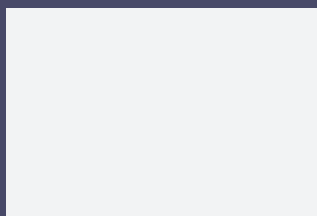
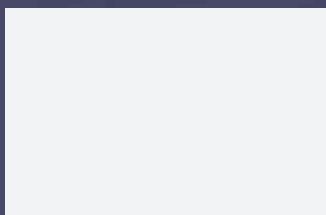


MEMORANDUM OF GDYNIA





MEMORANDUM OF GDYNIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. THE CITY OF GDYNIA	5
1.1 Gdynia – the agglomeration – Poland	6
1.2 Where history was made	8
1.3 Window on the world	10
1.4 Gdynia – a city of good design	12
1.5 Open city – open art	15
1.6 Leisure, sport i SPA	17
1.7 Gdynia’s local government	22
1.8 Cooperation with neighbouring communes	24
2. POTENCIAL	39
2.1 Choice: Gdynia	40
2.2 Atmosphere for investment	44
2.3 Infrastructure for investments and business	56
2.4 A place for business	62
2.5 Quality of life	69
2.6 Human capital	73
3. PERSPECTIVES	85
3.1 The vision of new Gdynia	86
3.2 Growth sectors and areas	88
3.3 Strategic projects	94
PRACTICAL INFORMATION	110



THE CITY OF GDYNIA

INTRODUCTION



Ladies and Gentlemen!

I would like to invite you to read the Memorandum of Gdynia, the latest analysis describing all aspects of life in the city - relevant from the point of view of a resident or potential investor. I suppose the document gives an answer to the question about the reason for attractiveness of our city and the strength of its attraction.

Modern civilization processes clearly show that knowledge, especially ability to process and disseminate it, has become major factor in development. Gdynia is at an important point of its development. We have achieved a lot, we are also aware that there is always more work to be done.

Our city modernization strategy plays a crucial role. Gdynia is open to new ideas. It is looking for and setting paths of development in many areas of the modern economy, based on advanced technologies. It can take advantage of its location at the crossroads of European transport corridors leading from Scandinavia to the south of Europe and from east of the continent to the west. Development of the city, increase in its attractiveness and competitiveness of the economy, largely affects residents who identify with the city. Proper care of the residents, of a number of investors, involving, inter alia, introduction of innovative and attractive solutions, is an accurate and usually quickly returning investment, which results in a visible boom of the city.

People in Gdynia, both those settled here for several generations, and those who have chosen our city recently, educated and dynamic, in a well-organized urban space, find good conditions for living and recreation while responding flexibly to the needs and offers of the labour market. Infrastructure projects implemented in recent years - most of them supported from EU funds - create perfect conditions for business and its environment and for the people.

People of Gdynia can be satisfied, because the recent history of our city opens up new possibilities. I am convinced that a similar perspective will also be open in the future. The offer of the city is rich and diverse, and numerous awards granted to Gdynia prove its highest quality.

Therefore, I would like to invite you to read the Memorandum and to work together for Gdynia, for our city.

Mayor of Gdynia
Wojciech Szczurek



THE CITY OF GDYNIA

1. GDYNIA – THE AGGLOMERATION – POLAND

Gdynia owes its existence and dynamic development to its strategic location on the maps of Poland and Europe. Nowadays the most important sea port for Poland, and a significant one on the Baltic, it was established in the 1920s on the site of a small fishing settlement on the southern coast of the Baltic Sea. As one of the pillars of Pomerania and the developing Tricity metropolis, Gdynia has the opportunity to become an important centre in this part of Europe, the meeting point for trade from Scandinavia, Europe and the more distant parts of the world. Following the Baltic coast through Gdynia is a route that links Western Europe with the Baltic rim nations.

Poland is conveniently located in the centre of Europe, at a junction of some of the most important transport routes. In the west it borders with Germany, in the south with the Czech Republic and Slovakia, in the east with Ukraine and Belarus, in the north-east with Lithuania and in the north with Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast). Furthermore, it borders Denmark and Sweden over the Baltic Sea.

In terms of the area covering almost 313,000 km², Poland is the 70th largest country in the world and ninth in Europe. With 38.5 million inhabitants, it is the 34th most populous country in the world and the 8th in Europe. Poland is divided for administration purposes into 16 voivodeships, which are further divided into 314 poviats and 2479 communes. The capital is Warsaw, a city of 1.7 million people.



The voivodeship of Pomorskie

It is one of three voivodeships bordering the Baltic Sea. In the east, on the Vistula Spit, it lies close to the Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Federation, while over the Baltic are the Scandinavian countries. Pomorskie has a population of 2.28 million and covers an area of 18,310 km², making it the 8th most populous and largest voivodeship in the country. It is highly urbanised, and since 67.8% of the population live in 42 towns and cities it is the 4th most urbanized region in Poland. The voivodeship's capital and also largest city is Gdańsk, which together with Gdynia, the second largest city in the region, and Sopot, forms a group referred to as the Tricity (Tri-city). On 28 March 2007 "the Tricity" ceased to be solely an informal expression when the Tricity Charter was signed. The third largest city in Pomorskie is Słupsk, which functions as the main urban centre for the western part of the voivodeship.

The Tricity Agglomeration – the heart of the southern Baltic coast

The Tricity agglomeration is an important centre for Pomorskie and the whole of Northern Poland in equal measure. It was described in the Pomorskie Voivodeship Spatial Development Plan developed in 2009 by the Regional and Spatial Development Department of the Pomorskie Marshal's Office. The agglomeration comprises 3 cities with poviats rights (Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot), and 27 communes: Cedry Wielkie Commune, Hel, Jastarnia, Kartuzy Commune, Kolbudy Commune, Kosakowo Commune, Luzino Commune, Puck, Puck Commune, Pruszcz Gdański, Pruszcz Gdański Commune, Przodkowo Commune, Przywidz Commune, Pszczółki Commune, Reda, Rumia, Stegna Commune, Somonino Commune, Suchy Dąb Commune, Szemud Commune, Tczew, Tczew Commune, Trąbki Wielkie Commune, Wejherowo, Wejherowo

Commune, Władysławowo, and Żukowo Commune. The borders of the agglomeration were determined based on spatial, socioeconomic, legal and political, functional and technical, and economic aspects.

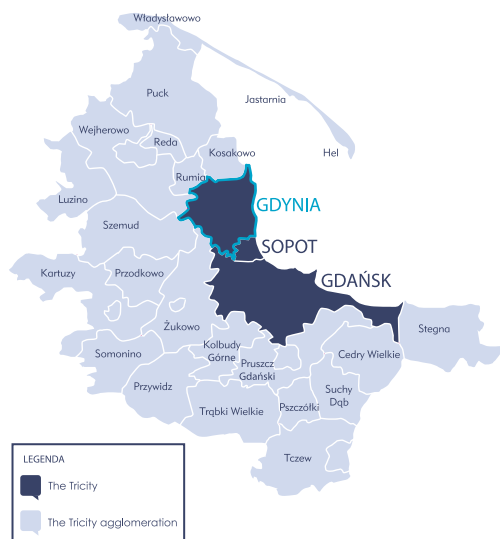
The Tricity agglomeration covers 3,069 km² and has 1.24 mln inhabitants, with an average population density of 405.8 people per km². 60% of the population live in the central cities, 37% of whom live in Gdańsk (460,500 people), 20% in Gdynia (249,100), and just over 3% in Sopot (38,700).

The characteristics of the agglomeration include its excellent location at the junction of trans-European trade routes, its highly educated professionals, the beautiful scenery of the Gulf of Gdańsk and the Kaszuby region, and the centuries-old cultural heritage. It is not just the fastest developing urbanised area in northern Poland but also an important centre of integration processes on the Baltic Sea and one of the most competitive regions in the country. Even though the Tricity agglomeration covers a large area, it is easy to move around it thanks to a well-developed transport infrastructure, a dense network of roads as well as excellent railway and bus connections.

“For the foreign partners, Pomerania is a stable, safe and attractive place to do business. The convenient location allows us to take on the role of the transport node connecting Scandinavia with central and southern Europe, as well as with the East with the West. Moreover, Pomerania has gradually been becoming a gateway to the European Union for Far East countries. The first signs of this trend was the regular ocean transport services between Europe and Asia provided by the world leading company Maersk, as well as the cooperation related to the development of the transport corridor Baltic-Adriatic”.

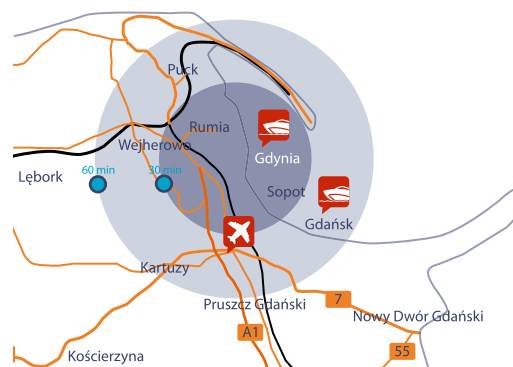
Mieczysław Struk, Marshal of the Pomeranian Voivodeship

Fig. 1.1 Map of the Tricity agglomeration



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study

Fig. 1.2 Transportation map – places that can be reached from Gdynia within a 30- and 60-minute journey by car and by train



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

2. WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE

Gdynia is often referred to as "a city built of the sea and dreams." These words aptly describe the emotions and feelings that accompany the romantic legend of Gdynia from the Second Polish Republic.

This extraordinary city was not created solely by dreamers. When Poland finally regained independence after almost 150 years of occupation, the Treaty of Versailles gave the reborn nation access to the sea. Since this section of the coast had no sea port, it was necessary to quickly build one to support the stable development and economic success of this new Poland. The profound knowledge and bold vision of Gdynia's founding fathers – Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, Admiral Kazimierz Porębski and the engineer, Tadeusz Wenda – led to the construction of a port, followed by the development of the city. The site for the port had been chosen by Tadeusz Wenda as early as 1920 – in the same year of Poland's 'Wedding to the Sea', which took place in Puck. In 1923, the first ship under a foreign flag visited the initial, temporary harbour, and then 10 years later, in 1933, Gdynia had outdistanced the one-thousand-year-old Gdańsk in terms of the size of transshipments. In the last years of the interwar period, Gdynia successfully competed for the title of leading Baltic port. The red and white flag appeared on the seas, Polish transatlantic liners became symbols of maritime expansion.

"The whole country is building Gdynia" is one of many sayings that have contributed to the legend of Gdynia. The most prominent engineers, architects, financiers, craftsmen and artists



came to the city since it offered jobs and money. During the interwar period the population of Gdynia doubled, and was, according to the contemporary press, "a Polish California," where houses were built and fortunes were made at "American speed," where rural shop owners would be transformed into tradesmen, port workers into shipping agents, bricklayers into construction entrepreneurs, while Kashubian fishermen would build big-city houses. The modernist architecture of Gdynia's city centre and exclusive residential estates made its way into the textbooks because in Gdynia everything was superlative. State-of-the-art port structures and machines – a young city created by its dynamic inhabitants, a coastal metropolis with European ambitions. The cataclysm of the Second World War spared the city but destroyed the port. Those who had built Gdynia returned to the city, and so did the ships and people with dreams – of a new and even greater Gdynia. However, the post-war period was an entirely different world, where privately-owned was changed into state-owned and economics had been replaced by ideology. Yet, even under the grey Communist reality, Gdynia retained its special atmosphere. It was still the "window on the world" and even if it was one merely ajar it was one smelling of citrus fruit, coffee, Japanese electronics and American dollars. Seamen, foreign flags, and dynamically developing shipyards giving well paid jobs to thousands of young people. Polish commercial and fishing vessels connected Gdynia with the rest of the world, while Batory continued to ply its trade with America. However, the period of socialism eventually contributed tragic dates to the history of Poland and Gdynia.

December 1970 was a time of bloody massacre in the streets of Gdynia, and yet also a time when an unprecedented arrangement was created between those on strike and the authorities.

August 1980 is associated with the words: "it began in Gdańsk." However, it was thanks to Gdynia that it could last - the strong support Gdańsk received from thousands of citizens of Gdynia and their shipyard in its negotiations with the authorities considerably contributed to the success of Solidarity.

Only the Third Polish Republic fully freed what had built the Gdynia phenomenon during the Second Polish Republic. The work was continued by the children and grandchildren of Gdynia's pioneers. The process continues, and Gdynia's economic situation keeps on improving.

A large fleet and shipyard were replaced by the dynamically developing „new maritime economy“. But in modern Gdynia these are not only the industries related to the sea. Innovative technologies, perfectly qualified specialists and bold visions are the biggest advantages of Gdynia today.



"Firstly, I want to greet Gdynia. Although I grew up far away from there, I can say that I was growing together with this city, which somehow became a symbol of our second independence".

Speech by Pope John Paul II to the men of the sea, Kościuszki Square, 11/06/1987



THE CITY OF GDYNIA

3. WINDOW ON THE WORLD

Gdynia, Poland's "window on the world," has always been an open city. It's excellent location as a junction of transport routes, the continuation of the pre-war tradition of contacts with abroad between local authorities as well as economic and cultural institutions, and especially the incredible openness of the inhabitants to all things new and their curiosity about the world. These are Gdynia's differentiators in the 21st century, in the age of a Europe without borders, and an era of close international cooperation.

Connection with the world

Gdynia's greatest assets include its strategic location at the junction of important international transport corridors, running from Scandinavia and North-Eastern Europe towards Southern Europe and the Mediterranean Sea, and from the northern part of Western Europe to Eastern Europe, as well as the excellent connections to the remainder of Poland and the whole world.

- ▶ The Lech Walesa Airport, situated only 25 km from Gdynia, offers direct connections to almost 50 cities in Poland and Europe, including important international airline hubs in Warsaw, Frankfurt and Munich. Due to the continuously increasing passenger and cargo traffic, work is in progress to open the Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport (7 km from the city centre) on the site of the Oksywie military airport by the middle of 2013.



- ▶ The comprehensive and continuously developing road system and railway network facilitate overland passenger and freight transport.
- ▶ Being a modern distribution and logistic centre, Gdynia Port has regular direct connections to ports in various parts of the world.
- ▶ Gdynia has direct sea passengers connections with Sweden and Finland.

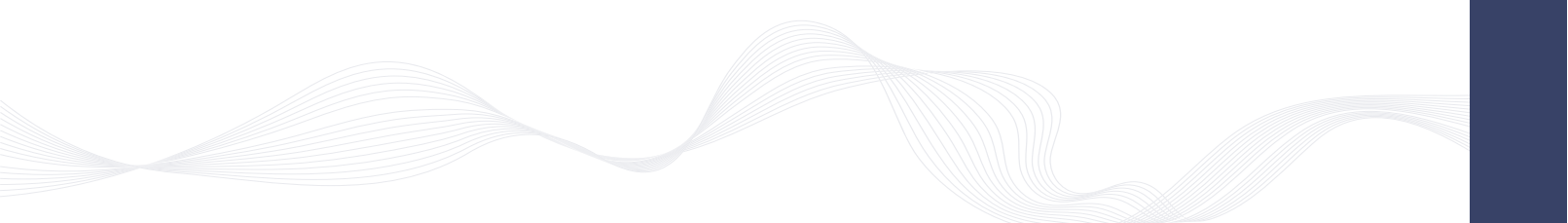
Foreign policy

Due to the dynamism and openness which has characterised the city from the very beginning, Gdynia continues its tradition of maintaining relationships with many partners, with international cooperation being an important element of the city's activities. The geopolitical location of Gdynia makes it an excellent bridge between Western and Eastern European countries, and a convenient place for meetings on the Baltic Sea.

Gdynia's international cooperation includes, but is not limited to, the following areas:

- ▶ The Baltic Sea region, known as Baltic Europe

This choice is dictated by Gdynia's geographic location and by the dynamic development of the economic, ecological, cultural and recreational relations between the countries of Baltic Europe. The countries of the Baltic Sea region have a population of 103 million, and include 10 metropolitan centres whose joint efforts include the field of sustainable development.



The creation of the Baltic Circle of Gdynia's Sister Cities in 2001 and the availability of EU funds for pro-Baltic projects emphasise the priority status of this cooperation. The Circle comprises the following cities: Aalborg (Denmark), Kaliningrad (Russia), Karlskrona (Sweden), Kiel (Germany), Klaipėda (Lithuania), Kotka (Finland), Kristiansand (Norway), Kunda (Estonia) and Liepaja (Latvia).

► The European Union

Already in the period before the accession of Poland to the European Union, Gdynia cooperated actively with the countries of the European Union and had implemented numerous projects co-financed by European funds, most of them within the PHARE project (Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Restructuring their Economies). The city received funding from the program to the amount of 18.3 million PLN for the implementation of projects such as: „Future transport patterns and the sustainable development of the TINA network, (1999-2000)” and „Strategies and instruments for Baltic cities in regard to tourism marketing, (2000-2001)”. Since the accession of Poland to the European Union in 2004, the cooperation between the member states has been a consequence of implementation of common European policy and cooperation within the projects co-financed with European funds. The countries completed together, among others, the projects: „Community Initiative and Neighbourhood Programme INTERREG III A. Poland – Lithuania – Kaliningrad Improvements to the water purity of the Baltic Sea through development of water management systems – I stage (RAINNET I)” and „ERDF under South Baltic Cross-Border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013”. In June 2009 the European Commission adopted a Communication on the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region whose main purpose was to activate and use the potential of the Baltic Sea Region, which was formed by the enlargement of the European Union in 2004. The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region covers the macro-region involving 8 member states of the European Union: Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Germany, Poland and Sweden. Gdynia is actively working on this project.

Among the European partner cities of Gdynia there are Plymouth (Great Britain) and the Association of the Opal Coast (France), including Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne-sur-Mer.

- The other countries of Europe, especially those to the east of the European Union, i.e. Baranovichi (Belarus), Kaliningrad (Russia) as well as Ukraine and the Georgian cities, such as Rustavi near Tbilisi

By working with the centres of Eastern Europe, Gdynia helps its sister cities in building local democracy, form a civil society and similar tasks.

- North America, especially the United States of America (Seattle and Brooklyn)

This direction of international cooperation was chosen for the opportunities to use American experience and due to the presence of strong Polish communities in America, including Kashubian communities, who are often catalysts of bilateral projects.

- Asia

We work with Asian partners, especially with China (the city of Haikou in the Hainan province), due to Gdynia's long experience in cooperation and exchange with Chinese partners. In May 2011, the Marshal of the Pomeranian voivodeship, Mieczysław Struk, signed a letter of intent supporting the idea of establishing „Pomerania in China” – a regional representative office in China with the local governments of Gdansk, Sopot, Gdynia and with economic institutions and associations. The aim of the office is to nurture and develop the existing contacts; however its main purpose is to initiate the actions aiming to create conditions for new initiatives and projects. The task of the office is also to promote Pomerania in China, its touristic and cultural values and science and research potential.

We also increasingly focus on networking to gather partners without well-developed organisational structures for specific, project-related purposes.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

4. GDYNIA – A CITY OF GOOD DESIGN

Urban planning

Gdynia was designed according to a set of functional assumptions, with clearly determined urban zones, where the Downtown Area and the neighbouring port lie at the heart of the city. Its chief urban planners and architects were prominent professionals: Roman Feliński, Adam Kuncewicz and Stanisław Filipkowski.

The layout of the main arteries was like that of a fan, based around the square for the railway station. One of the main roads led to the port, which was in accordance with the assumption that the city was to be merged with the port areas. The most elegant street of the city, the present 10 Lutego Street, was intended to expand into a Maritime Forum in order to emphasise the country's connection to the Baltic Sea and become the symbol of Gdynia as the window on the world for the Second Polish Republic.

Urban space and architecture

Contemporary urban planners and architects draw inspiration from the solid, pre-war traditions. In 2009, Gdynia received the main award at the prestigious Festival for Promoting Cities and Regions, in the Urban Space category, for a project that involved developing a part of Szwedzki Boulevard at the Downtown Beach and the marina. Within the project, street furniture was created

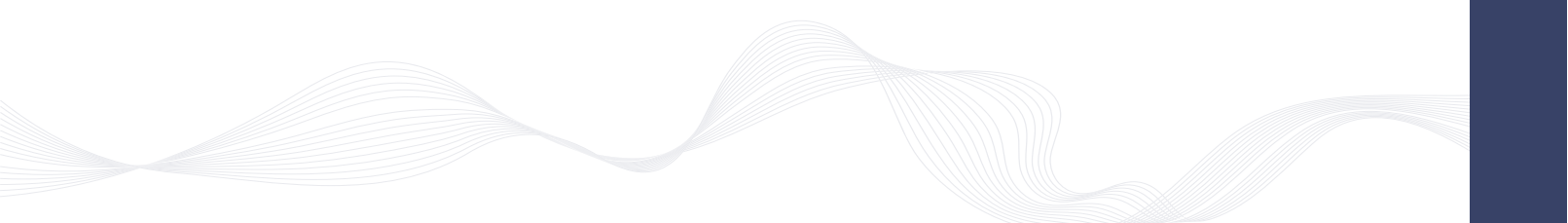


(elegant umbrella-like lamp posts designed especially for the purpose by Studio Kwadrat, a Gdynia design company), the boulevard being linked with the marina via a wooden path for pedestrians, while a children's playground and a sanitary infrastructure for sunbathers were built on the beach.

Gdynia also looks after of its historical architecture and space, consistently implementing initiatives like the programme to co-fund the renovation of houses situated in the historical, modernist Downtown Area. The city's location beside the sea is a great asset, visible in new, prestigious waterfront projects. According to the current spatial development plans, the designs to be implemented in these areas will be selected through architectural competitions. Another significant feature of the spatial development plans for this part of Gdynia is the friendly and open nature of the new spaces, which are accessible and appealing to inhabitants and visitors.

The design strategy


Gdynia is one of first cities in Poland to begin implementing the "city of design" strategy. Due to such actions as the annual "Gdynia Design Days" and the opening of the Gdynia Design Centre, the effects are already becoming visible. The majority of the city's projects that have an impact on the aesthetics and quality of Gdynia's infrastructure undergo a professional design process. The annual "Gdynia City Transformers," a competition for designers, is a good example of this process. In addition to supporting instruments for creative industries, a special series of workshops and seminars was organised between 2009 and 2011 under the name "Design Your Profit." It was addressed to designers and entrepreneurs and its purpose was to support the implementation of individual design-oriented strategies. The city highly values universal designs, those that take into consideration the needs of all people without requiring additional conversions.



The actions of the city authorities in the field of design have been noticed and appreciated. In November 2012 the President of Gdynia, Wojciech Szczurek, was awarded the Design Alive Award 2012 in the Strategist category. The prize was awarded for „The strategy resulting from the love for Gdynia, implemented basing on the public dialogue, according to the principles of participation. But also for creating a team of hotheads thanks to whom the strategy is not only a document, but also a clear indicator of objectives adapting to changing conditions and business’, citizens and tourists expectations...“.

Digital Gdynia

The Gdynia City Hall was the second city hall in Poland to introduce the possibility of confirming a trusted profile on ePUAP (Electronic Platform of Public Administration Services). The profile replaces, to a degree, costly electronic signatures, and its owner can handle hundreds of official matters, including those involving government institutions, electronically, at the time of their choice, without leaving their home. In 2012 the city authorities introduced a useful innovation benefiting the city’s image – the Virtual Clerk project, making use of advanced artificial intelligence technology and the Gdynia.pl platform. Virtual Clerk considerably facilitates access to specific information, expediting the process of closing numerous official matters. TRISTAR, the Integrated Traffic Management System, implemented with the support of EU funds in Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia, will improve traffic safety and the quality of transport in the city for drivers and pedestrians.



“It is good that there is a prize which will be awarded especially to people working vigorously on the design. However, at the same time, they treat the design very broadly. They don’t limit themselves only to designing nice objects, but they also take the design as a strategy of their company or actions related to the culture or education.”

Sylvia Kruk-Marzec, the Polish Patent Office

A model public transport system

As the city developed, new residential districts continued to appear, often 5-10 km from the Downtown Area. In the 1990s, one of the most effective public transport systems in Poland started to crystallise in Gdynia. It was decided that its development and management was to be based on detailed studies and analyses, which included the opinions of the inhabitants as users of specific bus and trolleybus lines. Gdynia became a pioneer in monitoring the customers’ current needs and adapting the system to meet the conditions of the road and residential infrastructure. The online search engine for the fastest transport connections in the city was launched as early as in the 1990s. Due to the city’s openness to the customers’ needs and careful analyses of passengers’ opinions, Gdynia’s transport system and the method of organising the ZKM budgetary unit (the city’s public transport company) are considered exemplary by many local governments in Poland and abroad. It is also important to underline the pro-ecological character of the rolling stock, including the electric trolley buses and gas-powered buses. The rolling stock in Gdansk has the lowest rate of physical wear compared to the intensity of use in Poland.

Ecological solutions

Gdynia thinks ecologically, which means that it tries to develop in a sustainable way, not causing damage to the natural environment. This idea has been implemented by both the city’s actions and its residents and companies. Some examples of such activities include, among others, the above mentioned innovations related to the public transport, solar-powered park meters and energy efficient public lighting system on Świętojańska Street. For several years, there has also been a program to develop cycle paths and routes which has cost over 22 million PLN (co-financed by EU funds).

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

4. GDYNIA – A CITY OF GOOD DESIGN

The strategic and the most famous pro-ecological project of the city and agglomeration is Eco Valley (Eko Dolina). Together with the local governments of Sopot, Rumia, Reda, Wejherowo (city and urban centre), Kosakowo and the Community Union „Dolina Redy i Chylonki”, Gdynia founded a company which built and now manages the most modern waste management plant in Poland. In 2009, the biogas recycling centre was opened, which is the only innovative and modern plant of this type in Poland. The city also organises important social campaigns such as „A dog in a big city”, whose aim is to raise awareness and show positive patterns of behaviour (including, among others, cleaning up after dogs).

The Łużycka Office Park in Gdynia Redłowo has one of the first “green” office buildings in Poland, featuring a minimized environmental impact, created specifically at the request of DNV Poland, a company highly concerned with ecological issues. Other examples of the city’s eco-intelligent architecture built in the recent years include the facilities of the multifunctional “Gdynia” sports and entertainment centre and the office building of Sanipor.

Social innovations

The Pomeranian Science and Technology Park is a place where technical inventions and socially innovative projects are born. These are strategies, models and methods designed in response to social challenges. The city supports initiators, who can be individuals, groups, communities or organisations from the not-for-profit sector. Good examples of projects are the Design for All



or revitalisation of the Chylonia district, where the inhabitants design the public space of their neighbourhood. Tools for the disabled and the telephone carer, which permits subscribers to call for help with just one button, are equally interesting. As of January 2012, the Park is the Country Partner of the Social Innovation Europe (SIE) initiative. Gdynia has also been successful in modern trends for social, or civic, diplomacy.

Gdynia routes – the city’s branded products

Gdynia was the first city in Poland to initiate a comprehensive development programme for branded tourist trails. The programme included implementation of the concept of three trails: the Gdynia Modernism Route, the Gdynia Centre Culinary Route and the Gdynia Maritime Legend Route. Each of these projects is unique on a national scale and it involves the local community to a great extent, which helps build a strong cultural identity for the place. Ideas for such city trails arise directly from Gdynia’s genius loci, including its coastal location, history and the contemporary tourist offer – appealing and engaging for both Polish and foreign tourists. In 2012, Gdynia’s Branded Trails received a Wawrzyn Polskiej Turystyki (Polish Tourism Laurel), a prestigious award from the Minister of Sport and Tourism for innovations in tourism.

5. OPEN CITY – OPEN ART

Over the past decade, Gdynia has made it onto the prestigious list of European cities famous for the best music festivals and concerts. It is the birthplace of that form of Polish rock known as big-beat, and it has offered jazz and blues artists, and promoters, excellent creative and stage conditions. The city is always open to the latest music trends from all over the world.

Gdynia owes these qualities to the presence of the port, to its close contacts with the Baltic cities and to the creativity of its own artists, including musicians from the various stages of the Tricity. The latest music trends are best presented at the Open'er Festival, which attracts many thousands of fans every year. Due to the excellent organisation, the well-thought-out concept and formula, the 2009 and 2010 Open'ers were recognised as the best big music festivals in Europe. In 2012 the festival expanded its formula and it drew crowds not just to the popular concerts but also to the ambitious theatre performances.

The list of the most important regular music events in Gdynia includes:

- ▶ The Music Theatres Festival – spring
- ▶ The National Review of Young Jazz and Blues Bands – spring
- ▶ Gdynia Blues Festival – June



- ▶ The summer begins in Gdynia: Cudawianki – June
- ▶ Open'er Festival – the beginning of July
- ▶ Ladies' Jazz Festival – first half of July
- ▶ Globaltica – World Cultures Festival – July
- ▶ All Souls Jazz Festival – the beginning of November
- ▶ Church Music Festival – autumn

Gdynia has become an important place promoting Polish artists in the field of theatre, film, literature and digital graphic art. The Gdynia Film Festival ('Festiwal Polskich Filmów Fabularnych') remains the most important event in Polish cinema, and every year it attracts artists and the lovers of the 10th muse. The winners gain prestige as well as more measurable benefits, e.g. promotion and distribution of their film in Poland and abroad. Gdynia's film circle tends to gather around the organiser of the Festival – Pomorska Fundacja Filmowa (Polish Film Foundation) and the Gdynia School Film. Gdynia is also a friendly port for domestic poets, writers, and playwrights. Many years ago Stefan Żeromski, one of the most prominent of Polish authors, wrote some of his short stories there. Today, one of the city's literary highlights is Nagroda Literacka Gdynia (Gdynia Literary Award), one of the most important literary awards and a considerable financial support for the winners. The Polish Contemporary Plays Festival, R@port, organised by the Witold Gombrowicz City Theatre, is considered equally prestigious by the theatre community. During R@port the latest Polish plays are staged by the best Polish theatres, often in original locations around the city, such as in port warehouses. The local poets, columnists and historians regularly appear in the "Bliza" Artistic Quarterly, Gdynia's journal

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

5. OPEN CITY - OPEN ART

about literature, with Paweł Huelle as the editor-in-chief. Poets and bards meet in local cafes, such as Cafe Strych, Cyganeria, Cafe Bookshop Vademecum and Caffè Aniol. A unique icon of the city is the Danuta Baduszkowa Music Theatre, famous nationwide for its captivating adaptations of Broadway musicals, such as "Fiddler on the Roof," "West Side Story," "Spamolot," "Shrek" and many other. In the summer, Gdynia's theatre offers the Summer Stage of the City Theatre, located in the beautiful scenery of Orłowo beach.

The calendar of the city's regular artistic events includes:

- ▶ Wielkie Poetyckie Pranie (a poetry event) – May
- ▶ The Literaturomanie Festival – June
- ▶ International Baltic Mini Textile Triennial – July/August
- ▶ FROG – Rhythm and Fire Festival – August
- ▶ Transvizualia – International Festival of Multimedia Forms – October
- ▶ International Biennial Of Graphic Digital Arts – October
- ▶ Polish Contemporary Plays Festival, R@port – November
- ▶ International Biennial of Painting and Unique Fabric – December



The city continues to expand its cultural base to meet the expectations of artists and inhabitants alike.

The most important projects are:

- ▶ the Culture Forum complex, comprising three facilities:
 - the new building of the City Theatre (2 halls)
 - a modern art gallery
 - a library (a multimedia library)
- ▶ development of the Music Theatre
- ▶ development of the building of the Music School
- ▶ Emigration Museum which is registered at the Marine Station in Gdynia.

6. LEISURE, SPORT AND SPA

With a touch of tourism and history

Even during the creation of the initial urban planning assumptions the city was expected to function not only as port and a place of trade but also as a leisure and tourist centre. The proximity of the sea, a sailboat marina, the wide sandy beaches and attractive seaside districts with historical mansions remain the strengths of Gdynia in terms of tourism.

- ▶ Orłowo has been a renowned spa since the 1930s. Formerly a fishing village, it is now a beautiful seaside tourist and leisure district of Gdynia, with a wooden pier, a beach and the Summer Stage theatre.
- ▶ As much as 44% of Gdynia is beautiful forest.
- ▶ The agglomeration has the largest protected forest area situated within city borders – the Tricity Landscape Park.
- ▶ Gdynia has one of the most interesting coastal nature reserves – “Kępa Redłowska”, with its famous cliff.



An exciting opportunity

Gdynia has a highly diverse range of activities available – including more than just activities typical of seaside locations, such as sunbathing, swimming in the sea and water sports. In recent years we have observed an increased interest in premium SPA hotels (Hotel Kuracyjny, Hotel Nadmorski, and Baltic Oasis) and in city breaks, encouraged by the city’s high-quality cultural and culinary opportunities as well as its attractions for children.

Gdynia’s high season has been extended by the interests of different groups, such as conferences, seminars, incentives and sports events. Mid-season and end-of-season are also highly popular with today’s visitors. Gdynia’s boutiques and other shops, especially those on Świętojańska Street and in shopping malls such as Klif, Batory, Szperk and Wzgórze, offer a wide range of Polish and foreign brands. The city also has a historical place of trade, often visited by locals and visitors alike – the Market Complex at Wójta Radtkego Street. Additionally, tourism in Gdynia is closely connected with the attractions offered by Pomerania in general. Good transport connections to the neighbouring cities, the Kashubian Lake District and the Hel Peninsula help visitors see the most important attractions of the greater region.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

6. LEISURE, SPORT AND SPA

Some information about Gdynia's tourist base and attractions:

- ▶ 12 hotels (for 1,220 people), 7 hostels, 3 holiday centres, 102 suites, flats and guest rooms
- ▶ City Tourist Information at 10 Lutego Street, number 24
- ▶ official tourist portal: www.gdyniaturystyczna.pl
- ▶ Gdynia Modernism Route (Gdyński Szlak Modernizmu) – the largest and the best preserved modernist structures of the cities of the Baltic basin
- ▶ Gdynia Maritime Legend (Legenda Morska Gdyni) – a selection of the city's sea-related attractions
- ▶ an attractive culinary offer – the first Culinary Route in Poland (over 40 restaurants)
- ▶ seaside streets and squares – Nadmorski Boulevard, Szwedzki Boulevard, Southern Pier and Kościuszki Square
- ▶ the boat race and sailing centre – the largest marina in Poland, the annual Gdynia Sailing Days, "Wiatr i Woda" Fair



- ▶ museums and other attractions – the Gdynia Aquarium – the biggest aquarium in Poland, museum ships (ORP Błyskawica and Dar Pomorza), the Museum of the City of Gdynia, the Museum of the Navy, Gdynia Automotive Museum, Museum of Emigration (in organisation), Experiment Science Centre, and Kolibki Adventure Park
- ▶ a pier in the Orłowo district, a historical manor and park from the 16th century in the Kolibki district
- ▶ former military monuments, including bunkers, shelters, gun emplacements, and the Torpedo Research Station in Gdynia Babie Doły
- ▶ a rich cultural offer – music clubs and pubs, numerous outdoor concerts

Selected attractions within the agglomeration and the region:

- ▶ over 70 hotels and accommodation for about 30,000 people available all year round in the agglomeration
- ▶ the monuments of Gdańsk – St. Mary's Cathedral, Długi Targ Street, Artus Court, the Crane, the Old Torture Chamber – currently the Museum of Amber, the Gdańsk Głównie Miasto City Hall, and the Wisłoujście Stronghold
- ▶ museums – Central Maritime Museum, National Museum, Archaeological Museum, Gdańsk Historical Museum, and European Solidarity Centre

- ▶ the zoo in Gdańsk Oliwa
- ▶ the pier in Sopot
- ▶ Kalwaria Wejherowska
- ▶ Seal Sanctuary on the Hel Peninsula
- ▶ Gothic castles erected by the Teutonic Knights in Malbork and Gniew
- ▶ golf courses - Golf Park Gdynia, Postołowo Golf Club and Sierra Golf Club (about 30 km from the Tricity)
- ▶ Słowiński National Park – dunes in Łeba
- ▶ Kashubian Lake District.

„Pomerania is a dynamically developing region; an original place with a distinct culture and outstanding hospitality, it has something for everyone. Both culture and art lovers, as well as active leisure enthusiasts will find something interesting.”

Marta Chełkowska, President of the Pomeranian Regional Tourist Organisation

A city passionate about sport

The people of Gdynia consider sport an important part of their lifestyles, passions and interests. It is also a significant element of the sponsorship and promotional activities of the biggest companies in the agglomeration and the region.

Team sports have gained a special position and popularity in the city. Gdynia’s women’s basketball players have won the national professional league 11 times, and 4 times they qualified for the Final Four of Europe’s prestigious professional basketball league for women’s clubs. In the 2009/2010 season, both men and women from Asseco Prokom Gdynia won the national basketball championship. In the same season, the men’s basketball team had their greatest achievement in the history of their participation in the Euroleague, qualifying for the quarterfinals. In the 2011/2012 the Asseco Prokom team defended the title of national champions, beating their neighbours from Sopot in the finals, while the women’s handball players of Vistal Łączpol Gdynia won the Polish Championship (previous medallists at the Polish championship in the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 seasons).

The symbols of Gdynia’s team sports are Arka Gdynia SSA and SKS Bałtyk – clubs known to the majority of the sports fans in Poland. In the first decade of the 21st century, the Arka Gdynia club regularly represented the city in the top football league in Poland. As of the 2010/2011 season, the club competed for high places in the first league and thus for a return to the premier division.

RC Arka Gdynia is also one of the leading rugby teams in Poland, having won 3 national championships and 5 national vice-champion titles. The popularity of this sport prompted

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

6. LEISURE, SPORT AND SPA

the construction of the National Rugby Stadium in Gdynia in 2010, with artificial turf and a roofed stand. It has also become the place for football practice and the games of the best American football team in Poland – Seahawks Gdynia. Great service has been rendered to the city by WKS Flota Gdynia, a club with achievements in such Olympic disciplines as athletics, shooting, judo, cycling, swimming and weightlifting. The club once trained Polish Olympic medallists, such as the cyclist Tadeusz Mytnik and the shooter Jerzy Greszkiewicz.

Klub Lekkoatletyczny Gdynia (Gdynia Athletics Club) has made it into the history of Polish athletics, especially in the area of pole vaulting. The club used to work with that brilliant coach, Edward Szymczak, and trained Monika Pyrek – the 2009 world vice-champion from Berlin, Władysław Kozakiewicz – the gold medallist of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, as well as Marian and Adam Kolas. Anna Rogowska, the 2009 world champion, also comes from Gdynia. Whether at a professional level or simply as practiced by children and teenagers, sport requires a suitable infrastructure, often meeting the high requirements of European federations of national associations. Gdynia not only provides professional facilities for national and European games but it also develops the infrastructure for training youths and for recreational sports in the city's various residential districts. In 2012 the City Football Stadium was named the "Sports Facility of the Year" in the Training Centres category. Irish players practiced there before the European Football Championship, and they were generous with their praise.



Investment in sport pays for itself in the form of achievements. Gdynia has two teams in the men's top basketball league (the current national champion and a league rookie), a team of women's handball players (current national champions), women's basketball players (many times national champions), a rugby team (many times national champions) and an American football team (current national champions). Furthermore, it has teams playing in women's and men's 1st football leagues and men's 1st handball league.

The city's most important sports facilities are situated in Redłowo (a complex known as the Sports Forum) and at the seaside:

- ▶ the multifunctional Gdynia Sports and Entertainment Centre
- ▶ the City Football Stadium
- ▶ the National Rugby Stadium
- ▶ the GOSiR (Gdynia Centre for Sport and Recreation) training and hotel complex, including an athletics practice facility and the sailboat marina
- ▶ the complex of courts of the Arka Gdynia Tennis Club
- ▶ Kolibki Adventure Park (including off-road routes and high rope park)
- ▶ U7 Centre (bowling lanes and shooting range)

- ▶ PitStop Entertainment Centre (karting track and electronic paintball)
- ▶ Golf Park in Orłowo – driving range
- ▶ urban and forest bicycle trails
- ▶ numerous swimming pools and fitness clubs.

The sailing capital

Gdynia earned its title of the sailing capital city of Poland as far back as its earliest days. Sailors and sailing enthusiasts come to the city for various events involving Olympic sailing classes of national and of international importance.

Gdynia Sailing Days – races of a European stature, having been held every July since 2000. In 2010 the event lasted 22 days and it gathered over 800 sailors from 34 countries – participants of the European Championship and the World Cup. Furthermore, Gdynia has four times hosted The Tall Ships’ Races, during which the city is visited by a flotilla of the biggest tall ships from all over the world, and admired by more than a million visitors. Each summer the city hosts the “Wiatr i Woda” Sailing Fair and Festival, presenting the most beautiful yachts and



the fastest boats, as well as sailing and motorboat equipment. All sailing events in the city are based in the marina, which has room for 260 boats. It is the most modern facility of this type in Poland, situated picturesquely in the very centre of Gdynia. The marina has numerous sailing clubs and schools with a wide range of courses for both children and adults. It is also possible to charter a yacht. Gdynia is the home port of the biggest Polish tall ships: Dar Młodzieży, Pogoria, ORP Iskra and Zawisza Czarny (the second tall ship to bear this name). It is also where one of the most beautiful tall ships in the world is moored – Dar Pomorza, now a museum.

On the southern breakwater the Polish Sailing avenue was located - as the first, in September 2012, a plaque commemorating Władysław Wagner was placed. Wagner was an outstanding sailor, closely related with Gdynia, who was the first Pole to have circumnavigated the globe on a sail yacht.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

7. GDYNIA'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Gdynia is a leader in terms of the inhabitants' trust in the local government. The effects of this phenomenon include high social support for local authorities and their resultant stability. This helps the local authorities to implement a long-term city development policy to raise the inhabitants' standard of living.

The strength of the not-for-profit sector – the city's openness to civic initiatives

The civic activity of Gdynia's inhabitants, including through non-governmental organisations, often referred to as the not-for-profit sector, is one of the main driving forces behind the development of the city. A dozen or so years ago, a then pioneering system of cooperation between the local authorities and non-governmental organisations was established; it included consulting and the co-creation of local programmes and projects, the implementation of public tasks directly by the organisations, a system of grants, and works by teams comprising representatives from non-governmental organisations and local authorities. This innovative solution, known as the "Gdynia model," was in 1995 awarded in the "Local Innovations in Communes" EU competition and it became an example for many Polish cities. Since then, the civic activity carried out via non-governmental organisations has increased spectacularly, with their number tripling from 200 organisations in 1995 to 690 in the third quarter of 2012, while the activity as measured by the total amount of subsidies for various projects has increased by a factor of 185, from PLN 210,000 in 1995 to over PLN 39 million in 2011. The year 2011 was a record year in terms of the funds provided to



non-governmental organisations, constituting 4.28% of the city current budget and resulted in the implementation of 374 public tasks. Through the past dozen or so years, Gdynia's non-governmental organizations have received numerous awards, and 2011 brought many honours as well. Established by entrepreneurial Amazons, the "50+" Social Cooperative won the first edition of The Best Social Company of the Year competition in the category "An idea for development." Ms. Elżbieta Gurska – President of the EFFETHA Association of the Deaf, Their Families and Friends – was awarded in the "Community Activist of the Year" competition, organised by the "Newsweek Polska" weekly, the second time in a row. The Talent Association from Gdynia received the Special Award of the Minister of Education in the Maciej Płażyński Bursztynowy Mieczczyk (Amber Sword) Competition. The city's experience and models of working with the not-for-profit sector has become the foundation for legislative solutions developed by other local governments and by the Polish Parliament, for example the General Interest and Voluntary Activity Act, and between March 2006 and July 2010 Wojciech Szczurek, the President of Gdynia, was the social advisor to the President of Poland for local government matters. The year 2012 was also kind to the local government of Gdynia. Gdynia won the national competition "The local government most friendly to the education of elderly people and intergenerational integration" organized by the Polish Senate. The award is the result of the active policy related to seniors conducted by the city authorities. In December 2012, Gdynia, as the only city in eastern and central Europe, was awarded a prize in the Access City Award competition organized by the European Commission in Brussels. The prize is awarded to the EU member states which are the most friendly and accessible to disabled people.

Promoting and supporting local business

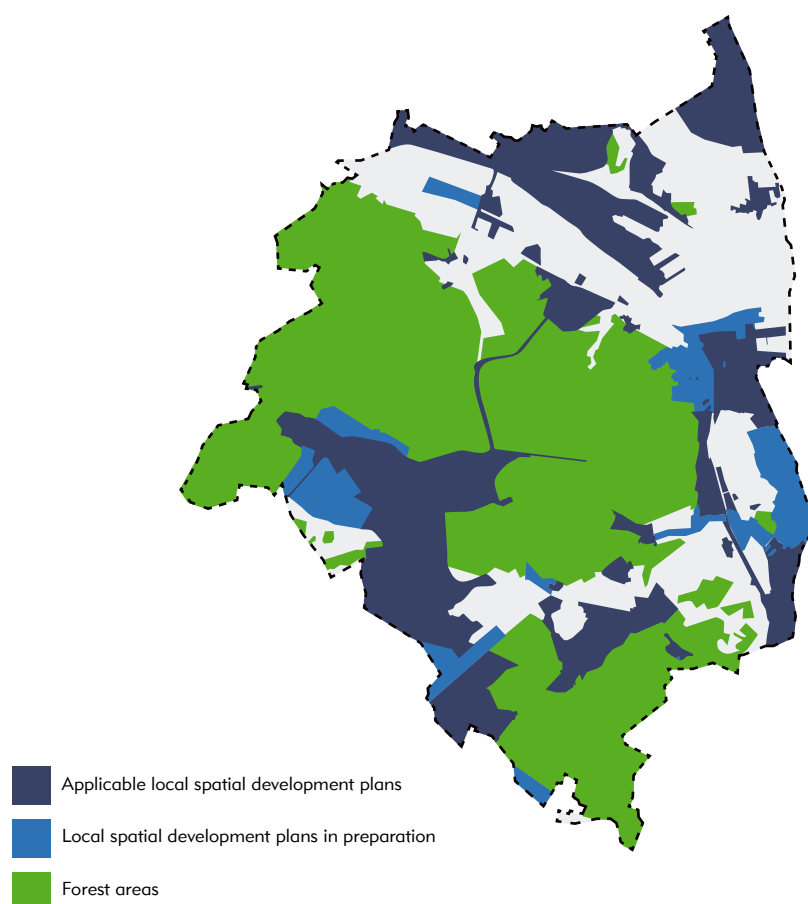
Gdynia was the first city in Poland to prepare and implement a professional image-boosting campaign using outdoor advertising. Since then, Gdynia has had many ideas for campaigns, such as: "When you invest... Gdynia," "Race to Gdynia" and "World relaxing championships." Effective communication with the local community is assisted by the city's website www.gdynia.pl and the free weekly bulletin "Ratusz," with over 25,000 copies being printed.

Attracting investors, activating economic cooperation

Economic events organised by the city and its partners are an important element in building positive relations with investors and business environment institutions. The International Economic Forum (initially organised as the Investment Forum) has the longest tradition, being held for the 12th time in 2012. It has hosted prominent experts, authorities on the matters of finance, IT, maritime economy, tourism, the power industry, air and sea transport, marketing, globalisation and environmental protection.

Taking into account the needs of investors, the spatial development plans are available in the City Hall of Gdynia and on its website. It is noteworthy that they cover a large part of the city's area - 3,301.05 ha, which is 24,43% of its area. However, excluding forest areas, the local spatial development plan covers as much as 41,78% of the municipality.

Figure 7.1 State of progress of the spatial plans for the area of the municipality of Gdynia – as of December 6, 2012



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from City Hall of Gdynia

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Gdynia actively cooperates and implements joint investments not only with the other two members of the Tricity – Gdańsk and Sopot – but also with neighbouring organisations such as the NORDA Metropolitan Forum of Commune Heads, Mayors, Presidents and Starostes.

Among the most important projects implemented by Gdynia in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities the following should be mentioned:

- ▶ Metropolitan Forum of Commune Heads, Mayors, Presidents and Starostes NORDA - Forum of the local government units heads, set up in order to closely cooperate in implementation of current tasks and implementation of strategic projects in the managed municipalities and poviats.
- ▶ Building capacity for collaboration between units of self government and sectors as a tool for local and regional development - participation with the entire NORDA Forum in the Norwegian project.
- ▶ The Tristar System - intelligent traffic control system, which will allow to introduce smooth, reliable traffic management tailored to the current needs, using intelligent software that works with a network of devices. Cutting edge technology will increase road capacity in Gdynia, Gdańsk and Sopot by 20-30%.



- ▶ Municipal Association of Communes „Reda and Chylonka Valley” - institutionalized cooperation between local government in broadly understood Environment Protection.
- ▶ Northern Bypass of the Tricity Agglomeration (OPAT) – planned common investment of cities and communes which has to increase efficiency of driving from the Tricity bypass through Gdynia, Rumia and Reda, towards the Hel Peninsula and Wejherowo.
- ▶ Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport within the area of the former military airport.
- ▶ Metropolitan Public Transport Association of Gdansk Bay (Gdańsk, Sopot, Gdynia, Rumia, Reda, Wejherowo, Luzino, Kolbudy, Kosakowo, Pruszcz Gdański, Żukowo) – cooperation within communication and transport.

Gdańsk

Area: 262 km²

Population: 460,517

Working-age population: 295,108

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 68%

Business entities: 65,332

Gdańsk is the capital of the Pomeranian Voivodeship as well as the largest and most significant economic, scientific and cultural centre in northern Poland. It is one of the oldest Polish cities and one with a rich, multicultural past; a place symbolic of the outbreak of World War II and of the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. It is situated on the Bay of Gdańsk, where the river Motława connects to the Vistula in the fenland of Żuławy Wiślane. Thanks to its strategic location, this 1000-year-old Hanseatic city has for centuries played a vital role in trade between northern Europe and the countries of western and central-eastern Europe. Today, Gdańsk remains a major international communication hub, having one of the largest, deepest Baltic ports, good airline connections to major European and Polish cities, and a network of railways and roads. Its advantageous location, well-developed infrastructure, constant economic growth, investment incentives offered by the city authorities and thoroughly educated citizens all provide reasons for Gdańsk's business attractiveness. Companies from around the world open branches in the city. Development is taking place in modern economic sectors such as information



technology, biotechnology, services and R&D, as well as in traditional sectors – manufacturing, construction, the maritime industry and food processing. Gdańsk is also home to the largest Polish companies, which include Grupa LOTOS SA (formerly Rafineria Gdańska), Energa Koncern Energetyczny SA and Gdańsk Ship Repair Yard "Remontowa" SA.

The city is not only an important academic and business centre, but also one of the main tourist and cultural centres in Poland as it contains one of the oldest historic sites in the country. The most significant, beautiful monuments can be found in the Old and Central Town. These include The Church of St. Mary – Europe's largest medieval brick cathedral – the Great Mill, the Main Town Hall and the Crane – Europe's oldest surviving harbour crane. The so-called Royal Route runs along Gdańsk's most prestigious streets, such as Długa Street and Długi Targ. The Route connects the famous sights of the Old Town: the Golden Gate, Artus' Court, Uphagen House, Neptune's Fountain and patrician houses. Sandy beaches and scenic footpaths are among Gdańsk's other tourist attractions. There are also numerous museums, cinemas, theatres and an opera house. In addition, various cultural events of national importance are held in the city throughout the year, drawing audiences from all over Europe, such as the Shakespeare Festival, the International Festival of Organ and Chamber Music, St. Dominic's Fair, the Gdańsk Carillon Festival and the FETA International Festival of Outdoor and Street Theatres.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Sopot

Area: 17 km²

Population: 38,584

Working-age population: 23,809

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 74%

Business entities: 8352

Sopot is the smallest member of Tricity and the smallest municipality (city-commune) in Poland. Its major transport routes are four trunk roads leading to the west, south and east of Poland, and the railway line which offers an important international communication route. The city is one of the economic centres of the Tricity and the entire Pomerania, in spite of a complete lack of large industrial plants. The city's rank is largely due to its highly developed tourist industry (Sopot being a renowned health resort), as well as companies in the modern services sector with headquarters located in the city. The largest businesses include Hestia Group Insurance and the popular cosmetics manufacturer Oceanic S.A. Sopot continually ranks among the top Polish cities (close on the heels of Warsaw) in terms of income per capita and rate of employment. The city's excellent economic standing facilitates the development of urban infrastructure and projects aimed directly at increasing the citizens' quality of life.



The universities and secondary schools located in Sopot, as well as its convenient central location, make it an educational centre for residents of the whole Tricity. Likewise, the youth of Sopot can take advantage of educational opportunities offered by Gdynia and Gdańsk. Employers also benefit from the skilled workforce educated in Sopot or neighbouring cities and communities. The city is picturesquely situated between wooded moraine hills and the Bay of Gdańsk. The 4.5-kilometre Sopot coastline is sandy and dotted with water slides, sports equipment rental facilities and numerous restaurants and cafes. One of the largest attractions is "Monciak" – Monte Cassino Street, leading to the longest wooden pier in Europe (511.5 m) – the most famous promenade in the country. Other noteworthy sights are Art Nouveau townhouses, beautiful mansions, historic parks and the Forest Opera – a roofed amphitheatre which hosts the annual Sopot Music Festival.

NORDA Metropolitan Forum of Commune Heads, Mayors, Presidents and Starostes

NORDA is the name under which the most northerly region of Polish Pomerania promotes itself. Its leading city is Gdynia, and its other members are the neighbouring towns – a dozen small communities for whom this partnership is a chance to boost their potential and achieve synergy. The towns are closely connected by a network of relations such as a rich tradition of mutual support, their coastal location and transport routes. Above all, they share the goal of harmonious and sustainable development based on natural resources, an educated, inspired workforce, and modern technology. To help achieve this goal and to work together for the prosperity of North Pomerania, the NORDA Metropolitan Forum of Commune Heads, Mayors, Presidents and Starostes was established in September 2011, currently consisting of 21 members.

The NORDA Forum has jointly implemented such projects as:

- ▶ Northern Bypass of the Tricity Agglomeration – a truly strategic investment
- ▶ integration of public utilities (particularly waste collection, electric energy and public transport)
- ▶ integration of development policies – mainly through the Sub-regional Functional Area “Dolina Logistyczna” (“Logistic Valley”), the Kashubian Tricity, and joint economic promotion
- ▶ integration of educational policies
- ▶ integration of tourism policies.



THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Cewice

Area: 187.39 km²

Population: 7204

Working-age population: 4816

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 31.8%

Business entities: 288

The Cewice commune is located in the southern part of Lębork Powiat, 80 km from Gdynia. It is almost entirely situated in the Kashubian Lake District, with only the south and west periphery located in the glacial uplands of Wysoczyzna Polanowska. Two trunk roads pass through the commune: No. 212 from Chojnice to Osowo Lęborskie and No. 214, Łeba-Kościierzyna-Warlubie. There is a military airport in Siemirowice. The Cewice commune is a typically agricultural region; most new investments are related to tourism and agro-tourism. Wood processing also plays an important role, thanks to the high forestation rate of the commune – 62%.



Choczewo

Area: 183.23 km²

Population: 5835

Working-age population: 3966

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 35%

Business entities: 300

Choczewo is located in Pobrzeże Kaszubskie, Wejherowo Powiat. It consists of 14 solectwos and 31 villages. Provincial road No. 213 ensures good connection of the commune with the rest of the region. Agriculture plays an important role in the community, since as much as half of Choczewo commune is arable land. The municipal authorities invest in renewable energy sources – 20 wind farms will ultimately be built here. The pride of this picturesque region is the 17-kilometre-long coastline, along which lie wonderful beaches, including Słajszewo, Lubiatowo and Sasino. Other tourist attractions include the fishing lakes Kopalińskie and Choczewskie. However, not all the charms of the region lie in its natural resources. At every turn, one encounters beautiful historic manor houses and palaces with extensive parkland. Today, many of them have been converted into luxury hotels; others house scientific research stations.

Puck Commune

Area: 237.9 km²

Population: 24,240

Working-age population: 15,602

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 39.5%

Business entities: 1450

The Puck commune includes 27 municipal subdivisions. These are Kashubia villages offering many tourist attractions, located close to the sea and at the same time, enjoying a little milder climate than the coast. The advantage of the commune is that it is close to the Tricity and it is easy to get to the Tricity thanks to the regional road nr. 216 and the railway connection Gdynia to Hel. A lot of companies registered in the commune invest in tourism as the area has a lot to offer. One of the important branches of the tourist industry are sail sports. The municipality also attracts pilgrims and monument lovers.



Wejherowo Commune

Area: 194.8 km²

Population: 21,634

Working-age population: 12,741

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 86.96%

Business entities: 1479

The Wejherowo commune was established in June 1934 through the merger of the voytships of Bolszewo, Gniewowo, Łężyce, Wejherowo-Zamek, and several independent areas belonging to the nobility. At present, the community is largely rural. In the commune there are nearly 1500 businesses in operation. The oldest, and one of the largest, is the furniture factory KLOSE – Gościcińska Fabryka Mebli, which celebrated its centennial in 1999. Indisputable advantages of the commune are its proximity to the Tricity and convenient transport connections: trunk road No. 6 and railway lines Nos. 202 and 230. Closeness to the Tricity and a large population of skilled employees are what makes the area attractive to potential entrepreneurs. Investment opportunities include 35 hectares of land allocated for production and service activities, and about 100 hectares for residential buildings, sports and leisure investments. The Wejherowo commune stands out due to its touristic and recreational assets such as forests, lakes, and paths for biking, walking and Nordic walking.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Hel

Area: 21.27 km²
Population: 3841
Working-age population: 2675
Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 49.8%
Business entities: 384

Hel is described as the most maritime Polish city, located on the tip of the Hel Peninsula and surrounded by the waters of the Baltic Sea from three sides. For years it has attracted tourists with its natural and historical wealth. The authorities of the city take care of its sustainable developments – they don't dampen investments, but also care of the environment. Tourism, which is the principal industry of the municipality, is based on three basic attractions – its geographical location, the open-air marine seal aquarium and its museums, where you can visit the fortifications of the II World War. The municipality offers large areas for investment – plots previously belonging to the army.



Jastarnia

Area: 7.8 km²
Population: 3968
Working-age population: 1560
Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 70%
Business entities: 1023

The Jastarnia commune, comprising Kuźnica, Jastarnia and Jurata on the Hel Peninsula, is primarily a tourist destination. The life of the community is secondary to the convenience and satisfaction of holidaymakers. The municipality boasts a well-developed network of tourist accommodation consisting of hotels, guest houses and private accommodation of constantly improving standards. Visitors can take advantage of the wide range of entertainment and catering options. In addition to swimming in the waters of the Bay or the open sea, there are fishing harbours, marinas and walking piers which provide the perfect starting point for enthusiasts of fishing and water sports. In Jastarnia there is also a small airport which organizes sightseeing flights in the summer. The unique character of the historic buildings in the centres of Kuźnica and Jastarnia brings to mind the days when fishing was just being developed in the area. The municipality prides itself on the high absorption of EU funds.

Kosakowo

Area: 50.13 km²

Population: 10,533

Working-age population: 6525

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 42%

Business entities: 1061

Kosakowo is a commune of villages, but its revenue comes only partly from agriculture; the other profitable sectors are industry and tourism. The community is marked by a strong sense of Kashubian identity, passed down from generation to generation. Population growth in the community is very high, the highest in comparison to other rural communities in the voivodeship. The net migration rate is markedly positive, with migrants mostly moving here from the Gdynia area. The Kosakowo commune is extremely attractive for tourists due to its clean beaches, unique natural formations, magnificent landscapes, and flora and fauna. The villages of Rewa and Mechelinki, because of their coastal location, are the tourist and sport centres of the region. Every year around 40% of its budget is allocated to investments. The commune applies for additional funds from the European Union and other sources. With respect to the number of investments, the municipality occupies the 16th position and the first one in the Pomeranian voivodeship. In cooperation with the city of Gdynia, currently the Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport is being constructed on the area of the military airport in Babie Dofy. According



to the local spatial development plans, around 120 ha of the municipality's area is used for the industry and services and 145 ha for potential farm and storage facilities.

Krokowa

Area: 211.89 km²

Population: 10,446

Working-age population: 6663

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 34%

Business entities: 462

The Krokowa commune is situated on the southern coast of the Baltic Sea in the Puck Poviat. The focus of the region is on tourism and agriculture, arable land comprising 53.7% of the area. The primary tourist attractions are Lubkowo – a village on Lake Żarnowieckie – and the coastal villages of Dębki, Karwieńskie Błota and Białogóra. In recent years, the commune has increased its investment in tourism – three marinas were erected on the lake, and the old railway track from Swarzewo to Krokowa was converted into a cycle path. In the commune there are 10 nature reserves, two protected landscape areas, 57 natural monuments and four Natura 2000 sites. Forest covers about 32% of the area. The Pomeranian Special Economic Zone – the Żarnowiec Zone – operates on the site of the former village of Kartoszyño.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Lębork

Area: 17.86 km²

Population: 35,789

Working-age population: 23,084

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 50.79%

Business entities: ca. 4650

The main advantages of Lębork are, among others, its location next to the international road E-28 (national road nr. 6), a short distance from the Tricity, its utilities, affordable real estate and developed and efficient urban infrastructure. The city has a modern solid waste landfill, a water treatment plant, a sewage treatment plant, all of them meeting the requirements and standards of the European Union. In addition there have been investments in the road infrastructure and environment protection. Potential investors are offered help in coping with the procedures in force relating to this new investment destination. An important area of the city development is the area of eastern Lębork. The area (approximately 60 ha) has an attractive location next to the national road nr. 6 (ring road) and is an important part (approximately 30 ha) that is left for new investments. A part of eastern Lębork is left for commercial and residential functions. Good communication, safety, cleanliness, leisure and relaxation facilities and interesting leisure and cultural offers are attractive both for residents and visitors.



Liniewo

Area: 110 km²

Population: 4779

Working-age population: 3024

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 26%

Business entities: 204

The Liniewo commune is located in the central part of the Voivodeship of Pomerania, 45 km from the Tricity. It boasts a large industrial area devoted chiefly to services, recreation and tourism. The commune is well connected to all trunk roads and the drive to the Tricity takes about 40 minutes. The main transport route in the commune is the road connecting the "Kashubian Capital" Kościerzyna with Tczew – another major city in the region. Natural formations are varied in the area, which account for the breath-taking sights that make it a perfect vacation spot. Among these wonders is Dolina Środkowej Wietcisy, which, thanks to its unique topography, was included in the Natura 2000 European network of protected areas. Eight years ago, the first Polish ostrich farm was founded in Garczyn, which attracts hundreds of tourists every year.

Luzino

Area: 112 km²

Population: 14,327

Working-age population: 9375

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 29.62%

Business entities: 990

The Luzino commune is located in the northern part of the Pomeranian Voivodeship and is part of Wejherowo Powiat. Luzino, despite its small-town appearance, actually has the status of the largest village in Pomerania and one of the largest in the whole of Poland. The commune is connected to the Tricity by way of national route No. 6, and the Fast Urban Railway line. The Luzino commune, by virtue of its location and excellent connections with the rest of Pomerania is one of the so-called "sleeping rooms" for the Tricity agglomeration. In the Local Spatial Development Plan most of the land is allocated to single-family housing and the service and production industries. Within the Luzino commune there are large forested areas with a unique microclimate. There are also numerous tourist attractions and a modern sports and entertainment centre, with a wide range of sporting and artistic activities for different age groups.



Łeba

Area: 14.80 km²

Population: 3829

Working-age population: 2550

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 60.75%

Business entities: 718

Łeba is located in the northern part of Lębork Powiat, between lakes Łebsko and Sarbsko, at the mouth of the river Łeba, in an area sheltered by the woods of Stowiński National Park and the Mierzeja Sarbska Nature Reserve. It is a charming spot, full of wonder at any time of the year. One of its tourist attractions is a modern 120-boat marina with excellent facilities. Provincial road No. 214, terminating at the sea port of Łeba, meets all European standards and regulations. Thanks to improved transport accessibility, Łeba has improved its status as a tourist town and became a centre for coastal tourism and yachting. Due to its convenient location, the town has become an important junction for local transport by land and water. The river Łeba, which runs through the town, the water border crossing, and the recently built high-speed transport route No. 214 have all made Łeba and the surrounding region an important and attractive holiday destination.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Łęczycze

Area: 233 km²
Population: 11,766
Working-age population: 7530
Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 26%
Business entities: 700

The Łęczycze commune is easily accessible by car, via national road No. 6 (Gdańsk-Szczecin) and by train, via the Gdańsk-Szczecin railway line. The attractiveness of Łęczycze lies in its being situated in the protected areas of the Reda-Łeba Ice-Marginal Valley and the Łeba Valley, full of forests and waterways. Unspoiled nature and a mild climate are conducive to the influx of new residents and businesses. The beautiful grounds and forests of the commune create perfect conditions for tourist industry. The Łęczycze commune lies in close proximity to the Tricity and Gdańsk airport and boasts the well-developed technical infrastructure necessary for social and economic growth. Łęczycze offers land for sale along national road No. 6 between the villages of Godętowo and Wielistowo. There are approximately 700 businesses operating in the commune, which are a driving force of economic progress and provide jobs for the residents.



Łębork Powiat

Area: 706 km²
Population: 64,088
Working-age population: 41,393
Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 25.92%
Business entities: 8343

The Baltic Sea, shale gas, airports, wind farms, forests, lakes, Słowiński National Park, brickyards, Farm Fries, the river Łeba, Route S6, military units of national importance, good schools, a well-managed hospital – these are key features that designate the “Land of the Blue” that is Łębork Powiat. Łębork Powiat is located in the north-western part of Pomerania. It consists of two cities: Łębork and Łeba, and three rural communes: Nowa Wieś Łęborska, Wicko and Cewice.

Economic activity in the powiat is based on its natural resources. The main areas of the economy are tourism, food industry, wood industry, building materials, maritime industry and agriculture. Due to its location, Łębork is a particularly favourable area for investment. National road No. 6, which passes through the Land of the Blue, ensures swift connection with the city of Gdynia and Gdańsk airport (less than 60 minutes). The S6 expressway, currently under construction and known as the Kashubian Route, will considerably reduce travel time to the airport and the port of Gdynia, and will facilitate access to the A1 motorway. The major railway line passing through the powiat will be supplemented with another track. After modernization, the Tricity-Łębork-Szczecin-Berlin railway line will enable even faster transport of cargo and passengers. Investors from all branches of industry will find the Łębork area to be an affordable and attractive place, offering inexpensive residential

and industrial real estate. The flexible education system and efficient Poviát Employment Agency, using a large variety of methods in its work, facilitate the search for employees skilled in various fields.

Puck

Area: 4.9 km²

Population: 11,800

Working-age population: 7144

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 61%

Business entities: 1278

Puck is an independent administrative unit, the natural centre of the poviát, and the seat of poviát authority. The town is situated in the geographically and historically interesting coastal region of Puck Bay. The fishing port and marina are the pride of the town. The major transport routes passing through Puck are provincial road No. 216, seven poviát roads, and the Gdynia-Hel railway line. 99% of the administrative area is covered by the Local Spatial Development Plan, which allocates areas of the town for industrial plants, warehouses, repositories, tertiary business, tourist catering services and residential buildings. The town is home to several large industrial companies, as well as numerous service companies, which means opportunities for cooperation to new investors and a supply of goods and services. The secondary and vocational schools ensure a supply of skilled employees.



Reda

Area: 33.43 km²

Population: 21,367

Working-age population: 14,505

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 53.68%

Business entities: ca. 2500

Reda is situated in the scenic valley of the Reda and Łeba rivers, surrounded by forests (including Puszcza Darżłubska nature reserve) and the Tricity Landscape Park. Thanks to its location along major transportation routes (national road No. 6 and provincial road No. 216) it offers excellent opportunities for new businesses. Getting to Gdynia via the Fast Urban Railway takes 24 minutes, hence many inhabitants of Reda choose to work in Gdynia and commute. The town's noteworthy features include many areas intended for new housing and services, along with the steadily-expanding technical infrastructure. New investments receive a warm reception and support from the town authorities. It is possible to purchase land intended for residential single- and multi-family buildings and unobtrusive tertiary businesses.

THE CITY OF GDYNIA

8. COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Rumia

Area: 30.08 km²

Population: 45,404

Working-age population 29,068

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 55.23%

Business entities: 4500

The town of Rumia is directly adjacent to the southern border of Gdynia, the northern border of Reda, and the eastern border of the Kosakowo rural commune. It is a municipality belonging to Wejherowo Powiat. The town is situated next to the western slopes of the densely forested Kashubian Ice-Marginal Valley and the Zagórska Struga waterway, on the boundary between different landforms, which guarantee the town's extraordinary opportunities for sports and recreational activities. The climate of the city is influenced by the Baltic Sea, a mere 11 km away. The main communication routes passing through Rumia are the trunk railway line connecting Gdańsk and Szczecin, and national express road No. 6. The Fast Urban Railway ensures excellent access to other parts of the agglomeration, with trains running at approx. 12-minute intervals during peak hours. It is 16 minutes by train to Gdynia Główna station and 52 minutes to Gdańsk Główny. Rumia shares its bus communication system with Gdynia. From the city centre it is an 8-kilometre drive to the container terminal and ferry terminal, 11 km to the passenger seaport and 24 km to Lech Wałęsa Airport in Gdańsk. The appeal of Rumia consists in its convenient location, skilled workforce and the favourable business environment created by the town authorities.



Szemud

Area: 175.86 km²

Population: 15,226

Working-age population: 8931

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 37.55%

Business entities: 1400

The Szemud commune is situated west of Gdynia and directly adjacent to the Tricity agglomeration. The varied landscape of the area and an abundance of lakes and rivers result in a wealth of plant and animal life. The commune strives to take advantage of its geographical location in order to develop closer links with the Tricity and to improve its status among other communities. While Szemud is primarily an agricultural commune, the service and production sectors are steadily developing, especially along the route between Chwaszczyno and Wejherowo. There are no large industrial plants in the area, but dozens of small and medium-sized companies operate successfully, collaborating with other businesses in the Tricity area and elsewhere in Poland; several larger companies even operate in international markets. The commune has well-developed and maintained educational, cultural and sports resources, which significantly enhance the citizens' quality of life. Large sections of the commune are covered by the Local Spatial Development Plan, which allows potential investors to rapidly implement their investment projects. Local authorities offer comprehensive assistance in selecting the most appropriate site for any new investments that will create jobs in the community.

Wejherowo

Area: 26.9 km²

Population: 48,917

Working-age population: 30,594

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 51.21%

Business entities: 5306

Wejherowo is an entrepreneur's delight. Its chief advantage is proximity to the Tricity, which gives start-up investors access to qualified personnel, research facilities and numerous subcontractors and suppliers. Most investors dedicate their production to external markets, hence the importance of transport infrastructure. In this respect, Wejherowo, like other towns in the region, undergoes constant development. The highlights of the area include the nearby airport with a wide and constantly expanding network of connections, sea ports suitable for servicing even the largest ocean-going vessels, and many new road investments. Moreover, Wejherowo is situated within the picturesque region of Kashubia, with plentiful opportunities for leisure-time activity. The advantages derived from Wejherowo's location



Władysławowo

Area: 39.32 km²

Population: 15,226

Working-age population: ca. 9000

Percentage of own revenue in total revenue of the commune: 61.50%

Business entities: 3703

The Władysławowo commune comprises eight charming areas: Karwia, Ostrowo, Tupadły, Jastrzębia Góra, Rozewie, Chtapowo, Władysławowo and Chatupy. Fascinating locations, picturesque views, varied coastal landscapes, 28 km of sandy beaches, clean air, the fresh mell of pine trees and a flourishing tourist infrastructure – these are a handful of the reasons why the commune is such a popular holiday destination. Numerous investments related to tourism and fishing are currently being implemented – the latter remains an important industry in the region. In Władysławowo there is a repair shipyard and a sea port, where yachts and sailboats moor from May to October. The town's greatest tourist attractions are the Dom Rybaka building with its lookout tower and butterfly museum, the fishing port and its accompanying museum, the Cetniewo Olympic Training Centre, and the Ocean Park.



EL TORO

TEAM LINES

KCI KOHCEPAT

14

17

С.А. ДАВЫДОВ

С.А. ДАВЫДОВ

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

APL

3

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

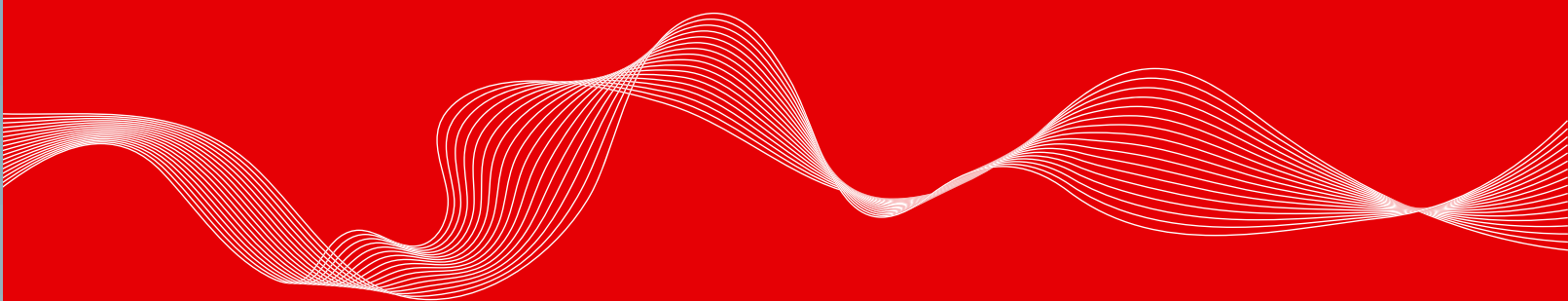
97

98

99

100

POTENTIAL



POTENTIAL

1. CHOICE: GDYNIA

Poland is regarded as one of the most attractive countries in terms of investments. According to „The World Investment Report 2011”, compiled by UNCTAD, Poland is the 6th most attractive country in the world in terms of favouring investments for the years 2011-2013, beating such countries as China, the USA, India and Russia. Poland is also one of the leading European nations in terms of attracting foreign investors. The report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development states that the value of foreign investments in Poland in 2011 was USD 15.1 billion, which is an increase of 65% in comparison to the previous year.

These high rates result from a favourable geopolitical situation, a geographical location in the centre of the European Union, the availability of qualified personnel and competitive labour costs. An important role is also played by a stable budgetary situation, reasonable monetary policy and the rapid pace of infrastructure development, including the scale of investments executed between 2007-2013 with the use of EU funds – for motorways, roads, railway, airports, innovations, technological parks, logistics centres and an effective power industry.

Due to the population of 38.5 million, Poland is not just an important transit route but also one of the most important ready markets in the European Union. Undoubtedly, one of the factors conducive to making investments in Poland is the good economic conditions. The Eurostat data show that, in terms of economic growth in 2011, Poland was classified as lying in 4th position among the European Union member states. The reliability of the country is supported by the resilience and



flexibility of economy, thanks to which Poland, apart from Malta, was the only European Union member state to achieve economic growth in 2009. The stability and safety of Poland, which are ensured by being a member state of EU and NATO, ensure that it is seen as a credible and important business partner.

Choice: Agglomeration

The Tricity agglomeration, of which Gdynia is a part, is one of the most prospective sub-regions on the Baltic Sea. The strengths that attracts investors consist, to a great extent, in the potential and high quality of its human capital, the location at the intersection of major transport and communication routes, and a rich scientific, office and port potential. The agglomeration itself enjoys a very good economic condition as well as a GDP per inhabitant higher than the national average. According to forecasts by the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics, these favourable conditions are at a stable level and they are likely to be maintained for the next few years.

According to reports and analyses by the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency (PAIiZ), the region of Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot is one of the most attractive directions for BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) investments and development for new technology companies, including the ICT, environmental protection and biotechnology sectors. The recommendations of PAIiZ are in line with the findings included in the report „Investment Attractiveness of Voivodeships and Sub-regions of Poland 2011”, issued by Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics, which places the Tricity sub-region among the leading sub-regions of high investment attractiveness, including in particular the service sector and technologically advanced activities. The agglomeration is also a very attractive market for the developer, tourist and event industries.

Choice: Gdynia

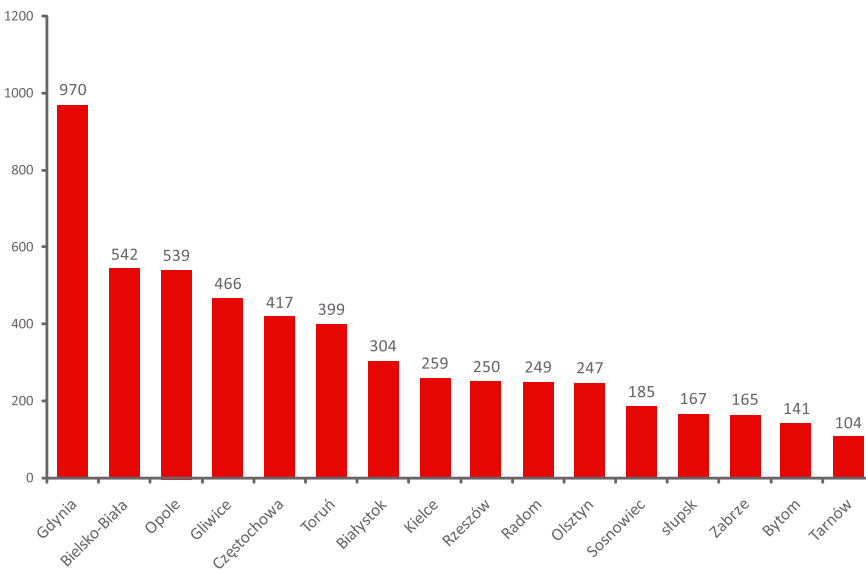
Gdynia has long attracted foreign investors and activated local and national capital. BPO centres, along with new technologies, education, tourism and the medical services sectors constitute a perfect opportunity for development.

The major factors for the success of Gdynia include well-educated, entrepreneurial citizens, high living standards, favourable business and financial environments, pro-innovativeness (e.g. Gdynia Innovation Centre – Pomeranian Scientific and Technological Park), and attractive development prospects (execution of courageous strategic projects between 2010 and 2016) as well as a positive image of the city in Poland and Europe.

Thanks to the advantage that Gdynia and the whole agglomeration have, over the last couple of years various investors from different parts of the world have invested in Gdynia. Gdynia has the highest share of companies with international capital in the group of cities with 100-300 thousand citizens. In 2011 a total of 37 companies with international capital were registered in Gdynia, and currently nearly 1000 companies with foreign capital operate in Gdynia, which constitutes 20% of the total number of commercial partnerships and companies in the city. 11% of all foreign investments made in Poland were located in this region, whereas the number of companies with foreign capital in 2011 amounted to 4225.



Fig. 1.1 The number of partnerships with foreign capital in cities with a population between 100,000 – 300,000 inhabitants.



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study

POTENTIAL

1. CHOICE: GDYNIA

Foreign investments in Gdynia are made mainly by investors from Europe, Asia and Northern America. The city also attracts investors from the Scandinavian countries, including Finland and Sweden, as well as from France, Germany, the Benelux countries, the United Kingdom and Spain.

The announcement made in August 2012 with regard to the planned opening of a WNS service centre in the city was one of the most important decisions made recently in relation to the selection of Gdynia by an investor with foreign capital. The company, a global leader in the field of business services, will open a branch in Gdynia, which will be the second WNS centre in Central and Eastern Europe (the first was opened in Bucharest) and will engage approximately 500 employees. WNS provides services to over 200 global corporations, and its major customers originate from industries such as tourism, insurance, finances and retail sales.

Other well-known corporations and companies which have chosen Gdynia in recent years include:

- ▶ Rolls Royce Marine Poland Sp. z o.o. - marine economy, renovation services
- ▶ Thomson Reuters - analytical services, software development centre
- ▶ Geoban SA (Santanders Group) - financial services centre
- ▶ SONY Pictures Entertainment - IT and financial services

"We chose Gdynia because here we can find educated people. There are office spaces of a high standard and the network of flight connections from the Tricity is also of great importance to us."

Keshav Murugesh, CEO of WNS Holdings Ltd.

Tab. 1.1 Factors favouring investment decision-making by country, sub-region and the city

Choice Poland	Choice Agglomeration	Choice Gdynia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location in the centre of the European Union • competitive labour costs • availability of qualified personnel • stable budgetary and monetary condition • investments in infrastructure subsidised by the EU (roads, railway, power industry, airports, ports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential and quality of human capital • location at the intersection of main transport and communication routes • rich scientific potential • attractive offer regarding modern office space • reloading and logistics backup facilities of two ports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high living standard • favourable business and financial environment • pro-innovativeness of the city – supporting advanced technologies sector • development prospects – execution of large investment projects • attractive image of the city in the media, in terms of business, culture and tourism • entrepreneurial nature of citizens and creative capital

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study

The high attractiveness of Gdynia for investors is proved by the level of investments executed in the city. In comparison to urban settlements with a similar population, the value of investments in the service sector is significantly higher than in other cities with 100-300 thousand citizens. The high level of investments in the service sector as compared to other cities results both from the increasing diversification of the economy and new direct investments, including those with foreign capital.

Tab. 1.2 Selected companies with foreign capital in Gdynia by industry and country of origin

Company	Branch	Country of origin	In Gdynia since
Salt Ship Design Poland	Finance	Norway	2012
WNS Global Services	Finance	India	2012
Misys	ICT	Great Britain	2012
Centrum Technologiczne oraz DNV Academy Gdynia - DNV Poland Sp. z o.o	Training and advisory services for companies	Norway	2010
Rolls Royce Marine Poland Sp. z o.o.	Maritime economy	Great Britain	2010
Sony Pictures Entertainment Global Business Services Sp. z o. o.	IT and finance	USA/Japan	2010
Finnlines Polska Sp. z o.o.	Maritime economy and logistics	Finland	2009
Geoban SA	Finance	Spain	2009
LandProp Services Poland Sp. z o.o.	Real estate	Sweden	2008
Saint - Gobain Weber Terranova Sp. z o.o. Gdynia	Building industry	France	2008
Poland Paper Majov Sp. z o.o.	Paper industry	Finland	2007
Polimeni International LLC Poland Office	Building industry	USA	2007
Baltic Container Terminal Sp. z o.o.	Maritime economy and logistics	Philippines	2006
Thomson Reuters Europe SA Oddział w Polsce	Finance	USA	2006
PCC Intermodal SA	Intermodal transportation	Germany	2006
Cemex Polska, Zakład w Gdyni	Building industry	Mexico	2005
Gdynia Container Terminal Sp. z o.o.	Maritime economy and logistics	Hong Kong	2005
Vik-Sandvik Poland Sp. z o.o.	Maritime economy	Norway	2005
Coca Cola HBC Polska Sp. z o.o. Gdynia	Food processing	USA	2001
Kuusakoski Sp. z o.o.	Recycling	Finland	2001
Portico Galicja Sp. z o.o.	Substitute Investor	Luxemburg	2001
Pol-Tarmac SA	Building industry	Great Britain	1999
Dellner Couplers Sp. z o.o. Gdynia	Industry	Sweden	1998
Sammelrock Stein + Design	Building industry	Austria	1997
Stena Line Polska Sp. z o.o.	Maritime economy and logistics	Sweden	1995
Franke Gastopol Sp. z o.o. Gdynia	Industry	Germany	1994
Damen Shipyards Gdynia SA	Maritime economy and logistics	Holland	1991
Nordea Bank Polska SA	Finance	Sweden	1991
Chipolbrot - Chinese - Polish Joint Stock Shipping Company Gdynia	Maritime economy	Polish -Chinese state capital	1951

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study

POTENTIAL

2. ATMOSPHERE FOR INVESTMENT

Port of Gdynia

From the very beginning, Gdynia's priority has included the development of a maritime economy based on its own port. The Port of Gdynia gave rise to the city, merchant and military marine, marine trade, naval industry, sea navigation, fishery, marine education and scientific research concerning the sea. All these types of activities conducted by the citizens have a magnificent past, a present filled with achievements and a bright future. Prospects related to the development of the maritime economy result from the city's location on north-south and east-west communication routes, which allow for the development of trade, transport and logistic functions.

The port is inseparably related to the history and development of Gdynia, and it continues to play a significant role in the city today. The construction of the first stage of the Port of Gdynia began at the end of 1920, and by 13 August 1923 the first s/s ship, the „Kentucky“, had docked in Gdynia. In 1935, the port had all the necessary quays and was competing with other ports located in the Baltic and Northern Sea region. It deprived Hamburg of the reloading of skins and southern fruit, and Bremen of cotton. The construction of the port and the city exerted a great influence on the economy of pre-war Poland – before 1938 as much as 80% of Polish exports and 65% of imports was conducted by sea.



However, the port was not just a place used for the reloading of goods – thousands of emigrants, who came here from all over Poland, set off on their journey to South America from the Marine Station in Gdynia. These days the port, managed by the Port of Gdynia Authority SA, constitutes a window on the world and it attracts national and foreign enterprises related to sea transport. Over the years it has become specialised in providing services with regard to general cargo, containers and Ro-Ro reloading, which guarantees a significant share in the servicing of international trade.

Owing to the fact that the port is ice-free during the winter, that there are no significant tides and that the navigation conditions are favourable – ships with drafts of up to 13 metres can dock here (the Holland Quay – 13 metres, the Hel Quay – 12.7 metres, The French Quay – 12.5 metres). The total surface area of the port amounts to over 755 hectares, out of which over 65% is constituted by land, including 11 kilometres of quays intended for reloading operations.

The port houses a customs clearance point, ferry terminal, customs services station, border point for veterinary control, numerous customs agencies and forwarding offices. Due to the size and structure of reloading, the high level of containerisation and the wide scope of opportunities to provide logistics services, Gdynia offers very good conditions that favour the development of distribution and logistics services.

Businesses that intend to use the port exclusively as a communication and transport node are offered the resources and infrastructure of several companies operating on its premises. These entities include the leaders of business operations in Gdynia, with turnovers measured in millions and employing hundreds of people.

The companies operating in the port include:

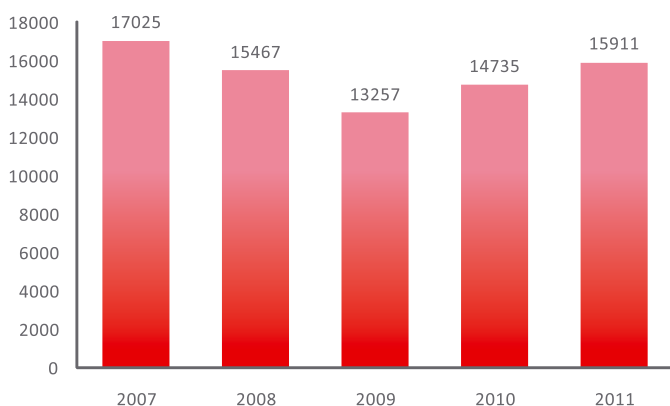
- ▶ Bałtycki Terminal Kontenerowy Sp. z o.o.
- ▶ Bałtycka Baza Masowa Sp. z o.o.
- ▶ Gdynia Container Terminal SA
- ▶ Bałtycki Terminal Drobnicowy Gdynia Sp. z o.o.
- ▶ Bałtycki Terminal Zbożowy Sp. z o.o.
- ▶ Morski Terminal Masowy Gdynia Sp. z o.o.
- ▶ Westway Terminal Poland Sp. z o.o.

Good navigation parameters and growing trade exchanges result in a continual increase in the size of reloading performed in Gdynia each year. The turnover decreased only between 2008 and 2009, which was caused by the global economic crisis and it affected all ports from the Baltic region as well as throughout Europe. For the sake of comparison, in 2009, the volume of reloading in ports of Hamburg, Rostock and Kiel decreased by 10-20%, in French ports by 30%, and in Gdynia



the decrease was approximately 14%. After a difficult 2009, there was an improvement with regard to the volume of reloading general cargo and other bulk goods. In 2011, the total volume of reloading amounted to 15.9 million tons, which was the second best result achieved in terms of operation of the Port of Gdynia. Considering the fact that the total volume of reloading in the main Polish ports in 2011 was 62.57 million tons, Gdynia's share in this turnover was 25.4%, some 2% higher than in the previous year. It traditionally plays a leading role with regard to the reloading of general cargo (36.6%), containers (46%) and grain and fodder. In the case of reloading of the latter two types of goods, it remains ahead of Szczecin-Świnoujście and Gdańsk.

Fig. 2.1 Total volume of reloading in the Port of Gdynia between 2007 and 2011 (in thousand tons)



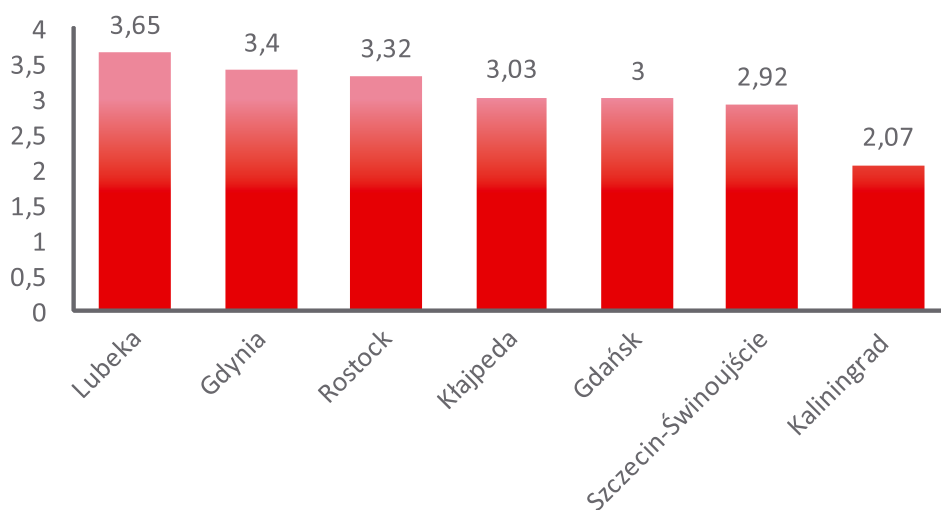
Source: Port of Gdynia Authority SA

POTENTIAL

2. ATMOSPHERE FOR INVESTMENT

The Port of Gdynia occupies a relatively high competitive position. Considering the competitiveness factors of the most important ports located in the southern Baltic region, Gdynia occupies second position, right behind Lübeck. This position is bound to be reinforced thanks to investments made in the road and railway infrastructure. The planned Baltic-Adriatic transport corridor, which involves Gdynia, will significantly increase the activity of the port and will stimulate other investments, not only with regard to the transport infrastructure, but also logistics and related areas.

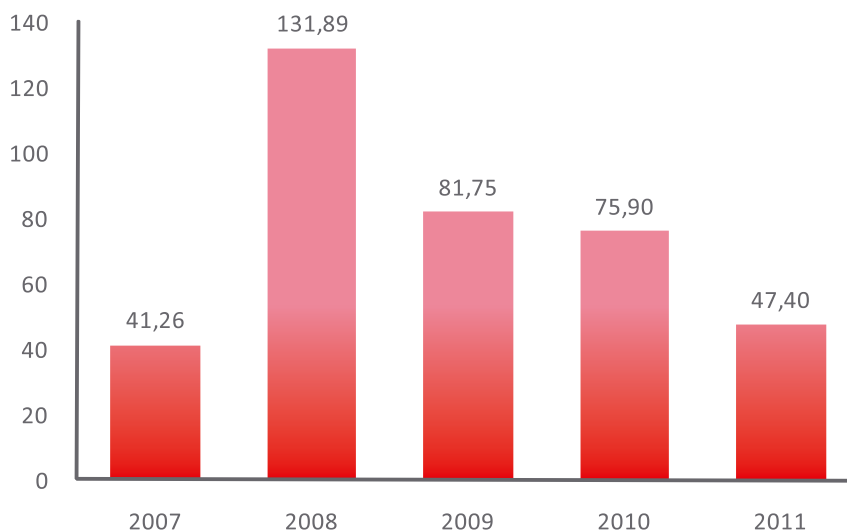
Fig. 2.2 Competitiveness of ports from the southern Baltic Sea region (synthetic indicator calculated as a weighted average of competitiveness factors of the ports)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study: „Development Strategy of Sea Ports until 2015”, Ministry of Marine Economy, Warsaw 2007

In recent years, Port of Gdynia Authority SA has taken very intensive investment actions aimed at reinforcing the competitive position of the port on the market. Investments will be made in the near future, while the amounts of anticipated expenditures for infrastructure, suprastructure and investment purchases between 2012 and 2014 are expected to reach PLN 451.66 million, including PLN 146.00 million in 2012, PLN 204.84 million in 2013 and PLN 100.82 million in 2014.

Fig. 2.3 Investment expenditures in the Port of Gdynia between 2007 and 2011 (PLN million)



Source: Port of Gdynia Authority SA

Tab. 2.1 Major investments in the Port of Gdynia until 2014

Investments	Value (million PLN)	Execution date (year)
<i>Development of the port infrastructure for servicing Ro-Ro ships, with road and railway access</i>	119.09	2013.
<i>Development of the Bulgarian Quay Area</i>	128	2013
<i>Reconstruction of the Swedish Quay</i>	109.5	2013
<i>Reconstruction of the intermodal rail terminal</i>	50	2014
<i>Infrastructure for road and railway access to the eastern part of the port</i>	118	2014

Source: Port of Gdynia Authority SA

The Port of Gdynia is also a large passenger and tourist port, visited each year by the largest cruise ships from all around the world with nearly 100 thousand passengers on board. More information about the Port of Gdynia can be found at www.port.gdynia.pl.

"The continuous development of the port and agreements with new partners are the results of the rigorous actions of the Board related to creating new areas of activity. Thanks to numerous and costly investments, both in the port infrastructure and superstructure, we have adapted our offer to the current needs of the market, where the competition is very high."

Janusz Jarosiński, President of the Port of Gdynia Authority S.A.



POTENTIAL

2. ATMOSPHERE FOR INVESTMENT

Pomeranian Special Economic Zone (PSSE)

Of interest to many potential investors is the fact that the area located in the vicinity of the Tricity agglomeration belongs to the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone, which includes 21 sub-zones in four voivodeships (Pomorskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Wielkopolskie), covering an area of 1,323.2310 hectares. The zone encompasses areas intended for conducting business activities on special, preferential conditions. In Gdynia, the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone established the Baltic New Technologies Port located on the premises of the former Gdynia Shipyard SA (Stocznia Gdynia SA).

Under the provisions of the amended act on special economic zones, a business conducting a business activity in the Zone is entitled to:

- ▶ exemption from income tax for specific investment expenditures and/or for level of employment
- ▶ public help under current provisions of law.

Entering the Zone as an investor is conditioned upon bearing minimum investment expenditures of EUR 100 thousand, and conducting a business activity for 5 years (3 years in the case of organizations from the SME segment). The investor's own share should amount to at least 25% of total costs in the new investment.

So far, over 80 domestic and foreign business organizations have decided to start conducting a business activity in the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone, and there are more that are planning to commence operations there.

Tab. 2.2 The most important foreign investors of the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone

Company	Country of origin	Company	Country of origin
All Tech Sp. z o.o.	USA	Molex Premise Networks sp. z o.o.	USA
Amhil Europa sp. z o.o.	Canada	Mondi Packaging Paper Świecie S.A.	South Africa
Bridgestone Stargard sp. z o.o.	Japan	Pemalux sp. z o.o.	Norway
Cartondruck Polska sp. z o.o.	Germany	Sohbi Craft Poland sp. z o.o.	Japan
Fabryka Plastików Pomerania sp. z o.o.	France	Sharp Manufacturing Poland sp. z o.o.	Japan
Flextronics International Poland sp. z o.o.	USA	Sumika Electronic Materials	Japan
Gemalto sp. z o.o.	France	Suruga Polska sp. z o.o.	Japan
International Paper Kwidzyn S.A.	USA	Tapflo sp. z o.o. -	Sweden
Jabil Circuit Poland sp. z o.o.	USA	Tensho Poland sp. z o.o.	Japan
Kimoto Poland sp. z o.o.	Japan	U-TEC Poland sp. z o.o.	Japan
Lemahieu Polska sp. z o.o.	Belgium	Wentworth Europa sp. z o.o.	Canada
MBF sp. z o.o.	Belgium	Weyerhaeuser Poland Sp. z o.o.	USA

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study prepared on the basis of the data from the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone

Baltic New Technologies Port

The Baltic New Technologies Port is an innovative business project carried out by the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone, which combines a revitalisation process for areas belonging to the former Gdynia Shipyard SA and support for development of entrepreneurship in Pomerania. Baltic New Technologies Port plays a significant role not only in Gdynia but also in the whole region. Thanks to the actions taken by PSSE Sp. z o.o., companies and partnerships which invested in the post-shipyard areas, as well as new investors from Poland and abroad, one can freely consider developing a business environment for their enterprises.

Pomeranian Special Economic Zone boasts an exceptionally attractive area provided with a suitable service infrastructure located on the premises of the former shipyard. Currently, it is a place of dynamic investments made by many companies. Furthermore, Pomeranian Special Economic Zone began the investment process by providing additional improvements for investors (reconstruction of water supply and sewage disposal system, modernisation of the office building). At the moment, the „Akwarium” building is being modernised, thanks to which 630 sq. metres of B+ standard office space will be available from January 2013.

“We are able to provide investors with optimal conditions as we offer office and conference facilities, as well as facilities for partners and clients who are from all over the world. We have to remember that – this is a world standard – the aesthetic qualities of such a place are also important. That is why, we also try to make the facilities look attractive. The industrial areas don't have to be ugly. They can be beautiful.”

Teresa Kamińska, President of the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone

Investors from the Baltic New Technologies Port are aided by the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone, which provides help with regard to obtaining permits for conducting business activities in the special economic zone and supports them in the investment process.

Advantages of the Baltic New Technologies Port include:

- ▶ excellent location (road, railway, air, public transport)
- ▶ attractive investment areas located in the vicinity of many Pomeranian companies
- ▶ infrastructure investments by the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone facilitating business development

More information can be found at www.bpnt.eu.

2. ATMOSPHERE FOR INVESTMENT

Transport

Gdynia, along with the entire agglomeration, is an important communication node for the whole of Europe. The priority routes to be found here include: Gdynia/Gdańsk - Łódź - Bratislava /Vienna - Bologna motorway, and the Gdynia/Gdańsk - Warsaw - Vienna/Bratislava - Bologna rail line.

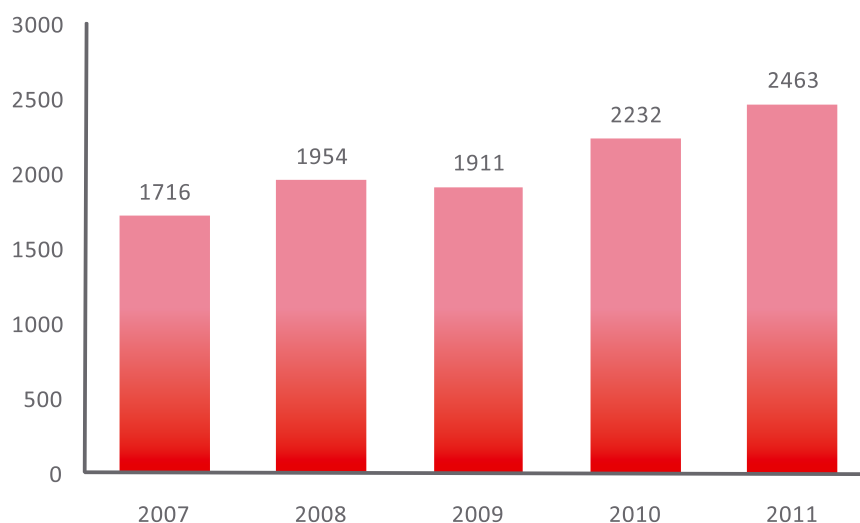
The city authorities appreciate the importance of having the transport infrastructure necessary to achieve dynamic development and, therefore, transport constitutes the largest part of expenditures from the city budget (approx. 24%), following expenditures for the school system and education. Even though the current communication structure of Gdynia is already very effective and the average citizen gets to their work place within 26 minutes, further investments will prepare the city for constantly increasing tourist and goods traffic.

Air connections

Gdansk Lech Wałęsa Airport in Gdańsk Rębiechowo, which serviced 2.46 million passengers in 2011, is the largest airport in the northern part of Poland and serves as an emergency airport for Okęcie Airport in Warsaw. In terms of quantity of passengers, it is the 4th largest airport in Poland, whereas in terms of number of air operations, it occupies 3rd position. The airport terminal is located only 25 kilometres from the centre of Gdynia, while the vicinity of the Tricity ring road facilitates contact with the city. Furthermore, the No. 510 bus connects the airport with the main railway station in Gdynia, and 2015 will see the completion of the Metropolitan Railway to connect Gdynia, Gdańsk Rębiechowo and other cities.

Currently, Gdańsk Lech Wałęsa Airport has a direct connection with approximately 50 airports, including 4 in Poland, and a constantly growing number of charter flights. The number of passengers serviced is growing from year to year – in 2011 it amounted to 2.46 million, but the statistics show that by 2012 this number will reach a record level. Already before the end of September the passenger traffic in the Lech Wałęsa Airport reached 2.29 million passengers. For the sake of comparison, on 19 October 2006, Gdańsk airport serviced one million passengers in one year for the first time in its history.

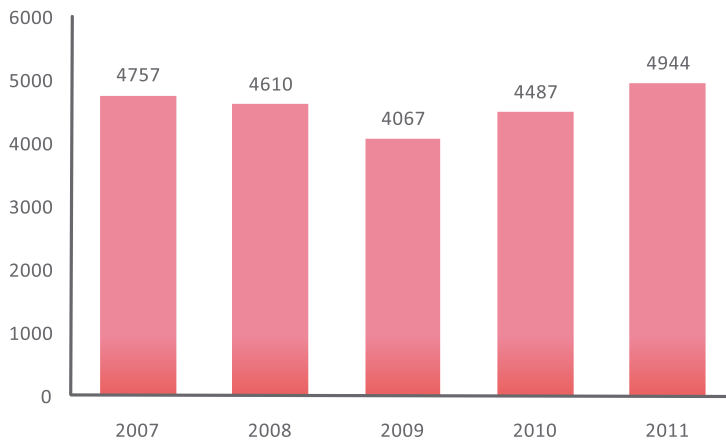
Fig. 2.4 Passenger traffic in Gdańsk Airport between 2007 and 2011 (thousand)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study prepared on the basis of data from Gdańsk Airport

Lech Wałęsa Airport is also a large goods port. In recent years, there has been a dynamic increase in terms of transporting cargo, both foreign and domestic, increasing from 1552 tons in 2000 to 4944 tons in 2011.

Fig. 2.5 Cargo transport volumes in Gdańsk Airport between 2007 and 2011 (tons)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study prepared on the basis of data of Gdańsk Airport



Gdańsk Airport is serviced both by traditional airlines, such as LOT, EUROLOT, SAS Scandinavian Airlines, Norwegian Air, and Lufthansa, and economy airlines such as Wizz Air, Ryanair and Air Berlin. Connections with the United Kingdom (10), Norway (8) and Germany (7) constitute the largest part; the airport also offers direct flights to cities such as Paris, Rome, Dublin, Barcelona, Amsterdam and Turku.

According to the Airport data, for nearly half of the passengers flying from the airport it is just the initial stage, with their flight involving a stopover. Trips to the largest European airports offering flights to all parts of the world are short – the flight to Frankfurt takes just 1 hour 35 minutes, and London is a little more than 2 hours, which makes the Tricity a region with great connections to Europe.

The Airport is also very well connected with the capital city. Every day, there are 8 flights to Warsaw, with the flight itself taking less than an hour. Nearly 60% of passengers using Gdańsk Airport travel for professional purposes.

To improve the passenger services, the City Terminal was opened in 2008, which is a city branch of the Lech Wałęsa Airport. This is the only branch of an airport in Poland located in a city centre, which is very convenient, especially for tourists.

In March 2012, the new T2 passenger terminal was completed and increased the passenger capacity of the Gdańsk Airport by 100%, from 2.5 to 5 million passengers per year, as well as improving travel comfort.

More information about the Lech Wałęsa Airport can be found at www.airport.gdansk.pl.

POTENTIAL

2. ATMOSPHERE FOR INVESTMENT

One of the largest investments carried out currently by Gdynia is aimed at creating the new Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport on the premises of a military airport in Oksywa. The airport will open in mid 2013 and initially it will service type „B” civil aircraft, i.e. small aircraft used for business, tourist and training purposes. One eventual target of the airport is to service charter flights and another, due to the closeness of the sea port in Gdynia, to service cargo transport. It is expected that by 2030 Gdynia Airport will be able to accept 1.5 million passengers per year.

The existence of a second airport in the Tricity agglomeration will significantly improve its attractiveness, both for businesses investing there and for citizens who wish to travel conveniently.

More information is available at www.airport.gdynia.pl.

“Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport is an extremely important investment for the region for several reasons. Firstly, we have to develop the air transport network. Soon, we’ll be in the same situation as the old European Union, where the air traffic is very heavy. Moreover, thanks to the new airport, new opportunities will appear, among others, a faster economic development of this part of the coast will be possible. It will be a good reason for new investors to come here”.

Janusz Stateczny, President of Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport



Road and train connections

Gdynia has a great advantage thanks to being located at the intersection of two European transport corridors that are of key importance for trade. They include:

- ▶ Corridor IA (Helsinki - Tallinn - Riga - Kaliningrad - Gdańsk), which is a part of Transport Corridor I (Helsinki-Tallinn-Riga-Kaunas-Warsaw),
- ▶ Corridor VI (Gdańsk –Katowice – Žilina) connecting Scandinavia with Central and Eastern Europe and Mediterranean Sea countries.

In recent years a number of very important investments have been made in the roads – they have improved communication within Gdynia significantly. One of these was the reconstruction of one of the largest transport nodes - the St. Maximilian node, completed in March 2011 and which took first prize in the Polish competition „Modernisation of 2011” in the „roads and bridges” category. In 2008, the construction of the Kwiatkowski route was completed – it provides Gdynia with a direct connection between the port and ferry base with the Tricity ring road and the A1 motorway leading southwards. The A1 is part of Corridor No. 6, which passes through Toruń, Łódź and Upper Silesia to the Czech border. Westwards, is the S6 road, which passes through Słupsk, Koszalin and Szczecin, leading to the border with Germany, where it connects with German autobahns to Berlin.



Eastwards, towards the Kaliningrad Oblast, is the S7 road (a route leading through Warsaw to the border with Slovakia), and the S22 road that begins beyond Elbląg and leads to the Russian border.

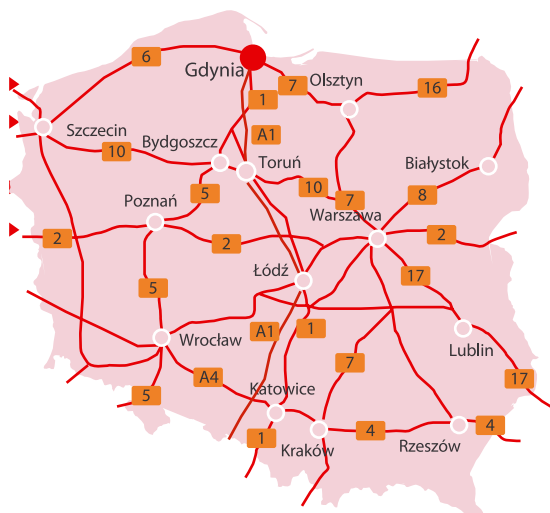
Gdynia also boasts a well-developed rail transport network, which is used for passenger and cargo transport, including goods that are delivered to the city by sea.

- ▶ Gdynia (Tricity) – western border (via Koszalin and Szczecin)
- ▶ Gdynia (Tricity) – south-western border (via Bydgoszcz, Łódź and Katowice with a line to Poznań and Wrocław)
- ▶ Gdynia (Tricity) – southern border (via Warsaw and Kraków)
- ▶ Gdynia (Tricity) – eastern border (via Elbląg, Olsztyn, Białystok, Lublin with a line to Kaliningrad).

An undertaking that is highly significant for the development of Gdynia and the entire region includes the construction of the infrastructure for Pan-European Transport Corridor No. 6, Baltic-Adriatic. These activities were initiated at the beginning of the 1970s, and for the past 10 years they have been supported by the European Union as a priority. In 2009, the European Parliament adopted the European Union’s Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, in which the transport infrastructure for Corridor no. 6 is deemed the „flagship project”.

2. ATMOSPHERE FOR INVESTMENT

Fig. 2.6 The map of transit road connections from Gdynia



Source: General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways

Fig. 2.7 The map of rail transit routes from Gdynia



Source: Polish National Railways SA

The idea of a Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) provides, among other things, for the construction of a modern railway connection: Gdynia - Warsaw - Katowice - Brno - Vienna /Bratislava - Graz - Venice/Ravenna - Bologna. The creation of the Baltic-Adriatic corridor means not just a better connection between Gdynia and many European countries, but also a number of infrastructural and related investments that increase the attractiveness of the region in terms of investments. Currently, trains from Gdynia to the capital city leave on average every two hours, and the journey takes approximately 6 hours. However, thanks to the current modernisation of the E65 rail line from Gdynia to Warsaw, and which is planned to be completed in 2013, the journey will take only 3 hours. As part of the investment, which is one of the most significant projects being executed by PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe, apart from the exchange of track and cables, the Main Station in Gdynia has been modernised, including rebuilt platforms. From 2014, connections between Gdynia and Warsaw, and later to Kraków, will be serviced by modern Pendolino train sets reaching an average speed of 200 km/h on this route.

In terms of rail connections, Gdynia is the best-linked city in comparison to other cities with up to 300 thousand citizens. It is the only centre of this size to have a direct rail connection with all major Polish cities. In June 2012, a direct connection between Gdynia and Berlin was opened by PKP Intercity and Deutsche Bahn Fernverkehr AG. The „Berlin-Gdynia Express“ operates every day, and the journey to Berlin takes a little more than 7 hours.

Ferry connections

Gdynia offers direct sea passenger connections with Sweden and Finland:

- ▶ The ferry to Karlskrona departs twice a day - the journey taking 10 hours.
- ▶ Ro-ro ships to Helsinki depart 3 times a week – the journey taking 21 hours.

Tab. 2.3 Direct train connections to the largest Polish cities from cities with a population of 100-300 thousand citizens

City	Białystok	Bielsko Biala	Bytom	Częstochowa	Gdynia	Gliwice	Kielce	Olsztyn	Opole	Radom	Rzeszów	Toruń	Zabrze
liczba mieszkańców	294,3	174,5	176,9	236,8	249,1	187,5	201,8	175,4	122,6	222,5	181,2	204,9	181,1
Kraków	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Szczecin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	no connection	✓
Poznań	✓	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection
Warszawa	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lublin	no connection	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	no connection
Katowice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wrocław	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gdańsk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	✓	no connection
Olsztyn	✓	no connection	no connection	✓	✓	no connection	✓	✓	✓	✓	no connection	✓	no connection

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study



Local communication

An important element of Gdynia's commercial potential is based on possessing a well-developed city transport network, which enables the citizens to commute to work efficiently and to enjoy their leisure time outside their homes. Rapid transportation on the Słupsk - Wejherowo - Gdynia - Sopot - Gdańsk - Tczew line is possible thanks to the Rapid Transit System (SKM - Szybka Kolej Miejska). This is one of the most important means of transport in the Tricity, thanks to which the trip from Gdynia to Gdańsk or Wejherowo takes barely 30 minutes. More information at www.skm.pkp.pl.

The dense transport network linking the various districts of Gdynia includes bus and trolley bus lines. The latter are worth mentioning, because Gdynia that currently boasts the largest trolley bus network in Poland. More information at www.zkmgdynia.pl.

Water trams run several times a day to the Hel Peninsula, to Jastarnia and Hel, during the summer time and constitute one of the biggest tourist attractions while at the same time providing a pleasurable way to travel. In Gdynia there is a well-developed taxi communication, with approximately 2000 cars united under various Gdynia corporations.

POTENTIAL

3. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS

Gdynia boasts a modern, constantly developing infrastructure, one which is required to conduct business activities in the service sector as well as to encourage international enterprises and other companies to make key investment decisions. The commercial potential of the city is reinforced with investments made in neighbouring centres of the agglomeration, which, due to their geographic structure, constitute one complementary business area with diverse functions that support one another.

To locate successfully investments such as Business Process Outsourcing centres, financial and analytical centres, medical or training services, it is particularly important to have an infrastructure related to modern A and B+ office areas, in districts of the city having excellent transport (public and private), in the direct or near vicinity of the city centre.

Office space

The Tricity is the largest office space market in the northern part of the country, and the fourth largest in Poland, after Warsaw, Kraków and Wrocław. According to the „Real Estate Market Report 2012“ prepared by Real Estate Agency Ober Haus, the supply of office space in Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot is currently estimated at nearly 370 thousand square metres, out of which approximately 30% is located in Gdynia. For the sake of comparison, resources with regard to office space in some Polish cities are as follows: Warsaw - 3.6 million m², Kraków



- 500 thousand m², Wrocław - 401 thousand m², and Poznań - 255 thousand m². Local developers, such as Hossa, Euro Styl Allcon, Torus and TPS, have been so far the most active in the Tricity; however, this situation is gradually changing and companies like Hines, Multi Development and Echo Investment plan to carry out new office projects in the region. Currently, significant amounts of top quality standard office investments are being executed in the agglomeration, including Olivia Point&Tower, Alchemia and the „Neptun“ Office Centre. The „Tricity Real Estate Market“ report prepared by Jones Lang LaSalle forecasts that by the end of 2012 the supply of modern office space in the region will have increased by 56 thousand square metres, and another 52 thousand square metres will enter the market in 2013. When compared with the average supply over the last four years, which amounted to 36 thousand square metres, it is clearly visible that the level of office space available to the Tricity market has increased significantly.

So far the majority of space has been commercialised while still under construction or has been built for a specific customer, the rate of space remaining not leased in the Tricity in Q2 2012 amounted to 9.1%. The rate was at a similar level in Katowice (9.9%) and Poznań (10.3%), whereas it was significantly lower in cities such as Wrocław (3.9%) and Kraków (6.8%). Expected delivery of 100 thousand square metres of new office space by 2013 should contribute to the oversupply of office space on the market, causing an increase in unoccupied office space in the Tricity.

Tab. 3.1 Selected office buildings in the Tricity

Name	City	Address	Office space (m ²)	Status
Arkońska Business Park	Gdańsk	Arkońska	27 000	Completed
Łużycka Office Park	Gdynia	Łużycka	22 000 / 6 000	Completed / Planned
Allcon @ Park	Gdańsk	Słowackiego	19 800	Completed
Oliwia Business Centre	Gdańsk	Grunwaldzka	14 000 / 20 000	Completed / Under construction
Baltic Business Centre	Gdynia	Śląska	9 800	Completed
BCB Business Park	Gdańsk	Azymutalna	9 300 / 35 900	Under construction / Planned
Alfa Plaza Business Centre	Gdynia	Batorego	7 800	Completed
Garnizon.biz	Gdańsk	Grunwaldzka	8 000 / 60 000	Under construction / Planned
Opera Office	Gdańsk	Towarowa	8 000	Under construction
Sanipor	Gdynia	Sportowa	2 810	Completed

Source: „Poland Office Destinations”, CBRE Research 2012



In understanding the needs of lessees, developers express a willingness to increase resources with regard to office space tailored to specific customer needs, while the city authorities designate plots of land in attractive places for this purpose. The opportunity to choose an office adjusted to one's specific needs is advantageous to the lessees, especially those from the BPO and SSC sectors, who are usually interested in larger spaces (over 1000 sq.m), and it provides them with the opportunities to develop in the future.

In Gdynia, the office building market is focused in the Redłowo district and in the city centre (especially near the following streets: Śląska and 10 Lutego). The city is open to new ideas, which is reflected in the plans related to the construction of an office and services complex, Panorama Business & Retail, in Gdynia, which, at 120 m, will be the highest one in the whole Tricity. Execution of this project will provide an additional office space of 30 thousand square metres in Gdynia. Construction is due to be completed in 2014/2015.

Rent rates for office space in the Tricity are significantly lower than in Warsaw, a little lower than in Kraków and Wrocław and comparable to those in Poznań. Average rent rates in A class buildings in the Tricity amounted to approximately EUR 13-14/sq.m per month, while in B class buildings to EUR 11-12/sq.m per month. Lessees usually can count on additional incentives offered by the lease owners, such as a rent free period, and/or contributions in finishing the space depending on the initial standard offered by the developer.

POTENTIAL

3. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS

Tab. 3.2 Average rent rates for office space in class A buildings in selected large Polish cities as at the end of 2011 (EUR/sq.m/month)

City	Rent
Warsaw – class A in CBD (Central Business District)	25-27
Warsaw – class A outside the CBD	15-16,5
Kraków	14-16
Wrocław	14-16
Trójmiasto	13-14
Poznań	13-14
Katowice	11-13

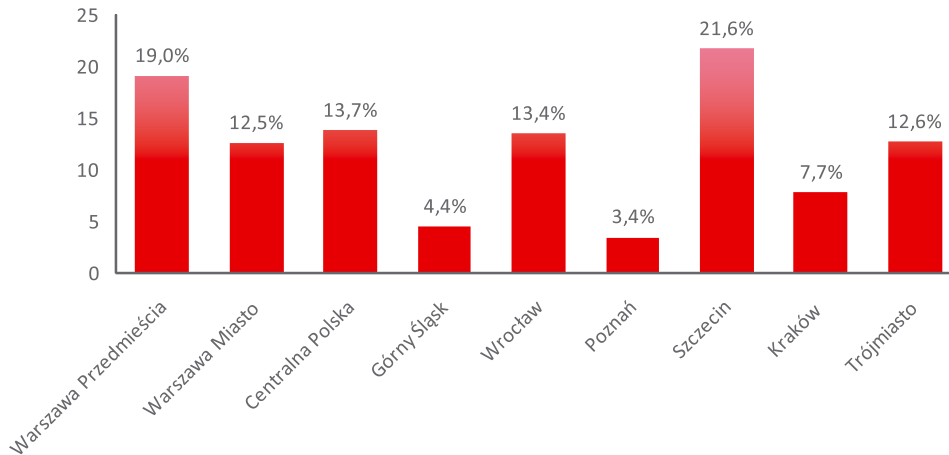
Source: „Poland Office Destinations”, CBRE Research 2012



Warehouse space

The location by the Baltic Sea provides the Tricity with excellent conditions that favour the development of logistics services, both on a Polish and a European scale. The local warehouse space market has the largest logistics potential in the whole of northern Poland. Thanks to the dynamic development of the Tricity ports and road infrastructure, the A1 motorway and southern ring road, the role of the region as a logistics centre is likely to increase soon. Local warehouse parks offer 164 thousand sq.m of A class building space, which constitutes approximately 2.5% of the market nationally, and again this value is likely to increase soon thanks to current investments. In the first half of 2012 alone, 36 thousand sq.m of new warehouse space was added to that available in the Tricity. Developers are well aware of the fact that the current amount of warehouse space in the Tricity is insufficient, as the market has a huge potential. This encourages them to commence investments as soon as a potential lessee appears. As stated in a report compiled by Jones Lang LaSalle, the increased activity by developers and speculative investments have resulted in the recent increase in the rate of available space, which increased from 3.3% in Q1 2012 to 12.6% in Q2 2012. The value of this rate in the Tricity is lower than in Warsaw, Wrocław, and Szczecin, but higher than in Upper Silesia, Poznań and Kraków.

Fig. 3.1 Empty warehouse space rate in selected cities and regions of Poland in Q2 2012 (%)



Source: „Tricity Real Estate Market”, Jones Lang LaSalle, September 2012



Rents for modern warehouse space amount to EUR 3.5-4/sq.m/month, while the surface area of smaller warehouses offered for lease is 500 sq.m. In former factory buildings and old warehouses the rents are significantly lower, amounting to approx. EUR 1.25-2/sq.m/month.

Currently, the largest warehouse park in the Tricity agglomeration is ProLogis Park Gdańsk (91 thousand sq.m). In Gdynia itself is Warehouse Centre Hutnicza owned by MEGA S.A., with a surface area of 12 thousand sq.m, while by 2014 the construction of Warehouse Centre Hutnicza II (33 thousand sq.m), which will be a high-bay modular warehouse, will have been completed. In the territory of the Port of Gdynia, in the vicinity of two container terminals, will be constructed the Logistics Centre, from which various business entities will operate, including logistics operators, enterprises dealing with storage services, and forwarding agents. Soon, in the port areas, the construction of a High Bay Warehouse with a surface area of 18 thousand sq.m will commence.

POTENTIAL

3. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS

Tab. 3.3 The most modern warehouse parks in the Tricity (m²)

Existing buildings	Surface area
ProLogis Park (Gdańsk)	91 000
Panattoni Park (Gdańsk)	29 000
7R Logistic Park (Gdańsk)	23 000
Warehouse Centre Hutnicza (Gdynia)	12 000
Logistic Center (Pruszcz Gdański)	10 000
The Port of Gdynia - High Bay Warehouse	8 000
Trefl Logistic Center (Gdynia)	
Planned investments	Surface area
Pomeranian Logistics Centre (Gdańsk)	14 000, target: 500,000
Warehouse Centre Hutnicza II (Gdynia)	33 000
The Port of Gdynia - High Bay Warehouse	18 000

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study



Shopping centres and retail space

The total supply of retail space in the Tricity is currently estimated at 686 thousand square metres, which makes it the third largest market in Poland in this respect, right behind Warsaw and Upper Silesia. In 2011, 26 thousand square metres of fresh space were made available, and there are plans to execute similar investments. As stated in the report by Jones Lang LaSalle, one of the factors affecting this sector significantly is driven by the relatively high buying power, which amounts on average to EUR 7073 per year per inhabitant, some 23% higher than the national average.

Gdynia is particularly famous for its rich merchant tradition, and is regarded as a city that provides great opportunities. The main shopping street in the city is Świętojańska, which is located in the very centre of Gdynia. There are many domestic and foreign chain stores, including boutiques. The largest and the most prestigious shopping centre in Gdynia, which is simultaneously one of the best ones in Poland, is the Klif Shopping Centre, which houses 150 shops and sales points with a total surface area exceeding 30 thousand square metres. It is thanks to the convenient location and wide range of products on offer that Klif Shopping Centre and the Baltic Gallery are the retail market leaders in the Tricity, enjoying popularity among the inhabitants of the whole voivodeship. Other important shopping centres in Gdynia include the Batory Shopping Centre, opened in February 2012, Szperk Gallery (23 thousand sq.m) and SC Wzgórze, which is currently being extended and is to be increased by 45 thousand square metres (currently, 21 thousand sq.m) and by approx. 210 new shops; the opening is planned for Q2 2013. After expansion of the commercial centre Wzgórze, it will become the biggest shopping centre in northern Poland. Market Hall is located in the city centre; it has a long history and is a place close to all citizens of Gdynia - during the communist era it was an exceptional place, offering, among other things, citrus fruits, records featuring

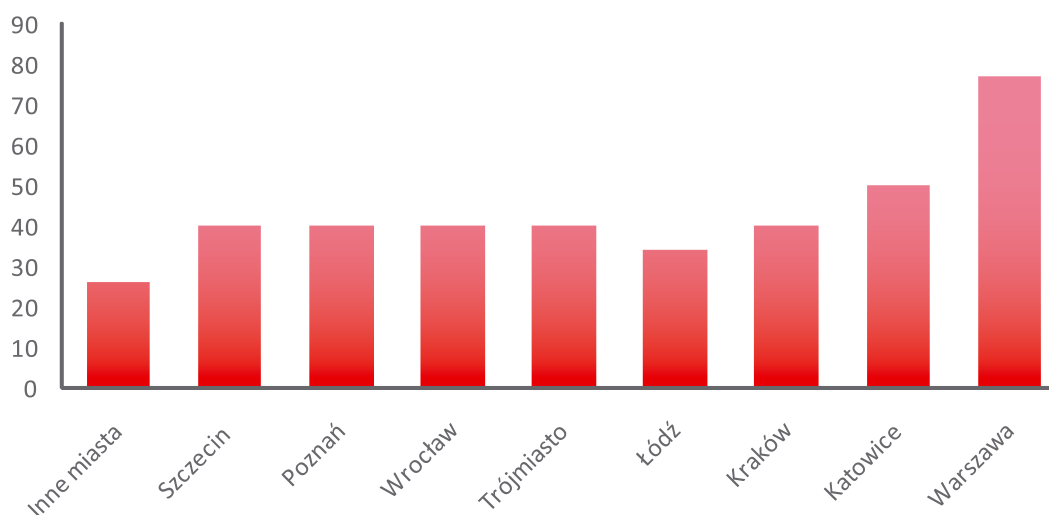
Western music and other goods that were generally unavailable at that time. In 2011, the unoccupied building rate in the Tricity was low and amounted to 3%. The most popular shopping centres decided to draw up lists of lessees awaiting available retail space. Rent for the lease of retail space was kept at a stable level. The prime rents for premises with areas exceeding 100 square metres located in the most popular shopping centres were from PLN 100 to PLN 170/sq.m/month, lower than in Warsaw or Katowice. Retail premises on the main shopping streets were less popular, with rent for premises of up to 50 square metres at PLN 80-130/sq.m/ month.

Tab. 3.4 The most significant shopping centres in the Tricity agglomeration (sq.m)

Name of the centre	Surface area
Matarnia Retail Park (Gdańsk)	52 800
Morski Retail Park (Gdańsk)	50 000
Auchan Gdańsk	43 100
Osowa Gdańsk	39 100
Baltic Gallery (Gdańsk)	39 000
Auchan Port Rumia	35 000
Morena Gdańsk	31 000
Klif Gdynia	30 700
Tesco (Gdynia)	23 800
Przymorze Gallery (Gdańsk)	23 600
Szperk (Gdynia)	23 000
Manhattan (Gdańsk)	22 200
CH Wzgórze (Gdynia)	21 000 (45,000 under construction)

Source: „Poland Retail Destination”, CBRE, 2011

Fig. 3.2 Highest rental rates for shopping centres in selected cities in Poland in Q4 2011 (EUR/sq.m/month)



Source: „Commercial space market in Poland”, Cushman & Wakefield” 2012

POTENTIAL

4. A PLACE FOR BUSINESS

Although Gdynia lacks a long history, its economic traditions are stronger and more varied than those of many more ancient cities. The legend of pre-war Gdynia, with its extensive construction site from which and at an unbelievable pace rose a port, the stately central district known as Śródmieście, residential quarters and a resort, is still alive in the citizens' memories. Although today's economic conditions are radically different, making comparisons with the past irrelevant, still, the memory, pride, initiative, and vibrant belief that nothing is impossible remain. Couple this with its attractive geographical location, and Gdynia becomes an ideal city for business.

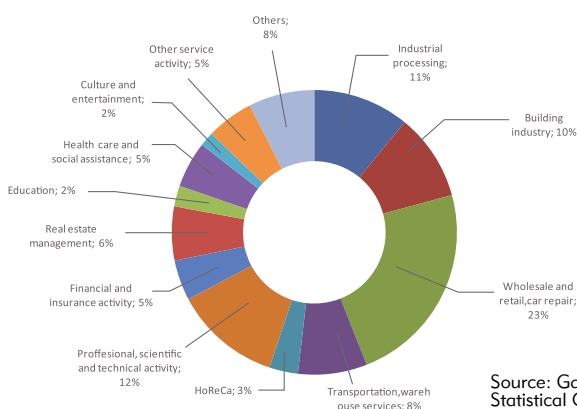
Although Gdynia's position as a maritime economy is not dominant in the city, it is still a vital sector. In the market, there are many companies enjoying a long and rich tradition, such as the globally-recognized joint stock logistics company of C. Hartwig Gdynia, as well as relatively youthful companies which have grown impressively over the past few years. Here one should mention Intermarine sp. z o. o., Argoland International Forwarding sp. z o. o. (Spedycja Międzynarodowa Agroland sp. z o.o.) and Teramar International Forwarding (Teramar Spedycja Międzynarodowa) – each established after the events of 1989 and each with a significant position in the market. Also worthy of a mention is Crist SA, which, along with having one of its two shipyards in Gdynia, in 2010 purchased the most important shipyard facilities (the dry dock and the hull prefabrication hall) from the former Gdynia Shipyard, which at the time was in the process of liquidation. The investment cost 175,000,000 and resulted in, among other things, the possibility of building a specialist ship valued at 200,000,000 euro intended for the construction of wind farms for a German ship owner in 2011.

"Nordea is a bank with Scandinavian roots, it has been present in Gdynia since Nordea came in Poland. This is a city of the 'sea and dreams' – open and friendly to investors. In Gdynia, we appreciate the openness to new ideas. The innovation of young entrepreneurs has been appreciated for years especially in the competition 'Gdynia Business Plan' whose partner is Nordea Bank."

Sławomir Zygowski, CEO of Nordea Bank Poland SA

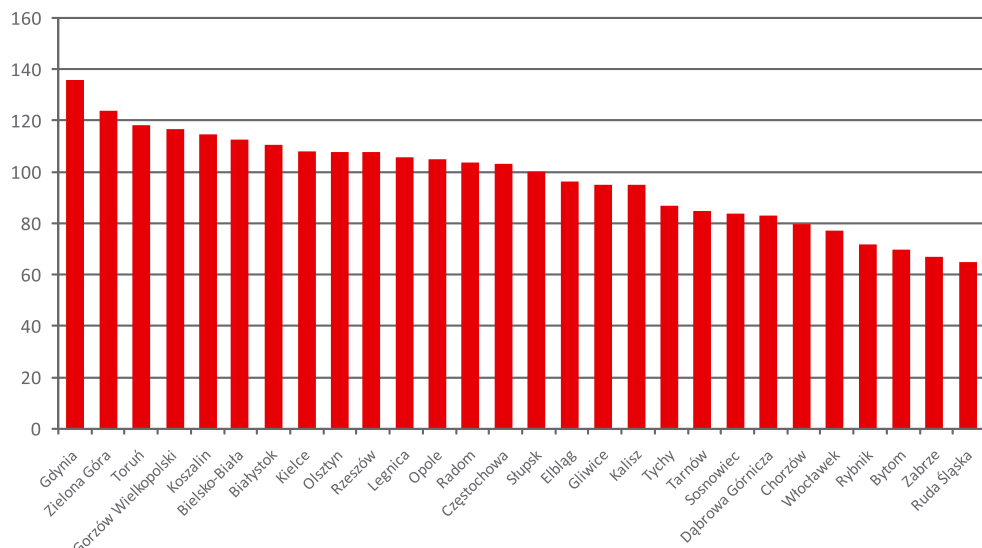
A good level of progress is also a feature of the IT and development industries, and some great examples of this are: IVONA Software sp. z o. o. whose founders created an innovative text-to-speech system (it would not be an exaggeration to say that this system is a hit all over the world), Multimedia SA and Vectra SA (these offer TV-internet-phone packages and can be characterized by a rapid growth in the number of customers), Allcon Group, Hossa SA Investment Group (Grupa Inwestycyjna Hossa SA), Invest Komfort SA (renowned developers), Vistal Gdynia SA (the parent company of a large and rapidly developing group in the metallurgical-construction industry) and Nokaut Group (internet software, including one of the most popular price comparison engines in Poland). There are seven joint stock listed companies having their registered offices in Gdynia (ADV Group, Best, Fota, Nokaut Group, Pcc Intermodal, Petrolinvest, Nordea Bank Polska).

Fig. 4.1 The structure of companies in Gdynia by the economy sector in 2011 (%)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

Fig. 4.2 Number of new enterprises per 10 000 inhabitants in the group of cities of 100-300 thousand residents in 2011 [businesses]



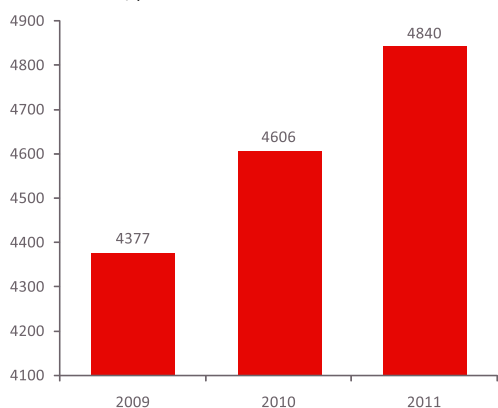
Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office



Dynamic structure, modern profile

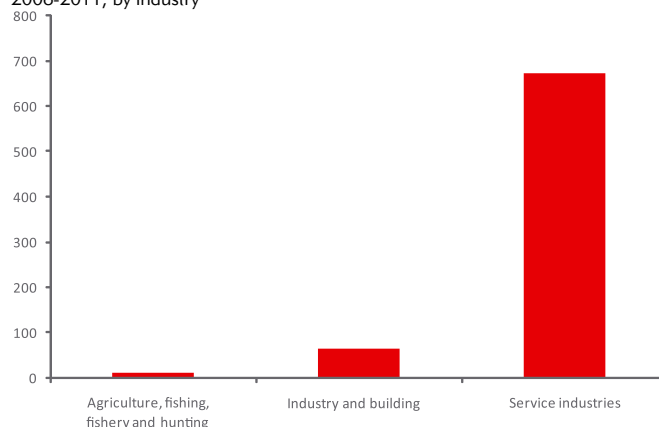
In recent years there has been a continuing decline in employment in the fishing, fishery and other industries. On the other hand, the highest increase in employment has been seen in the service industries. Over the years, a very high percentage of micro-businesses (employing up to 9 people) has been building the strength of business in Gdynia, and in 2011, the percentage of small companies formed more than 95.2% of all companies. This structure effectively improves the flexibility of business in Gdynia, as well as determining the highly adaptive abilities of the companies.

Fig. 4.3 The dynamics of commercial companies in Gdynia in 2009-2011, private sector [businesses]



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

Fig. 4.4 Changes in the number of business entities in the years 2006-2011, by industry



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

POTENTIAL

4. A PLACE FOR BUSINESS

Tab. 4.1 The structure of business entities in Gdynia, in terms of number of employees in 2011 [business/%]

Number of employees	Number of business entities	%
0-9 employees	33 520	95,23%
10-49 employees	1 387	3,94%
50-249 employees	242	0,69%
250-999 employees	44	0,13%
1000 and more employees	7	0,02%
Total	35 200	100%

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

"VECTOR is a high-tech company run by creative people. In choosing a location to register our company, we were looking for a dynamic environment supporting the development of our business. Gdynia, as a city of enterprising people who have new ideas and try to fulfil their dreams, it turned out to be the best choice".

Jacek Kajut, CEO of VECTOR Sp. z o.o.

Innovativeness is a characteristic feature of business in Gdynia. The ICT sector is currently becoming a distinguishing feature of the city and even of the region. IVONA Software, Vector, Nokaut, InteliWISE and Fido Intelligence are companies that have succeeded by investing in research, development and the technologies. A number of biotechnological companies have also emerged - there are 9 such companies in the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park alone. These companies have very much different profiles, from complex chemical analyses, serum production, combating infections to the production of tools used in molecular biology. Companies that operate in the neighbouring cities, such as in Gdańsk, supplement business in Gdynia, and among the most important companies are: Intel Technology Poland sp. z o. o. (with a research and development department that employs 500), Young Digital Planet SA (educational software producer), Lufthansa Systems Poland sp. z o. o., Flextronics International Poland sp. z o. o. (electronic subassemblies producer), and DGT sp. z o.o. (producer of advanced telecommunication systems).

The market share of service centres that provide services to large business entities and give employment to many well-educated people is on the increase. Centres such as Global Business Service Sony Pictures Entertainment (opened in 2010 in Gdynia), the service centre of WNS (Holdings) Ltd. (an Indian company; the centre opened in 2012 in Gdynia), and Bayer Service Centre (opened in 2012 in Gdańsk) prove the investment attractiveness of the Tricity agglomeration and of Gdynia alone. Many other cities in different parts of the world made great efforts to attract these investors, but Gdynia and Gdańsk turned out to be the more attractive choices.

Investment and creativity

Companies from Gdynia have achieved many successes, even abroad. Here are some of them:

- ▶ A&A Biotechnology for 12 years has been reporting increases in the sales of products in the field of molecular biology, in the very difficult and highly competitive US market
- ▶ IVONA Software sp. z o. o. created the world's best text-to-speech system, which functions in many languages and is popular in numerous countries
- ▶ Szajna Laboratorium Optyczne was the first company in Poland to produce progressive spectacle lenses using Free Form technology
- ▶ Prochimia Surfaces sp. z o. o. created products for the modification of metal surfaces that are appreciated and used by the world's best universities
- ▶ Crist Shipyard constructed a vessel worth over 200,000,000 PLN for installing wind farms
- ▶ Hydromega Sp. z o. o. – among others are behind the project „Lewiatan – Polish Unmanned Platform”, a winner of many awards



- ▶ Multimedia Polska SA launched a then innovative service in the triple play mode (internet, phone, and cable TV)
- ▶ Radmor SA designed mobile UKF radios used not only by private companies but also by the Polish army in Iraq and Afghanistan
- ▶ Trefl SA - Polish tycoon on the market board games and playing cards, and one of the largest producers of puzzles in Europe
- ▶ Vistal SA carried out a number of steel structures in Poland and Europe, including bridges, marine and wind energy structures.

Three Tricity companies were ranked in the prestigious Deloitte "Technology Fast 50 CE" ranking. Nokaut SA, Datera SA, and Noril s. c. were chosen as the fastest-growing innovative companies of Central Europe. „The Deloitte Technology Fast 50" ranking is based on the annual operating revenue growth rate of companies. The ranking includes three categories: the main category: "Technology Fast 50" and two subcategories: "Rising Stars" (the youngest companies with the greatest potential for development) and "Big 5" (companies with the largest revenues). Noril s. c., a company from Gdynia that offers, among other things, website-positioning services, was ranked fifth in the "Deloitte Technology Fast 50". Also the Nokaut Group from Gdynia entered the Deloitte ranking for the first time in 2010 when it was the only Polish company listed in the "Rising Stars" category. In 2012, the company was 22nd in the ranking.

POTENTIAL

4. A PLACE FOR BUSINESS

Supporting business and innovations

Pomeranian Science and Technology Park

Pomeranian Science and Technology Park (PSTP) (Pomorski Park Naukowo–Technologiczny) is administered by the Gdynia Innovation Centre. The idea behind PSTP is to gather within a small space several factors that influence company development and which facilitate the running of business activities as well as the transfer and implementation of technologies.

Distinguishing features of Pomeranian Science and Technology Park include:

- ▶ cooperation of several entities – research-development centres, educational institutions, business entities, consulting, financial and training institutions;
- ▶ special organizational, legal and financial conditions;
- ▶ enhanced transfer of technologies.

The activities by PSTP bring numerous benefits to:

- ▶ entrepreneurs – low costs, and ease in running a business;

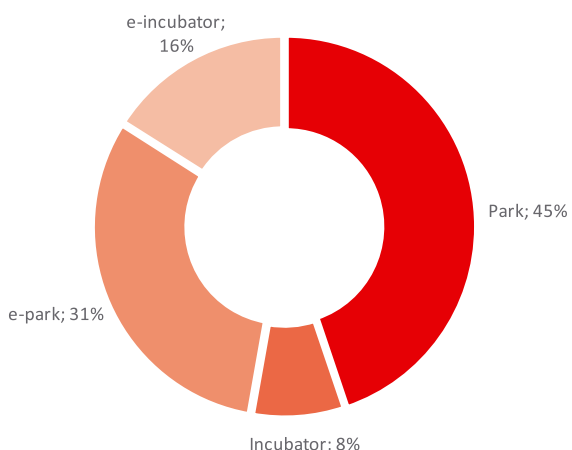
"It is important for us to support the most innovative ideas to build the economy of Gdynia and the whole country. The Park offers a wide range of tools for entrepreneurs who want to introduce such innovations. People with ideas are always welcome in Gdynia's „Silicon Valley“.

Anna Borkowska, Director of the Gdynia Innovation Centre

- ▶ students and graduates – facilitating the process of setting up a first business, low costs, educational and business consulting;
- ▶ inhabitants of the region – enhancing creativity, activating regional communities, new jobs;
- ▶ the economy of the region – improving competitiveness, stimulating and restructuring the economy of the region;
- ▶ the environment – revitalising the area, support for companies that aim to protect the environment.

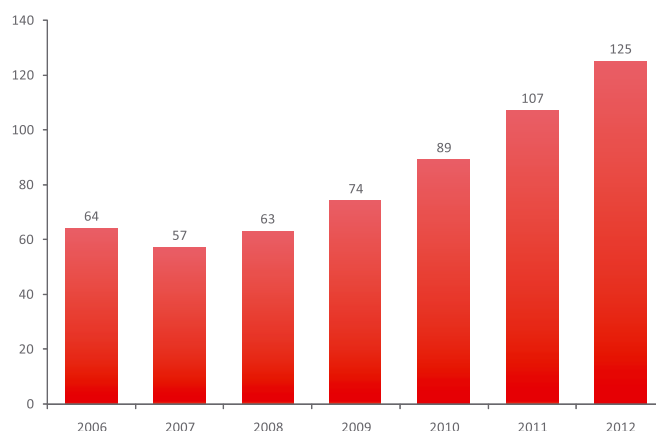
Pomeranian Science and Technology Park offers the modern office and laboratory spaces, conference and exhibition rooms, prototype workshops, recreational spaces and services of the EXPERYMENT Science Centre, Regional Patent Information Centre. Currently, the vast process of expanding the Park is in its final phase.

Fig. 4.5 Type of partnership in the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park (2010)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

Fig. 4.6 Companies in Pomeranian Science and Technology Park in 2006-2010



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office



Baltic New Technologies Port

The premises of the former Gdynia Shipyard, now owned by Pomeranian Special Economic Zone, is the location of Baltic New Technologies Port - a unique project that is currently under construction and which includes modernizing the infrastructure (e.g. water supply system, office facilities) and providing vast support and excellent conditions for business development. A service area by the sea, located in the centre of a large city, offering investors services that include supporting business environment institutions, assistance in the procedure of applying for the permits to run a business in the special economic zone, and investment consulting services. Together these form a unique offer that announces the arrival of a new face to marine business in this area.

Invest In Pomerania

This is a regional initiative with a non-profit status which assists foreign investors in implementing investment projects in Pomerania.

The initiative was launched in 2011 on the basis of the report "Analysis of the investment attractiveness of Pomerania" by PwC. As a result, a unique foreign investor support system was created based on close cooperation between the partners that form Invest in Pomerania. Organizations taking part in the project include: the Marshal's Office of Pomorskie Voivodeship, the cities of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, Pomeranian and Slupsk Special Economic Zones, InvestGDA and Pomerania Development Agency, which coordinates the actions of the initiative.

POTENTIAL

4. A PLACE FOR BUSINESS

Invest in Pomerania offers extensive support during the investment process and comprehensive after-care services. The whole system is based on the One-Stop-Shop model, to provide investors with support at each phase of the investment process.

Other institutions

Agencja Rozwoju Gdyni sp. z o. o. – a communal partnership with a team who are expert in advising and consulting services (especially in the field of creating development strategies, branding and position marketing). It provides training and consulting services to municipal and private entities, as well as enhancing public space development and the attractiveness of the city.

Inveno sp. z o. o. – a private equity fund in the form of a close-end investment fund, the purpose of which is to support small and medium enterprises in the early stages of their development.

Fundacja Gospodarcza – an important organizer of economic development that administers Pomorskie Miasteczko Zawodów (Pomeranian Campus of Professions - an initiative that provides assistance in career planning and job seeking).

Agencja Rozwoju Pomorza SA – a regional company that acts in favour of the balanced development of the region.

"Gdynia is famous for its good climate for investment. As one of the first cities, it adopted the idea of one "stop shop scheme" for business registration. We care equally for the small and big investors. Thanks to different business support programs, Gdynia offers the companies help at every stage of the investment process. Our task is to gradually improve the city's attractiveness. And let's not forget about those who have already invested. Life and work conditions in Gdynia should assure them every day that they have made the right choice."

Katarzyna Gruszecka-Spychała, President of the Board of the Gdynia Development Agency Sp. z o.o.

Gdyńskie Centrum Wspierania Przedsiębiorczości – a municipal institution the aim of which is to provide comprehensive support, consulting services and information to future entrepreneurs, as well as providing assistance to small and medium enterprises. It is a place where one can swiftly register a business activity, receive consulting services or participate in training.

Pomorski Regionalny Fundusz Poręczeń Kredytowych sp. z o. o. – cooperates with 26 banks in the region and supports companies in the process of gaining access to funding by providing credit guarantees to companies that maintain creditworthiness but cannot provide sufficient credit collateral as required by banks. The fund is one of the largest of its type in Poland.

5. QUALITY OF LIFE

Gdynia regularly leads in the published rankings based on the regular quality of life studies supervised by Professor Janusz Czapiński. The "Social diagnosis 2011, living conditions and quality of life of Polish people" report published in 2011 shows that 41% of Gdynia's citizens are "highly satisfied with the city they live in," a clear message that it surpasses the other cities in Poland in this respect. Further positions in the ranking are occupied by cities with over 450,000 people – Wrocław, Cracow, Gdańsk and Warsaw.

Tab. 5.1 Percentage of inhabitants of Polish cities highly satisfied with the city they live in

No.	City	Inhabitants highly satisfied with the city they live in (%)
1	Gdynia	41
2	Wrocław	22
3	Kraków	21
4	Gdańsk	20
5	Warszawa	16
6	Toruń	15
7	Bydgoszcz	14
8	Białystok	14
9	Poznań	14
10	Bielsko-Biała	13
11	Katowice	11
12	Olsztyn	10
13	Częstochowa	9
14	Zabrze	9
15	Gorzów Wlkp.	8
16	Szczecin	8
17	Lublin	7
18	Gliwice	7
19	Wałbrzych	5
20	Łódź	5

Source: "Social diagnosis 2011, living conditions and the quality of life of Polish people," edited by Janusz Czapiński, Tomasz Panek

POTENTIAL

5. QUALITY OF LIFE

The inhabitants' evaluation is an outcome of various aspects and experiences regarding the quality of life in Gdynia. In the case of Gdynia we should emphasise several significant assets of the city, including those connected with its seaside location as well as the activity of the city authorities and inhabitants.

- ▶ **Excellent living conditions** – the city is situated on the Baltic Coast, within a buffer zone of natural forest areas, in an incredibly sunny place with a climate similar to that of spas and seaside resorts. 44% of the area of Gdynia is covered by forested spaces, due to which it has a higher share of green space than any other city with a population between 100,000 and 300,000.
- ▶ **Access to the labour market** – since Gdynia is a part of the Tricity agglomeration and it has an effective public transport system (average commuting time is 26 minutes), its inhabitants have good access to a wide labour market and thus better opportunities of finding an interesting job.
- ▶ **High quality of education and medical care** – effective and continuously improved by the municipality system of prevention programs aiming to improve residents' health, as well as an educational offer to the highest level.
- ▶ **Attractive identity** – a city that became a "living legend," famous even beyond Poland and Europe, as soon as it was established. A great number of Gdynia's inhabitants are proud of their city and its history.



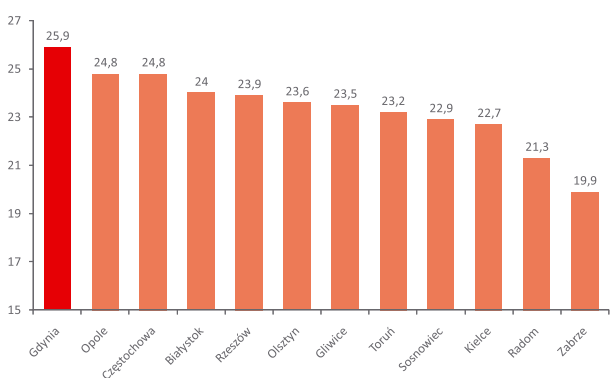
- ▶ **Availability of high-quality services** – the inhabitants of Gdynia value the wide range of shopping venues available in the city, including modern shopping malls, the decades-old Market Place (Market Hall), as well as hundreds of shops and food establishments.
- ▶ **Culture and sport** – the cultural and sports opportunities in Gdynia are important differentiators of the city, making it an equal to much larger urban centres in this aspect

Selected aspects related to the quality of life in Gdynia

Sport and recreation

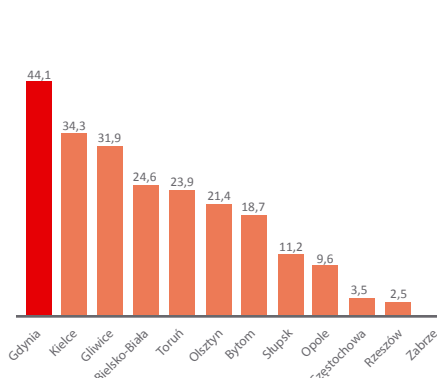
The people of Gdynia have excellent recreational opportunities and conditions for practicing many sports at amateur and professional levels. The city's location and available urban space are perfect for sailing, rambling and Nordic walking. At the Gdynia Marina there are five yacht clubs with long traditions of training older and younger children. The city Sport and Recreation Centre (Gdyński Ośrodek Sportu i Rekreacji) is among the leaders in organising road and cross-country running events, as well as aquathlon competitions. Gdynia's 62 clubs, including 93 sports sections, cater for 5,547 athletes. The city also continues to develop bicycle lanes and trails in urbanised, forest and seaside areas.

Fig. 5.1 Average residential surface per 1 inhabitant in cities of 100-300 thousand inhabitants in 2011 (sq. m.)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

Fig. 5.2 Percentage of forests in cities of 100-300 thousand inhabitants in 2011



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office



Culture

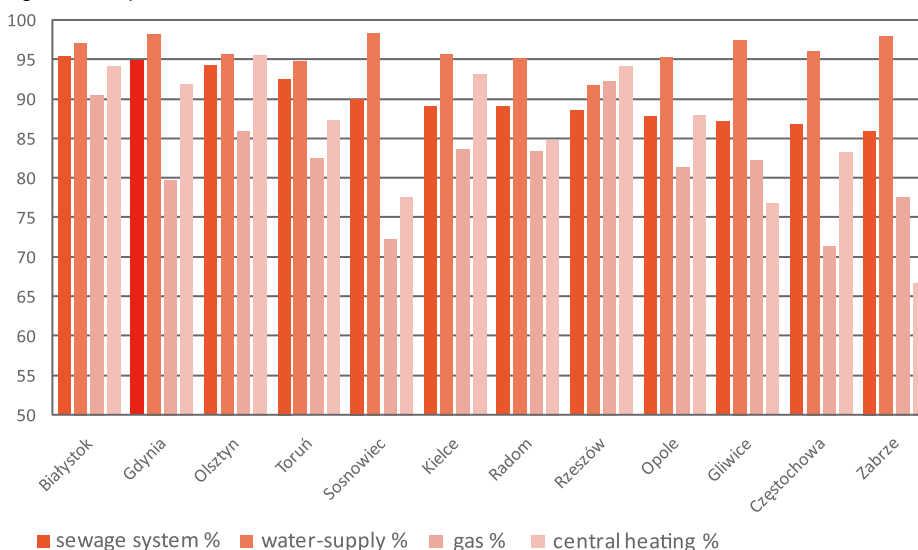
Gdynia can successfully compete with much larger cities in terms of culture. Aside from theatres, multiplex cinemas, music clubs and museums open all year long, the city offers a plethora of important festivals and cultural events. Many of them are held outdoors and do not require an admission fee. Thousands of people are attracted to the concerts on Downtown Beach and in Kościuszko Square, to the parades along Świętojańska Street as well as to the family picnics and open-air artistic events held on the lower terrace of Kolibki Park. Every week they can choose from a wide range of free lectures delivered by historians, architects, writers and artists. These events are usually organised by city institutions, companies and non-profit organisations. Social revitalisation projects for selected areas of the city are of particular importance for the popularisation of culture among the inhabitants, the creation and active operation of the "Apteka" club in the Chylonia district being a good example.

Flats and municipal infrastructure

The average residential area per inhabitant in Gdynia is 26 m², the most favourable result among all cities with a population between 100,000 and 300,000. The vast majority of people in Gdynia have access to the gas (80%), water supply (98%), sewage (95%) and central heating (92%) networks. The supply of new flats on the market remains relatively high, with architecturally appealing residential housing and modern luxury apartment buildings being constructed mostly by reputable Gdynia real property investors in attractive investment areas. The prices of new apartments depend mostly on their location, such as their proximity of the Downtown Area and the seaside zone, and the standard of finish. Favourable conditions for development of the creative industries sector has helped improve access to high-quality services of designers, including interior designers.

5. QUALITY OF LIFE

Fig. 5.3 Municipal infrastructure in cities of 100-300 thousand inhabitants in 2011



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

Education

Gdynia offers top-quality education from kindergartens to higher education institutions. It provides diverse and unique forms of education, including three bilingual pre-grammar schools and grammar schools, a grammar school with an International Baccalaureate (IB) programme, a pre-grammar school with a Middle Years Programme (MYP), the Rhythmic Gymnastics Sports School and the Art School Complex. At the same time, the city's schools form an attractive labour market for the best qualified teachers. Gdynia ensures that it provides the best educational conditions not only to talented students but also to children with special educational needs. The city has 97 inclusion sections at pre-grammar school and primary school levels, and in one grammar school. They offer a full learning cycle for hearing-impaired children – from primary school to grammar school. Gdynia has also a Day Care Centre for Autistic Children. In addition to state education, the private child education services sector has developed dynamically in the city. It includes language, artistic, sports and advanced learning schools. Gdynia was one of the first local governments in Poland to establish a Teacher Training Centre to adapt teacher training to the city's local needs. Its effects are measurable – Gdynia has the highest pass rate for the grammar school final exam of all medium and large cities (2009-2012), while its grammar schools, especially Marynarki Wojennej RP Grammar School No. 3, have been among leaders in the rankings of the best secondary schools in Poland on numerous occasions. Gdynia's pre-grammar school students achieve the best results in their final exams in Pomerania (based on the results of the 2012 pre-grammar school final exams).

Health

Gdynia offers a well-developed network of health care facilities. It has 6 hospitals, with about 925 hospital beds. In 2012, a Nuclear Medicine Institute was created at the Gdynia Oncology Centre of the Szpital Morski hospital. The facility will permit faster diagnoses and thus increase many patients' chances of survival, and will be completed by September 2013. The health care model adopted by Gdynia has proven effective; those places providing basic medical services have been successfully privatised throughout the city and they now function as Non-Public Health Care Facilities. Furthermore, Gdynia has been financing various health prophylaxis programmes for its inhabitants to help them detect abnormalities at early stages. The city organises and sponsors oncological screenings, posture exercise classes for people over the age of 65 and preventive vaccination against HPV for girls under 14. For about a dozen years Gdynia has been witnessing the development of a network of private medical services with a wide range of medical packages for companies and individual clients.

6. HUMAN CAPITAL

Human capital drives regional competitiveness in the context of knowledge-based economic development. Its quality is determined by such indicators as the number of students at higher-education institutions, the number of secondary school graduates, national economic entities and population density.

The high level of human capital in Gdynia would not be possible without a strong educational base and the involvement of the city authorities in projects promoting education. Education is one of the priorities for Gdynia's local government – and expenditure on education is the largest item in the city budget. Preparation of qualified workers begins with pre-school education and ends with higher education, assistance in finding a job and choosing the right career path. The human capital on the labour market consists of graduates from university degree schools, technical schools, vocational schools and grammar schools.

The companies operating and investing in Gdynia have access to highly qualified employees from the city and the whole agglomeration. The human capital of the region is mobile and flexible due to the good metropolitan public transport system and regional trains which permit commuting to workplaces situated a dozen or more kilometres from one's abode.



Educational opportunities

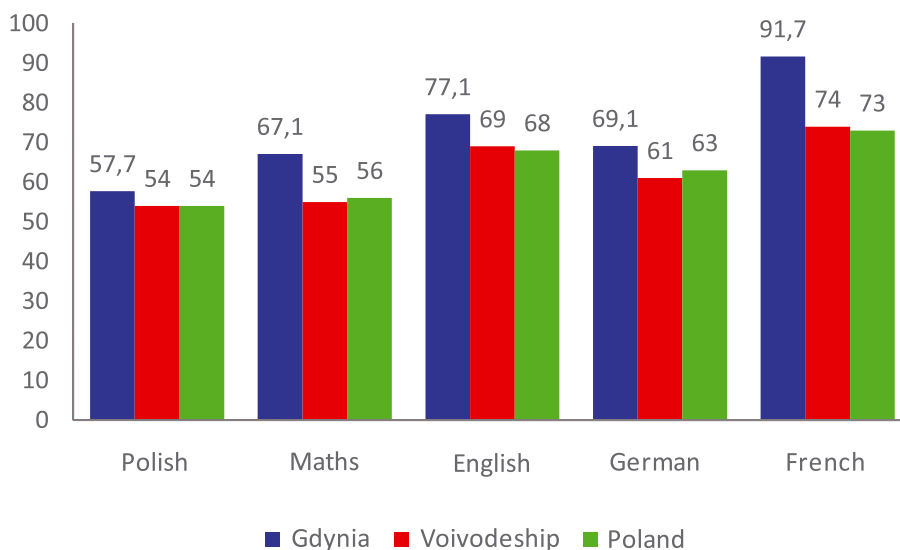
Gdynia offers a well-developed network of pre-school facilities, with 56 state and private kindergartens taking care of 5,400 children. Almost 90% of children aged 3-6 in Gdynia attend pre-school education institutions. Furthermore, Gdynia has 38 primary schools, 31 pre-grammar schools and 33 grammar schools.

Gdynia's schools represent a high level of education, as confirmed by the results of external testing and examinations. In 2012, pre-grammar school students taking the mandatory final test once again achieved results above the voivodeship and country average. In the same year, students taking their final secondary school exams had a higher pass rate than students from any other large city in Poland (88.42%). They were the best in mathematics (67.1%) and second best in English. The achievements of Gdynia's secondary school graduates are not coincidental – they are the outcome of the local government's conscious policy, in which a mandatory hour of maths to the timetable for each class of grammar and technical schools has been added. Very good results were also achieved by those graduates who took the International Baccalaureate exam – with almost half of them obtaining 37 points or more out of 45, a result required by the best colleges in the world. Such good results in the final secondary school exams confirm the high quality of the work done by Gdynia's schools throughout the entire education process. No wonder that 35% of junior students from outside the city choose Gdynia's secondary schools for their appeal, competitiveness and high educational standards.

POTENTIAL

6. HUMAN CAPITAL

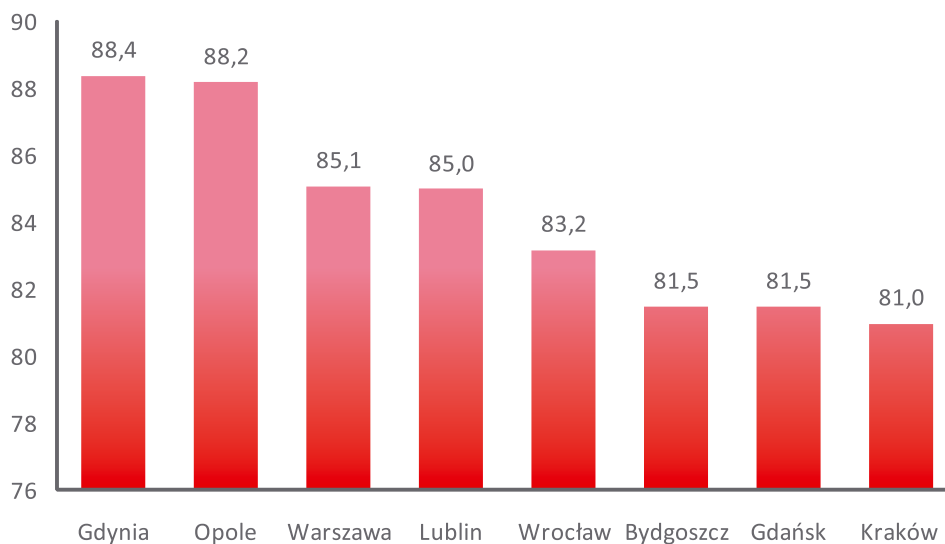
Fig. 6.1 Average results for the final secondary school exam in selected subjects in Gdynia, the Pomorskie Voivodeship and Poland in 2012



Source: "Information about the implementation status of education tasks, including information about the results of tests and exams for the school year 2011/2012," Gdynia City Hall



Fig. 6.2 Polish cities with the biggest number of students who passed the secondary school leaving examinations in 2012



Source: "Information about the implementation status of education tasks, including information about the results of tests and exams for the school year 2011/2012," Gdynia City Hall

Gdynia's secondary schools are among the best in the voivodeship, and over the past few years they have made it into national rankings on numerous occasions. Marynarki Wojennej RP Grammar School No. 3 in Gdynia was fourth in Poland and first in the voivodeship in the "National Ranking of Grammar Schools 2012" prepared by "Perspektywy" and "Rzeczpospolita." The Hotel Training Technical School in the Hotel and Food School Complex was eighth among the best technical schools in the country and first in the voivodeship.

In recent years, the Tricity agglomeration has become one of the leading locations for service centres in Poland. According to a report prepared by ABSL (2012), foreign companies have opened 29 service centres in the Tricity, creating jobs for 8,000 people. The development of knowledge-based sectors requires access to highly educated staff knowing foreign languages, which is guaranteed by the presence of reputable university degree schools and scientific centres.

The Tricity is one of the most important academic centres in Poland. It has 21 higher-education institutions, with over 95,000 students in the 2011/2012 academic year. Gdynia has branches of 3 state and 5 private university degree schools, including some that are unique at a national scale and which relate to the coastal location of the city: the Gdynia Maritime University, the Polish Naval Academy and the Faculty of Oceanography and Geography of the University of Gdańsk. With the City of Gdynia as its main patron, the Gdynia Film School (established in 2010) is worthy of mention, even though it does not have a higher-education school status, as it is the only facility of its type in northern Poland with a department of directing. The list of the



school's teachers includes prominent film artists from all over the country.

In the 2011/2012 academic year, the number of college students in the Tricity reached over 95,000, with 24,000 students graduating to become well educated potential employees for companies in various industries. Every second young person aged 19-24 who lives in the agglomeration is a college student.

More economically developed regions tend to have more people employed in the service sector, a considerable share of students is important for a region's development through specialised services.

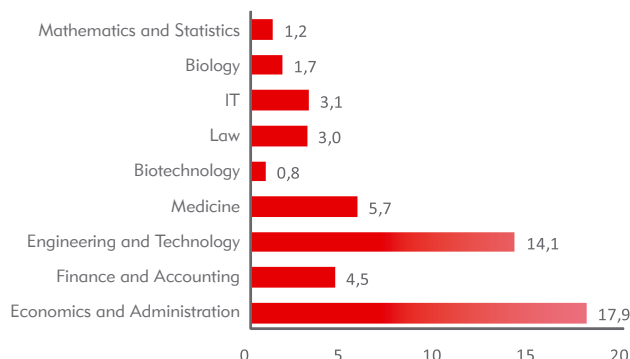
In knowledge-based sectors, a continuous inflow of IT and finance graduates to the market is especially important since their skills are particularly required by BPO centres. In the labour market there is also considerable demand for graduates of various technical courses, including biotechnology and medical studies. The Tricity university degree schools offer numerous educational opportunities to thousands of students in these subjects, and they additionally work actively with the investors operating in the region. University degree schools organise specialised training programmes for individual companies, such as the finance and banking programme managed by Thomson Reuters and the University of Gdańsk, and the University Competence Centre created by IBM and the Gdańsk University of Technology.

Gdynia actively supports higher education, it funds scholarships for students with exceptional achievements or whose dissertations focus on Gdynia, and it supports initiatives of higher-education schools (conferences, workshops, and publications).

POTENTIAL

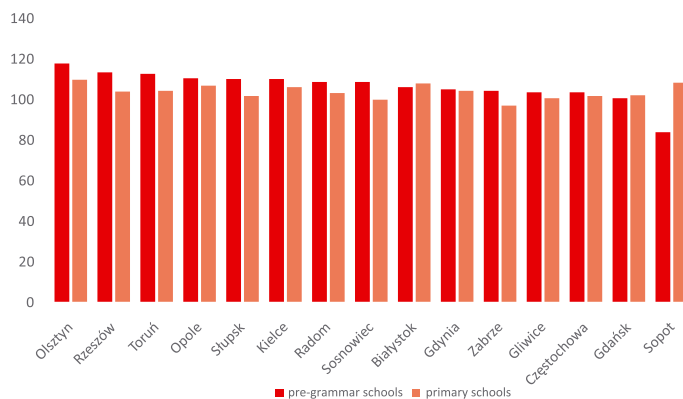
6. HUMAN CAPITAL

Fig. 6.3 Students of selected academic courses in the year 2011/2012 (in thousands)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office

Fig. 6.4 Schooling rate in selected cities with 100-300,000 residents and in the cities of the Tricity agglomeration [%]



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Off

"Since its beginning, the Higher School of Administration and Business E. Kwiatkowski has put emphasis on its relation with Gdynia, a European city, open to new initiatives. In order to consolidate this relationship, the school adopted the name of Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski. Following the example of our patron, we constantly try to develop and face new challenges."

Professor Jerzy Młynarczyk, Rector of the Higher School of Administration and Business E. Kwiatkowski in Gdynia

The most significant university degree schools in the Tricity

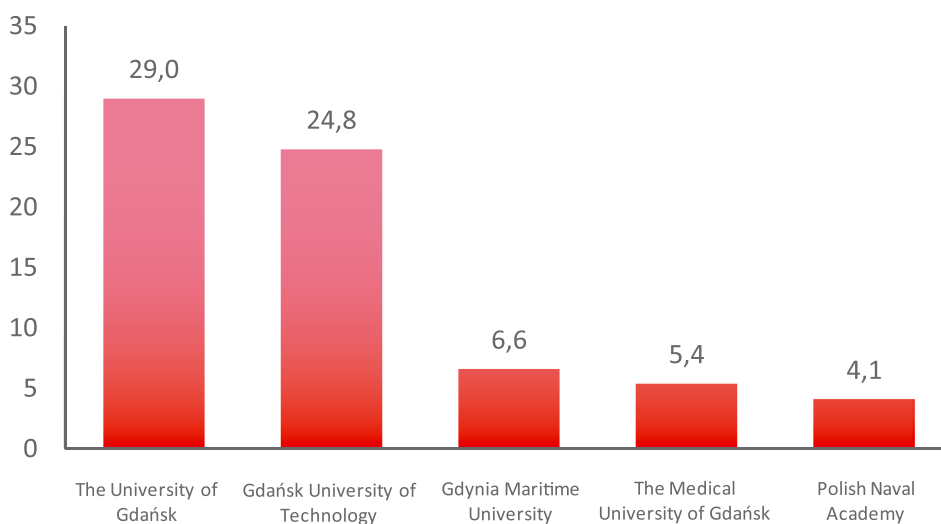
The University of Gdańsk

The University is the biggest higher-education institution in Pomerania. It provides education in over 50 fields and almost 200 specialties, and each year new courses emerge to meet the changing needs of the labour market. The latest disciplines at the University of Gdańsk include German Studies, Bioinformatics, Agricultural Chemistry, Neurobiology, Applied Linguistics, Historical Tourism and Sightseeing. In the 2013/2014 academic year the university will also offer Sinology. Over 30% of all the students Tricity university degree schools study at this university, supervised by almost 1,900 university lecturers. The infrastructure continues to be developed with new facilities being built within the Baltic Campus of the University of Gdańsk project. In October 2012 the building of the Faculty of Biology was commissioned, while further plans involve construction of buildings for the Faculty of Chemistry, Modern Languages, the IT Institute, the Institute of Biotechnology, the University Sports and Recreation Centre and accommodation for about 250 students, including a kindergarten.

Gdańsk University of Technology

With more than a hundred years of tradition, Gdańsk University of Technology is one of the oldest higher-education institutions in Poland. It has almost 25,000 students at 9 faculties. The most prestigious courses are: Architecture, Electronics, Telecommunications and Informatics, and Electrotechnical and Control Engineering. The University educates Management and Economics specialists. It also offers unique courses, such as Mechanical and Medical Engineering – the only such studies in Poland. Between 2010 and 2012, Gdańsk University of Technology was ranked second by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, which measured the popularity of higher-education schools with applicants.

Fig. 6.5 The number of students at the Tricity's 5 most important higher-education institutions in the academic year 2011/2012 (in thousands)



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office



Gdynia Maritime University

Established in 1920, the Gdynia Maritime University is inseparably connected with the city's history and maritime traditions. It is one of the largest state maritime higher-education institutions in Poland, and one of the largest schools of its type in Europe. It prepares future merchant navy officers and qualified maritime economic specialists, with its 4 faculties educating over 6,600 students. The university works with major maritime institutions in the region and it has a complete infrastructure including almost 900 accommodation places, a swimming pool, a canteen and Career Services. Gdynia Maritime Academy owns two training ships: Dar Młodzieży – a tall ship famous all over the world, and Horyzont II – a modern training and research vessel.

The Medical University of Gdańsk

The Medical University of Gdańsk is the largest medical school in Poland, educating 5,400 students at its 4 faculties: the Faculty of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Health Sciences and the Intercollegiate Faculty of Biotechnology of the University of Gdańsk and the Medical University of Gdańsk. The University also offers medical studies in English, which is a highly popular choice with foreign students. The year 2011 witnessed the completion of the Centre for Invasive Medicine, which is one of the most modern hospitals in Europe. The University works with a network of Baltic universities in various fields.

Polish Naval Academy

The Polish Naval Academy is based in Gdynia, near the largest port of the Polish Navy. The university educates military and civilian students and seamen. It has four faculties: the Faculty of Navigation and Naval Armament, the Faculty of Mechanics and Electrics, the Faculty of Command and Maritime Operations and the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

POTENTIAL

6. HUMAN CAPITAL

Furthermore, it has three intercollegiate units which deliver classes on foreign languages, maritime issues and general military matters.

Table 6.1 State and private university degree schools in Gdynia in the academic year 2011/2012

Name of school	Year of establishment	Number of students
Gdynia Maritime University	1920	6633
Polish Naval Academy	1946	4145
The University of Gdańsk Faculty of Oceanography and Geography	1970 (Faculty of Oceanography and Geography in Gdynia since 2005)	1645
Pomeranian School of Higher Education in Gdynia	2001	1079
School of Business and Administration	1994	2690
College of Social Communication in Gdynia	2003	259
Academy of Law and Diplomacy	1996	398
Gdańsk School of Banking Faculty of Economics and Management in Gdynia	2010	718

Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from higher-education institutions

"The Tricity attracts young people as it offers them a wide range of higher education institutions and a chance of employment in various institutions and international companies, as multicultural as Thomson Reuters. We offer them a special and unique work environment. Our employees consist of over 30 nationalities. Thanks to that, we have an extraordinary opportunity to get to know other cultures and customs. Currently in our office, we use 37 languages and over 70% of the staff know more than two foreign languages. It makes the Polish branch of Thomson Reuters based in Gdynia one of the most important ones in Europe."

Agata Witczak, Site&HR Head, Poland Operational Centre, Thomson Reuters

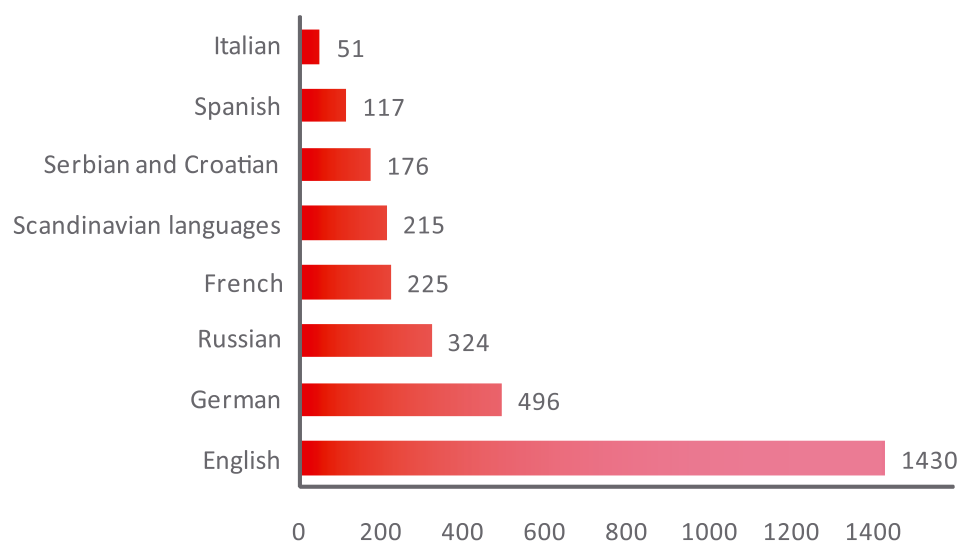
Foreign languages

The knowledge of foreign languages is an important asset of Gdynia and the whole region from the perspective of foreign contractors and investors. The number of people skilled in this respect continues to increase as languages are mandatory school subjects for children and youths, while adults learn them on additional courses. 99% of primary school children in the Pomorskie Voivodeship have mandatory language classes, mostly English (over 80%).

In Gdynia and the Tricity it is easy to find qualified employees proficient in the most popular languages, such as English, German and French, as well as in rarer ones. Due to the location and history of the region, relatively many people speak Scandinavian languages. According to a report by ABSL, 59% of all the people in Poland who know Scandinavian languages live in the Pomorskie Voivodeship. This is largely due to the University of Gdańsk, which offers its students courses in Danish, Swedish and Norwegian.

At the faculties of languages of the University of Gdańsk and other Tricity higher-education schools, the majority of students study English philology (1430) and German philology (496), although with the significant ties with Russia, Russian philology is highly popular as well. A total of 215 students studied Scandinavian languages in the 2011/1012 academic year, while in 2013 the University of Gdańsk will offer its students an opportunity to learn Chinese, a language becoming more popular to study recently.

Fig. 6.6 Philology students at university degree schools in the Tricity in the academic year 2011/2012



Source: compilation of ARG (Gdynia Development Agency) based on data from the Central Statistical Office



The inhabitants of Gdynia and the Tricity are aware that knowledge of foreign languages is currently one of the basic requirements for an attractive job. This is why language courses are highly popular, with the voivodeship having about 160 language schools, 20 of which are based in Gdynia. Gdynia's schools offer a wide range of language courses adapted to the various needs of the participants. They provide courses for seamen, adults and children. In addition to learning the most popular languages, one can also study Japanese, Chinese or Turkish.

Two schools in the voivodeship offer the International Baccalaureate exam in English: Marynarki Wojennej RP Grammar School No. 3 in Gdynia, and Bohaterów Westerplatte Grammar School No. 3 in Gdańsk. Gdynia has the only primary school in the region where lessons are taught in English – the American Elementary School, attended by the children of Poles and foreigners working in the Tricity.

Every year, higher-education schools in the Tricity produce over 24,000 graduates who can speak foreign languages, including those languages which are considered rare, and who are open to the challenges of the contemporary world. They are the source of the competitive advantage of the cities in the region, and to which they attract investors from all over the world.

POTENTIAL

6. HUMAN CAPITAL

Training for professionals

High qualifications and the entrepreneurial attitudes of the inhabitants of Gdynia result in a low unemployment rate. In September 2012 it was 5.9%, while the rate for the whole Pomorskie Voivodeship and for Poland was 12.4%.

Popular with students, internship programmes help young people to begin their careers before they graduate and to develop their skills in accordance with the preferences of the labour market. This is beneficial also for employers since the costs of employing students (under the age of 26) are lower.

The potential of Gdynia's human capital is also enriched by graduates of technical secondary schools, vocational schools and grammar schools. The special differentiators of vocational schools include their adaptability to the labour market and specialties required by the Polish government. New courses are introduced every year, and just this year has encompassed: forwarding technician, surveyor technician, mechatronics technician, landscape architecture technician, port and terminal operation technician, logistics technician, and digital graphic process technician. Gdynia's vocational schools are also examination centres authorised to organise exams confirming professional qualifications. The educational opportunities they offer attract many students, including from outside Gdynia (35%), which gives the city the status of an important education centre.

„I rate very highly labour market in Gdynia because it's one of the greatest strengths of the city as a place for business“.

Jerzy Czartowski, President of the Board of Gdynia Container Terminal SA

Gdynia's maritime traditions mean that the city is a good place for qualified shipyard workers, forwarding agents, design engineers, welders, toolmakers and seamen. The city's potential in terms of human resources is enhanced by the neighbouring Sopot, Gdańsk and the communes of the NORDA Metropolitan Forum, which form a uniform structure due to their good public transport system. Gdynia's numerous labour recruitment agencies and the Labour Office, responsible for stimulating the professional activity of the inhabitants, help find suitable, qualified employees.

In 2001, Pomorskie Miasteczko Zawodów (Pomeranian Campus of Professions) was created as a joint initiative between the National Labour Office and the City of Gdynia. This valuable and inventive project offers free-of-charge assistance to the inhabitants of Gdynia and the Pomeranian Voivodeship – the unemployed, graduates, and those people looking to change their job, who wish to gain new qualifications or start their own business. Specialists in various fields test what career is best suited for a particular person, they deliver training and workshops to help people become active on the labour market, computer courses and business consultancy services. Pomorskie Miasteczko Zawodów implements the objectives of "Entrepreneurial Gdynia" – a programme by Gdynia's local government developed to support business and prevent unemployment. Find out more at www.fungo.com.pl. Another initiative of local government is Business Assistance Centre (Gdyńskie Centrum Wspierania Przedsiębiorczości) founded in 2007. Its function is to provide advice and information services in scope of key elements for future business people as well as support operations for small and medium enterprises in Gdynia. The Centre specialists provide legal, formal and financial consultancy services as well as advice on acquisition of the EU funds. More at www.gdyniaprzedsiebiorcza.pl. Another innovation emerged from Gdynia in 2010 – DNV Academy Gdynia, which is the first Virtual Reality Training Centre. It has an interactive simulator for training maritime technical staff using 3D models and stereoscopic visualisation.

Labour costs

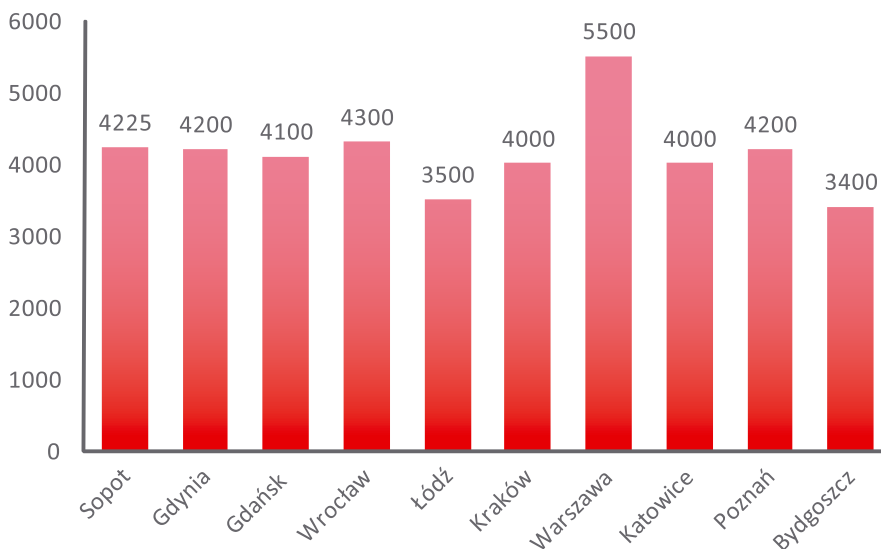
Gdynia, as does the whole agglomeration, ranks high among Polish cities in terms of its citizens' professional activity. This is due to the city's high employment rate and relatively low unemployment rate. These indicators would not be so positive if it were not for attractive jobs and Gdynia's image as a good place to live.

According to the National Salary Study, carried out by Sedlak & Sedlak in 2011, the average gross salary in Gdynia was PLN 4200, higher even than in the Tricity (PLN 4115) and in Poland (PLN 3800) in general. With salaries of PLN 3800, the Pomeranian Voivodeship was third highest in Poland, after the Mazowieckie Voivodeship (PLN 5000) and the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship (PLN 3970). On the other hand, when compared to other large cities attracting numerous foreign investments, the median salary in Gdynia is lower than in Warsaw (PLN 5500) and Wrocław (PLN 4300) and comparable to that in Poznań.

As in previous years, the highest salaries were observed in sectors related to IT, telecommunications, the power industry and heat engineering. The lowest salaries were noted in services and commerce. The median gross salary of sales staff was PLN 1850, while project managers earned the most at PLN 8000. The results of the study showed that specialists earned the gross amount of PLN 4000, managers PLN 5500, while salaries of directors and board members were twice as high (PLN 12000). The factors having the greatest impact on salaries included education, foreign languages, years of experience, and size of company.



Fig. 6.7 Median salaries in selected Polish cities in 2011 (gross values in PLN)

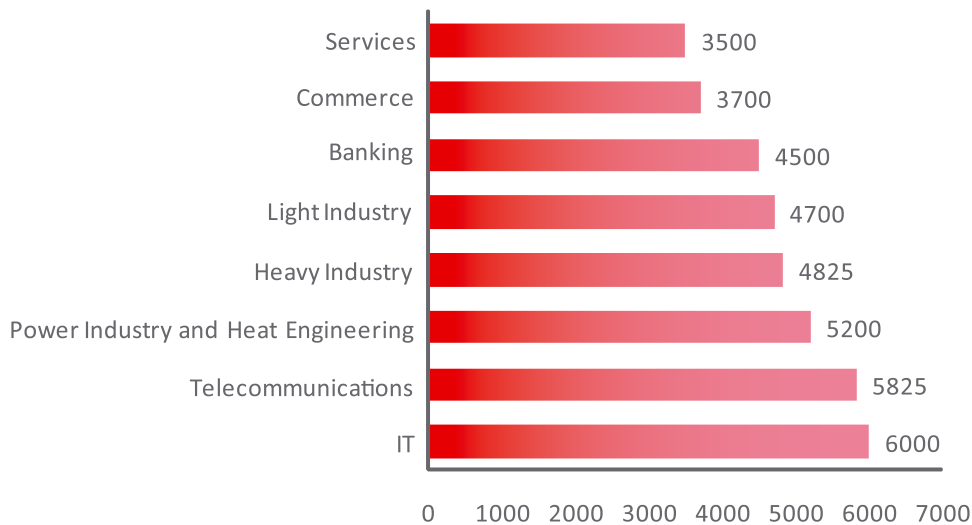


Source: The National Salary Study carried out by Sedlak & Sedlak in 2011

POTENTIAL

6. HUMAN CAPITAL

Fig. 6.8 Salaries in selected industries in the Tricity in 2011 (gross values in PLN)



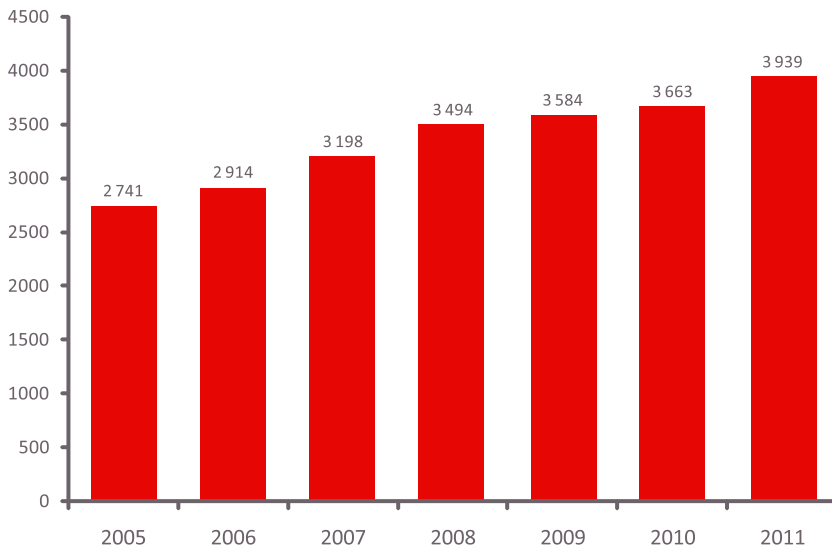
Source: A National Salary Study carried out by Sedlak & Sedlak in 2011

„According to experts, the decisions on the selection of the location for an investment requiring high level qualifications, such as the BPO sector, will decreasingly depend on cost factors, labour costs included. High salaries in the region attract, however, specialists with high level qualifications. It is noteworthy that in the Tricity the salaries are still lower in comparison with other European markets, despite the high quality of living in the region.”

Source: Expert research by the Gdynia Development Agency Sp. z o.o.



Fig. 6.9 Average monthly salary in Gdynia between the years 2006-2011 (gross values in PLN)

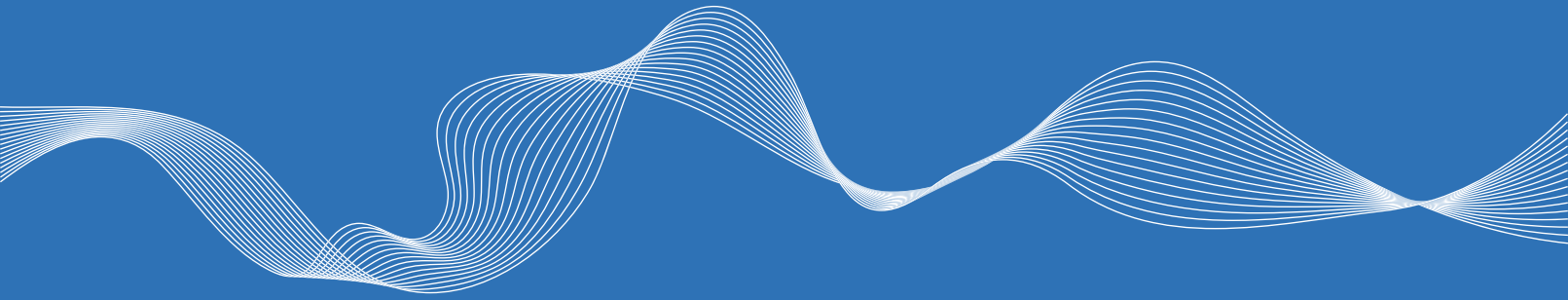


Source: Gdynia Development Agency based on data from the Central Statistical Office





PERSPECTIVES



PERSPECTIVES

1. THE VISION OF NEW GDYNIA

Within the next few years, Gdynia will implement investment projects and programs crucial for its economy and the quality of life of its inhabitants. The most important ones include:

- ▶ expansion of the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park (PSTP)
- ▶ construction of Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport
- ▶ prestigious cultural facilities (the expansion of the Music Theatre and the Music School, the construction of Gdynia Film School and the Culture Forum)
- ▶ strategic investments in the former port area
- ▶ investment in sports, including development of the Sports Forum in Redłowo district
- ▶ development of the city's public transport system and subsystems (road investments improving city traffic, cycle path network, intelligent traffic management system TRISTAR, construction of Metropolitan Railway).

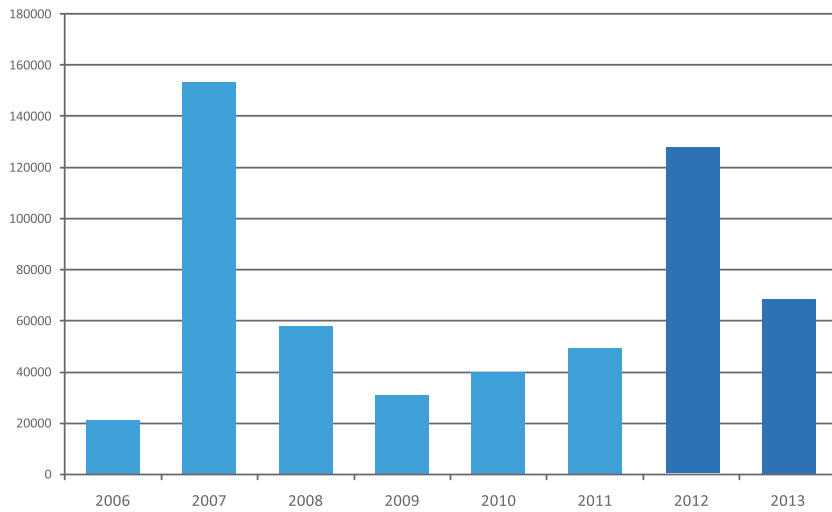


The Pomeranian Science and Technology Park expansion project is of strategic importance for the development of high technology sectors in Gdynia. As a result of a comprehensive investment program coupled with promotion and training, the managed area of the Park will be significantly enlarged. This will see the creation of, among others, Gdynia Design Centre, Regional Patent Information Centre, Education and Implementation Centre for Advanced Technologies and the EXPERYMENT Science Centre. The Park will gain additional laboratory and office space for new companies and innovative enterprises.

Another prestigious undertaking will be the management of Molo Rybackie pier where, according to the land development plan, service, commercial and office space facilities will be created. The pier will be open to the city centre with a wide traffic route – the surrounding boulevard, the seaside square and Museum of Sailing building located at the end of the pier. An example of a similar project in Hamburg (Hafen City) shows that there is great potential for making smart investments to stimulate the local economy, including the development industry, real estate, HoReCa or creative industries. Investment in the pier constitutes the de facto creation of a new, attractive part of Gdynia, open to the sea, with many restaurants, cafés and sailing marinas.

The expansion of the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park and prestigious cultural facilities will have a significant impact on the economic and touristic attractiveness of the city and region. Gdynia has been raising funds from the EU in order to realise its multiple projects, which makes the city one of the leaders in this field.

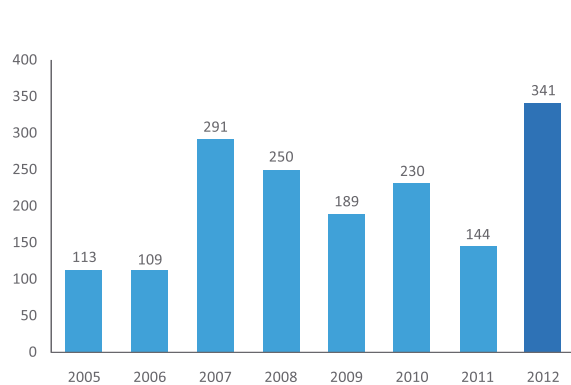
Fig. 1.1 Funds from the EU programs received by Gdynia between the years 2006-2011 [thousand PLN]



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from Central Statistical Office and the City Hall of Gdynia; data for the years 2012 and 2013 including budget assumptionmiasta

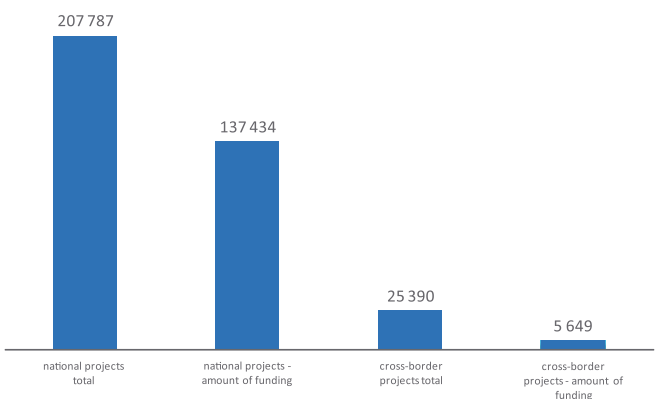


Fig. 1.2 Investment expenditure of Gdynia between the years 2005-2011 [million PLN]



Source: Gdynia Development Agency own study based on data from Central Statistical Office, data for the year 2012, budget assumptions of Gdynia

Fig. 1.3 The scale of projects implemented by the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park between the years 2006-2011 [thousand EUR]



Source: Gdynia Innovation Centre

PERSPECTIVES

2. GROWTH SECTORS AND AREAS

Gdynia and the Tricity agglomeration constitute one of the most dynamic Baltic centres in terms of BPO investments. This trend stimulates the activity of local authorities and developers, aimed at providing necessary business zones intended for demanding investors and international corporations, including modern Class A office space facilities located in well-connected areas of Gdynia and the agglomeration. Therefore, the role of local governments is to provide areas suitable for investment, to ensure adequate transport infrastructure and create the expected conditions in terms of the quality of life (international kindergartens and schools, access to sport, recreational and cultural facilities).

BPO – Business Process Outsourcing

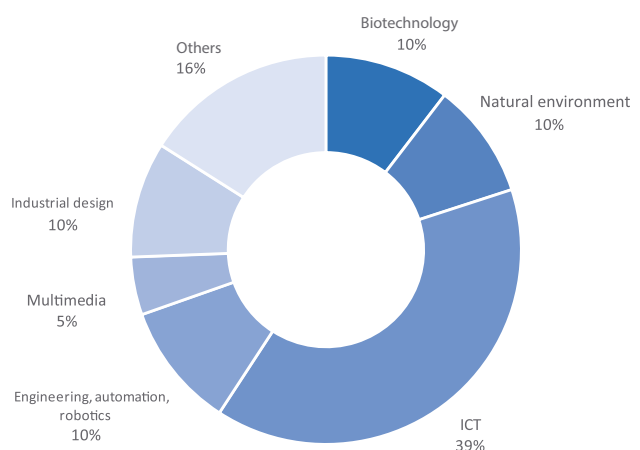
The Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency (PAIIZ) points to the agglomeration being one of the most attractively located regions of Poland in terms of BPO investments. In the Tricity, BPO centres for many renowned international companies from the ICT, finance, media and food industry sectors have been established. The main advantage of Gdynia and the agglomeration is its human capital, including the wide availability of educated young people with knowledge of foreign languages. Important competitive factors are the availability of well-located modern office parks and the potential to create new facilities intended for the needs of corporations.



The most important long-term growth sectors in the city include:

- ▶ ICT
- ▶ HoReCa (tourism)
- ▶ meetings industry
- ▶ creative industries
- ▶ BPO financial and analytical services
- ▶ research and development
- ▶ biotechnologies
- ▶ development industry
- ▶ medical services.

Fig. 1.4 Structure of the companies operating on the area of the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park according to the policy area [%]



Source: Gdynia Innovation Centre

The ICT Sector

The dynamic development and market expansion of companies in the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park (PSTP):

- ▶ The IVONA Software speech synthesizer has been recognised as the best in the world, i.e. most resembling the human voice. IVONA speaks in over 20 languages, all of which are realised with accurate, award-winning BrightVoice™ technology. The IVONA Software speech synthesizer has a rapidly developing portfolio, with ready-made solutions for telecommunications, mobile device manufacturers, application developers and technologies to assist people with disabilities.
- ▶ The virtual consultants of InteliWISE SA, with technology similar to the Siri assistant, operate on web pages of many commercial companies and e-government offices, making them more user-friendly. The Municipality of Gdynia website was the first in Poland to introduce an e-officer. The technology of the Virtual Agent company is the subject of an American patent (no. US 8 156.060 B2).
- ▶ In PSTP, one can buy or commission the design of products, technologies and services. Clients looking for innovative solutions and projects will find deals tailored to the needs of research, production and business. Examples of projects implemented in PSTP include the Flowair designer heater, PayLane modern payment solutions, the robots for TM-Automation toy



production, the Andervision desk made of self-cleaning concrete, the Telemobile Electronics multi-cavity filter-tuning tool, and MpicoSys envelopes, which send data about their current location back to the sender. The quality and innovation of PSTP projects has been appreciated worldwide.

- ▶ The expansion of PSTP will enable the acceptance of more young companies from the ICT sector, and the infrastructure to support the companies' activities will be created.
- ▶ Cooperation with the following higher education institutions of the Tricity: Gdańsk University of Technology, Polish Naval Academy, University of Gdańsk, Polish-Japanese Institute of Information Technology, Gdynia Maritime University.
- ▶ High innovativeness of the local IT sector and awards for this – three medals for Innovations 2009 were awarded to PSTP companies: Master Telecom (for the Qsmaster call centre system), Madkom (for the docFLOW Budget system) and Fido Intelligence (for the E-mail Processor system). InteliWISE was the winner of the World Summit Award 2009 competition, where its AvaGuide service defeated more than 20,000 other international ideas.
- ▶ Foreign promotion of the conurbation's ICT companies by the region, the city and PSTP.
- ▶ The possibility of applying for EU funding of business development in the IT sector.
- ▶ Favourable forecasts for the IT sector.

PERSPECTIVES

2. GROWTH SECTORS AND AREAS

- ▶ New niches in the ICT sector, e.g. Sphere Research Labs from Gdynia built the world's first portal allowing the creation of one's own riddles and mathematical puzzles that can later be uploaded to a website or blog.
- ▶ The development of network cooperation in the high technologies sector within the conurbation and the Pomerania region along with other sectors, e.g. creative industries, finance and media.

Creative industries (including industrial design, media, culture)

Successful young international companies from Gdynia and the Tricity agglomeration, e.g. S&A (design and manufacture of silver and amber jewellery), Langier Design (design and manufacture of furniture), MALAFOR (Eco design, utility furniture), LPP SA, Textile House Polska (design and manufacture of clothing), Open Productions (media), Flowair – Dobry Wzór 2007 and 2008 awards.

- ▶ The expansion of the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park will bring about the foundation of, among others:
 - Gdynia Design Centre
 - prototype areas and workshops
 - open space for freelancers
 - Regional Patent Information Centre



- ▶ Gdynia Design Days – an annual event on an international scale, including workshops, lectures and meetings organised by the Gdynia Design Centre. This constitutes an important catalyst for the development of young designers and the beginning of cooperation with investors.
- ▶ Educational facilities, among others the Gdynia Film School, the Academy of Fine Arts and Music Academy in Gdańsk, the Faculties of Architecture, Art and Shipbuilding in Gdańsk University of Technology, private and public schools (including the Group of Art Schools in Orłowo), Zygmunt Noskowski Music School, the College of Music and Drama in Gdynia, "Concertino" Artistic Agency, and the "Yamaha" Music School.
- ▶ Stimulating the creative capital of the city through the implementation of a variety of projects intended for schools, students or NGOs, among others.

HoReCa (tourism)

Pomerania is the most popular tourist region in Poland. The cities of the Tricity agglomeration – Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia – represent a unique and attractive area of urban and cultural tourism in the eyes of visitors. The diversity of the cities and their offerings significantly affects the motivation for tourist influx.

- ▶ Availability of highly qualified staff, including university graduates with degrees in hotel management, tourism or tourism management and marketing.
- ▶ Intensive promotional campaigns for Pomerania, including the products of the Tricity – both realised and planned with EU and local government funding during 2011-2014.

- ▶ Increased spending on promotional campaigns of major agglomeration centres, including Sopot, Gdynia and Gdańsk.
- ▶ The growing role of urban and consumer tourism in Poland and the specific area of the Tricity agglomeration. The creation of new shopping centres, including the modern "Wzgórze" or "Szperk", will considerably affect the tourist attractiveness of Gdynia.
- ▶ The continuous development of cultural and sporting events of international importance (e.g. festivals, national and European sport tournaments) constitutes a crucial catalyst for the development of the HoReCa sector, including higher category hotels.
- ▶ Attractive investment offers, including the coastal locations of Śródmieście Północ, Orłowo, Redłowo, Polanka Redłowska and Kamienna Góra, among others.
- ▶ Growing interest in catering services among both residents and tourists

Meetings industry

The meetings industry is developing rapidly in Poland, which aspires to becoming an essential location. This is increasingly important in the Tricity, the third most popular region in Poland (after Cracow and Warsaw) in respect of meetings and event organisation.



- ▶ The availability of large, modern, multi-functional conference rooms and well-located exhibition halls, including expansion of the Music Theatre (a multi-purpose auditorium of 1070 seats), conference and exhibition rooms in the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park, new conference halls in Port of Gdynia Authority SA buildings, the Faculty of Navigation in Gdynia Maritime University (World Congress of Navigation in 2013) and in the new building complex of the Polish Naval Academy Library, the construction of a Marriott Courtyard hotel in a prestigious location by Basen Prezydenta (2013–2014), the planned implementation of municipal and partnership projects, e.g. the Culture Forum (two modern halls of 500 and 200 seats, an art gallery with an exhibition area of 5500 m²).
- ▶ As a result of private investments, a significant increase in the number of hotel and business facilities in Gdynia is expected.
- ▶ Making the most of the potential of the multi-purpose "Gdynia" Sports and Entertainment Hall where not only concerts and sporting events but also large business and social meetings are held, e.g. the annual "Wspólna Kaczka" meeting of maritime companies (2000 participants), the All-Polish Meeting of Travellers (around 5000 participants), the redNET house and apartment fair, and job fairs. Thanks to innovative system of curtains, in the hall, you can flexibly adjust capacity, which also allow to host smaller events.
- ▶ A significant increase in the number of conferences in the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park, including conferences on high technologies and innovative projects (e.g. TEDx, Startup Weekend).

PERSPECTIVES

2. GROWTH SECTORS AND AREAS

- ▶ Over the next few years, the competitiveness of the meetings industry in the area of the Tricity agglomeration will increase considerably – this will allow it to compete effectively for prestigious congresses and sporting events of European and worldwide importance.
- ▶ The extension of air, sea and land transport networks.

The medical and health care services sector

- ▶ Cultural and scientific facilities of the agglomeration, including the Medical University of Gdańsk (the former Medical Academy) and the Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine in Gdynia.
- ▶ The development of services for the elderly and those in need of care.
- ▶ Gdynia and the Tricity's private medical and health care business practices, including the first private clinics in the region (NZOZ – non-public health care institutions), Kuracyjny Hotel, Witawa Family Centre (health and beauty salon, medical clinic, family therapy), along with highly rated clinics and private hospitals (Clinica Medica SA in Gdynia and the SwissMed clinics in Gdańsk).
- ▶ Rapidly growing demand for private medical and health care services as a result of rising salaries and an ageing population, among other factors.



- ▶ Experienced medical staff, including those of both public (ZOZ) and non-public institutions (NZOZ).
- ▶ The development of health care services (including spa centres) resulting from, among other factors, the coastal location of the city and the growing demand for services such as spa and wellness.
- ▶ The creation of a specialised sports clinic within the Sports Forum complex in Olimpijska Street.
- ▶ The dynamic development of private analytical laboratories and growing demand for this kind of service among health care institutions.
- ▶ The construction of the Gdynia Oncology Centre at the Polish Red Cross Maritime Hospital in Gdynia, whose Nuclear Medicine Department was opened in 2012. The total cost of the project, due to be completed in September 2013, amounts to more than PLN 63 mln. The undertaking will enable far more effective treatment and early diagnosis of patients.
- ▶ Increasing competence and experience of Gdynia's medical staff (including doctors), reflected by the high rankings of hospitals and numerous individual awards.



"This is a modern institution offering its patients the highest quality care. Besides the professionals experienced in the field of nuclear medicine, its big advantage is the possession of gamma cameras using radioactive isotopes for diagnosis. It has a great importance taking into account a huge number of cancer cases in Pomerania – almost 70% of gamma camera examinations concern oncological patients.

Krzysztof Luka MD. PhD. a specialist in internal and nuclear medicine, Head of the Department of Nuclear Medicine in the Morski Hospital in Gdynia (Szpital Morski im. PCK)

Design and visuals: Piotr Ligaszewski „Ligaszewski Studio Projektowe”
- source: City Hall of Gdynia



PERSPECTIVES

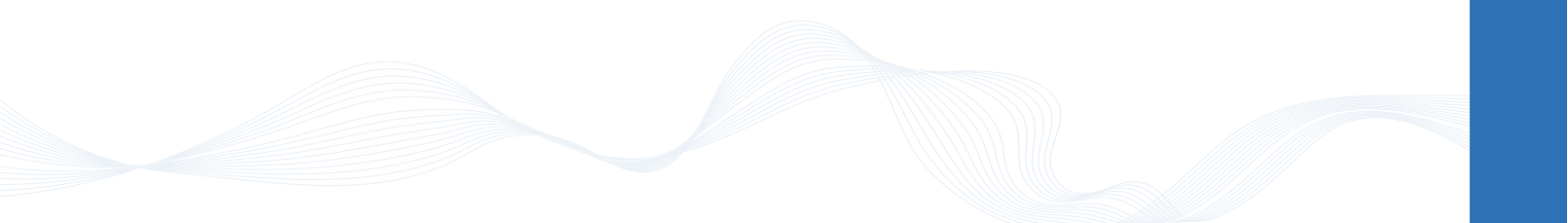
3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic projects have been carefully thought out and consistently implemented for many years, thus they have a real impact on the sustainable development of the city.

Pomeranian Science and Technology Park – supporting education and innovation for business

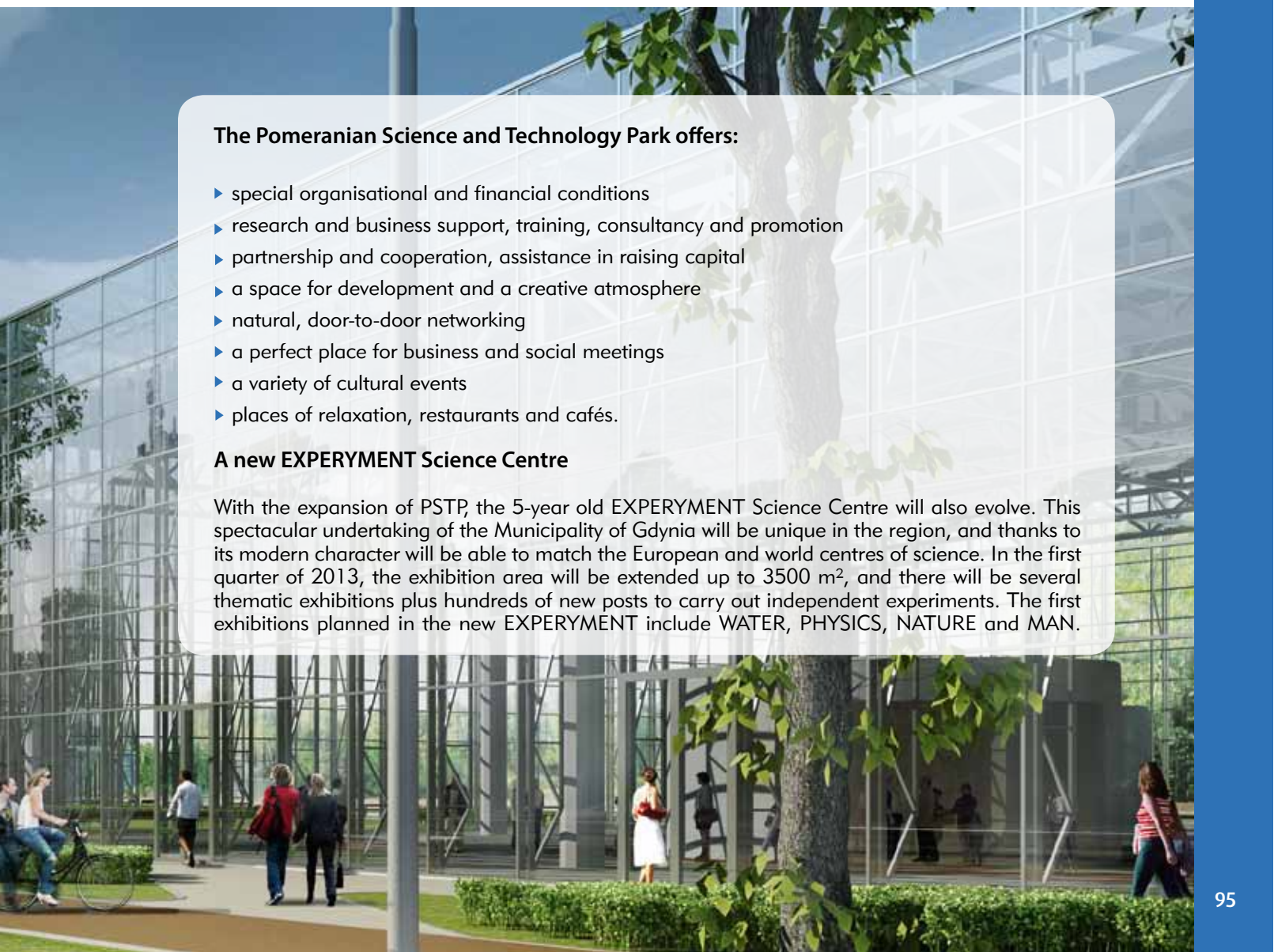
The city has supported the development of innovative companies for 11 years. There are over 120 companies operating within the PSTP framework (September 2012) and after the completion of its construction in the first quarter of 2013, approximately 400 entities will be able to develop businesses there. The Pomeranian Science and Technology Park (PSTP), located at 96/98 Zwycięstwa Street, was created in 2001 as a joint initiative of the Pomeranian Centre of Technology and the Municipality of Gdynia. This is a place for innovative companies whose business activity consists of transforming new ideas or technological inventions into marketable products, services or processes. Through cooperation with both national and foreign universities, alongside research and development institutions, the Park supports the transfer of knowledge between academic and business environments. PSTP is the best place for seeking new technological solutions and the development of innovative companies. This is where advanced technologies, products and services are created and pioneering R&D projects are implemented. Within the framework of the Park, companies operate in areas such as ICT, engineering, automation and robotics, biotechnology and environmental protection, multimedia, design and social innovation. PSTP is a pioneering undertaking in Pomerania, which continues





to develop dynamically. As a result of the expansion, the Park will be enlarged six-fold, which will allow the range of services and activities to increase, and to accept new, innovative companies and projects. The expansion of PSTP will be completed in the first quarter of 2013. There are over 120 companies operating within the framework of PSTP (September 2012) and after the completion of its construction approximately 400 entities will be able to develop their businesses there. In addition to the existing PSTP facilities, two new buildings with a total area of 60,000 m² will be constructed in order to accommodate:

- ▶ modern offices
- ▶ biotechnological and electronics laboratories
- ▶ prototype areas and workshops
- ▶ pre-incubator and incubator for innovation, entrepreneurship and social economics
- ▶ open space for freelancers
- ▶ new conference complex with multimedia equipment, a cinema and an art gallery
- ▶ the centre of social innovations
- ▶ Biotechnology and Environment Protection Laboratory – PSTP Laboratory
- ▶ Regional Patent Information Centre
- ▶ Gdynia Design Centre
- ▶ the new EXPERYMENT Science Centre



The Pomeranian Science and Technology Park offers:

- ▶ special organisational and financial conditions
- ▶ research and business support, training, consultancy and promotion
- ▶ partnership and cooperation, assistance in raising capital
- ▶ a space for development and a creative atmosphere
- ▶ natural, door-to-door networking
- ▶ a perfect place for business and social meetings
- ▶ a variety of cultural events
- ▶ places of relaxation, restaurants and cafés.

A new EXPERYMENT Science Centre

With the expansion of PSTP, the 5-year old EXPERYMENT Science Centre will also evolve. This spectacular undertaking of the Municipality of Gdynia will be unique in the region, and thanks to its modern character will be able to match the European and world centres of science. In the first quarter of 2013, the exhibition area will be extended up to 3500 m², and there will be several thematic exhibitions plus hundreds of new posts to carry out independent experiments. The first exhibitions planned in the new EXPERYMENT include WATER, PHYSICS, NATURE and MAN.

PERSPECTIVES

3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The construction of Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport

Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport will be launched in mid-2013 in the area of the current Oksywie military airfield. This is an important investment not only for the Municipality of Gdynia and Kosakowo commune but also for other communities affected by the airport; the project is of significant importance to the whole region. It corresponds to the constantly growing demand for air services, and caters for future needs of the market in terms of dynamic development of the aviation sector in Poland. The project increases the air mobility of the region's inhabitants as well as widening and diversifying the air services range in Pomerania.

The idea of adapting the Oksywie military airfield for civil purposes arose many years ago, and the first preparatory works on the transformation of the existing military infrastructure were launched in early 2005. In August 2007, the local authorities of Gdynia and Kosakowo created a special-purpose company – Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport Sp. z o.o. (Ltd.), which, in November 2007, obtained the Ministry of Transport's consent to supervise the construction process and to manage the airport in the future.

The construction of the airport is a project whose implementation is distributed over a number of stages. With its launch in 2013, the airport will be able to handle Code B civil aircraft, i.e. small aeroplanes used for business, tourism and training purposes. After adapting the airfield infrastructure to handle Code C airliners, including construction of a new airport ramp, extension of the



existing taxiway and completion of the navigation radio aids certification process, the opening of non-scheduled passenger air traffic and the engagement of charter carriers are planned.

The launch of the airport is not only the starting point of operational activity but also an opportunity to efficiently manage the vast area on the civil side of the airport, e.g. for aviation-related business activity. Plans for using a part of the airport for aviation-related activities include the creation of an aircraft full-service zone with service, technical, hangar infrastructure and training facilities for pilots, the launch of industrial activities related to the process of aircraft components and aviation equipment production, as well as the allocation of land for air cargo activity aimed at freight handling, along with its accompanying logistic and warehouse infrastructure. Adapting the investment area of the airport for business purposes will bring about further expansion of the civil airport – making it more attractive – and will cause it to become a driving force of the economic development of neighbouring communities, and thus the entire region.



PERSPECTIVES

3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The Gdynia Waterfront

Those projects concerning coastal areas help to build a new image for Gdynia, enabling it to attract the attention of respected international investors, establish favourable conditions for the development of the creative, tourist and conference sectors, and hence provide a better quality of life, work and leisure for its inhabitants.

Several years ago, the city took up the challenge of managing its prestigious coastal areas. One of the most interesting investment projects that have resulted from this in the area of Gdynia's waterfront is the construction of one of the tallest residential and commercial buildings in Poland by Invest Komfort SA (Sea Towers), which immediately became an icon of the city.

Moreover, other important investments include the renovation of the Szwedzki Boulevard area and the footpaths connecting the boulevard with Gdynia Marina, along with the creation of conditions for the development of culinary facilities near the Downtown Beach. Currently, the most significant projects being implemented in the area of Gdynia's waterfront include:

- ▶ Management of the Molo Rybackie pier (the area belonging to the state-owned joint-stock company, Dalmor SA, incorporated to Polski Holding Nieruchomości SA).
- ▶ Construction of the Culture Forum compound in the area of the Council of Europe Park.
- ▶ Investments by the SwedeCenter company belonging to the Swedish Inter IKEA Group, in the area neighbouring Basen Prezydenta (between the Gemini shopping centre and the Sea Towers).
- ▶ The area belonging to the Stoczna Remontowa NAUTA SA shipyard, currently undergoing the planning process for land development (expected adoption of the local area development plan due in 2013).

"Trends observed in the European metropolis show that cities are not defined through the architecture elements; but actually the urban spaces and the quality of living are the future of the cities. The prospective city maps show that Gdynia is developing in the right direction. It is important to plan the city functions well in the most prestigious points of the water front area and consequently, improve the quality of life."

Radosław Kostka, Investment Manager LandProp Services



- ▶ The area of Międzytorze lying north of Jana z Kolna Street up to the port limits, currently the largest development area in the northern part of the Śródmieście district.

Inter IKEA Group's investments in the waterfront area

Actively engaged in the Polish real estate market for more than 20 years, the Inter IKEA Group company SwedeCenter has established a multi-purpose project: Gdynia Waterfront. The investment, covering an area of 4 hectares, lying directly on the seashore near the Sea Towers and the Dalmor pier, is a multi-purpose project offering commercial and residential zones as well as cultural and recreational facilities. The design and functionality of the construction were given very careful consideration. According to the project, the complex is intended to be a friendly place to live, work, go shopping in, meet and relax.

"Thanks to the urban solutions and wide range of services provided, Gdynia has the potential to gain an attractive, vibrant location that will be willingly frequented by the inhabitants," says Roger Andersson, Managing Director of SwedeCenter. "In the first stage of the project, a Marriott Courtyard hotel and premises for Nordea Bank will be constructed".

Management of the Molo Rybackie area

The area of Molo Rybackie in Gdynia is currently one of the most attractively located Baltic Sea regions in terms of investment. The regulations concerning Molo Rybackie land management are specified in the local area development plan concerning that part of the Śródmieście district in the Molo Rybackie area, adopted by the Resolution of the City Council of Gdynia of 24 March 2010. The investment plans in the Molo Rybackie area, also known as the Dalmor pier, include:

- ▶ management of the pier along the existing axis and the loop route. The street layout will be additionally marked with a line of trees on each side of the route
- ▶ construction of two high-rise buildings and a city square at the land end of the pier
- ▶ facilities constructed closer to the sea will have a lower maximum height
- ▶ construction of multi-family housing facilities, mainly low-rise buildings, across of Molo Rybackie
- ▶ construction of neat, approximately 15-metre-wide footpaths (seaside promenade) and cycle paths along the pier
- ▶ provision of marine tourism services, and therefore the construction of sailing marinas on the Kutrowe Wharf.
- ▶ creation of a cultural facility at the end of the pier, near the Islandzkie Wharf – the Museum of Sailing, and an open public space open to the sea.



Design and visuals: FORT Architekci Sp. z o.o.
- source: SwedeCenter Sp. z o.o.

PERSPECTIVES

3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Investment area within the premises of the former Stocznia Remontowa NAUTA SA shipyard

As a result of moving its core business activity to the area purchased from Stocznia Gdynia SA, Stocznia Remontowa NAUTA SA intends to sell its attractively-located property for the purpose of development and service investments. The more than 2 hectares offered by the company will enable the creation of a usable area of approximately 50 000 m² intended for commercial activities, services, offices and apartments. According to the preliminary planning assumptions, the land of the former shipyard, the Molo Rybackie area and the Gdynia Waterfront premises, will together form a coherent new urban fabric integrated with the centre of Gdynia (Śródmieście). The area will change from its initial industrial purpose to become eventually a vibrant cultural and residential district, improving both quality of life and attractiveness for tourists.

The development of the Międzytorze area

This well-located and territorially coherent post-industrial area covering 12 hectares (currently closed trackways) will be gradually integrated into the urban fabric of Śródmieście. The assumptions of the local area development plan being established currently by the Land Management Office of the Municipality of Gdynia include the construction of buildings more than 55 metres high, based on individual studies and solutions. Thus, up to 300 000 m² of usable area may be created there. Most of the high-rise buildings will offer an excellent view of the sea, making this part of Śródmieście Gdynia a prestigious business and services district.

“The planned expansion towards the areas behind the port will double the potential of the city centre, will change the scope of representative public overwater space and the city panorama from the side of historical centre and the sea.”

Marek Karzyński, Director of the Urban Planning Department of the city of Gdynia



The Emigration Museum in Gdynia

The Emigration Museum is an institution in progress, whose target seat will be located in the former Marine Station (Dworzec Morski) in Gdynia. The permanent exhibition will be held in the adjacent Transit Warehouse (Magazyn Tranzytowy), and the monumental Marine Station will comprise an art-house cinema, a space for drama and music-related activities, a reading room, and a café/restaurant, among other facilities. The industrial surroundings of the vibrant port and its proximity to the sea provide an opportunity to create an institution that will go beyond the limits of a traditional museum. Combining culture, entertainment and science, it will become an important centre of broadly defined cultural industry.

The Emigration Museum in Gdynia:

- ▶ The Marine Station – seat of the Emigration Museum in Gdynia – usable area of 6100 m², including the exhibition area of the Transit Warehouse (3600 m²), and the area of the Marine Station (2500 m²).
- ▶ The Marine Station is a unique monument of modernist architecture that will be restored and adapted for its new purpose. A wide range of investment works, including construction, repair, adaptation and conservation will commence in January 2013. The total cost of the project amounts to PLN 49.3 mln, the cost of the investment works in the Marine Station comes to PLN 31.7 mln, of which PLN 23.8 mln comes from EU funds allocated in the framework of the JESSICA initiative. Although the opening of the institution is scheduled for the turn of 2014/2015, the Emigration Museum is already pursuing its cultural activities.



3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The Culture Forum – a complex of modern cultural facilities

Gdynia has always attached great importance to developing its attractive cultural offer. The creation of the Culture Forum in the Council of Europe Park area is one of the city's key projects.

In the immediate vicinity, presently operating facilities of significant artistic and cultural importance include:

- ▶ the Music Theatre – the Main Stage has an auditorium of more than 600 seats.
- ▶ the Museum of the City of Gdynia – the permanent exhibition and exhibition halls are dedicated to various presentations including history, design, contemporary art and the media.
- ▶ the Navy Museum – the object during the development of the exhibition part (the main exhibition), forming, together with the Museum of the City of Gdynia, a unique, aquatic complex of two modern museums. By the museum, there is an open-air exhibition of arms and military.

The planned activities concern both the expansion and modernisation of the Music Theatre and the creation of new premises for three cultural institutions of the city – the Municipal Theatre, the Library and the Art Gallery. The new Municipal Theatre will comprise two halls (a main hall of 500 seats, including a special area for spectators with disabilities, and a small stage hall with a mobile auditorium of 200 seats). The plans embrace, among others, the construction of a rotating stage and other facilities the existing theatre does not possess. For the Municipal Library – a media library (Mediateka) is planned, where, apart from book collections, a wide range of cultural products (music and films) will be available.



Music School in Gdynia,
Design and visuals: arch. Paweł Wład Kowalski - WM Pracownia Projektowania Miasta
- source: City Hall of Gdynia

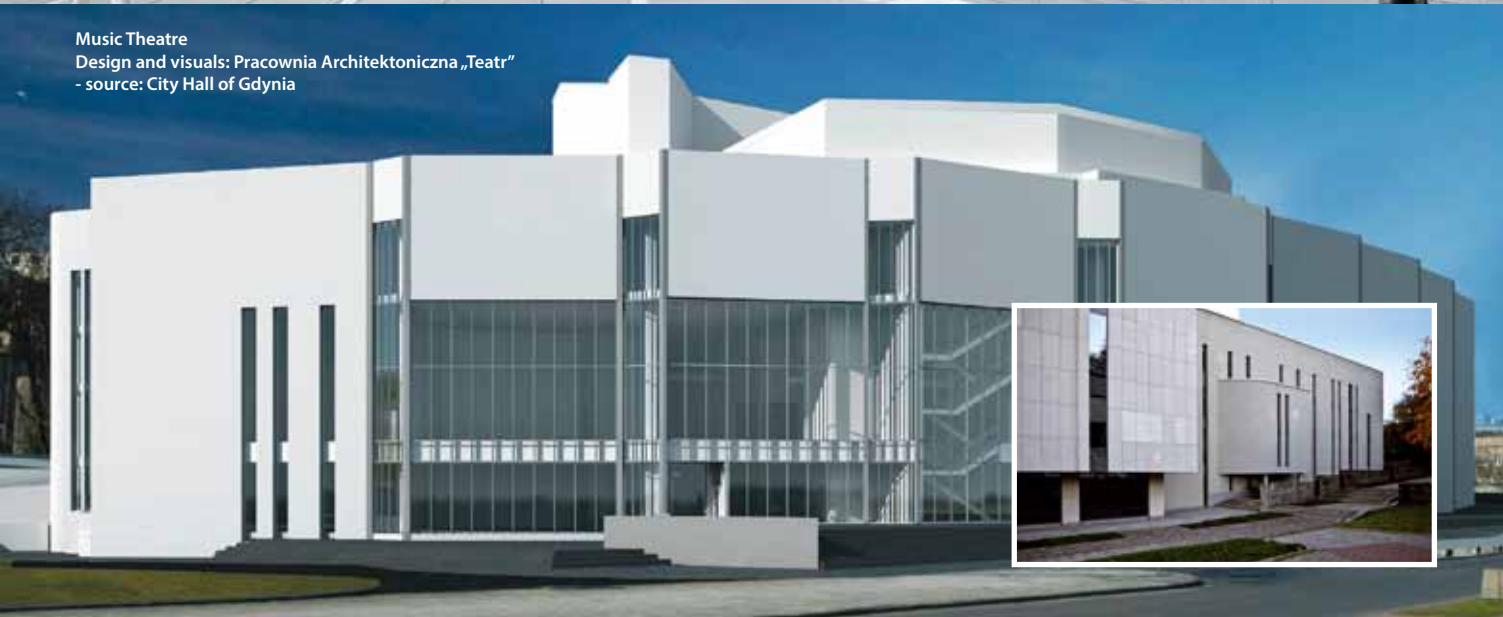
The planned cultural investments:

- ▶ Municipal Theatre (new premises), capacity of 94,924 m³, usable area of 10,970 m².
- ▶ Mediateka (premises of the Municipal Library), capacity of 43,000 m³, usable area of 6493 m².
- ▶ Art Gallery (premises of the Contemporary Art Gallery), capacity of 35,327 m³, usable area of 5505 m².
- ▶ Expansion of the Music Theatre – extension of the Main Hall so that it can seat up to 1070 spectators (in 2013), with the possibility of multi-purpose hall use, the construction of a new small stage hall with a capacity of 300 seats (in 2012), extension of the foyer and renovation of the building's elevation.
- ▶ A new facility for the Music School – building a new extension with a capacity of 8200 m³ comprising classrooms, concert halls and sanitation facilities. The new building and the existing school will make up a homogenous architectural form.
- ▶ A new facility of the Gdańsk Film School in Plac Grunwaldzki, whose host and manager will be the Pomeranian Film Foundation. The results of the architectural design competition were announced in autumn 2012.

Culture Forum
Design and visuals: Fiszer Atelier 41
- source: Forum Kultury Sp. z o.o.



Music Theatre
Design and visuals: Pracownia Architektoniczna „Teatr”
- source: City Hall of Gdynia



3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The program of road infrastructure development

The program of road infrastructure development, including the expansion and modernisation of the public transport road network in the city (with particular emphasis on the basic transport system), has been one of the most important elements of the Gdynia development strategy since the 1990s. The city carries out the investments concerning strategic national roads and improves the state of its internal road network, enabling smooth traffic flow within the area of Gdynia. A significant number of the implemented road investment projects were co-financed with EU funds.

Selected road investment projects implemented in Gdynia in recent years:

- ▶ The Trasa Kwiatkowskiego road (Stage 3). The construction of the final section of the road enabled the creation of the expressway connecting the port, the shipyard and the Navy base with the Tri-City ring road, and thus with the A1 motorway. The construction of Trasa Kwiatkowskiego was the first large project of its kind in Poland co-financed with EU funds (total cost, including subsidy, exceeds EUR 50 mln).
- ▶ The extension of Janka Wiśniewskiego Street – a modern road layout connecting Gdynia Port with the national and international road system. Simultaneously, this investment enabled the transfer of heavy transport in the direction of the port and industrial areas outside the city centre, and thus improved the transit traffic between different districts of Gdynia.
- ▶ Droga Różowa Street. This is an alternative to the so-called “Droga Czerwona Street” of the 1970s, which became a new transport artery connecting Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia. The completed Gdynia section – Droga Różowa, runs alongside Droga Gdyńska Street and Lotników Street, bypassing Gdynia city centre.
- ▶ Reconstruction of the road layout at Św. Maksymiliana junction, along with the construction of a road tunnel under Droga Gdyńska Street and the SKM and PKP railway tracks. This reconstruction concerned one of the most important transport nodes in the city, across which 45% of all bus and trolleybus lines in Gdynia run. The investment enhanced the safety and efficiency of the city’s transport system, including connections with the national and trans-European transport network.
- ▶ Construction of a shared cyclist-pedestrian footbridge consisting of a sidewalk and a cycle path, adapted to be used by people with disabilities, running over the railway tracks and



- ▶ Droga Gdyńska Street. The facility links both sides of the Redłowo district at the level of the Pomeranian Science and Technology Park, i.e. Zwycięstwa Street with Łużycka Street, which significantly aids access to the Sports Forum complex and the Łużycka Office Park business facility.
- ▶ The reconstruction of Bosmańska Street. The investment improved the traffic in the districts of Oksywie and Obłuże. The road surface and lighting were renovated, a new cycle path was created, and a roundabout was constructed at the junction with Zielona Street.

Currently, further projects aimed at improving road traffic are being implemented in Gdynia:

- ▶ The second phase of the Chwarznieńska Street reconstruction. In autumn 2010, a new investment was launched on a scale comparable to that of the connection of Trasa Kwiatkowskiego with the ring road. The entrance to Wiczlino and Chwarznieńska Streets is being widened, which will eventually provide the inhabitants with easy access to the dynamically-expanding western districts of the city. At the end of 2012, the second stage of the Chwarznieńska Street reconstruction will be launched – the so-called “forest section”.
- ▶ Reconstruction of the road from the junction of Morska Street and Kcyńska Street, up to the junction with Chylońska Street – as a result of the investment, traffic will be improved and cycle paths will be extended (completion scheduled for 2013).
- ▶ Nowa Węglowa Street – the project document preparation process is currently underway. The project concerns the construction of Nowa Węglowa Street and a tunnel under the railway tracks up to Morska Street, along with reconstruction of the existing transport system. The investment is an element of a broader project concerning the rehabilitation of the former port area, including integration of the Śródmieście Północ district into the urban fabric – so-called the Międzytorze area.

Apart from its involvement in the construction and modernisation of the road network, the city puts strong emphasis on the development of public transport and cycle paths. The aim of the investments is not only to streamline the city traffic but also to take into account ecological aspects and environmental impact. Gdynia is currently implementing a project named “Rozwój proekologicznego transportu publicznego na Obszarze Metropolitalnym Trójmiasta” (the Development of eco-friendly public transport in the metropolitan area of the Tricity), which involves, among others aspects, construction of a new trolleybus depot, 10.6 km of new trolleybus lines, and the purchase of new low-floor trolleybuses, whilst the bus fleet has been expanded with eco-friendly and economical articulated buses fuelled by natural gas.



PERSPECTIVES

3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The Gdynia INFOBOX - Observatory of Change

Gdynia is the first city in Poland to follow world trends concerning the creation of a public facility whose main objective is to provide information on current and planned investments in the city. The Gdynia INFOBOX will constitute a kind of city transformation observatory that will be accessible to both residents and visitors, including tourists, journalists and investors.

The architectural design of the Gdynia INFOBOX directly relates to the port city, making use of 65 shipping containers for its construction. A distinctive architectural feature of the INFOBOX will be the 22-metre-high Panoramium – an observation tower with a panoramic lift and an interactive, dynamic elevation created with the application of screens. The facility is located on the area between 10 Lutego Street and Świętojańska Street known as Żeromski Square, which, thanks to the investment, will become multifunctional and more pleasant, thereby affecting the attractiveness of the Śródmieście Gdynia area. New vegetation was planted in the green part of the square, which enhances the eco-friendly character of the investment. The project was developed in the Studio Kwadrat architectural design office in Gdynia, headed by Jacek Droszcz.

The Gdynia INFOBOX is an observatory of change, unprecedented in Poland and attractive in terms of its modern architectural solutions and unconventional activity. It will be the centre of information on large transformations and investments in Gdynia, namely the revitalisation of vast post-industrial areas of the port, the creation of the Culture Forum, the construction of a new seat for Nordea Bank Polska, a Marriott hotel, the expansion of the Music Theatre, the adaptation of the Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport to the needs of civil traffic, and the construction of the Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway.



The INFOBOX is a place where focus will be on the cultural life of the city – exhibitions, original undertakings and happenings will promote the events taking place. Not only will the project be an observatory of change, but the facility itself and the management of its surroundings will contribute to the transformation of the appearance and character of a place which has yet to make the most of its potential – Gdynia city centre.

The Gdynia INFOBOX in numbers:

- ▶ surface area of the facility: ground floor – 456 m², first floor – 242 m², café terrace with membrane roofing – 141 m²
- ▶ number of containers used – 65
- ▶ capacity – 2280 m³
- ▶ height of the Panoramium observation tower – 22 m
- ▶ opening date: spring 2013
- ▶ cost of investment – PLN 6 mln
- ▶ location – municipal square, at the junction of Świętojańska Street and 10 Lutego Street.

More at www.gdyniainfobox.pl.



PERSPECTIVES

3. STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic program of environment protection and ecology

The water and sewage service company Przedsiębiorstwo Wodociągów i Kanalizacji Sp. z o.o. (PEWiK) in Gdynia, in cooperation with the federation of municipalities – Komunalny Związek Gmin "Dolina Redy i Chylonki" and the neighbouring Puck commune, are implementing the program of a comprehensive regularisation of water supply and sewage disposal. The conducted works include the regulation of natural water courses (the Źródło Marii stream, the Kacza river) along with sanitary and rain water drainage, including the so-called "aquatic legal surveys" for 9 outfalls into rivers and streams.

EKO DOLINA Sp. z o.o. is one of the most experienced waste management companies in Poland. Its activity covers the area inhabited by approximately 440,000 residents of:

- ▶ Gdynia,
- ▶ Sopot
- ▶ Rumia
- ▶ Reda,
- ▶ Wejherowo,
- ▶ Wejherowo commune



- ▶ Kosakowo
- ▶ Szemud.

The main objective of the company is to provide effective waste management. This means that the company makes efforts to ensure the best possible recovery of raw materials from waste, transfers them to reliable recyclers, and secures complete detoxification of waste which is no longer recoverable. In the second phase of plant expansion, a new compost facility for biodegradable waste was built, the 2005 waste sorting facility was expanded, and its sorting line was modernised. This enabled the plant to increase the capacity of the installation – from 50,000 to 150,000 Mg/year (working on three shifts).

The newly-established installations have direct impact on the ecological goal achievements of the plant, and enable the company to meet legal requirements concerning, among others, the reduction of biodegradable waste intended for storage. Both investments were completed in March 2010 and co-financed with EU funds in the Cohesion Fund framework. In November 2011, a landfill site for non-hazardous waste other than inert waste (B2 class) was put into use.



PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT GDYNIA

OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ Customs Chamber, ul. Północna 9A, 81-029 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 666 93 93, fax +48 58 621 05 54, www.gdynia.uc.gov.pl, e-mail: ic.gdynia@gdy.mofnet.gov.pl
- ▶ Regional Measurements Bureau in Gdynia, ul. Słoneczna 59a, 81-605 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 624 28 27, fax 58 624-28-43, www.oum.gda.pl, e-mail: gdynia@oum.gda.pl
- ▶ District Employment Agency in Gdynia, ul. Kołłątaja 8, 81-332 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 49 54, +48 58 621 11 61, fax +48 58 621 06 95, www.pupgdynia.pl, e-mail: pup@pupgdynia.pl
- ▶ Border Guard – Maritime Regional Unit of the Border Guard, ul. Solidarności 1B, 81-336 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 627 35 00, fax +48 58 627 35 07, www.morski.strazgraniczna.pl, e-mail: morski@strazgraniczna.pl
- ▶ Customs House, ul. Północna 9A, 81-029 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 666 90 90, fax +48 58 666 90 60, www.gdynia.uc.gov.pl, e-mail: uc.gdynia@gdymofnet.gov.pl
- ▶ The Office of the Marshal of Pomorskie Voivodeship, ul. Okopowa 21/27, 80-810 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 326 85 55, fax +48 58 326 85 56, www.woj.pomorskie.pl, e-mail: info@woj.pomorskie.pl
- ▶ Gdynia City Hall, al. Marszałka Piłsudskiego 52/54, 81-382 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 668 80 00, fax +48 58 620 97 98, www.gdynia.pl, e-mail: umgdynia@gdynia.pl
- ▶ Gdynia City Hall, ul.10 Lutego 24, 81-364 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 668 80 00, fax +48 58 620 97 98, www.gdynia.pl, e-mail: umgdynia@gdynia.pl
- ▶ Maritime Office in Gdynia, ul. Chrzanowskiego 10, 81-338 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 355 33 33, www.umgdy.gov.pl, e-mail: umgdy@umgdy.gov.pl
- ▶ I Revenue Office in Gdynia, ul. Władysława IV 2/4, 81-353 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 690 22 00 fax +48 58 690 23 00, www.urzadskarbowy.edu.pl, e-mail: us2208@pm.mofnet.gov.pl
- ▶ II Revenue Office in Gdynia, ul. Hutnicza 25, 81-061 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 663 48 00, +48 58 690 21 00, fax +48 58 623 10 29, www.urzadskarbowy.edu.pl, e-mail: us2209@pm.mofnet.gov.pl
- ▶ Statistical Office in Gdańsk, ul. Danusi 4, 80-434 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 768 31 00, fax +48 58 768 32 70, www.stat.gov.pl/gdansk, e-mail: sekretariatUSGDK@stat.gov.pl
- ▶ Statistical Office Department in Gdynia, ul. Legionów 130, 81-472 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 622 59 99, fax +48 58 622-30-71, www.stat.gov.pl/gdansk, e-mail: sekretariatUSGDK@stat.gov.pl
- ▶ Social Insurance Company Department in Gdańsk Inspectorate in Gdynia, ul. Władysława IV 24, 81-364 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 666 47 00, fax +48 58 666 49 35, www.zus.pl
- ▶ Voivodship Association of Trade and Services in Gdańsk, ul. Grunwaldzka 76/78, 80-244 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 341 08 18, fax +48 58 341 08 18, www.wzhiu.com.pl, e-mail: info@wzhiu.com.pl
- ▶ Voivodeship Labour Office in Gdańsk, ul. Podwale Przedmiejskie 30, 80-824 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 326 18 01, fax +48 58 326 48 94, www.wup.gdansk.pl, e-mail: wup@wup.gdansk.pl

INSPECTORATES

- ▶ Border Sanitary and Epidemiological Station in Gdynia, ul. Kontenerowa 69, 81-155 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 81 15, fax +48 58 621 33 99, www.gsse.eu, e-mail: sekretariat@gsse.eu
- ▶ Border Inspectorate of Veterinary Medicine, ul. Kwiatkowskiego 60, 81-127 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 621 38 60, fax +48 58 621 38 43, www.gdynia.wetgiw.gov.pl, e-mail: gdynia.griw@wetgiw.gov.pl
- ▶ District Labour Inspectorate in Gdańsk, ul. Okopowa 7, 80-819 Gdańsk, tel. 58 520 18 22, fax +48 58 520 18 24, www.pip.gov.pl, www.gdansk.oip.pl, e-mail: kancelaria@gdansk.pip.gov.pl
- ▶ District Employment Inspectorate Department Gdynia, ul. Władysława IV 43, 81-395 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 661 72 44, fax +48 58 661 72 44, www.gdansk.oip.pl, e-mail: kancelaria@gdansk.pip.gov.pl
- ▶ District Inspectorate of Sea Fishery, ul. Śląska 53/406, 81-304 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 621 79 25, fax +48 58 620 00 49, www.oirm.gdynia.pl, e-mail: oirm@oirm.gdynia.pl
- ▶ District Construction Supervision Inspectorate, ul. Legionów 130, 81-472 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 73 27, fax +48 58 620 73 27, www.bip.gda.winb.gov.pl, e-mail: pinb@gdynia.gda.winb.gov.pl
- ▶ District Inspectorate of Veterinary Medicine, ul. Stryjska 25, 81-506 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 622 31 66, fax +48 58 622 93 21, www.piwgdynia.pl, e-mail: piwgdyn@gdansk.wiw.gov.pl

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT GDYNIA

- ▶ District Sanitary and Epidemiological Station in Gdynia, ul. Starowiejska 50, 81-356 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 17 98, fax +48 58 620 57 44, www.psse.gdynia.pl, e-mail: psse.gdynia@pis.gov.pl
- ▶ Voivodeship Inspectorate of Trade Inspection in Gdańsk, ul. M. Konopnickiej 4, 80-240 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 341 08 77, fax +48 58 341 53 37, www.ihgd.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@ihgd.pl

INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Gdynia Development Agency, ul. Świętojańska 141, 81-404 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 669 70 04, fax +48 58 620 19 20, www.arg.gdynia.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@arg.gdynia.pl
- ▶ Pomerania Development Agency, ul. Arkońska 6/ A3, 80-387 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 323 31 00, fax +48 58 301 13 41, www.arp.gda.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@arp.gda.pl
- ▶ Craft and Enterprise Guild, ul. 10 Lutego 33, 81-364 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 88 62, +48 58 620 89 02, fax +48 58 620 13 46, www.cechgdynia.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@cech-gdynia.pl
- ▶ Economic Foundation, ul. Olimpijska 2, 81-358 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 622 20 52, +48 58 622 60 17, fax +48 58 622 59 85, www.fungo.com.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@fungo.com.pl
- ▶ Fundusz Mikro (Micro Fund), ul. Kaczewska 24 (corner of ul. Legionów I Stryjskiej), 81-476 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 622 20 15, fax +48 58 622-11-56, www.funduszmikro.pl, e-mail: fm@funduszmikro.pl
- ▶ Gdańsk Association of Employers, ul. Uphagena 23, 80-237 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 345 83 74, fax +48 58 355 83 74, www.gzp.gda.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@gzp.gda.pl
- ▶ Gdynia Enterprise Assistance Centre, ul. 10 Lutego 24, 81-364 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 668 20 10, +48 58 668 20 11, fax +48 58 668 20 12, www.gdyniaprzedsiebiorcza.pl, e-mail: gcwp@gdynia.pl
- ▶ Gdynia Innovation Center, al. Zwycięstwa 96/98, 81-451 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 735 11 40, +48 58 735 11 41, fax +48 58 622 55 88, www.ppnt.gdynia.pl, e-mail: gci@gci.gdynia.pl
- ▶ Pomeranian Science and Technology Park, al. Zwycięstwa 96/98, 81-451 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 735 11 40, +48 58 735 11 41, fax +48 58 622 55 88, www.ppnt.gdynia.pl, e-mail: gci@gci.gdynia.pl
- ▶ Gdynia Cotton Association, ul. Derdowskiego 7, 81-369 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 75 98 fax +48 58 620 75 97, www.gca.org.pl, e-mail: ib@gca.org.pl
- ▶ Polish Chamber of Maritime Commerce, ul. Armii Krajowej 24, 81-372 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 661 53 75, fax +48 58 620 35 54, www.kigm.pl, e-mail: kigm@kigm.pl
- ▶ Polish Federation of Apparel & Textiles, ul. Kielecka 7, 81-303 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 95 01, fax +48 58 621 69 23, www.textiles.pl, e-mail: piot.gdynia@textiles.pl
- ▶ Polish International Freight Forwarders Association, ul. Świętojańska 3/2, 81-368 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 98 26, fax +48 58 661 39 35, www.pisil.pl, e-mail: pisil@pisil.pl
- ▶ Pomeranian Industry and Commerce Chamber, ul. Długi Targ 39/40, 80-830 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 301 13 25, +48 58 301 19 54, fax 58 301 02 16, www.piph.pl, e-mail: izba@piph.pl
- ▶ Pomeranian Chamber of Crafts of Small and Medium Enterprises, ul. Piwna 1/2, 80-831 Gdańsk tel. +48 58 301 11 27, fax +48 58 301 79 31, www.pomorskaizba.com.pl, e-mail: biuro@pomorskaizba.com.pl
- ▶ Pomeranian Special Economic Zone Sp. z o.o., ul. Władysława IV 9, 81-703 Sopot, tel. +48 58 555 97 00, fax +48 58 555 97 11, www.strefa.gda.pl, e-mail: sekretariat@strefa.gda.pl
- ▶ Baltic New Technologies Port, ul. Czechosłowacka 3, 81-969 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 739 64 20, +48 58 781 29 66, www.bpnt.eu, e-mail: bpnt@strefa.gda.pl
- ▶ Pomeranian Loan Fund (Pomorski Fundusz Pożyczkowy Sp. z o.o.), ul. Szara 32/33, 80-116 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 302 20 05, fax +48 58 307 51 25, www.pfp.gda.pl, e-mail: biuro@pfp.gda.pl
- ▶ Pomeranian Regional Credit Guarantee Fund (Pomorski Regionalny Fundusz Poręczeń Kredytowych Sp. z o.o.), ul. Szara 32/33, 80-116 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 320 34 05, fax +48 58 320 36 37, www.prfpk.com.pl, e-mail: prfpk@prfpk.com.pl
- ▶ Regional Economic Chamber of Pomerania, ul. Dyrekcyjna 7, 80-852 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 305 23 25, fax +48 58 741 53 73, www.rigp.pl, e-mail: biuro@rigp.pl
- ▶ SCVC INVENO Sp. z o.o., Gdańsk Science and Technology Park, ul. Trzy Lipy 3, 80-172 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 350 99 64, fax +48 58 350 99 63, www.inveno.pl, e-mail: biuro@inveno.pl
- ▶ Regional Association of Commerce and Services in Gdańsk, ul. Grunwaldzka 76/78, 80-244 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 341 08 18, fax +48 58 341 08 18, www.wzhiu.com.pl, e-mail: info@wzhiu.com.pl

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT GDYNIA

CONSULATE

- ▶ Consulate of Finland, ul. Morska 59, 81-323 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 621 68 52, fax +48 58 661 48 64, e-mail: konsulat_honorowy_fin@poczta.onet.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the Kingdom of Belgium, ul. Rotterdamska 9, 81-337 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 627 40 36, fax +48 58 627 45 78, e-mail: j.jarosinski@port.gdynia
- ▶ Consulate of the Kingdom of Denmark, ul. Legionów 37/3 (Willa Nadmorska), 81-405 Gdynia, tel./fax +48 58 320 34 04, e-mail: jfskelnik@wp.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the Kingdom of Norway, ul. Tadeusza Wendy 15, 81-341 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 661 80 04, fax +48 58 661 80 05, e-mail: norconsulate@mar-law.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the Republic of Chile, ul. Obrońców Westerplatte 14, 81-401 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 622 74 25, fax +48 58 622 14 06, e-mail: konsulatchile@gd.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the Republic of Cyprus, ul. I Armii Wojska Polskiego 35, 81-383 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 94 43, fax +48 58 620 16 00, e-mail: janmichal@poczta.onet.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the Republic of Malta, pl. Kaszubski 8/511 (GCB office building), 81-350 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 660 84 00, fax +48 58 669 08 41, e-mail: slawomir.kalicki@intermarine.pl
- ▶ Consulate of Italy, ul. Fryderyka Chopina 4, 81-407 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 15 61, e-mail: consolatoitaliano.gdynia@gmail.com
- ▶ Consulate General and Honorary Consulate of Romania, ul. Druskiennicka 1, 81-533 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 664 64 64, fax +48 58 664 64 77, e-mail: konsulat-romania-gdynia@wp.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the Republic of Austria, ul. Podolska 21, 81-321 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 19 93, fax +48 58 661 19 12, e-mail: konsulat@prokom.pl
- ▶ Consulate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, ul. Wzgórze Bernadowo 16, 81-583 Gdynia, tel./fax +48 58 664 70 21, e-mail: jzajadlo@kki.net.pl

HOTELS

- ▶ ****Nadmorski, ul. Ejsmonda 2, 81-409 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 667 77 77, +48 58 667 77 77, www.nadmorski.pl, e-mail: hotel@nadmorski.pl
- ▶ *** Blick, ul. Jana z Kolna 6, 81-351 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 783 03 00, fax +48 58 783 03 01, www.hotelblick.pl, e-mail: recepcja@hotelblick.pl
- ▶ *** Hotel Orbis Gdynia, ul. Armii Krajowej 22, 81-372 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 666 30 40, fax +48 58 620 86 51, www.orbis.pl, e-mail: gdynia@orbis.pl
- ▶ *** Hotton, ul. św. Piotra 8, 81-347 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 778 27 78, fax +48 58 778 17 78, www.hotton.pl, e-mail: hotton@hotton.pl
- ▶ ***Kuracyjny, al. Zwycięstwa 255, 81-525 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 667 78 23, fax +48 58 350 93 60, www.hotelkuracyjny.pl, e-mail: rezerwacja@hotelkuracyjny.pl
- ▶ ***Willa Lubicz, ul. Orłowska 43, 81-522 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 668 47 40, fax +48 58 668 47 41, www.willalubicz.pl, e-mail: info@willalubicz.pl
- ▶ ***Neptun, ul. Jana z Kolna 8, 81-351, tel. +48 58 712 13 12, fax +48 58 712 13 11, www.hotelewam.pl, e-mail: neptun@hotelewam.pl
- ▶ ***Różany Gaj, ul. Korzeniowskiego 19D, 81-376 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 719 55 55, fax +48 58 719 55 50, www.rozanygaj.pl, e-mail:Recepcja@rozanygaj.pl
- ▶ **Antares, ul. Komandorska 59, 81-232 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 623 36 39, fax +48 58 661 72 14, www.hotelantares.pl, e-mail: info@hotelantares.pl
- ▶ **Dom Marynarza, al. Marszałka Piłsudskiego 1, 81-406 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 622 00 25, fax +48 58 622 00 26, www.dommarynarza.pl
- ▶ **Witomino, ul. Chwarznieńska 83, 81-602 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 669 17 47, fax +48 58 669 17 29, www.witomino.com.pl, e-mail: hotel@witomino.com.pl

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT GDYNIA

OFFICE BUILDINGS

- ▶ Alfa Plaza Business Center, ul. Batorego 28-32, 81-366 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 785 84 67
- ▶ Atrium, ul. Starowiejska 41-43, 81-363 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 668 46 66
- ▶ City Arcade, ul. Śląska 21, 81-319 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 628 65 36, fax +48 58 628 65 02
- ▶ Baltic Business Center, ul. Śląska 23-25, 81-319 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 767 79 99, fax +48 58 767 79 98
- ▶ Chipolbrot, ul. Śląska 17, 81-319 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 628 65 36, fax +48 58 628 65 02
- ▶ Gdynia Business Center, pl. Kaszubski 8, 81-350 Gdynia, tel./fax +48 58 661 14 60
- ▶ Łużycka Office Park, ul. Łużycka 6, 81-537 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 660 19 90, fax +48 58 660 19 91
- ▶ Gdynia Sea Agency, ul. Wendy 15, 81-341 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 661 41 41, fax +48 58 621 06 08
- ▶ Prokom, ul. Podolska 21, 81-321 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 628 66 66
- ▶ World Trade Center Gdynia Expo, ul. Wendy 7/9, 81-341 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 628 61 67, fax +48 58 628 61 68
- ▶ Hossa Office Center, ul. Władysława IV 43, 81-395 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 70 33, fax +48 58 620 76 69
- ▶ Sanipor Sp. z o.o., ul. Sportowa 8, 81-300 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 660 96 00, fax +48 58 660 96 01
- ▶ Port of Gdynia Authority SA, ul. Rotterdamska 9, 81-337 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 627 40 36, fax +48 58 627 45 78

THEATRES

- ▶ Danuta Baduszkowa Musical Theatre, pl. Grunwaldzki 1, 81-372 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 95 21, www.muzyczny.org
- ▶ Witold Gombrowicz Municipal Theatre, ul. Bema 26, 81-381 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 660 59 49, www.teatrgombrowicza.art.pl
- ▶ Municipal Theatre's Summer Stage, the unique in Poland theatre on the beach, Beach in Orłowo, +48 58 621 02 26 (July - August)

CINEMAS

- ▶ Multikino, Gemini Center, ul. Waszyngtona 21, 81-342 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 628 18 00, www.multikino.pl
- ▶ Film Club, ul. Waszyngtona 1 (Nauta area), 81-342 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 661 89 73, www.klubfilmowy.pl

MUSEUMS

- ▶ Gdynia City Museum, ul. Zawiszy Czarnego 1, 81-374 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 662 09 10, fax +48 58 711 12 45, www.muzeumgdynia.pl
- ▶ Gdynia Aquarium, al. Jana Pawła II 1, 81-345 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 731 66 01, fax +48 58 732 66 11, www.akwarium.gdynia.pl
- ▶ Polish Maritime Museum – the ship "Dar Pomorza", al. Jana Pawła II, 81-345 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 620 23 71, fax +48 58 620 24 77, www.cmm.pl
- ▶ Polish Maritime Museum - the ship "Błyskawica", Nabrzeże Pomorskie 1, 81-345 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 626 37 27, fax +48 58 626 36 58, www.muzeummw.pl
- ▶ Abraham's House, Gdynia City Museum, ul. Starowiejska 30, 81-356 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 621 90 73, fax +48 58 621 90 73, www.muzeumgdynia.pl
- ▶ Polish Navy Museum, ul. Zawiszy Czarnego 1B, 81-374 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 626 39 84, fax +48 58 626 39 84, www.muzeummw.pl
- ▶ Żeromski's House, ul. Orłowska 6, 81-510 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 664 92 90

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT GDYNIA

- ▶ Experiment Science Centre, Pomeranian Science and Technology Park, al. Zwycięstwa 96/98, 81-451 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 735 11 38, www.experiment.gdynia.pl
- ▶ Gdynia Motorization Museum, ul. Żwirowa 2C, 81-010 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 663 87 40, fax +48 58 663 87 40, www.gdyskie-muzeum-motoryzacji.pl
- ▶ Emigration Museum (in organisation), Office - ul. Armii Krajowej 24, 81-372 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 623 31 79, fax +48 58 623 31 79, www.muzeumemigracji.pl

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- ▶ Tourist Information Centre, ul. 10 Lutego 24, 81-364 Gdynia, tel./fax +48 58 622 37 66
- ▶ Emergency Calling Centre, tel. 112
- ▶ Police, tel. 997, from mobile phone +48 58 662 12 22
- ▶ Fire Service, tel. 998, from mobile phone +48 58 660 23 00
- ▶ Ambulance Service, tel. 999, +48 58 660 22 03, +48 58 660 22 04, +48 58 663 79 86, +48 58 660 88 11
- ▶ Municipal Police, tel. 986
- ▶ Railway Information, tel. +48 58 721 16 65, www.pkp.pl
- ▶ Municipal Transport Authority Infoline, tel. +48 801 174 194, +48 695 174 194
- ▶ Main Post Office, ul. 10 Lutego 10, 81-301 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 621 81 79
- ▶ Marina Gdynia, al. Jana Pawła II 13A, 81-345 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 661 93 66
- ▶ Gdynia-Kosakowo Airport Sp. z o.o., Office - al. Marszałka Piłsudskiego 18, 81-382 Gdynia, tel. +48 58 713 29 42, fax +48 58 713 29 44
- ▶ Gdańsk Lech Wałęsa Airport, ul. Słowackiego 200, 80-298 Gdańsk, tel. +48 58 348 11 63, fax +48 58 345 22 83

MEMORANDUM OF GDYNIA

Author:

Gdynia Development Agency
www.arg.gdynia.pl

Photographs:

Przemysław Kozłowski, Krzysztof Romański, Halina Wasielke-Cieślak, Tadeusz Urbaniak,
Kacper Kowalski, Tomasz Kamiński, Maurycy Śmierchalski, Maciej Bejm, Małgorzata Mních,
Piotr Pędziszewski, City Hall of Gdynia, Gdynia City Museum, Gdynia Centre for Sport i Recreation,
Gdynia Sport and Entertainment Centre, Eko-Dolina Sp. z o.o., Gdynia Innovation Centre, Dalmor SA,
SwedeCenter Sp. z o.o., Polish Red Cross Maritime Hospital, Music Theatre in Gdynia,
Music School in Gdynia, Gdynia Emigration Museum

Visualisations:

City Hall of Gdynia, Forum Kultury Sp. z o.o., Gdynia Innovation Centre, Dalmor SA,
SwedeCenter Sp. z o.o., Urban Planning Department of the city of Gdynia,
Polish Red Cross Maritime Hospital, Music Theatre in Gdynia, Music School in Gdynia,
Gdynia Emigration Museum, Studio Kwadrat, Arch-Deco, FORT Architekci

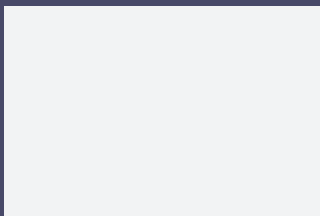
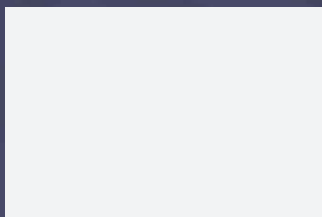
Composition:

Agencja Grafiki i Reklamy "Światłocień"

Publisher:

City Hall of Gdynia
www.gdynia.pl

Gdynia 2013



www.gdynia.pl