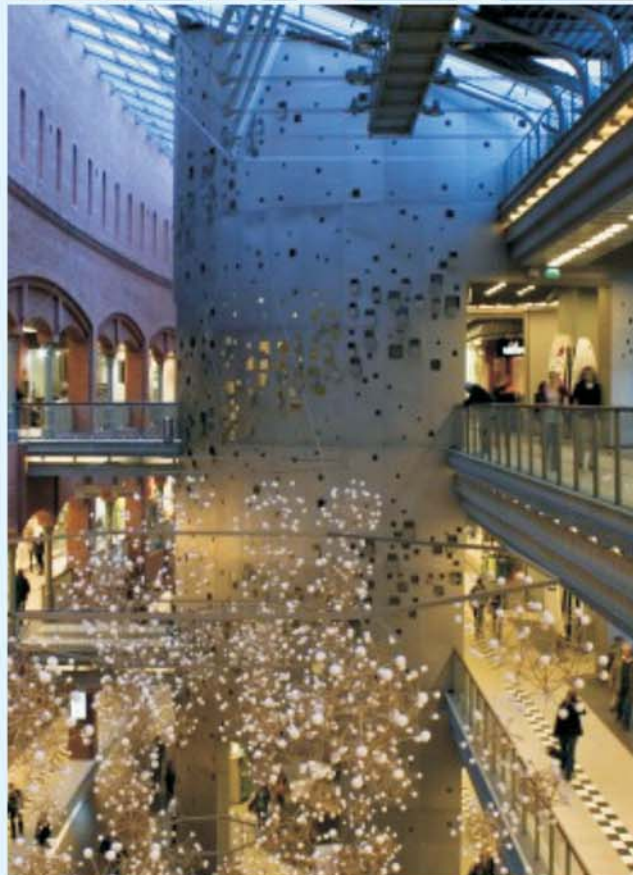
²⁰ The WPI contains a database of offers of the Wielkopolska science and research centers addressed to entrepreneurs as well as a database of demands for services by those entities.

Biznesu MSP e-kontakt (The Small Business Internet Exchange – MSP e-contact)²¹. The annual competition „Poznański Lider Przedsiębiorczości” (Poznań Leader of Entrepreneurship) is organized as well.

In 2010, the City of Poznań was awarded the „Best Business Partner” title by the „Home&Market” monthly and was top ranked in the „Forbes” magazine competitions: „Miasto najatrakcyjniejsze dla biznesu” (The Most Business-Attractive City)²² and „Miasto najbardziej przyjazne dla biznesu” (The Most Business-Friendly City).

²¹ The exchange allows for establishing on-line business contacts between local entrepreneurs from the SME sector and potential business partners and clients.

²² In 2011, the City of Poznań took second place in the competition again.



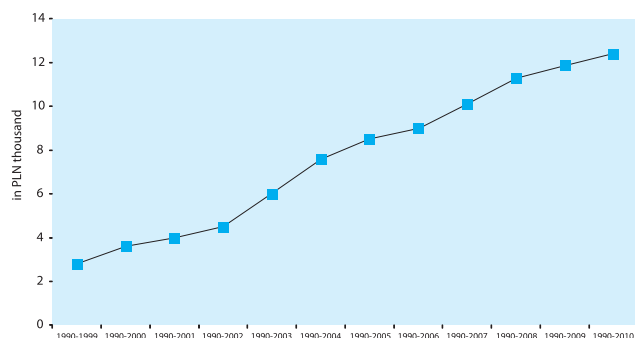
Poznań is an attractive city for investors. In 2010, the investment outlays of enterprises based in Poznań amounted to PLN 2.6 billion. Besides private companies, large funds are also invested in Poznań by other, organizations and public institutions – higher education establishments,

hospitals, culture institutions, and local and regional governments. Private domestic investors are increasingly willing to invest also in office spaces, BPO and SSC centers. The largest investments carried out by them during last two years included Skalar Center Office and Malta Office Park as well as the MM Gallery commercial-office-service center.

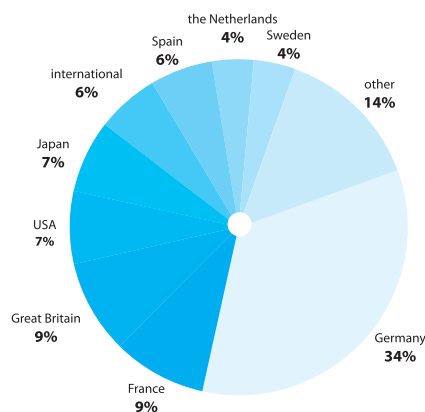
come from Germany, Great Britain, the USA, France and Japan. The most important investors include: Apollo Riva, Beiersdorf, Bridgestone, Dalkia Group, Exide, GlaxoSmithKline, King Cross Group, Klepierre, Kronospan Holding, Mars, Neinver, Pernod Ricard, SABMiller, Unilever, Volkswagen, Von der Heyden Group. In 2010, the purchase of the Uniq-Lisner, Poznań fish processing plant by the German holding – HK Food and the purchase of shares in Bank Zachodni WBK SA by the Spanish Santander Banco was finalized. In 2011, Sakr – a Lebanese company acquired Fabryka Silników Agregatowych i Trakcyjnych – a subsidiary of the Grupa H. Cegielski Poznań SA.

The main investment areas in Poznań are: industrial production (62%), trade and services (24%), as well as real estate (11%). In the industrial sector, the major capital expenditures were incurred in the automotive (28%), food (13%) and pharmaceutical (7%) manufacturing. Poznań is one of the Poland's largest automotive industry centers. Besides Volkswagen, the companies investing in Poznań include Exide – an American concern, Bridgestone – a Japanese concern and Swedish companies of the Plastal Group and SKF Aktiebolaget. The significant investments of GlaxoSmithKline – a British pharmaceutical concern – resulted in Poznań becoming one of the largest centers for production and distribution of medicines in Central and Eastern Europe. Mars – a large American company, the South African SABMiller, French Pernod Ricard, German HK Food and the international Unilever have also invested heavily in the food industry.

Direct foreign investments per capita in Poznań



Direct foreign investments in Poznań by the country of origin



Poznań is one of the main centers of foreign investment localization. Since 1990, more than USD 6.8 billion, (i.e. 12.4 thousand per) was invested there. The industrial production, primarily the automotive, food and pharmaceutical sectors, trade and services, enjoy the greatest interest of foreign investors. The office space rental market and BPO services are developing dynamically. More than 70% of foreign funds

In the service sector, the office space rental market, BPO, SSC and F&A services have been developing dynamically. The centers operating in Poznań include those for IT services, financial-accounting, customer assistance and B+R of such companies as: Arvato-Bertelsmann, Carlsberg, Ciber, Dalkia, Duni, Franklin Templeton, GlaxoSmithKline, Grace, Kennametal, Kleffmann, MAN, Mentor Graphics, McKinsey&Company, Microsoft, Open Text, Roche, Samsung, Sii, Telcordia, TP SA, Unilever, and Wikia. Further large investments in this field have been announced. Poznańskie Globalne Centrum IT (Poznań Global IT Center)²³ of GlaxoSmithKline was awarded the title of the „Centrum Wsparcia Roku 2010” (Support Center of the Year 2010) in the „Lider Wsparcia IT 2010” (Leader of the IT Support) competition organized by HDI Poland²⁴.

Foreign investors interested in residential construction such as: Valdagige Constructiozi, Restaura, HMG International Development, AKMMK Development, Mono Group also appeared on the Poznań market.

The strategy for attracting investors for the City of Poznań has been aimed at acquiring new and supporting the already operating investors from sectors producing high added value as well as generating demand for educated and well-paid employees in the knowledge-based economy. The City's priority sectors of the economy include: technologically advanced production, Business Process Offshoring, research and development, convention and exhibition activities, as well as recreational and entertainment infrastructure.

The EU funds are of significant importance to the financing of Poznań investments implemented both by private and public investors. Thanks to the EU support, a modern road and sewer infrastructure, new educational and scientific facilities as well as health, culture and tourism facilities were established in the city. When financing the investments, the City of Poznań relies also on the support of the European Investment Bank.

²³ Poznań Global IT Center renders services for more than 100 branches of GSK worldwide. The staff of the center serves a total of about 100 000 employees of GSK, facilitating the operation of more than 20 000 systems throughout the corporation. It employs approximately 200 high qualified specialists and 20 trainees. Poznań IT Center is one of the four information centers of GlaxoSmithKline worldwide. It is specialized in the management of infrastructure and IT processes.

²⁴ The idea of the competition is to promote the best business practices to ensure high quality and effectiveness in the field of IT users support



The institutional business environment system created by: financial institutions, consulting companies, institutions associating entrepreneurs, higher education establishments and business profile schools, has developed dynamically. The leading economic organizations operating in Poznań include: Polska Korporacja Organizatorów Targów i Wystaw Gospodarczych (Polish Corporation of Organizers of Trade Fairs and Economic Exhibitions), Wielkopolska Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa (Wielkopolska Chamber of Industry and Trade), Wielkopolska Izba Budownictwa (Wielkopolska Chamber of Construction), Wielkopolska Izba Rzemieśnicza (Wielkopolska Chamber of Craft), Wielkopolskie Zrzeszenie Prywatnego Handlu i Usług (Wielkopolska Association of Private Trade and Services), Polska Izba Gospodarcza Importerów, Eksporterów i Kooperacji (Polish Chamber of Commerce of Importers, Exporters and Cooperation), Wielkopolski Klub Kapitału (Wielkopolska Capital Club), Stowarzyszenie Małych i Średnich Przedsiębiorstw (Association of Small and Medium Enterprises). In 2011, the Wielkopolska Investors and Exporters Center started to operate.

Banking and insurance services

Poznań is characterized by high availability of banking services. At the end of 2010, 417 offices (headquarters, branches, subsidiaries, agencies) belonging to 45 banks were operating in the city. The following 4 banks have the greatest share

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in bank branches: PKO Bank Polski SA (24.2%), neoBank (7.9%), Pekao SA (7.4%) and Bank Zachodni WBK SA.²⁵ (7.0%). Increasing greatest share in the financial mediation market is possessed by the cooperative savings and credit unions (spółdzielcze kasy oszczędnościowo-kredytowe, SKOK). At the end of 2010, 8 unions having 28 offices operated in Poznań.

Small and medium enterprises from Poznań and Poznań district can use the facilitated access to bank credits via the Poznański Fundusz Poręczeń Kredytowych Sp. z o.o. (Poznań Credit Guarantee Fund Ltd.) – company of the City of Poznań, PKO BP SA and Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego SA. The company is one of the most active and effective credit guarantee funds in Poland. At the end of 2010, the fund had 462 active guarantees in the amount of nearly PLN 42.5 million. In Poznań, also operates another large credit guarantee fund run by the Development Fund for the Promotion of Wielkopolska SA, a company with a majority of the Wielkopolska Province. Other financial institutions aimed at facilitating access to financial resources, particularly for innovation, are seed capital funds and regional loan funds.

Thanks to the offices of insurance companies or through agents or brokers, the offer of almost all insurance companies operating in Poland is available in Poznań. In 2010, 51 insurance companies that offer life insurances (24 companies)

²⁵ In 2010, the Spanish Santander Consumer Banco obtained the approval of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority for the acquisition of Bank Zachodni WBK SA by purchasing 70.35% of its shares from Allied Irish Bank

as well as property and personal insurances (27 companies) had their offices in Poznań.

Poznań International Fair

Services for business are also offered by the Międzynarodowe Targi Poznańskie Sp. z o.o. – MTP (Poznań International Fair Ltd.), whose shareholder is the City of Poznań. MTP has the largest trade fair and conference infrastructure with 16 air-conditioned halls of a high standard and large surface area (over 110 thousand m² of exhibition halls and nearly 35 thousand m² of open area) and 81 modern conference rooms. In 2010, the MTP organized nearly 80 fair events that were attended by over 11 thousand exhibitors from 70 countries. 450 thousand people visited the fair. Among the organized fair events, particular interest of domestic and foreign investors was enjoyed by: BUDMA, TOUR SALON and ITM POLSKA. In 2010, 10 new fair events were introduced. Two of them were organized for the first time in the history of the MTP in Warsaw: Targi Upominków Reklamowych GIFT EX-PO, Targi Elektroniki Użytkowej i Gier Video ON/OFF (GIFT EXPO Trade Fair of Advertizing Gifts, ON/OFF Fair of Consumer Electronics and Video Games). According to the Polska Izba Przemysłu Targowego (Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry), the MTP maintained in 2010 the leading position on the fair market in Poland in terms of the volume of sold exhibition space, number of exhibitors and visitors. Poznań was also included in the global ranking of cities fairs AUMA²⁶.

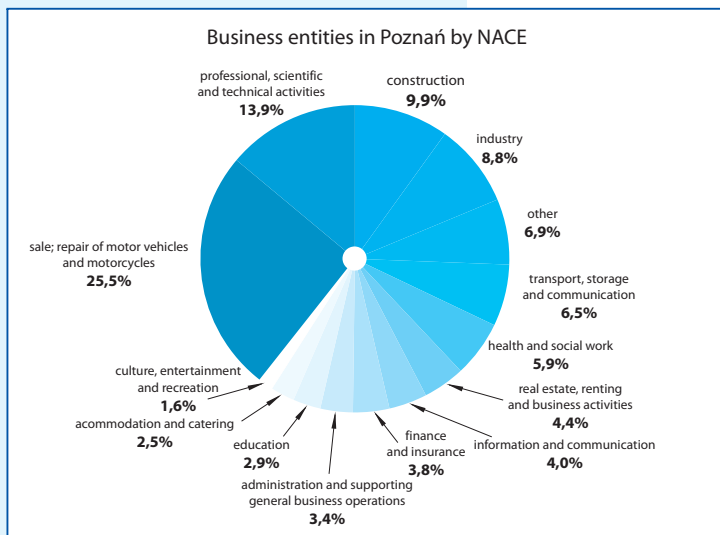
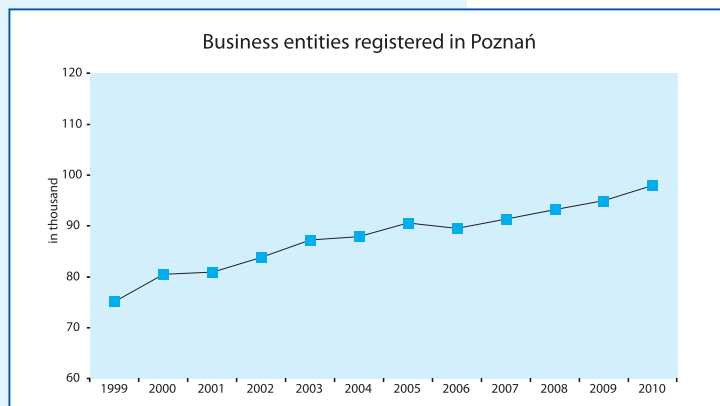
In 2010, the MTP possessing over 17 thousand places for the conference participants organized more than 2 thousand events at the Poznań Congress Center (including over 1.3 thousand congresses, seminars, conferences and training courses) that were attended by 488 thousand people from all over the world. The most important conferences, meetings and congresses included: XIV Kongres Polskiego Towarzystwa Kardiologicznego (14. Congress of Polish Cardiac Society), Central European Dental Exhibition (CEDE), Kongres XX-lecia Samorządu Terytorialnego (20th Anniversary of Territory Local-Government), Kongres Polskiego Towarzystwa Psychiatrycznego (Congress of Polish Psychiatric Association), Konwencja PiS (Law and Justice Convention), II Kongres Medycyny Rodzinnej (2. Congress of Family Medicine), Top Medical Trends, Kongres Świadców Jehowy (Congress of Jehovah's Witnesses), II Kongres Współczesnej Onkologii (2. Congress of Contemporary Oncology), and V Kongres Kardiotorakochirurgii (5. Congress of Cardiothoracic Surgery). The MTP company has the certificate of the „Profesjonalny Organizator Turystyki Biznesowej w Polsce (Professional Business Tourism Organizer in Poland) granted by the Polish Tourist Organization. In 2011, the modernization of the Congress Center was commenced²⁷. After the completion of the reconstruction it will be possible to hold debates of more than 2 thousand people at two levels simultaneously.

²⁶ It was ranked on the 33th place in 2009.

²⁷ The aim of the reconstruction is to enlarge and facilitate the conference space of the Congress Center located in pavilion no. 5, to modernize the installation in the building and improve the safety of their users. It is also aimed at eliminating trade fair exhibiting (upon the use of exhibition stalls and in other exhibition halls) and strengthening its conference function, with the possibility of organizing mass events.



More than 99 thousand business entities operate in Poznań, and the number of companies with foreign capital (2.8 thousand) is one of the largest in Poland. The entrepreneurship in Poznań is based, most of all, on the operations of small and medium enterprises that constitute 99% of business entities registered in the city. The main advantage of small and medium enterprises is high level of mobility and flexibility in adjusting to market game rules. Due to it, the city's economy endured easier regular slowdown in the global economy since 2008.



The increasing number of entities and high rate of newly registered entities per 10 thousand residents (157) attested to great business activity of the residents of Poznań and good conditions for investing. Most often, business entities were conducting service activity in the field of „Trade; repair of motor vehicles” (25.1 thousand) and „Professional, scientific and technical activities” (13.7 thousand). The sector of information and communication, education, health and social care as well

as the accommodation and catering developed dynamically. A slight drop in the number of entities was recorded merely in the financial and insurance sector. In 2010, the most often conducted business activity in Poznań was that in the form of natural person companies (70%) and commercial companies (14%).

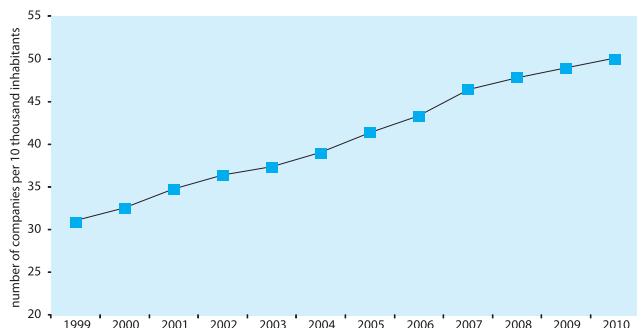
Industry and construction

The industry was the source of income for 37% of the total number of people employed in the enterprising sector, and delivered the second greatest, following the services, part of the gross domestic product produced in the city²⁸. The main share of total sales revenue in the industry of Poznań was that of: manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (26%), production of beverages (14%), manufacture of pharmaceutical products (12%), production and supply of electricity, gas, hot water and water vapor (11%) as well the manufacture of food products (10%). Revenues from sale of production and services amounted to PLN 29.4 billion. Structure of sold industry production and employment in the enterprise sector indicates a growing importance of technologically advanced branches in the industrial production.

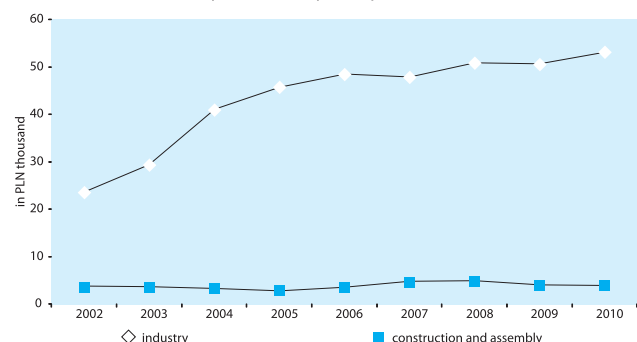
Poznań is an important center of automotive, food, pharmaceutical, chemical and engineering industry. The Poland's leading producers include: Volkswagen Poznań Sp. z o.o., Bridgestone Poland Sp. z o.o., Exide

²⁸ In 2008, it amounted to 29% of the total value for the industrial and construction activity.

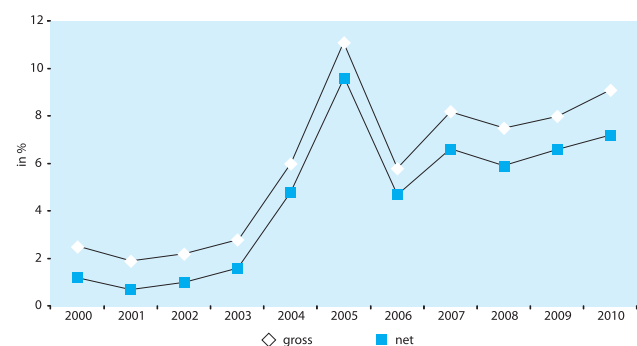
Companies with foreign capital in Poznań



Sold production per capita in Poznań



Turnover profitability rate in enterprise sector in Poznań



Tech-nologies SA, Kompania Piwo-warska SA, Unilever Polska Sp. z o.o., Wrigley Poland Sp. z o.o., Wyborowa SA, Jutrzenka Colian Sp. z o.o. Zakład w Po-znaniu (Plant in Poznań), Uniq Lisner Sp. z o.o., Terravita Sp. z o.o., Poznańska Palarnia Kawy Astra® Sp. z o.o., Spółdzielnia Piekarsko-Ciastkarsk„Fawor”, GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceu-ticals SA, Nivea Polska Sp. z o.o., Przedsiębiorstwo Farma-ceutyczne „Ziołolek” Sp. z o.o., Poznańskie Zakłady Farma-ceutyczne „Herbapol” SA, Grupa Kapitałowa H. Cegielski – Poznań SA, SKF Poznań SA.

The biggest Poznań high technology manufacturing companies are: Exide Techno-logies SA, Fabryka Wodomierzy Powogaz SA, Glaxo-Smith-Kline Pharmaceuticals SA, Grupa H. Cegielski SA, Kreisel – Technika Budowlana Sp. z o.o., Nivea Polska SA, Poznańskie Zakłady Zielarskie Herbapol SA, SKF Poznań SA, Volkswagen Poznań Sp. z o.o., Wytwórnia Sprzętu Komunikacyjnego – Poznań Sp. z o.o.

In 2010, the Poznań market for construction services was represented by such companies as: JedynkaPoznańSA,AtanerSp.zo.o.,Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcyjno-Usługowe i Handlowe Agrobex Sp. z o.o., Wielkopolskie Przedsiębiorstwo Robót Inżynieryjnych „WUPRINŻ – Poznań” Sp. z o.o., Elektromontaż Poznań SA, Przedsiębiorstwo Robót Inżynieryjno-BudowlanychPoznańSp.zo.o.,aswellas regional branches of the following concerns:Strabag, Hochtief, Skanska, Warbud, Budimex, Romex. The branch for production of building materials and furnishing developed intensively as well. The largest producers and suppliers of this sector include: Aluplast Sp. z o.o., Kreisel Building Technique Sp. z o.o., Fabryka Papieru Malta – Decor SA.

The construction companies employed 11 thousand people. The value construction and assembly production in 2010 amounted to PLN 2.2 billion.

Trade

In 2010, 27% of the total number of people employed in the enterprise sector in Poznań worked in 25.1 thousand companies operating in the field of „Trade and repair” section. The retail sale amounted to PLN 10.9 billion and the wholesale to PLN 25.8 billion. The greatest share in the retail sale structure was that of: food, beverages and tobacco (23%), motor vehicles, motorcycles and parts (19%) as well as textiles, clothing and footwear (14%).

Poznań has one of the best developed commercial network in Poland. It relates both to the traditional and large area trade. According to the Colliers International report, the modern commercial space saturation amounted to 984 m² per 1000 inhabitants in 2010. 15 major shopping centers (general shopping centers, specialized shopping centers, shopping galleries, large department stores) with the commercial space of more than 8 thousand m² (M1, Franowo Center with the IKEA Decathlon and OBI hypermarkets, Kupiec Poznański, "Stary Browar" Business and Art Center, 2 Tesco centers, Makro Cash&Carry, Selgros, Panorama Center, Castorama, „Komorniki” Auchan Center, King Cross Marcelin, Poznań Plaza Center, Pestka Gallery, Malta Gallery) operate in Poznań. The MM Gallery is being built²⁹. Free-standing supermarkets dominate among the large shopping centers. They attest to a strong concentration of purchasing in the field of FMCG, consumer electronics, home appliances and furnishing.

A modern wholesale market for fruits, vegetables, fresh and artificial flowers as well as food – the Wielkopolska Agricultural and Gardening market – operates in Poznań. The market meets European standards. It is an example of a model solution to the organization of trade in food, gardening and agricultural products in a large urban agglomeration.

In spite of intensive development of the material base for permanent trade, great interest is still enjoyed by urban market places enabling the purchase of food and industrial products

at relatively lower prices. At the end of 2010, 19 permanent and seasonal market places (including 17 retail ones) with the area of 196.8 thousand m², with nearly 2.9 thousand selling points were operating in Poznań. The largest manager of the market places is the company owned by the city – „Targowiska” Sp. z o.o. in possession of almost 2.2 points (82% of the total number of points on the retail market places). It manages 9 permanent retail market places located at the Jeżycki, Wildecki, Łazarski squares, on Wielkopolski and Bernardyński squares as well as in the following streets: Dolna Wilda, Olimpijska, Świt, Urbanowska, and at the only seasonal market place in Bukowska St.

Tourism

Poznań is a large center of holiday, recreational, cultural and business tourism. Poznań attracts tourist with numerous monuments of secular and sacred architecture representing all styles and historical epochs. The most valuable monuments include the complex of Renaissance buildings of the Old Market Square with the City Hall, which is unique in the European scale. Poznań has a chance to become also an important center of contemporary art. Already today we can admire here the works of prominent contemporary artists such as Magdalena Abakanowicz, Leon Tarasewicz, Alessandro Mendini, Mr. Kozouzu and Heinz Mack.

²⁹ The building with 5 overground and 3 underground floors with the total area of 37 thousand m² will house 71 retail and service points and a car park for 280 cars. The cost of the investment is estimated for ca. PLN 150 million. The works are expected to be completed at the turn of 2011 and 2012.

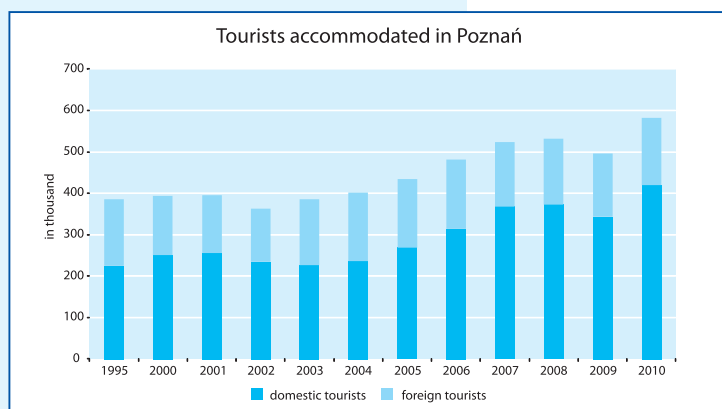
The places attractive in terms of tourism comprise also the city's green areas, in particular those with the Morasko reserve, one of the country's largest zoological gardens with modern elephant house and the Poznań Palm Tree House – one of the largest in Europe – surrounded by the historical Wilson Park, 43 parks, 119 grass-plots and forest areas designed for recreational purposes.

Tourists can enjoy cycling routes made up the Pierścień Rowerowy Dookoła Poznania (Ring Cycle Around Poznań) and cycling routes intersecting Poznański Węzeł Rowerowy (Poznań Bike Node), located at the southwestern bank of Malta Lake: Piastowski Trakt Rowerowy, Rowerowy Szlak Stu Jezior, Transwielkopolska Trasa Rowerowa, Ziemiański Szlak Rowerowy, Nadwarciański Szlak Rowerowy and the international cycling route R-9 to Wrocław. The Poznań City Hall is also working on a Wartostrada project – bicycle roads on the banks of the Warta river, which should be completed within 4 coming years.

Through Poznań also runs the Warta Route – the fragment of nearly 700 km tourist waterway „Wielka Pętla Wielkopolski”.

The city is capable of accommodating more than 8 thousand guests in, among

others, 47 hotels, a motel, 2 guest houses, 5 youth hostels and on a campsite. More than a half of Poznań hotels offer accommodation at the three-star level at least. Five-star standard is offered by: Hotel Sheraton, City Park Residence and Blow up Hall⁵⁰. In 2010, these hotels were used by nearly 583 thousand people, including more than 163 thousand foreign visitors. The tourist and accommodation offer is being systematically extended, which allows for satisfying the needs of all groups of tourists. Increasing interest is enjoyed by regular actions entitled „Poznań za pół ceny” (Half Price Poznań) and „Zjedz Poznań za pół ceny” (Eat Poznań for Half Price) organized by the City of Poznań and the Poznań Local Tourist Organization. Their popularity has been confirmed by the results of the surveys conducted under the „Poznański Barometr Turystyczny” project (Poznań Tourist Barometer)³⁰. The Poznań Local Tourist Organization was granted EU funds for the implementation of the „Wszystko gra – rozwój i promocja produktów turystycznych aglomeracji poznańskiej” (Everything's fine – the development and promotion



³⁰ The project has been implemented since 2009 by the Poznań Local Tourist Organization and the University of Economics. Surveys of clients of Poznań hotels and organized groups visiting Poznań are being carried out and information on the tourists' activity in the city is collected. They deliver information on the guests' expectations, enabling the preparation of appropriate touristic packages that allow for satisfying the needs of the visitors coming to Poznań.

Info-kiosks were installed near popular tourist facilities and transport hubs in the Wielkopolska province, including 7 installed in Poznań in the premises of the International Poznań Fair, Zamek Culture Center, „Stary Browar” Business and Art Center, in the Arkadia building, at the Malta lake, in Ostrów Tumski and at the Poznań – Ławica airport. Through the Tourist Information System, Info-kiosks provide the access to information on the tourist offer of the region – the accommodation and catering infrastructure, monuments, tourist paths and upcoming events. The information is available in Polish, English and German language version.

of tourist products in the Poznań agglomeration) in the years 2010-2012.

In 2011, a network of 46 infokiosks³¹ connected to the Internet was launched under the project of the Wielkopolska Tourist Organization entitled „System Informacji Turystycznej w Wielkopolsce” (Tourist Information System in Wielkopolska) that provide the access to information on the tourist offer of the region - the accommodation and catering infrastructure, monuments, tourist paths and upcoming events. The information is available in Polish, English and German language version. The pilot project – „Mobilne punkty informacji turystycznej” (Mobile tourist information points) was carried out as well³². The holders of mobile phones or car satellite navigation system can use mobile tourist guides using the GPS system designed within the EU project „GPSwielkopolska”.

The organizers of the conference are supported by the Poznań Convention Bureau, a unit operating in the structures of the Poznań City Hall since 2005. Approximately 40 conference centers with more than 300 rooms operate in the Poznań agglomeration. The congresses and meetings organized in 2010 most often related to the economy, technology, humanism and medicine.

Attractive option for tourists are 3 cultural routes: Szlak Piastowski (Piast Route), leading from Poznań to Gniezno, Szlak Romański (Romanesque

Route) and Szlak Świętego Jakuba (Route of St. James). City of Poznań is also implementing another tourist project entitled „Trakt Królewsko-Cesarski w Poznaniu” (Royal-Imperial Route in Poznań)³³, due to which numerous initiatives aimed at familiarizing the city inhabitants and tourists with important historical events from the beginning of the Polish state until present are being undertaken. In order to stimulate Ostrów Tumski and Śródką in terms of tourism, the construction of the „Interaktywne Centrum Historii Ostrowa Tumskiego w Poznaniu – kolebki państwowości i chrześcijaństwa w Polsce” (Interactive Center of Ostrów Tumski in Poznań – the cradle of statehood and Christianity in Poland) and the Archeological Reserve are being undertaken. The construction is co-financed by the EU³⁴.

³¹ Infokiosks were installed near popular tourist facilities and transport hubs in the Wielkopolska province, including 7 installed in Poznań in the premises of the International Poznań Fair, Zamek Culture Center, „Stary Browar” Business and Art Center, in the Arkadia building, at the Malta lake, in Ostrów Tumski and at the Poznań - Ławica airport. Through the Tourist Information System, Info-kiosks provide the access to information on the tourist offer of the region – the accommodation and catering infrastructure, monuments, tourist paths and upcoming events. The information is available in Polish, English and German language version.

³² From 15 July to 15 September 2011, trained informants were moving through the city for 7 days on marked bicycles and in special clothing – with the logo of the tourist information and Poznań - the Host City of UEFA EURO 2012™. They were cycling through places most popular among tourists and most often visited by them, including Ostrów Tumski, Malta and the surroundings of „Stary Browar”.

Each of the three information bicycles will be equipped with bags with maps of the city center and tourist guides. All promotion materials have been prepared in several language versions such as English, German, Spanish and French. Every cyclist can speak two foreign languages.

Similar campaign is to be organized next year, during the UEFA EURO 2012™. Promotional materials will include information useful for the fans.

³³ The program covers the city area from the St. John of Jerusalem Church in Komandoria, through Śródką, Ostrów Tumski, Chwaliszewo, Old Market Square, Wolności Square and the 17 Grudnia, Fredry, Dąbrowskiego Streets to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Florian Church in the Kościelna St.

³⁴ The exhibition will include multimedia presentation, film projections, interactive appliances, models and visualizations. Various sightseeing routes adjusted to individual tourists' groups, i.a. to children and foreign visitors are planned.



Employment

66% of Poznań inhabitants are professionally active. In 2010, 227.5 thousand people were working in Poznań. Similar to the West European countries, approximately 70% inhabitants of Poznań work in the service sector. The services are dominated by market services (49% of the workers). Among services dominate the market services (49% of employees). The services with a high saturation of knowledge and high technology services running nearly half the total workforce. 25% of the total number of the employed people work in the industry and construction sector, of which 11% work in the high-tech industry. The greatest number of workplaces has been created by small enterprises (employing not more than 49 people) that constitute 99% of all firms registered in the REGON No. system (the National Official Register of Business Entities). The largest Poznań employers, employing more than 1000 people include companies operating in the production, construction, transport,

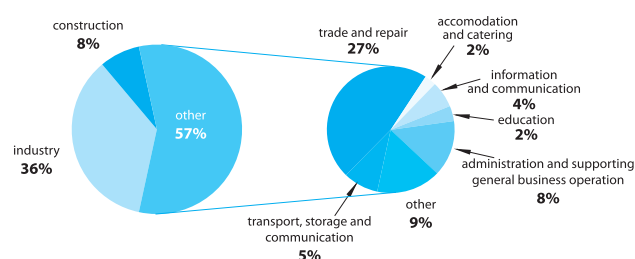
communication, financial intermediation, education, health care and administration sectors. The majority of them are state-owned companies. At the end of 2010, the largest employer in the industry was the Volkswagen Poznań Plc., employing over 5 thousand permanent and ca. 1 thousand temporary workers. In education, the employer with

the greatest number of workers was the Adam Mickiewicz University (over 4 thousand workers).

The most employees work in enterprises employing over 249 people (36% of total employment), and micro enterprises, employing fewer than 10 people (32%).

The City of Poznań continued the implementation of the project entitled „Potrzeby kadrowe przedsiębiorców aglomeracji poznańskiej na tle kierunków społeczno-gospodarczego rozwoju regionu – diagnoza, prognoza, monitoring” (Personnel requirements of the entrepreneurs from Poznań agglomeration in view of the region’s social and economic development tendencies – diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring) co-financed by the European Social Fund. The City participates also in the EU project aimed at specifying the forecast needs of the labor market – „Wielkopolski System Monitorowania i Prognozowania (Wielkopolska Monitoring and Prognostication System) whose leader is the Poznań University of Technology. The Voivodeship Employment Agency in Poznań started to implement 3-year long EU project entitled „Wielkopolskie Obserwatorium Rynku Pracy” (Wielkopolska Labor Market Observatory)³⁵.

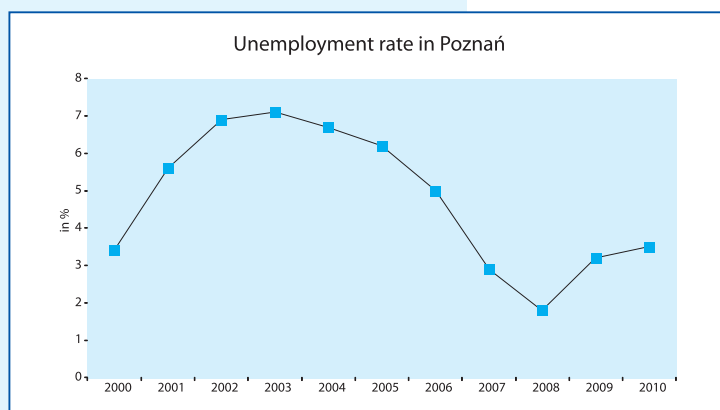
Employment in the enterprise sector in Poznań by NACE



³⁵ Its main aim is to reduce the unemployment in the region through long-term, complex research and delivering up-to-date and reliable information on social and economic conditions in Wielkopolska, current development trends, as well as forecasts of changes expected in the region’s economy – including those on the labor market – facilitating decision making with regard to social and economic policy.

Unemployment

In 2010, the unemployment rate in Poznań amounted to 3.5% and was one of the lowest in Poland³⁶. The number of unemployed people amounted to 11.2 thousand. Every fourth unemployed was authorized to unemployment benefit, whereas every fifth was classified to the category of long-term unemployed. In 2010, the employers were mainly seeking for graduates from vocational schools: drivers, electricians, turners, carpenters, auto mechanics as well as workers from the catering, trade and security sector. The problem of the lack of permanent job affects, first of all, people aged 25-34 and 45-54 (they constitute 55% of the unemployed). Approximately 1/3 of the unemployed are people without any professional experience or those working less than a year. The largest group of unemployed in Poznań (nearly 1/4 each) constituted people with higher education and secondary education at most.



Unemployed people can participate and benefit from professional trainings, intervention works and public works, co-financed projects related to starting business activity and provided free professional advisory, regular employment fairs (also for disabled persons).

The projects implemented by the Powiat Employment Agency aimed at supporting the most vulnerable groups of unemployed included: „Aktywizacja zawodowa osób do 30. roku życia” (Professional activation of people under 30 years), „Program zwiększający aktywność zawodową osób w wieku 45/50 plus” (Program to increase professional activation of people aged 45/50 plus) or „Lepsze jutro” (Better tomorrow) which was awarded a prize in the competition of the Ministry for Regional Development entitled „Dobre Praktyki ESF 2010” (Good practices ESF 2010). The European Globalization Adjustment Fund financed the costs of training and those relating to starting business activity of employees from the Wielkopolska Province made redundant from H. Cegielski Poznań SA and companies forming their supply chain³⁷.

³⁶ In Poland, the unemployment rate amounted to 12.3% and 9.4% in the Wielkopolska Province.

³⁷ Sulzer Chemtech Polska Sp. z o.o., H. Cegielski – Logocentrum Sp. z o.o., H. Cegielski – Remocentrum Sp. z o.o. and Arwimont Spółdzielnia Pracy



Schooling

The school education system in 2010/2011 covered 434 primary, lower secondary, secondary and post-secondary schools³⁸. They were attended by 84.9 thousand children, teenagers and adults. Almost every third student was educated at primary school, every fourth at general secondary school and every fifth at lower secondary school. The greatest interest of teenagers was enjoyed

by general secondary schools which were attended by 51% of students at post-secondary level. 21% of students continued education at technical or profiled schools³⁹, nearly 6% at basic vocational schools and 23% at post-secondary schools. Adults complemented their education at 61 secondary schools and 80 post-secondary schools, most of all, at general secondary schools and post-secondary schools which were attended by 90% of adult students.

In 2010, 19.3 thousand students graduated from Poznań schools, including 4.4 graduates of primary schools, 4.7 thousand of lower-secondary schools, 10.3 thousand of secondary and art schools, and 0.7 thousand

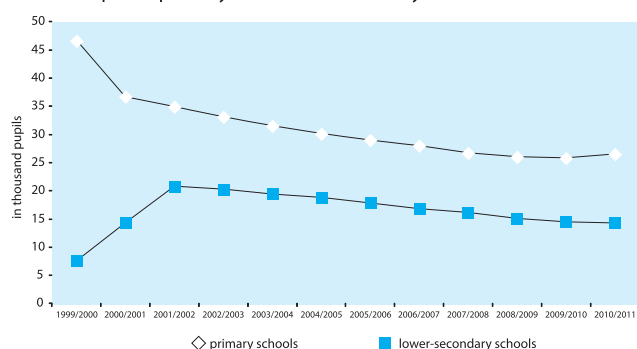
of basic vocational schools. They were educated mainly in the field of economy, administration, IT, engineering technology, medicine, agriculture, art and in the areas related to rendering broad range of transport, construction, medical, social and personal protection services.

The quality of education at Poznań schools is diversified. The basic measures are the results of final exams at primary and lower-secondary schools, secondary school-leaving exams and entrance exams at higher education institutions. The results of the tests carried out in 2010 among students graduating from primary and lower-secondary schools showed that the education level at Poznań schools, similar as in the entire Poland, had been decreasing for ten years, in particular as regards life sciences. The City of Poznań allows students to complement and deepen their knowledge and interests⁴⁰.

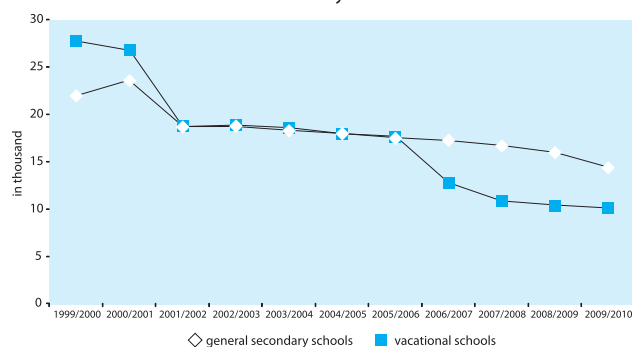
Higher education

Poznań is an important academic and scientific center, one of the best in Poland. 27 higher education institutions, including 8 public and 19 non-public schools operate in the City. They educate nearly 134 thousand students, including 1.7 thousand

Pupils at primary and lower-secondary schools in Poznań



Students in secondary schools in Poznań

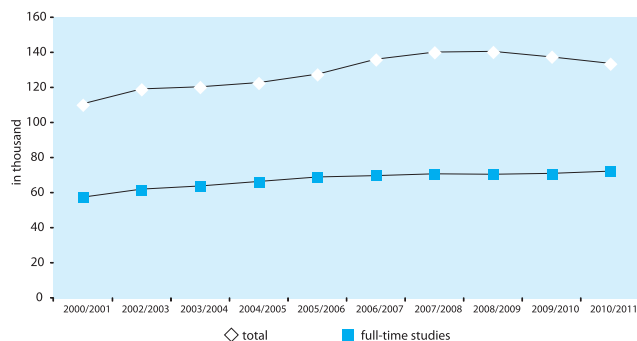


³⁸ including special and art schools.

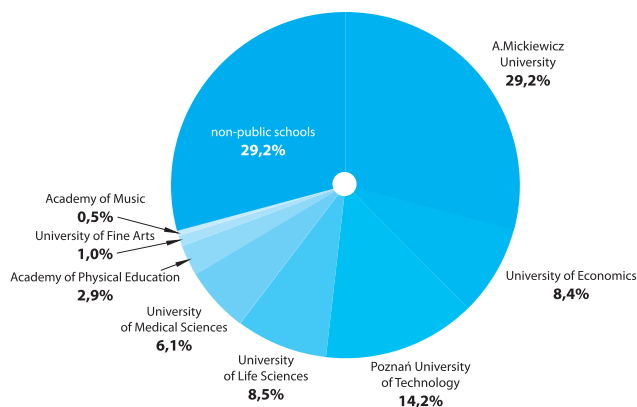
³⁹ out of the total number of students of post-secondary education.

⁴⁰ In 2010, the program of additional mathematics lessons at lower-secondary and post-secondary schools organized in a series of extracurricular classes, developing children's skills in the humanistic, mathematic and technical-vocational field, as well as that related to natural sciences, foreign languages, sport and culture was continued. During the school year, nearly 125 thousand students used this opportunity to broaden their knowledge.

Students of higher education institutions in Poznań



Higher education institutions in Poznań by the number of students



foreigners. Poznań hosts students from 60 countries, most of whom come from the USA, Norway, Taiwan, Germany and Belarus. Almost 3/4 of the students are people from outside the city. The largest higher education establishment is the A. Mickiewicz University (UAM), where almost every third Poznań student is educated.

Those who are willing to study may choose from 200 majors, including 5 technical majors⁴¹ ordered by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Annually, nearly 40 thousand students graduate from Poznań higher education establishments. The greatest number of graduates studied at the faculties of management, financial and banking, pedagogy, political science, administration, foreign philology, tourism, recreation, economy and IT. The

rankings of universities confirm the high position of Poznań among Poland's academic establishments. The University of Medical Sciences and University of Economics took second places in the Polish higher education establishments ranking published by the „Rzeczpospolita” daily and „Perspektywy” weekly. Third places were taken by: in the category

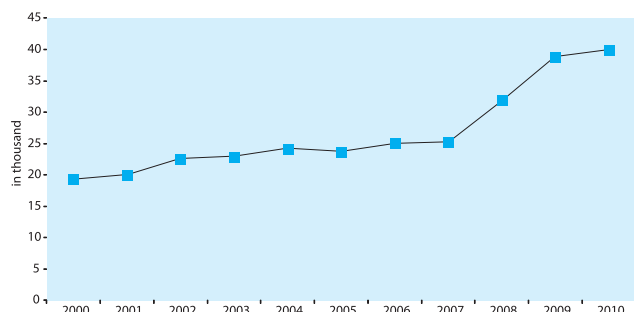
of agricultural higher education establishments – University of Life Sciences, in the category of universities – Adam Mickiewicz Academy and in the category of physical Education – University School of Physical Education. The Adam Mickiewicz University and University of Life Sciences were awarded a prize in the „Nowoczesna Uczelnia” program (Modern University)⁴² whose aim is to computerize the higher education establishments.

Poznań universities are becoming one of the largest public investors in the city. The Collegium Iuridicum Novum at the Adam Mickiewicz University, Aula Artis at the School of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań, Technical Library and Lecture Center at the Poznań University of Technology, a dormitory at the University of Medical Sciences, the sports hall on the campus of the UAM in Morasko were constructed last years. The construction of the new didactic building of the University School of Physical Education, Wielkopolska Center of Advanced Technologies, Intercollegiate NanoBioMedical Center and the Faculty of Chemistry at the UAM in Morasko, Center of Mechatronics, Biomechanics and Nanoengineering of the Poznań University of Technology, Center of Medical Biology at the University of Medical Sciences and the BioCenter of the University of Life Sciences is continued.

⁴¹ Mathematics and IT sciences at the Adam Mickiewicz University as well as IT sciences, material nanoengineering, mechanics and machine construction at the Poznań University of Technology.

⁴² The program conducted by Microsoft Dynamics - business applications department, CSF Polska and the rp.pl portal was inaugurated in November 2010. The Gold Certificate is granted to universities that implemented and launched the ERP class integrated IT system supporting the management. Silver Certificate is obtained by universities that are implementing the integrated IT system.

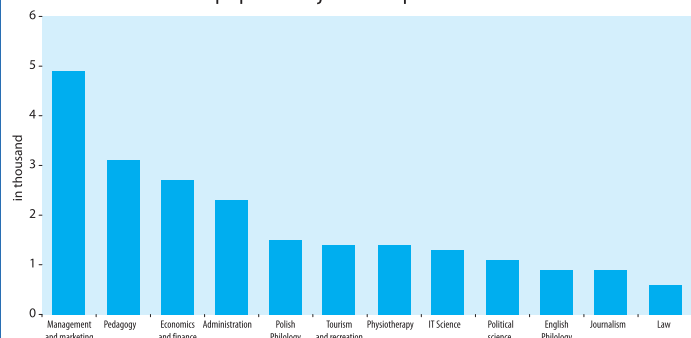
Graduates of higher education institutions in Poznań



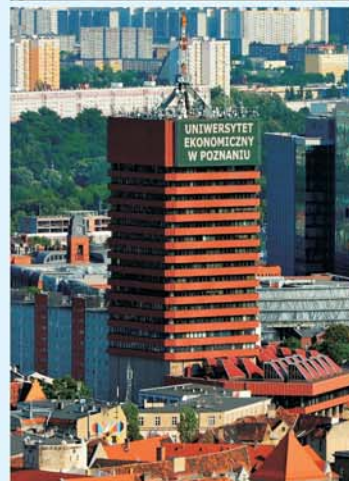
The City of Poznań cooperates actively with the Poznań academic and scientific community. Within the cooperation, numerous joint projects are implemented. At Poznań universities, scientific research centers for the City are created and scientific-research projects are financed. Projects addressed to students have been implemented as well. These programs included: program of apprenticeships and paid student internships in the Poznań City Hall, scholarships for the winners and finalists of subject contests, for those studying at Poznań universities, awards for doctoral dissertations and master's thesis thematically linked with Poznań, scholarships for students of higher education establishments preparing to take up employment at employers implementing innovative investments in Poznań and promotional campaigns encouraging to work and study in Poznań. Academic entrepreneurship was supported by the Intercollegiate Network of Academic Entrepreneurship Promoters – a joint project of the City of Poznań and 7 universities. Within the framework of the agreement

on cooperation, pursuant to which the City is to finance scientific research and development, the financial support from the State Budget was granted to further research projects carried out by Poznań scientists. In order to strengthen the participation of the representatives of scientific circles in solving the city's problems, the cooperation with the Life Quality Research Center of the Adam Mickiewicz University and the Center for Metropolitan Studies is continued. Joint projects aimed at strengthening links between the research and development sphere with the economy of the Wielkopolska region as well as at examining the conditions for academic entrepreneurship, such as „Program Wspierania Projektów Innowacyjnych” (Innovation Projects Support Center), „Advanced Technologies Center” and „ICT Wielkopolska” were implemented. Open lectures of well-known scientists are also financed by the city⁴³. Moreover, Poznań higher education establishments and scientific-research centers received municipal land on preferential terms to build their educational infrastructure on it.

Graduates of higher education institutions in Poznań
The most popular majors and specialisations in 2010



⁴³ Until the end of 2010, 40 open lectures of outstanding scientists, artists and specialists in various fields of economy, politics and art were co-financed. Prof. Allen Merritt (USA), one of the world's most known neonatologists, Prof. Rainer Blatt (Austria) from the University of Innsbruck - recognized as the world pioneer in experimental quantum IT, Prof. Robert Mundell (Canada), the Nobel prize winner of 1999 for the analysis of monetary and fiscal policy under different exchange rate regimes and the theory of optimum currency areas, Prof. Tomothy Noakes (RSA) - an eminent scientist working on long-term efforts and studying human possibilities under extreme conditions and the world-renowned designer - Ross Lovegrove (Wales) were among those who held lectures in Poznań.



Poznań is one of the centers with a large scientific and research potential. Scientific research is conducted not only by universities but by nearly 50 science-research centers as well. These are, most of all, departmental units, often the only ones in a given industry in the country, participating in international research projects, and 19 establishments of the Polish Academy of Sciences. These institutions enjoy successes in, among others, molecular, genetic, biotechnological and immunological research. Poznań scientific and research circles, centered in both scientific-research institutions and at universities, implement new inter- and multidisciplinary organizational solutions, e.g. centers of excellence, advanced technologies centers and technological platforms that participate

in national and international research projects within the field of biotechnology, bioengineering, IT technologies and nanotechnologies such as: „Envirotex – a new generation of barrier materials protecting humans from harmful environmental effects”, „National Multidisciplinary Laboratory of Functional Nanomaterials NanoFun”, „Functional nano- and micro textile materials – Nanomitex”, „ELIXIR – a system for recognition of complex biological systems”, „Polish Internal Security Platform”, „PROTEUS – Integrated Mobile System for Counterterrorism and Rescue Operations”, „Future Internet Engineering”, „Program for Calculations of Grand Challenges for Science and Technology – POWIEW”, „PLATON – Science Services Platform”.



Poznań is an important junction of 7 roads of interregional and international importance. The A2 motorway section from Stryków near Łódź to Świecko runs through Poznań (with 13.3 km – long motorway ring road in the southern part of the city). Ultimately, the A2 motorway will lead through Poznań and Warsaw, from the Polish-German border to the Polish-Belarusian border in Terespol. Transit traffic, in particular that related to lorries will be moved out of the city by the western and eastern ring roads of Poznań (which are in progress).

Poznań Railway Hub provides railway connections to the largest European and Polish cities. In 2010, 252 trains, including 86 InterCity trains were arriving at Poznań Main Railway Station (Poznań Główny) in the course of 24 hours. In 2011, the construction of the Integrated Transportation Center – a joint investment of PKP SA Group and the Hungarian company TriGranit – covering a new railway station, bus station, office buildings, carparks,

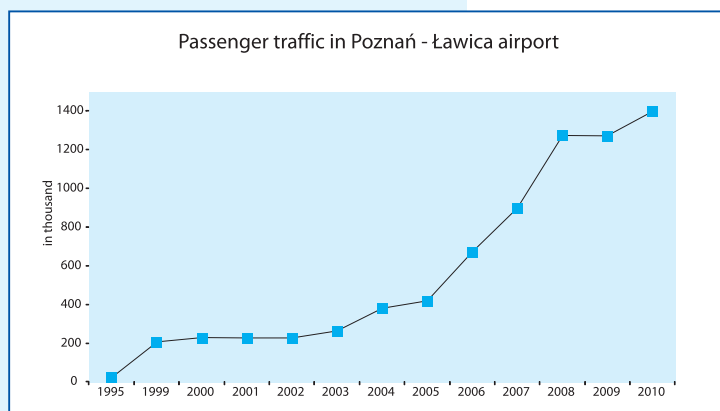
a hotel and shopping center, has been commenced. Within the program of revitalization of the PKP railway station, the renovation of the historical building of the Summer Railway Station was completed in 2011. It is developed by the Koleje Wielkopolskie Sp. z o.o. – a company with the share of the Wielkopolska Province⁴⁴. Polskie Linie Kolejowe SA

received EU funds for the 1st modernization stage of the railway no. 356 Poznań East – Bydgoszcz in the section Poznań East – Gołańcz in the years 2011-2013. It is very important for connecting small localities with the Poznań agglomeration.

The Wielkopolska Province obtained EU funds for the purchase of 22 low-floor electric trains which will, from 2012, serve almost half of regional connections, including routes connecting Poznań with Konin, Zbąszynek and Gniezno.

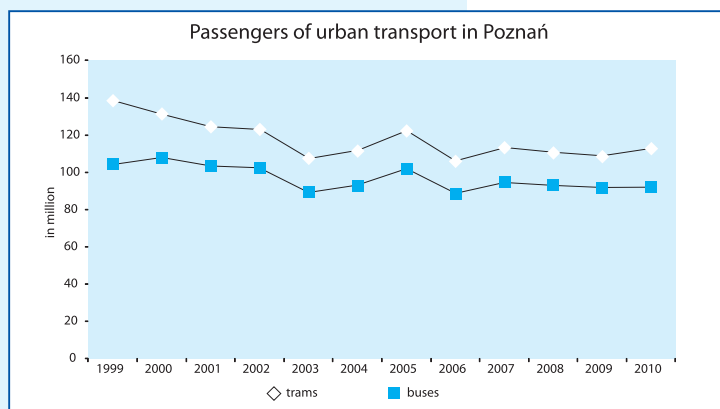
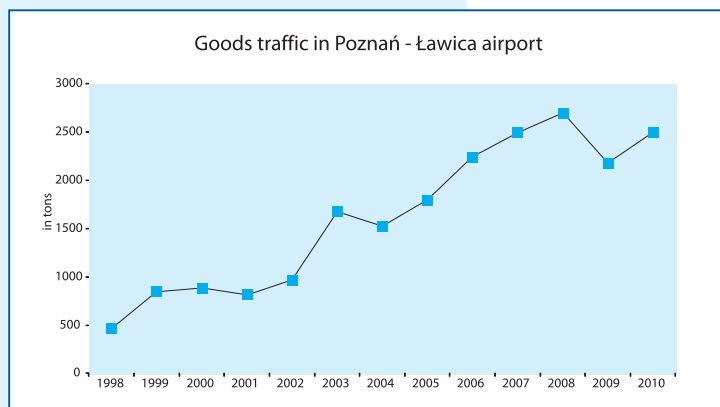
In 2011, the largest container terminal in Poland, which function as the country's central terminal, was developed in Gądko near Poznań⁴⁵. The terminal will allow for direct connections between the North Sea harbors and Poznań.

The transportation accessibility of the city is facilitated by the regional Ławica airport serving both national and international connections. In 2010, the airport was used by 1.4 million passengers. It provides regular connection with 20 European cities, including the largest metropolis such as: London, Paris, Rome or Frankfurt am Main. In 2011, works on the construction of a second passenger terminal were commenced. The terminal – along with the continued enlargement of the airport infrastructure as well as the construction of a new,



⁴⁴ The company, established by the Marshall Office of the Wielkopolska Region will take over the operation of local railways in Wielkopolska.

⁴⁵ The container terminal will be launched by Hamburger Hafen und Logistik (HHLA) and the railway operator Polzug Intermodal.



36-meter flight control tower and a radio communication center implemented by the Polish Air Navigation Services Agency – will ensure the possibility of serving larger air traffic and transform Poznań airport in a modern airport on European scale. The Krzesiny military airport with the base of the F-16 multitask planes that will have the full operational capacity in 2012, is located within the city limits as well.

The Wielkopolska Province participates in an international, 3-year long EU program – „CHAMPIONS – improvement of CE regions’ accessibility through air transport interconnectivity”, whose aim is to improve the accessibility of the Central Europe regions

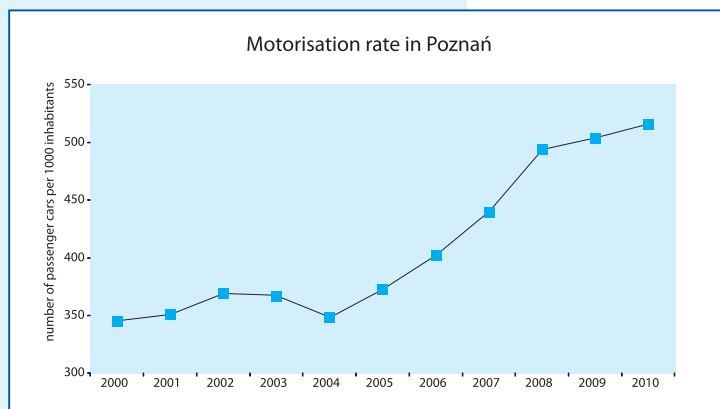
through increasing the number of interregional air connections and intermodal connections of public transport between airports and localities in a given region.

The transportation within the city is serviced by a network of public roads with a length of 1036 km, 92 km of bike lanes, 125 km of railways as well 20 tram and 74 bus lines. The main transport means were

trams (336) and buses (315) as well as motor vehicles. The motorization rate amounted to 516 cars per 1000 inhabitants. In 2010, 205.2 million passengers used the municipal transport means. Greatest popularity was enjoyed by the Poznań Fast Tram. The project of modernization of public transport fleet includes delivery of 75 modern low-floor buses, 45 low-floor trams and 26 minibuses. Due to the organization of EURO 2012 in Poznań, the modernization of the public transport infrastructure was commenced. The project covered, i.a. the construction of a new tram depot in Franowo along with the new tram line from Lech housing estate to Franowo, the extension of the Poznań Fast Tram line to West Railway Station⁴⁶ and the reconstruction of fragment of Grunwaldzka St. commenced in 2011. The reconstruction of Bukowska St., Malwowa-Złotowska roundabout and the construction of the transport route Nowe Zawady were completed, Antoninek transport hub and the next stage of reconstruction of Bugarska St. are being continued.

The city’s transport offer is supplemented by services rendered by taxis. These services were provided by 3.2 thousand private taxis and 13 luggage taxis. The City of Poznań continued to implement trainings entitled „Taksówka warta Poznania” (Taxi worth Poznań) aimed at improving the quality of taxi services. So far about 1.7 thousand taxi drivers participated in the training.

⁴⁶ Together with the reconstruction Kaponiera transport hub, which will to be commenced in 2012.



A Paid Parking Zone with 6.1 thousand parking lots functions in the city. 261 parking meters are located within the Zone. On the outskirts of the Zone, there are 8 buffer P&G car parks with 1.1 thousand parking lots.

The City of Poznań participates in the EU program entitled „Sustainable Urban Goods logistics Achieved by Regional and local policies (SUGAR)”⁴⁷ aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices within an effective management of municipal transport system, in particular that related to limitation of lorries’ transport within the city and the city’s logistics.

⁴⁷ 7 cities, 4 regions, 2 cities’ networks (POLIS and CEI), Institute for Transport and Logistics, National Institute for Transport and Safety Research and the Institute of Logistics and Warehousing take part in the project that is implemented until the end of 2011.



Technical infrastructure

Poznań is a city with a high quality technical infrastructure. Nearly 99% of its inhabitants use the water and sewage network, and 89% uses gas infrastructure.

In 2010, an average inhabitant of Poznań used nearly 114 liters of water in 24 hours for the purpose of household consumption. The quality of water delivered by the waterworks system of Aquanet SA after treatment was good and did not deviate from the applicable standards. Water supply distribution system includes the water supply pipes, deep and superficial water supply intakes, three large pumping units, clean water tanks. Sewage system includes network of sanitation, rainwater and mixed pipes and large pumps units. All sewage was mechanically and biologically purified in 2 basic sewage treatment plants in Poznań: Centralna Oczyszczalnia Ścieków – COŚ in Koźmiegłowy (Central Sewage Treatment Plant) and Lewobrzeżna Oczyszczalnia Ścieków – LOŚ in Serbska St (Leftbank Sewage Treatment Plant). Their total capacity amounted to 250 thousand m³/24 hours. Despite the enlargement of the sewage system network, there are regions that still have not been sewered. In 2010, Aquanet SA received EU funds for the implementation of a large investment project entitled „Uporządkowanie gospodarki wodno-ściekowej dla ochrony zasobów wodnych w Poznaniu i okolicach – etap I” (The arrangement of water and sewage management for the protection of water resources in Poznań and the surrounding

areas – stage 1) with the value of nearly PLN 700 million covering 53.27% of the investment value. The project includes 12 investment tasks implemented within the cities and municipalities of Poznań, Mosina, Luboń and Kórnik. The construction of the rightbank collector II and the modernization of the water treatment station in Mosina are particularly important for the development of the city. Their implementation will result in the possibility of enlargement of Łacina – the new area of the city, and – after the enlargement of the sewage system in Szczepankowo, Swarzędz and Starołęka region, releasing the investment reserves in the rightbank part of the city. In 2011, Aquanet received a grant from the Cohesion Fund for the modernization of the sewage system⁴⁸ in the Ostrów Tumski, Śródka, Naramowice and Starołęka region.

The supplies of electricity and network gas from the domestic electricity and gas systems completely met the demand of connected consumers. Distributors of this sort of energy implement long-term plans for enlargement and modernization of networks, energetic and gas equipment, in particular in those regions of the city where the consumers cannot be connected to the gas infrastructure due to the lack of it.

The municipal heat system supplied heat energy from 2 heat and power plants: Garbary and Karolin as well as from 113 boiler houses and local heat plants

⁴⁸ The project covers the reconstruction of the sewage system in the Ostrów Tumski and Śródka region, sanitary sewage system and water supply system in the Naramowice region and in Starołęka, water supply system in Żerniki and Skrzyńki as well as the sewage treatment plan in Borowiec.

with the total capacity of 1063 MW, completely meeting the demands of connected consumers. The main directions of the development of the heat distribution system are: Strzeszyn, Junikowo, Morasko, Marcein and the Nowa Naramowicka, Naramowicka, Mateckiego and Smolna Streets, where, in most cases, buildings under construction are being connected. In the older regions of the city, such as: Śródmieście, Łazarz, Jeżyce and Wilda, the heat distribution system is connected mainly to the already existing buildings.

IT Infrastructure

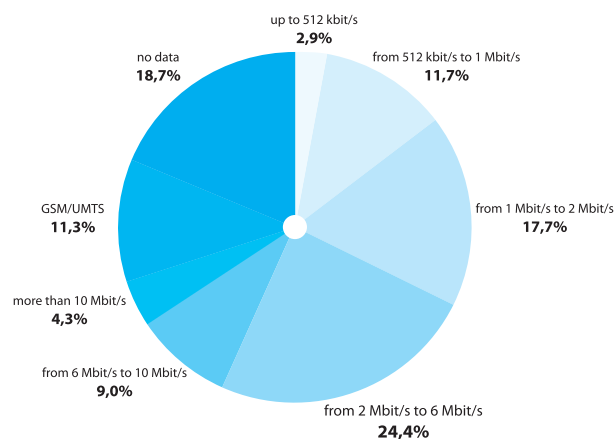
The results of the surveys concerning the Internet access in the city carried out in 2010 as ordered by the Poznań City Hall showed that 72% of the city inhabitants used the Internet at their

place of residence. The market of the Internet access services was dominated by two entities: Telekomunikacja Polska and the cable TV operator – INEA. More than half of the households declared that they used their services. The City took up activities aimed at enabling free access to the Internet to not well-off people by implementing the „Oddaj dzieciom komputery” campaign (Give computers to kids)⁴⁹ and the EU project entitled „Counteracting digital exclusion in Poznań”⁵⁰.

In 2011, the City of Poznań was honored with the „Wielkopolska Moc Internetu” title (Wielkopolska Power of the Internet) granted by the Marshal of the Wielkopolska Region for supporting the establishment of information community in Wielkopolska Province with the emphasis of the improvement of the access to broadband services. These activities are part of the project entitled „Wielkopolska Broadband Network” implemented by the Marshal Office of the Wielkopolska Region.

When implementing numerous projects within the field of ICT, the City of Poznań cooperates closely with Poznańskie Centrum Superkomputerowo-Sieciowe – PCSS (Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center) – one of the Poland’s largest computing centers, which is the operator of the PIONIER – an all-Polish optical broadband network being a basis for scientific research and development works in the area of IT and communication, computational science as well as applications and services for information society. It also operates POZMAN – the municipal computer network⁵¹ constructed in the fiber optic backbone technology, with the length of more than 200 km covering almost the entire Poznań.

Households with access to the Internet by the throughput

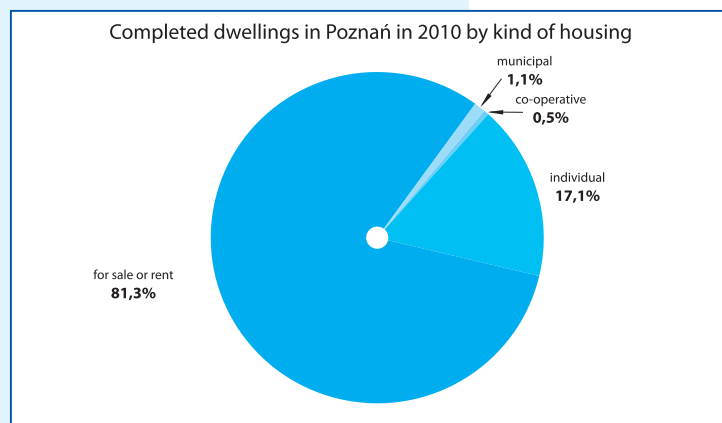
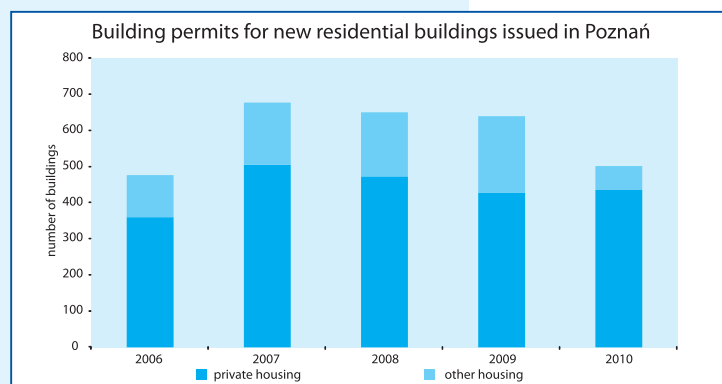
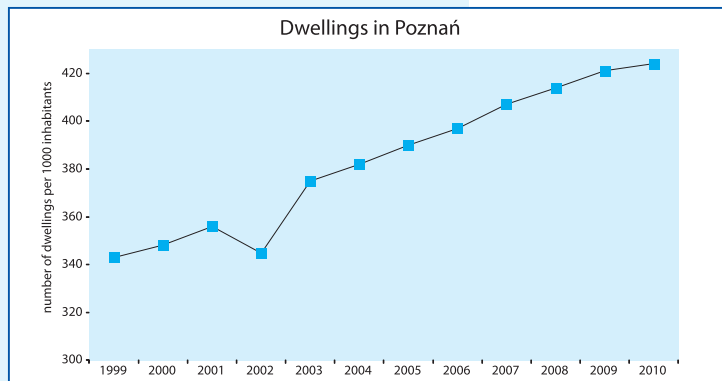


⁴⁹ Within this project, 150 efficient and redundant city computers were given to community and sociotherapeutic centers operating at schools, foundations, associations, school-educational centers, educational and social care centers from the region.

⁵⁰ The aim of the project is to deliver the Internet to 3 thousand households threatened by digital exclusion.

⁵¹ It is a basis for establishing a center for advance digital services for the residents of the city, e.g.: Multimedia City Guide, Polish Educational Portal, Wielkopolska Center of Telemedicine or Wielkopolska Digital Library.





Housing conditions

At the end of 2010, in Poznań there were 237.9 thousand dwellings. An average dwelling consists of 64.4 m² and is occupied by less than 2.5 people. 67% of dwellings were privately owned. Approximately 35% of dwellings are managed by housing cooperatives. The majority of them (70%) are premises with the cooperative member's ownership right to residential premises and 38% of them are private property.

The equipment of the dwellings is diversified. Majority of them comprise a bathroom (96%), running water (99.7%), hot running water (93%), gas (88%) and collective or individual central heating (85.5%). More than 80% inhabitants lived in multi-family buildings. Nearly half of the dwellings (43%) were constructed to the year 1970, 34% in the years 1971-1988, and 23% were built after 1989.

In 2010, 3.2 thousand new dwellings with the total floor area of 230.6 thousand m² were

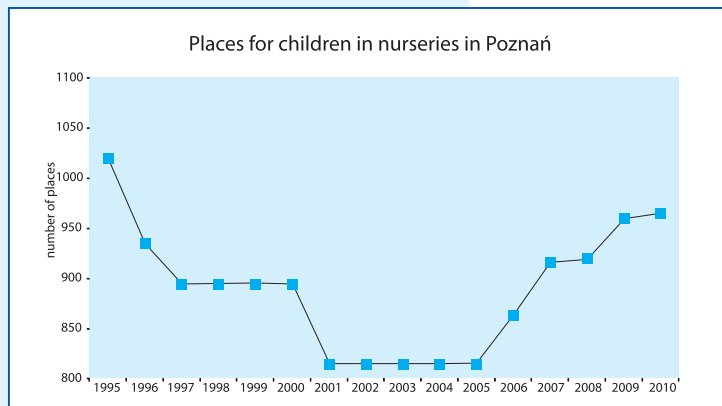
commissioned. The structure of new residential development was dominated by 2 investors: developers (81% of effects) and individual investors (17%).

On 31 December 2010, the municipal housing resources consisted of 14.4 thousand residential flats, including 8.4 thousand located in buildings owned by housing cooperatives. The City of Poznań implements 4 investment projects: a program of municipal block of flats renovation, program of thermomodernization of flats and buildings as well as construction of municipal and social flats. In 2010, 36 municipal flats were built at 10b Nadolnik St., 20 flats at 8 Fabryczna St. and 20 flats in the building at 2 Siemiradzkiego St. In 2011, the construction of municipal flats in Głuszyna housing estate has been commenced.

In 2010, 902 municipal flats were sold to tenants in non-tender mode.

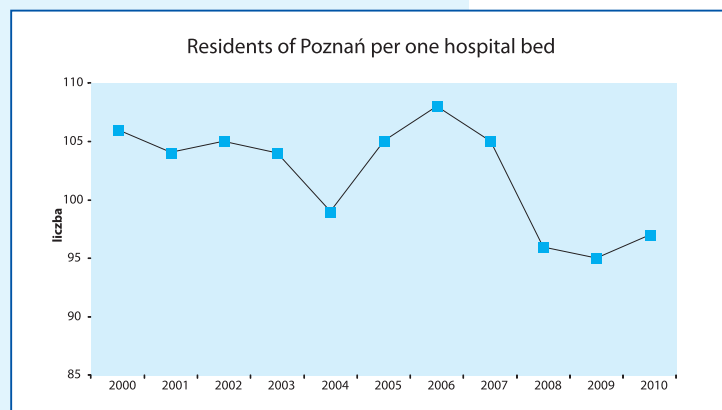
Toddlers' care

The toddlers' care in Poznań was provided by 4 municipal nurseries including local establishments (14 in total) that had 965 places at their disposal. The share of children under 3 years covered by the nursery care in the total number of children in this age group amounts to ca. 6%. According to estimations of the Health and Social Affairs Department, 800 places for children were lacking at the end of 2010.



In 2011, some new, supporting by the State budget, forms of toddlers' care were implemented (children club, daily keeper, nanny).

Pre-school education was conducted by a network of kindergartens, kindergartens operating at primary schools, complexes of pre-school education establishments and points of pre-school education⁵². They covered the total number of 18.8 thousand children. 15.2 thousand of them attended kindergartens run by the City of Poznań. The children are recruited for the kindergartens through the Nabór (Recruitment) Internet system. In 2010, it covered all pre-school establishments. On average, there were 1.25 candidates for one place.



Health care

2.3 thousand physicians, 0.2 thousand dentists and 3.9 thousand nurses provide medical treatment for the inhabitants of Poznań. Approximately 75% of physicians are specialists, mainly in the field of internal diseases, pediatrics, gynecology, obstetrics and surgery. 60% of them have the 2nd degree of specialization.

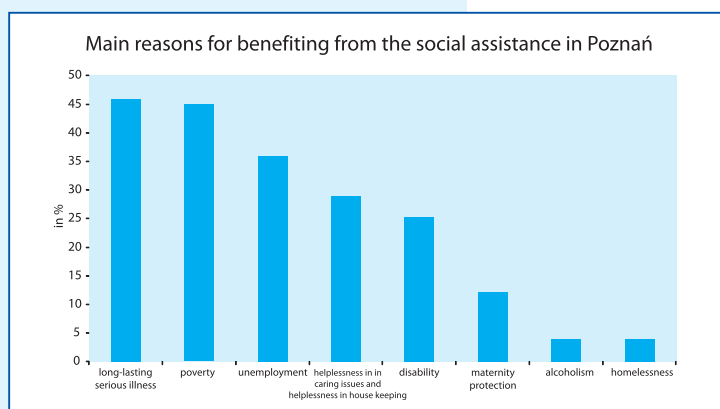
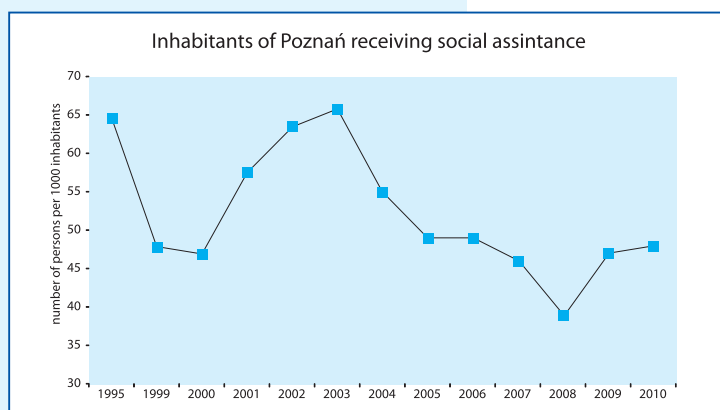
In 2010, the out-patient care within the contracts with the National Health Fund was provided by nearly 590 establishments. Annually, they provided almost 5.6 million consultations. More than 90% constituted medical consultations. 2 ambulance services providing help to 55 thousand sick people operate in the city. Hospital care is ensured by 19 civilian hospitals having 5.5 thousand beds at their disposal. They treat more than 270 thousand people annually. In 2010, a modern Infectious Diseases Unit at the J. Struś Municipal Hospital was launched. It is the only ward of this sort in the entire Wielkopolska Province offering health care in accordance with the highest treatment standards. The construction of a Casualty Center with a heliport is commenced as well. The hospitals in Poznań are of supralocal importance. Inhabitants of the entire region and the remaining part of the country are also being hospitalized here. 9 Poznań hospitals⁵³ participate in the „Szpital Przyjazny Kombatantom” program (Veteran-Friendly Hospital) implemented by the Marshal Office of the Wielkopolska Region⁵⁴.

⁵² The City of Poznań was supervising operations of 119 generally available kindergartens, 5 special kindergartens and 58 primary schools with pre-school departments.

⁵³ In Poznań, the following units participate in the project: Szpital Wojewódzki ul. Juraszów (Voivodeship Hospital in Juraszów St.), SP ZOZ Poznań - Jeżyce (Independent Public Health Care Center Jeżyce), Szpital im. Fr. Raszei (F. Raszeja Hospital), Wielkopolskie Centrum Pulmonologii i Torakochirurgii (Wielkopolska Center of Pulmonology and Thoracosurgery), Wielkopolskie Centrum Onkologii (Wielkopolska Oncology Center), ZOZ MSWiA in Poznań (Health Care Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration), 111 Szpital Wojskowy z Przzychodnią w Poznaniu SPZOZ (111 Military Hospital with an Out-Patient Clinic), HCP Centrum Medyczne NZOZ) HCP Non-public Medical Center), Wojewódzki Szpital Zespolony im. Ludwika Perzyny (Ludwik Perzyna Voivodeship Joint Hospital), Szpital Kliniczny Przemienienia Pańskiego Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Poznaniu (Transfiguration of Jesus Clinical Hospital of the University of Medical Sciences in Poznań).

⁵⁴ The program shall ensure proper treatment of veterans and repressed people through respecting the veterans' right to use - out of turn and without referral from a doctor - health care and pharmaceutical services provided at chemist's shops. Within the program, a consultant for veterans is to be appointed in every hospital and every larger clinic. They will be responsible for arranging treatment of privileged people and cooperating with the Wojewódzka Rada Kombatantów i Osób Represjonowanych w Poznaniu (Voivodeship Council for Veterans and Repressed People in Poznań).

The City of Poznań carries out numerous preventive and health promoting actions aimed at improving the health and life quality of the inhabitants of Poznań. They include⁵⁵ prevention in the field of oncology, cardiology, dental caries, streptococcus, influenza, holistic home care for terminally ill, support for rehabilitation activities aimed at stimulating physical activity of people over 60 years, as well as promotion of healthy lifestyle and social pro-health education. The two following programs are of great importance to these actions: Miejski Program Profilaktyki i Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych (Municipal Program for Prevention and Solving of Alcohol – Related Problems) and Miejski Program Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii (Municipal Drug Abuse Prevention Program).



The City of Poznań takes part in the V Phase of the Healthy Cities project conducted by the WHO. Its base theme is health and equality of access to it at all social policies.

Social Care

Social care is addressed to the poor, older and alienated people, threatened with social exclusion. In 2010, nearly 27 thousand people benefited from various forms of social care. The reasons for providing the aid most often included: long-term or serious illness, poverty, disability, unemployment, helplessness in matters of care and education as well as running household. Environmental assistance reached 4 thousand families of pensioners, especially those for whom the pension or retirement pension was the only source of income.

Full-time social care is addressed to older people, in particular those who are lonely and chronically, somatically ill, threatened with social exclusion, to children and young people with educational problems and those without natural parents. 35 care and educational establishments for children and teenagers, 7 nursing homes, 6 assistance centers, 2 centers for adoption and care, 2 crisis intervention establishments, homes for homeless and drug abusing people as well as 2 homes for single mothers operate in Poznań. Two thousand boarders reside permanently in these institutions. Besides the institutional forms of social care, the aid for people in need is provided by volunteers' organizations.

⁵⁵ They are used by nearly 12 thousand people annually.

The City of Poznań runs also support programs addressed to elderly, disabled and homeless people as well as for those with psychical disorders. Annually, nearly 2 thousand people benefit from them. Actions aimed at preventing social exclusion, domestic violence and beggary are taken up as well. In 2010, "Program przeciwdziałania procederowi żebractwa na terenie miasta Poznania w latach 2008-2010" (Program for the Prevention of Beggary in the City of Poznań in 2008-2010) was granted an award in the competition organized by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

In 2010, the City of Poznań was the prize winner of the „Samorząd Przyjazny Seniorom” competition (Senior-Friendly Local-Government) organized by the parliamentary group for elderly people. The prize was awarded for the implementation of the following projects: Targi Aktywni 50+ (Active 50+ Fair) and establishing Miejska Rada Seniorów (the Municipal Council of Seniors). In 2011, Poznań was granted a special award in the „Wielkopolska Otwarta dla Niepełnosprawnych” competition (Wielkopolska Open for Disabled) organized by the Local Government of Wielkopolska Province and the Poznań Division of Telewizja Polska S.A for innovativeness and model character of implemented solutions addressed to people with disabilities.

Several institutions and organizations dealt with the implementation of social economy operate in Poznań. The most well-known is the "Barka" Foundation for Mutual Help⁵⁶. It is one

of the largest non-governmental organizations providing support for homeless people or those in a difficult life situation. The Foundation was granted numerous awards for project addressed to this group of people. In 2011, Barka took part in founding the Wielkopolska Social Economy Center.

Culture

The cultural life in Poznań is focused around institutions of culture operating in the country, organized events and executed artistic projects. They are subject to the City of Poznań, Wielkopolska Province or belong to companies and individuals. ⁵⁷ theaters and musical institutions, including the philharmonic orchestra, numerous choirs and orchestras, 21 museums, dozens of galleries, exhibition halls and 11 cinemas operate in the city. Poznań is a place where important festivals and music concerts are organized. The most important events include the Henryk Wieniawski International Violin and Lute Competitions, „Universitas Cantat” International Festival of University Choirs, old music festivals: Old Music – persona grata and the Baroque Bows and Strings Festival.

International alternative theater festivals – „Maltafestival” and „Maski” are organized in Poznań as well. The artistic circles carry out numerous interesting

⁵⁶ WThe Foundation has been implementing a complex, long-term actions' system for nearly 20 years. It can become a model solution, on national scale, for solving the still increasing number social problems connected with unemployment, homelessness, lack of flats, etc.

⁵⁷ In 2011, the private theater - „Mój Teatr” (My Theater) was opened.

cultural projects, among others: temporary container housing estate for artists – Kontener-ART and a temporary pavilion of Nowa Gazownia. The enlargement of the Raczyński Library, modernization of the H. Sienkiewicz Muzeum of Literature, a complex of the Great Hall in the „Zamek” Culture Center, modernization and renovation of the auditorium at Teatr Wielki (Great Theater) were commenced and financed from the EU funds. The restoration of the Royal Castle – co-financed by the City – began as well. Plans aimed at implementing selected projects of „Poznańska Burza Kulturalna” (Poznań Cultural Storm) formulated in the application for the European Capital of Culture were also developed. In 2010, the country’s first Regional Culture Observatory was established at the initiative of the Adam Mickiewicz University and the City of Poznań⁵⁸.

Books and folders published in Poznań confirm the high level of culture in the City. In 2009, nearly 1.8 thousand books and folders in the total edition of 3.4 billion copies were published in Poznań. These were mainly scientific and popular items.

All principal all-Polish TV and Radio stations have their offices or correspondents in Poznań. However, local stations such as the regional center of Telewizja Publiczna – TVP Poznań, Poznańska Telewizja Informacyjna WTK, Radio Merkury and „Afera” Student Radio are most important. More than 300 titles of newspapers and magazines, especially quarterly and monthly magazines in the total edition of 58.6 million copies are published

in Poznań annually⁵⁹. Among local press, the most popular are the „Gazeta Wyborcza” and „Głos Wielkopolski” which are supported by all-Polish publishing houses.

Sport and recreation

4 lakes used for water sports and recreation are located in the city. One of the Europe’s most modern regatta courses can be found on the Malta Lake and a year-round artificial ski slope and toboggan run are located in its surroundings. The following facilities were established in Poznań: 10 stadiums, 14 indoor swimming pools, 3 skating rinks, 5 bowling centers, 13 harbors, 135 tennis courts, 23 squash courts, 3 climbing walls, a hippodrome, car racing track, regatta course, alpine slide, ski slope, 486 pitches⁶⁰ as well as 18 sports halls and rooms. In 2010, the enlarged City Stadium was officially opened for use⁶¹, and in 2011 the sport and recreational center „Termy Maltańskie” were opened for use. Another recreation facility Alpine Coaster will be opened soon. Under the governmental program „Moje boisko – Orlik 2012”, 13 school pitches were constructed, and playgrounds at 9 schools were built under „Radosna Szkoła” Program (Joyful School)⁶².

⁵⁸ Its activity will consist in monitoring the cultural sector in the region, improving cultural space and supporting actions facilitating culture management in Wielkopolska. They also arranged activities to be taken up in order for the inhabitants of Poznań to use more eagerly the cultural offer.

⁵⁹ weekly magazines constituted 47% of the edition.

⁶⁰ Including 10 pitches constructed under the „Moje boisko – Orlik 2012” program (My Pitch - Orlik 2012)

⁶¹ In 2010, the implementation of tribune I and III was finished, the membrane roof was assembled and 75% of the area surrounding the Stadium was developed.

⁶² Till the end of 2010.

In 2010, the City of Poznań again took the second place in the all-Polish classification of municipalities in sports competition for children and teenagers of the Ministry of Sport and Tourism and was the prizewinner of Sport & Business Awards DEMES. The City of Poznań was also placed second in the ranking of expenditures for sport and physical culture of the biweekly magazine „Wspólnota”.

Poznań is a place where numerous international and national sports competitions are held. In 2010, approximately 500 sports events took place in the city. The largest competitions included the Canoe World Championship, European Universities Basketball Championship (Men and Women), European Universities Canoe Championship, ATP International Tournament Poznań Polish Open, European Eurohockey Championship (B Group), Polish Cup in Women's Volleyball, 3. Poznań Halfmarathon, 11. Poznań Marathon, and the Indoor Show Jumping Competition CSI2*-W - Cavaliada.

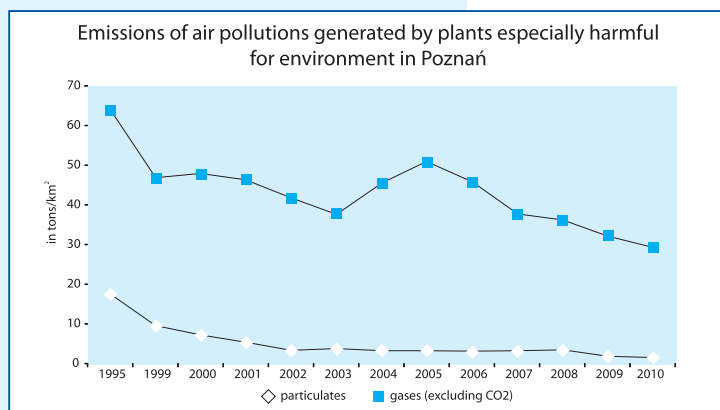
world's largest sports events – the European Football Championship UEFA EURO 2012™ was continued.

Natural environment

The quality of surface water observed for several years has been systematically improving and reached a level that, in order to be improved, will require further investments (in the entire Warta river-basin) in devices securing water environment against pollution and actions aimed at applying the so-called good agricultural practices. The general evaluation of water quality was satisfying both in the case of the Warta River and Kierskie Lake.

In 2009, the air quality in Poznań agglomeration deteriorated in terms of the concentration of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon and benzene monoxide. However, the concentration did not exceed the permissible standards. Reservations can only be raised in the case of the concentration of suspended particulate matter (PM10) in a 24-hour study. Its level exceeded the permissible values and qualified Poznań to the lowest C class of the residence zones classification according to the criteria of health and plants protection.

In order to decrease the acoustic nuisance of vehicles, increasingly modern technologies are being used. Acoustic screens are being mounted (in 2010, in Nowe Zawady, Polska and Bułgarska St.). The city center is being covered by increasingly



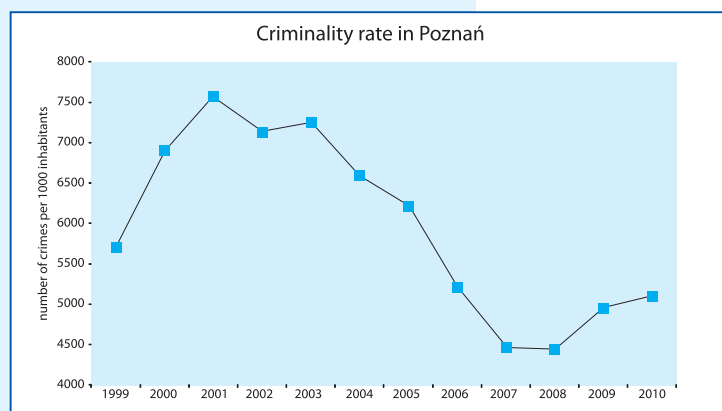
Poznań athletes achieved greatest successes in such disciplines as: canoeing, rowing, fencing, freestyle wrestling, Olympic Taekwondo and classic wrestling. They were top ranked in world and European cups and championships.

In 2010, multidisciplinary works on the organization of the

extended paid parking zone which results in calming the traffic. The so called „silent surfaces” of colsoft type and bike lanes are being constructed.

An average inhabitant of Poznań generated 450 kg of municipal waste annually. The greatest share in the structure of collected waste has non-aggregate, mixed municipal waste (53% of them is sorted or composted) and paper. The biggest quantity of municipal waste is collected by the landfills in Suchy Las and Mnichy. The landfill in Suchy Las, managed by the city, with the total area of 53.78 ha meets all ecological standards. A modern landfill's leachate treatment system and biogas power plant using spontaneously formed methane function on its site. The degree of the landfill's filling amounts to more than 70%.

At present, industrial waste are not seriously hazardous to the city's environment. Approximately 96% of waste is recycled or disposed, including only 7% of which is stored. In Poznań, a program for complex municipal waste management is being implemented⁶³. Thanks to it, the negative impact of waste on natural environment of Poznań agglomeration is minimized. In 2010, the preparations for the construction of a modern thermal waste treatment installation were carried on.



There are protected natural areas in Poznań: two nature reserves, a protected landscape area, sites of ecological use and natural monuments. A special care of protection of the NATURA 2000 seat has been designated in the city: a refuge "Fortyfikacje w Poznaniu" with 22 historic forts from the XIX century.

The City of Poznań is involved in numerous projects related to environment protection and promotion of ecological behavior. The pioneering program in the country scale – „Trzymaj ciepło” (Keep the heat)⁶⁴ and the „Ecodriving bezpiecznego Poznania” program (Ecodriving of Safe Poznań)⁶⁵, which was awarded a prize in the competition of the Adam Smith Center, are particularly interesting.

Public safety

In 2010, over 28 thousand offenses were registered in Poznań. 85% of them were criminal offenses. The predominant types of crimes were thefts and drugs-related offenses. In the course of the year, the number of thefts, fights, batteries and robberies increased. On the other hand, the decline was noted, most of all, in the case of offenses most burdensome for the residents, i.e. pick pocketing, thefts and car burglaries,

⁶³ It includes: a program for selective collection of recyclable materials, problematic waste disposal system, the use of biogas and treatment of the leachate from the landfill in Suchy Las.

⁶⁴ The program covers the testing of thermal tightness of building using thermal imaging method.

⁶⁵ The program co-financed from the EU funds is aimed at promoting an eco-friendly and economical driving.

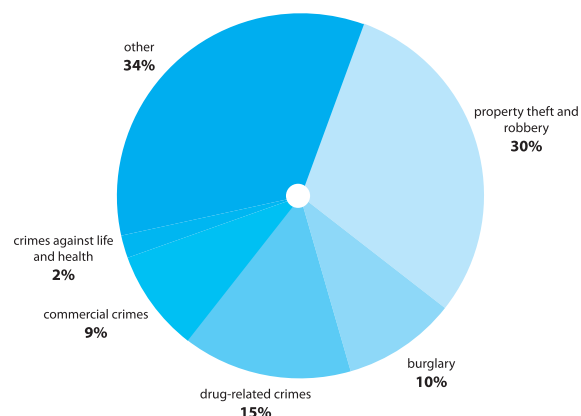
petty thefts committed in public places and buildings. The overall detection rate of perpetrators amounted to over 50%. The lowest detection rate was related to car thefts (ca. 12%).

The City Guard of Poznań focuses, most of all, on maintaining public order, cleanliness and aesthetic appearance of the city, ensuring safety of children and teenagers, preventing violations of road traffic regulations, environmental protection, combating negative effects of disturbing public order, conducting control and prevention activity in schools, community and socio-therapeutic centers. In 2010, the city guard intervened nearly 85 thousand times, most often in the cases of improper parked cars and neglects of order. Particular supervision regarded 47 places referred to as „Karta zadania doraźnego” (Ad hoc task card)⁶⁶ as well as places qualified to the „Bezpieczne przestrzenie” program (Safe areas)⁶⁷ and 50 school regions.

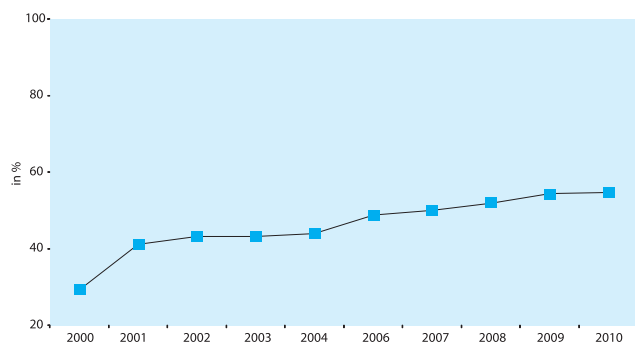
In 2010, 1.5 thousand fires and 3.1 local dangers were recorded in Poznań. The greatest number of fires was noted in single-family buildings and means of transport. For several years, the fire hazard has been decreasing and the number of local threats, in particular car accidents caused by adverse weather conditions has been increasing.

One of the priorities of the city's authorities is to improve the residents' safety. Under the „Miejski Program Zapobiegania Przestępczości oraz Ochrony Bezpieczeństwa Obywateli i Porządku Publicznego” program (Municipal Program for the Prevention of Crime and the Protection of Citizens' Safety and Public Order)⁶⁸ the City of Poznań conducts activities related to preventing juvenile demoralization and crime, prevention and solving of alcohol problems, social pathologies (alcoholism, drug-addiction, family violence, teenagers' subcultures, sects), threats in transport and road traffic as well as extraordinary hazards (fires, floods, catastrophes, chemical and ecological dangers). In 2010, one of the implemented projects entitled „Posłuchaj mnie – dziecko dotknięte przemocą” (Listen to me – child affected by violence) was awarded a prize by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Ascertained crimes in Poznań in 2010



Crime detection rate in Poznań



⁶⁶ The card was prepared by the City Guard of the City of Poznań at the moment of appearance of a given danger or after a problem had been indicated by residents of the city. The regions on the card are specified in accordance with the following categories: cleanliness and order, alcohol consumption, public disorder, homelessness and beggary, incorrect parking.

⁶⁷ This program is aimed at ensuring personal safety to people living in regions where different, dangerously behaving representatives of subcultures, in particular those after alcohol consumption, are assembling.

⁶⁸ The prevention of petty offenses and crimes of the so-called low hazard is of great importance in the program. It is thus assumed that a passive approach to these offenses and crimes contributes to the growing number of serious crimes and significantly influences the residents' sense of security.

A CCTV system functions in the city. It improves the chances to detect crimes and offenses already at the moment of their commitment. It covers 176 cameras, located in places considered dangerous, mainly at intersections with heavy traffic, viaducts,

2011. Report on the City
public transportation stops and along pedestrian routes. Police analysis show that the number of the so-called „street crimes“ covered by monitoring decreases.



Development Strategy for the City of Poznań

In May 2010, the Poznań City Council adopted the Development Strategy for the City of Poznań to 2030⁶⁹. The prepared document is a response to challenges the present days pose to the city. They were used to formulate the vision of the city – „Poznań as a metropolitan city with strong economy and high quality of life that bases its development on knowledge”. One of the key elements of the a complex monitoring system of the strategy's implementation will be the joint project of the City of Poznań and the City of Krakow, started in 2011 – „Monitorowanie jakości usług publicznych jako element zintegrowanego systemu zarządzania jednostkami samorządu terytorialnego” (Monitoring of public services quality as an element of integrated system of management of local governmental units). It was entirely financed from external funds under the Operational Program „Human Resources”.

In October 2010, the Marshal Office of the Wielkopolska Region began to implement the social project entitled „Foresight Wielkopolska”, which is to point out the region's possible development directions in the next 20 years that will influence the improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Wielkopolska region. Until 2012, actions aimed at preparing development scenarios of the Wielkopolska region in five thematic areas: regional identity, regional leadership, human resources, attitudes towards the „new” and „new ones” as

well as competitive cooperation will be continued. The prepared scenarios will be the basis for making ongoing decisions and creating development plans.

Municipal Revitalization Program

Various social, educational and cultural actions are carried on and extended in the areas included in the Municipal Revitalization Plan, in particular those in the Śródka, Chwaliszew and Jeżyce region. Numerous cultural, educational and artistic campaigns aimed at increasing the activity and the sense of local community identity were organized⁷⁰. Project and educational workshops were taking place as well⁷¹.

The revitalization process covered also post-military and post-industrial areas by means of adopting the Municipal Revitalization Program for

⁶⁹ See: <http://www.poznan.pl/mim/public/publikacje/pages.html?co=list&id=14886&ch=15543&instance=1017&lang=pl>

⁷⁰ The initiatives included the celebrations of the European Neighbor's Day in Śródka and Chwaliszew, old music concerts in the St. Margaret Church in Śródka, outdoor concert entitled „Salon muzyczny – Chopin na Śródcie” (Musical salon – Chopin in Śródka), summer walks through Śródka entitled „Kino, kawa i spacer...” (Cinema, coffee and a walk...), concerts, art and dance workshops, competitions, music and film festivals. Some of those initiatives are regular; others were organized for the first time, e.g. one-night municipal festival „Biała noc” (White night) - the absent river in the old Warta riverbed, in Chwaliszew and in the Old Gas-Works, multimedia spectacle „Drugie Miasto” (Second City) in Śródka.

⁷¹ These included „Re-wita Stare Koryto Warty”, Christmas illuminations in Chwaliszew and Jeżyce, artistic workshops of the SIC! Foundation in Śródka within the „Podróże w czasie” project (Journeys in time), lectures of the Alternative University of Śródka implemented by the Walking Architects Associations within the „Punkt! – dla rewitalizacji” project (Point! – for revitalization).

⁷² This act enables potential beneficiaries to apply for financing from the EU funds. It was used by, among others, the Adam Mickiewicz University, which received grants for the implementation of the project entitled „Rewitalizacja obszaru powojenskowego przy Al. Niepodległości 53 w Poznaniu poprzez budowę części dydaktycznej Wydziału Prawa i Administracji UAM etap I” (Revitalization of the post-military area in 53 Niepodległości Ave. in Poznań by means of constructing didactic part of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the AMU stage I).

Post-Industrial and Post-Military Areas of the City of Poznań⁷². In 2010, works on the 3rd edition of the Municipal Revitalization Program were taken up.

In 2010, the City of Poznań received the „Laur Rewitalizacji 2009” award (Laurel of Revitalization

2011. Report on the City
2009) in the category: good practice in revitalization for the second edition of the Municipal Revitalization Program for the City of Poznań from the Stowarzyszenie Forum Rewitalizacji (Revitalization Forum Association).



Promotion of the city

The promotion strategy of the City – „Poznań. Miasto know-how” – is aimed at creating the image of Poznań as a European metropolis striving for participating in the global network of flow of people, funds and creative solutions, appearing in the awareness of key target groups of recipients of information on the city as well as implementing metropolization processes. Under the strategy, promotional campaigns in Poland and abroad as well as competitions related to Poznań are organized and advertising spots are produced. Among the promotional campaigns carried out in 2010 were promotional campaigns entitled: „Inspired by Poznań” and „Poznań as a capital of design”, „Poznań know-how workshops”, „Academic Poznań” and „Study Poznań”. The following competitions were also aimed at promoting the city: POZnan* City of Work & City of Play and „Zostań Architektem Poznania” (Be the Architect of Poznań). The image of Poznań as a city in which extraordinary cultural events take place was created within the 5th International Ice Sculpture Festival, festivals: Global Gathering, Made in Chicago, Jazz Fair 2010, the exhibition entitled „Poznań oczami Horowtza” (Poznań in the eyes of Horowitz) and the production of a promotional film. Within the framework of the promotion of Poznań in connection with EURO 2012, a promotional campaign of Poznań sports sub-brands was carried out on the Eurosport channel. The city was also promoted on Facebook and a special channel of YouTube. In 2011, a pioneering project in the country

scale entitled „Konsorcjum Marki Poznań” (Poznań Brand Consortium) – a platform for permanent promotional and marketing cooperation between the City of Poznań and institutions of economic, social, cultural and scientific life important to the city was launched⁷³.

Promotional actions taken up by the City were appreciated in numerous competitions and rankings. The promotional campaign „Wielkie marki” (Great Brands) was ranked 1st in the category „Outdoor advertising campaign” of the „Gold Formats” competition under the Cities and Regions Promotional Festival 2009. Moreover, the Strategy for the city of Poznań was ranked 2nd in the following categories: „Promotional activity – Grand Prix of the Festival” and the „Grand Prix of Elle Magazine Special Award”. The campaign Academic Poznań II (www.poznanprzyciaganajlepszych.pl) was awarded a prize in the category „Special Award” of the Proto.pl portal. The City of Poznań received also the Gold Ferry in the category TV Spots and sponsor billboards at the Festival of Promotional Videos of Cities and Regions - PROMOCITY in Gdynia, and the Superbrand award granted by the Superbrands Polska. In 2011, the promotional video about Poznań entitled „Caleidoscope” produced by Xawery Żuławski took the second place in the prestigious festival Golden Citygate in Berlin, in the „Advertisement Creators

⁷³ Strong and prestigious brands connected with Poznań Metropolis are invited to participate in the Poznań Brand Consortium through the producer's seat, production place or historical origin. The actions of the City and the Brand Consortium members will be based on taking up joint projects within the field of promotion and marketing. The cooperation under the Consortium will have an organized and stable character. It will be represented by the „Made in Poznań” logo. In the next years, the activities of the Consortium will be extended by new areas and communication tools.

Club" in the category „Place Marketing”, the Silver Screen prize in the US International Film and Video Festival in Los Angeles as well as an award in the „Gold Formats” competition within the framework of the Cities and Regions Promotional Festival.

Poznań Agglomeration

Since 2007, the City of Poznań has been cooperating with the municipalities of Poznań district and the municipalities of Skoki, Szamotuły and Śrem within the Poznań Agglomeration Council. Since June 2011, it has also been cooperating with the Oborniki municipality. Its aim is to improve the integration of the Poznań agglomeration area defined as a common area of these units. Under the cooperation, activities aimed at integrating the transport and waste management were continued and the joint investment offer was promoted. In 2010, the Inter-Municipal Association „Poznań Agglomeration Waste Management” was registered⁷⁴ and the Inter-Municipal Association for Public Transport was founded⁷⁵. They will allow for the enlargement and modernization of transportation system as well as the integration of road, tram, railway and air transport systems and joint waste management. The Poznań City Council adopted the charges for travels with the local public transport, introducing an agglomeration tariff that will enable the passengers from Poznań district commuting to Poznań to use a single ticket for the entire travel. It was decided to strengthen the cooperation and establish the Poznań Metropolis

Association which is to promote the ideas of local governmental units and protect common interest of its members, in particular to support the social and economical development. Its activity was officially inaugurated in June 2011. Works on the implementation of a pilot project - Poznań Electronic Agglomeration Card – an electronic device used to coordinate the transport system and introducing new methods of residents' support in the Poznań agglomeration were continued. On the other hand, the conclusion of the agreement on the co-financing from the European Regional Fund in 2010 will allow for the implementation of the entire scope of the project. In 2011, the works, lasting over a year, on the development strategy for Poznań agglomeration under the project entitled „Functioning and development directions of the Poznań agglomeration” commissioned by the Poznań Agglomeration Council to the Intercollegiate Metropolitan Research Center were completed.

International Cooperation of the City of Poznań

The City of Poznań is member of 9 organizations

⁷⁴ The Inter-Municipality Association under the name „Poznań Agglomeration Waste Management” was registered by the Ministry of Interior and Administration on 30 September 2010. The Association will take over the municipalities' competences connected with broadly understood waste management which will contribute to the facilitation of functioning of this sector, at the same time, making the municipalities more friendly for the natural environment. The association is made up of the following municipalities: Buk, Czerwonak, Kleszczewo, Kostrzyn, Murowana Goślina, Oborniki, Pobiedziska, Poznań, Suchy Las and Swarzędz.

⁷⁵ On 9 November 2010, the Councilors of the City of Poznań and the Councilors of the City of Luboń adopted resolutions concerning the establishment of the Inter-Municipal Association under the name „Poznań Agglomeration Transport” and those related to adopting its Statutes. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Councilors of the Dopiewo Municipality on 28 February 2011.

and platforms for international cooperation associating cities and regions: EUROCITIES, European Cities Marketing, European Urban Knowledge Network, International Congress and Convention Association, Le Club de Strasbourg, Mayors for Peace, Oder Partnerschaft, Poznań – Ille-et-Vilaine Foundation, WHO Healthy Cities Network – V Phase. By the Association of Polish Cities and the Union of Polish Metropolises, the City of Poznań is represented also in the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe and the Committee of Regions. In 2010, the City of Poznań was chosen to preside over the EUROCITIES Economic Development Forum.

The City of Poznań cooperates with 14 partner cities, including: Assen (the Netherlands), Brno (the Czech Republic), Charków (Ukraine), Győr (Hungary), Hannover (Germany), Jyväskylä (Finland), Kutaisi (Georgia), Nablus (Palestine), Nottinghamshire (Great Britain), Pozuelo de Alarcón (Spain), Ra'anana (Israel), Rennes (France), Shenzhen (China), Toledo (USA). The cooperation covers the implementation of joint projects within the field of culture, education, municipal economy, science, tourism, sport, residents' health protection and social care, environmental protection and exchange of experiences as regards the city management.



The City's funds⁷⁶

The financial policy of the City is being conducted based on the budget annually adopted by the Poznań City Council and Long-term Financial Plan. In 2010, the income of the City amounted to more than PLN 2.4 billion which is PLN 4.3 thousand per capita. The highest share (79%) constituted tax revenues from natural and legal persons, subsidies and grants from the State budget, local taxes and charges, mainly those on property, means of transport and civil law transactions. The expenditure of the City amounted to over PLN 2.9 billion, i.e. PLN 4.9 thousand per capita. The majority of expenditure (70%) were allocated to current operations. The investment expenditures amounted to nearly PLN 873 million. The largest amounts from the City budget are earmarked for financing tasks related to public transport and social sphere (education as well as social and health care).

In 2010, the result of the City budget was negative. The annually increasing material scope of the City's tasks and the need to engage City's own resources for the implementation of projects involving EU funds make it necessary to borrow credits and loans for their financing.

At the end of 2010, the City's debt amounted to nearly PLN 1.2 billion.

The City of Poznań has obtained one of the country's highest (after Warsaw) credit rating attached by the international rating agency – Moody's Investors Service. In 2011, the agency confirmed the rating of the City of Poznań at the A3 level with a stable outlook. It indicates that the City has a very high capacity to meet the incurred financial liabilities and its financial credibility will not change any time soon. The Moody's Service Agency evaluated positively good financial results of the City budget, safe debt level, strong, diversified economy and engagement in limiting the increase in current expenditure. It emphasized also the increasing attractiveness of Poznań, achieved through greater flexibility when financing development investments.

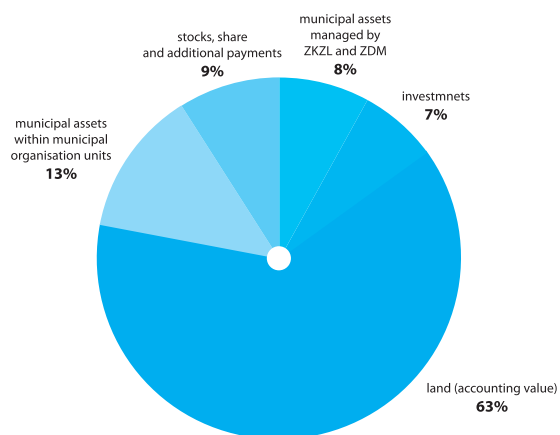
The City's assets⁷⁷

As of 31 December 2010, the value of the municipal property of the City of Poznań after depreciation amounted to PLN 16.4 billion in total, i.e. PLN 29 thousand per capita. The main component of the City's property was land (63%) whose net value amounted to PLN 11 billion. The municipal resources of Poznań comprised properties, including: municipal buildings and streets, investments and shares in companies.

⁷⁶ See: http://bip.city.poznan.pl/bip/public/bip/documents.html?co=print&id=46412&parent=2476&instance=1003&lang=pl&lhs=bip_finanse&rhs=null

⁷⁷ See: http://bip.city.poznan.pl/bip/public/bip/documents.html?co=print&id=46581&parent=292&instance=1001&lang=pl&lhs=bip_home&rhs=null

Assets of the City of Poznań as of 31 December 2010



In 2010, the City of Poznań was shareholder of 21 commercial law companies⁷⁸ including 8 single-person companies of the City of Poznań. In 2010, the nominal value of shares in companies and cooperatives amounted to almost PLN 1.4 billion⁷⁹ which constituted nearly 9% of the City's assets.

EU funds

The development of Poznań is also influenced by the possibility of using EU funds. Since Poland's access to the European Union, the City of Poznań, companies and organizations operating in Poznań were granted more than PLN 2 billion from the EU funds, including nearly PLN 950 million allocated for Poznań⁸⁰. These funds were granted, most of all, from the European Regional Development

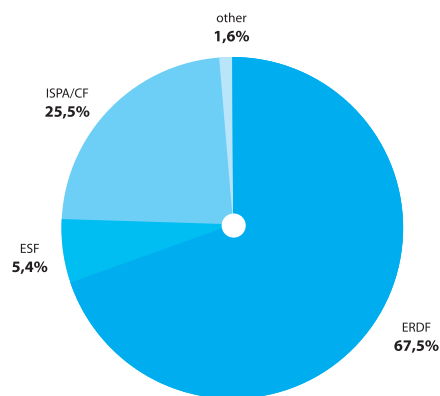
Fund, Cohesion Fund (ISPA) and the European Social Fund. The majority of funds were allocated for the enlargement of transport and sewage system infrastructure, implementation of revitalization projects and improvement of the functioning of administration. Projects concerning professional advisory, scholarship assistance, support for people with disabilities and entrepreneurship were implemented.

In the new financial perspective for the years 2007-2013, the City of Poznań applies for grants for operations connected with the development and extension of technical infrastructure. The source of financing for these investments is the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Program, Innovative Economy Operational Program and the Wielkopolska Regional Operational Program 2007-2013. The key tasks are connected with the preparation of infrastructure for the European Football Championship EURO 2012. Within the framework of tasks regarding the labor market and human resources development, the City implements social programs from the funds of the Human Resources Operational Program.

In 2010, the City of Poznań was granted the title of „Active European” in the category of „Self governmental unit” by the Marshal Office of the Wielkopolska Region for the most active beneficiaries of the Wielkopolska Regional Operational Program for the years 2007-2013.

EU funds were also used by Poznań entrepreneurs, hospitals, cultural institutions, higher education establishments as well as scientific and research centers. Owing to the grants, the educational infrastructure and equipment of universities'

EU funds obtained by the City of Poznań



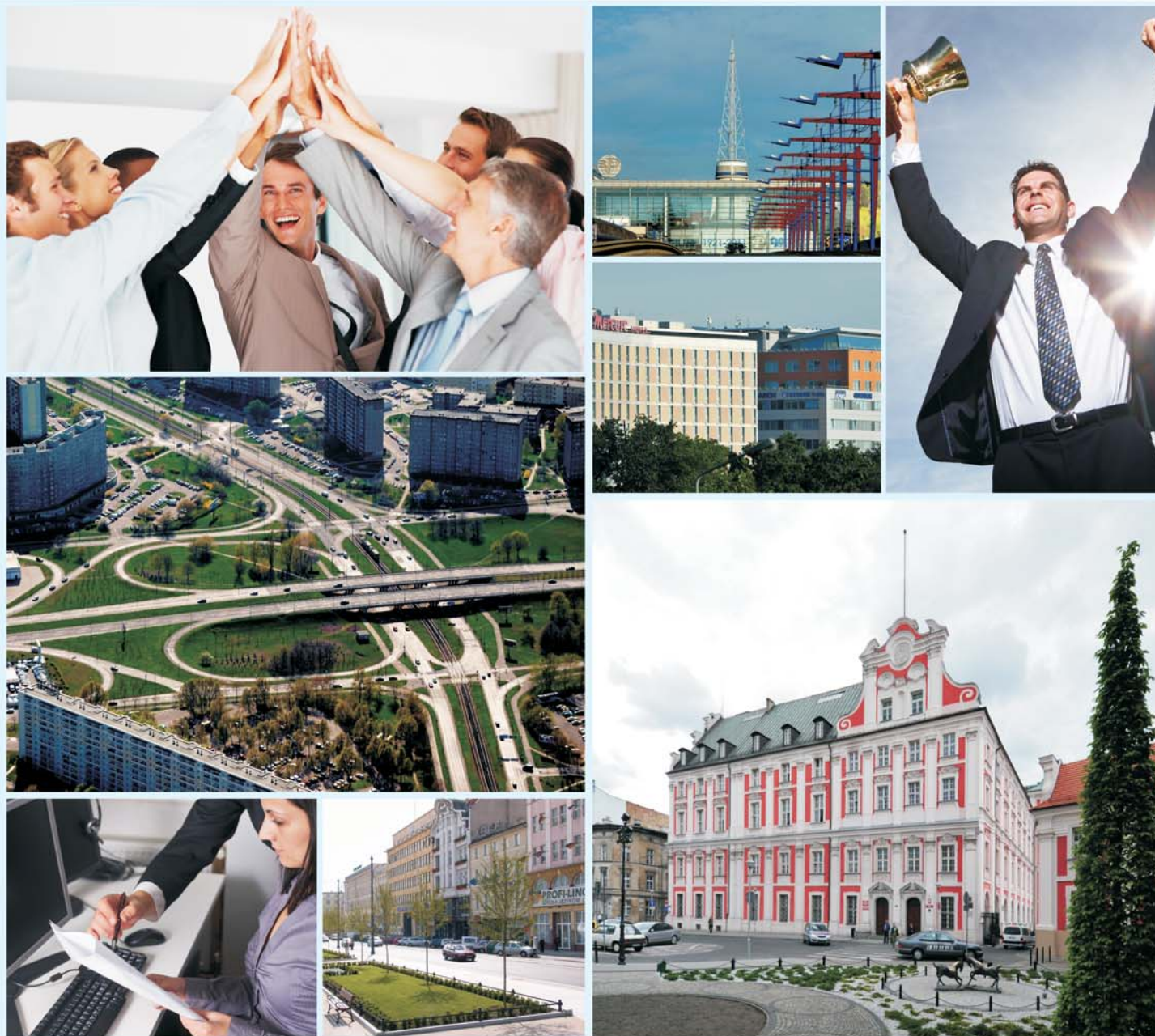
⁷⁸ Apart from the companies, the City of Poznań has shares in the following 4 housing cooperatives: „Wielkopolska”, Housing Cooperative in Swarzędz, „Winogrody” and „Grunwald”.

⁷⁹ Accounting value

⁸⁰ PLN 470 million stem from the programming period 2007-2013 (competition projects, excluding those of key importance, were considered).

laboratories and scientific and research centers was enlarged. Independent, common and innovative projects within the field of science and research were implemented and the students' exchange was organized. Inhabitants of Poznań could use the broad offer of training, advisory and support programs, including those aimed at preventing unemployment, implemented by employment

agencies. The farmers from Poznań used EU funds as well. They received grants for the performance of tasks set out in the Plan Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich - PROW (Rural Areas Development Plan), implemented by the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture (including intervention purchases, direct payments, export subsidies).



Management of the City

The City of Poznań – as the administrative center of the Wielkopolska Province – is the seat of the Wielkopolska Voivode and the Marshall of the Wielkopolska Province. In Poznań reside, apart from the authorities of the City of Poznań, authorities of the Poznań county. The Association of Polish Cities and the Association of Municipalities and Districts of Wielkopolska are seated in Poznań as well.

The Poznań City Council is a decision making and control body, elected for a 4-year term of office. It is made up of 37 counselors⁸¹: Przemysław Alexandrowicz, Andrzej Bielerzewski, Jan Chudobiecki, Lidia Dudziak, Karolina Fabiś, Przemysław Foligowski, Joanna Frankiewicz, Grzegorz Ganowicz, Ryszard Franciszek Grobelny, Michał Grześ, Krzysztof Grabowski, Jakub Jędrzejewski, Adrian Kaczmarek, Katarzyna Kretkowska, Wojciech Kręglewski, Dominika Król, Juliusz Kubel, Tomasz Lewandowski, Tomasz Lipiński, Przemysław Markowski, Łukasz Mikuła, Norbert Napieraj, Maria Nowicka, Adam Pawlik, Maciej Przybylak, Krzysztof Skrzypinski, Sławomir Smół, Urszula Stecka, Marek Sternalski, Antoni Szczuciński, Szymon Szynkowski vel Sęk, Hubert Świątkowski, Michał Tomczak, Beata Urbańska, Mariusz Wiśniewski, Wojciech Wośkowiak, Bartosz Zawieja.

The function of the Chairman of the Poznań City Council was entrusted to Grzegorz Ganowicz (Platforma Obywatelska, PO – 'Civic Platform')

and the functions of deputy chairman to Michał Grześ (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS – 'Law and Justice'), Katarzyna Kretkowska (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD – 'Democratic Left Alliance') and Hubert Świątkowski (PO). The council established 12 standing committees: Safety and Public Order Committee, Finance Committee, Ownership Supervision Committee, Economic Development and Promotion of the City Committee, Physical Education and Tourism Committee, Culture and Science Committee, Environmental Protection Committee, Education Committee, Spatial Policy Committee, Revitalization Committee, Revision Committee, Local-Government Committee, Family, Social Policy and Health Committee.

The executing body of the municipality, implementing resolutions of the Poznań City Council and other tasks of the municipality specified in the provisions of law, is the Mayor of Poznań who was chosen to perform his function in direct elections. Ryszard Grobelny became the Mayor of the City for the fourth time in the second direct election round conducted on 5 December 2010. He received 66.3% votes. The Mayor appointed four deputies to cooperate with him: Tomas Kayser – Deputy-Mayor of the City of Poznań dealing with all issues pertaining to City's development strategy, Mirosław Kruszyński – Deputy-Mayor of the City of Poznań dealing with infrastructure, municipal economics and real property management, Jerzy Stępień – Deputy-Mayor of the City of Poznań dealing with

⁸¹ As of 31 December 2011.

spatial planning and social affairs, and Sławomir Hinc – Deputy-Mayor of the City of Poznań dealing with education, culture and sport.

In accordance with the applicable provisions of law, the post of the Secretary and Treasurer of the City function in the City's structure as well. At present, the function of the Secretary of the City is performed by Stanisław Tamm and the function of the Treasury of the City by Barbara Sajnaj.

At the end of 2010, the administrative support of the citizens was provided by 32 departments and equivalent organizational units of the Poznań City Hall⁸². Having departments rights, the following units functioned in the structure of the office: City Spokesman for Consumers' Office, City Commission for People with Disabilities and Factory Clinic. As of the end of 2010, nearly 1.5 thousand administrative workers were employed in the Poznań City Hall. More than 83% of them graduated from higher education establishments.

In 2010, a part of public tasks was performed by 353 city's organizational units⁸³.

From 2011, 42 auxiliary units operate in Poznań. The units were awarded the initiative to adopt resolutions on matters concerning the area of their functioning and the financial resources from the city's budget. They have their own statutes adopted by the Poznań City Council⁸⁴. First elections after the reform were held on 20 March 2011.

The City of Poznań leads many forms of direct consultations with residents, including: Public Consultation Platform, deliberative polls, chats with the Mayor, consultations on planning decisions and road investment plans.

In 2010, the departments of the Poznań City Hall and the municipal organizational units issued 321.7 thousand and 134.3 thousand administrative decisions, respectively. The greatest number of decisions among all departments was issued by the Transportation Department (166.8 thousand) and among the municipal units – by the Municipal Center for Family Assistance (79 thousand).

In 2010, the City of Poznań won the „Best-Run City” competition and was awarded the title of „Grand Innovator Best-Managed Unit” organized by the Adam Smith Center. Poznań took also the first place in the local-governments' ranking of „Rzeczpospolita” and was ranked third in the „Zrównoważony rozwój gmin 2010” ranking (Sustainable development of municipalities 2010) established under the patronage of the Faculty of Administration and Social Science of the Warsaw University of Technology and the Foundation of the Polish Promotion emblem „Teraz Polska”. In 2011, the City of Poznań received the first prize in the „Miasto Szans – Miasto Zrównoważonego Rozwoju 2010” competition (City of Chances – City

⁸² See: http://bip.city.poznan.pl/bip/public/bip/organizacje.html?co=lista&ok_typ=W

⁸³ See: http://bip.city.poznan.pl/bip/public/bip/organizacje_kat.html?co=lista2&ok_typ=J

⁸⁴ See: <http://www.poznan.pl/mim/public/osiedla/pages.html?instance=1017&lang=pl&id=9350>

of Sustainable Development 2010) as well as the „Złote Godło” prize („Gold Emblem”) for particular care for the highest quality of rendered services in the „Highest Quality International 2011” organized by the editorial staff of Forum Biznesu newspaper under the patronage of the Ministry For Regional Development, Polskie Forum ISO9000 club and Polish Agency for Enterprise Development. The City of Poznań has been winning the local-governments’ ranking of „Rzeczpospolita” Newspaper evaluating the local governmental units’ development for 5 years.

e-administration

The City of Poznań enlarges the e-administration services. Within the Internet offer of the City, a new version of the city’s portal was developed. An application adopted for use via mobile phones and mobile devices enables automatic creation of multimedia directories downloaded from the Internet through mobile devices and a system of „fotocodes” integrated with databases and information systems of the city’s portal. In 2010, the electronic system allowed Poznań inhabitants to put up children to kindergartens, secondary and post-secondary schools, submit motions for copies of acts from the Registry Office, verify the status of executing requests for the replacement of driving licenses and issuance of car registration card, apply for a job and students traineeships in the Poznań City Hall, and report interventions of the Poznań Municipal Guard.

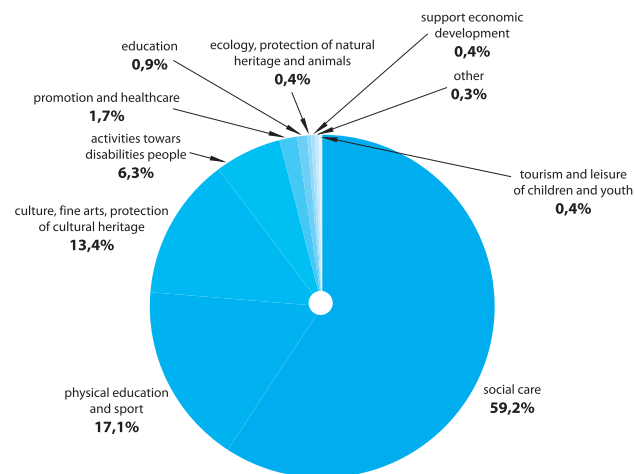
Actions run by the City of Poznań aimed at extending e-administration were appreciated and awarded prizes in numerous competitions and rankings. In the „Test E-Miast” ranking (Test of E-Cities) of the Komputer Świat magazine, the City of Poznań was ranked first in the category „E-Miasto informacje dla mieszkańców” (E-City information for inhabitants) and third in the category „E-Urząd sprawny przez Internet” (E-Office efficient via Internet). In the 12th edition of the „Złota@2010 – Samorządowy Lider Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Informacyjnego” competition (Gold@2010 – Local Governmental Leader of Information Society Development), the City of Poznań won in the category of large cities, being awarded the title of Samorządowy Lider Elektronicznej Administracji (Selfgovernmental Leader of Electronic Administration). Poznań was also ranked first in the test of the „IT w Administracji” monthly magazine in the category „Najlepsze urzędowe strony www” (Best official www sites). Operations of the City of Poznań within this field were also appreciated internationally. In April 2011, Poznań received the „Euro Crest Awa@rd the best website 2011” in the competition organized by the Czech Association Zlatý Erb (Gold@) in the cooperation with the European Commission and European associations for building the information society. The Municipal Multimedia Directory was awarded a prize for the implemented e-services and innovative solution for the inhabitants.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

More than 2.6 thousand non-governmental organizations are registered in Poznań. The City of Poznań cooperates with them pursuant to the Card of Cooperation of the City of Poznań with Non-Governmental Organizations⁸⁸ and the Annual Cooperation Program of the City of Poznań with Non-Governmental Organizations adopted by the Poznań City Council⁸⁹. The budget planned for 2010 amounted to PLN 55.9 million. The majority of funds were allocated to tasks related social care (59%), promotion of physical education and sport (17%), culture, art, cultural goods and tradition

protection (13%) and actions for the benefit of people with disabilities (6%). The other supported areas of public benefit activities comprised activities supporting economic development such as entrepreneurship; science; education; protection and promotion of health; tourism and recreation of children and teenagers; protection of animals and natural heritage; promotion and protection of consumers' rights; supporting the development of local communities; activities aimed at technical, training, information or financial supporting non-governmental organizations and authorized entities. Non-financial forms of cooperation with non-governmental organizations regarded, most of all, the information, organizational and training sphere.

NGOs co-financed by the City of Poznań in 2010 by kind of activity



⁸⁸ In accordance with the Card adopted in 2006, the cooperation may be financial in nature, consisting in subsidizing or financing the total costs of the task, and non-financial, setting out the operations' directions in order to improve the quality of cooperation.

⁸⁹ The resolution of Poznań City Council No. LVIII/769/V/2009 of 9 July 2009.

Indicator	2009	2010	2009=100
Selected macroeconomic indicators for Poznań			
Gross Domestic Product per capita in PLN thousand	67.0 (2008)	70.2 (2009)	104.8
Number of employees in the enterprise sector in thousand	141	137.7	97.7
Average gross monthly salary in the enterprise sector in PLN	3 688	3 843	104.2
Number of registered unemployed in thousand	10.2	11.2	110.0
Unemployment rate in %	3.2	3.5	x
Sold production of industry in PLN billion	28.1	29.4	104.6
Revenues from construction and assembly production in PLN billion	2.3	2.2	95.7
Retail trade turnover in PLN billion	9.9	10.9	110.1
Wholesale trade turnover in PLN billion	25.2	25	99.2
Total number of issued building permits (buildings), including:	3 078	2 968	96.4
Housing	640	502	78.4
Dwelling completed	3 531	3 180	90.1
Price of 1m ² of dwelling on the primary market in PLN thousand	od 5.2 do 6.9	od 5.0 do 6.6	x
Investments outlays in the enterprise sector in PLN billion	2.60	2.56	98.5
Selected general statistical indicators for Poznań			
Demography			
Population in thousand	554.2	551.6	99.5
From total population in %:			
pre-working age	15.2	15.2	x
working age	66.1	65.6	x
post-working age	18.7	19.1	x
Birth-rate per 1000 inhabitants	1.2	0.8	x
Migration balance per 1000 inhabitants	-5.3	-5.5	x
Housing resources			
Number of dwellings in thousand	234.9	238.0	101.3
Motorization			
Total number of motor vehicles in thousand	361.0	370.4	102.6
Number of taxis	3 211	3 201	99.7
Air traffic			
Number of regular flight connections	27	27	100.0
Number of flight operations at the Poznań - Ławica airport in thousand	22.9	23.6	103.2
Number of passengers checked-in at the Poznań - Ławica airport	1 271.8	1 419.1	111.6

Indicator	2009	2010	2009=100
Higher education			
Number of higher education institutions	26	27	103.8
Number of students of higher education institutions in thousand	137.6	133.6	97.1
Total number of graduates of higher education institutions in thousand	33.0	36.6	110.9
Criminality			
Total number of recorded crimes in thousand	27.6	28.2	73.2
Number of car accidents	891	415	46.6
Total crime detection rate in %	54.4	54.7	x
Activities of Fire Brigades			
Number of events, including:	5 050	5 120	101.4
fires	1 761	1 519	86.3
Business entities			
Total number of business entities in thousand, including:	94.9	98.1	103.3
market services	68.6	70.5	102.8
From the total number of			
natural persons pursuing business activity in thousand	67.4	68.9	102.3
Number of business entities newly registered in the course of the year in thousand	7.9	8.7	109.4
Number of business entities signed off in the course of year in thousand	5.4	4.8	87.3
Share of entities according to the employment level in %:			
micro (up to 9 people)	94.71	94.78	x
small (10 - 49 people)	4.35	4.31	x
Selected detailed statistical indicators for Poznań			
Municipal housing resources			
Municipal residential premises in thousand	14.9	14.3	95.9
Total number of sold municipal flats	585	915	156.4
Municipal transport			
Road infrastructure			
Length of roads in km	1 039	1 036	99.7
Number of street lightning points in thousand	44.3	44.6	100.7
Urban transport			
Number of passenger using the transport	200.5	205.2	102.3
Trams	108.6	112.9	104
Buses	91.9	92.3	100.4

Indicator	2009	2010	2009=100
Fleet	640	651	101.7
Trams	334	336	100.6
Buses	306	315	102.9
Education			
Kindergardens			
Total number of kindergardens	259	264	101.9
Total number of children	18 404	18 840	102.4
Primary schools for children and teenagers¹			
Total number of schools, including:	87	86	98.9
supervised by the City of Poznań	67	67	100.0
Total number of pupils, including:	25 836	26 490	102.5
supervised by the City of Poznań	23 141	23 532	101.7
Lower-secondary school for children and teenagers¹			
Total number of schools, including:	68	67	98.5
supervised by the City of Poznań	51	51	100.0
Total number of students, including:	14 486	14 310	98.8
supervised by the City of Poznań	12 845	12 402	96.6
Special primary and lower-secondary schools			
Total number of schools, including:	32	31	96.9
special primary schools	16	16	100.0
special lower-secondary schools	16	15	93.8
Total number of pupils, including:	1 536	1 449	94.3
Upper-secondary schools for teenagers and adults¹			
Total number of schools	209	217	103.8
Total number of students	39 502	40 106	101.5
Upper-secondary schools for teenagers			
Number of schools	95	88	92.6
Number of students	25 053	24 138	96.3
High schools for teenagers and adults¹			
Total number of schools	89	95	106.7
Total number of students	20 646	20 858	101.0
General secondary schools for teenagers¹			
Total number of schools	45	44	97.8
Total number of students	14 411	14 350	99.6

Indicator	2009	2010	2009=100
Vocational schools for teenagers and adults¹			
Total number of schools	120	122	101.7
Total number of students	18 856	19 248	102.1
Vocational schools for teenagers¹			
Total number of schools	50	44	88.0
Total number of students	10 642	9 788	92.0
Special upper-secondary schools			
Total number of schools	19	17	89.5
Total number of students	651	646	99.2
Health and social care			
Nurseries			
Number of nurseries	14	14	100.0
Number of actual places (including branches) in thousand	1.0	1.0	100.0
Hospitals			
Number of hospitals	19	21	110.5
Number of beds	5 809	5 681	97.8
Treated people in thousand	273.5	288.3	105.4
Social care			
Number of people in families benefiting from social care in thousand	26.1	26.6	102.0
Share of inhabitants by nursing home type (including branches) in %:			
children and teenagers intellectually disabled	8.4	8.8	x
elderly people	42.6	40.4	x
chronically somatically ill	49.0	50.8	x
Culture			
Public libraries			
Number of libraries and branch libraries	57	57	100.0
Book collection in thousand volumes	1 501.8	1 531.6	102.0
Annually registered readers	92.0	93.0	101.1
Books lent in million volumes	1.9	1.8	96.1
Museums			
Number of museums	22	22	100.0
Number of visitors in thousand	354.5	293.4	82.8

Indicator	2009	2010	2009=100
Theaters and music institutions			
Number of institutions of art	9	9	100.0
Number of seats in the permanent auditorium in thousand	3.3	3.3	100.0
Number of plays and concerts	2 763	1 444	52.3
Number of spectators and listeners in thousand	560.9	396.7	70.7
Environmental protection			
Municipal waste landfills			
Area of municipal waste landfill in Suchy Las in ha	52	54	103.8
Landfill filling in %	77.5	78.1	x
Number of collected solid waste in thousand tons per year	76.4	59.4	77.7
Green areas			
Area of parks in ha	347.3	347.3	100.0
Area of grass-plots in ha	87.4	90.3	103.3
Green areas adjacent to streets in ha	319.2	356.6	111.7
Area of municipal forests in ha	2 577	2 576	99.9
Number of visitors to zoological gardens in thousand	422.8	295.7	69.9
Area of zoological gardens in ha	120.6	120.6	100.0
Number of animals	2 375	2 197	92.5
Number of visitors to the Poznań Palm Tree House	177.5	162.5	91.5
Municipal cemeteries			
Number of burying places in thousand	136.3	137.1	100.6
Number of buried deceased people	237.4	241.1	101.6
Number of places to be used	7 200	6 670	92.6
Public safety			
Actions of the Municipal Guard			
Applications to the court in thousand	1.6	1.6	100.0
Number of people given a ticket	44.3	40.6	91.7
Amount of tickets in PLN million	4.5	3.9	86.7
Number of given admonitions in thousand	17.1	14.3	83.5
Number of people who have their ID cards checked in thousand	65.1	61.4	94.3
Number of detainees	98	112	114.3
Number of removed car wrecks	298	360	120.8
Number of people directed to the Sobering-up Station	494	496	100.4

Indicator	2009	2010	2009=100
Rebukes given to enterprises and other organizational units in thousand	13.8	12.6	91.3
Number of vehicles wheel-clamped for incorrect parking in thousand	20.5	18.6	90.8
Economic activity			
International Poznań Fair			
Number of fair events of the International Poznań Fair	62	65	104.8
Exhibition area in thousand m ²	249.0	359.7	144.5
Number of visitors in thousand	310.4	403.1	129.9

Source: Aquanet SA, Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office), Komenda Miejska Policji (Municipal Police Headquarters), Komenda Miejska Straży Pożarnej (Municipal Fire Service Headquarters), Międzynarodowe Targi Poznańskie Sp. z o.o. (International Poznań Fair LLC), Port Lotniczy Poznań-Ławica (Poznań-Ławica Airport LLC), Powiatowy Urząd Pracy (District Employment Agency), Straż Miejska (Municipal Guard), Zakład Zagospodarowania Odpadów (Waste Management Management), Zarząd Zieleni Miejskiej (Urban Greenery Management), Wydział Gospodarki Komunalnej i Mieszkaniowej (Department for Municipal and Housing Administration), Wydział Oświaty (Department of Education), Wydział Rozwoju Miasta (City Development Department), Wydział Urbanistyki i Architektury (Urban Planning and Architecture Department), Wydział Zdrowia i Spraw Społecznych (Health and Social Issues Department)

¹ without special and artists schools



The publication entitled „**2011. Report on the City**” is also available on the website of the Poznań City Hall at www.poznan.pl/fakty_liczby

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