

IAIN 2024

Kraków, Poland



logo PNF

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ABOUT POLAND

General Information

Poland is located in the central part of Europe, it has 7 neighbors altogether on the east, west and south side and its north border is natural, the Baltic Sea.

Geography of the country is very diversified. While on the north Poland has a long sea line, the southern part is mountainous. North-east is known as Masurian Lake District - one of the most touristic spots on the map of Poland. Center of Poland is a vast lowland which once was one of the main trade routes in the world before the time of great discoveries began. Still it has great importance for European trade relations.

Population of Poland is estimated at 38,4 million people which places it on the 34th place on the world.

Poland is a member of European Union since 1. May 2004. This makes the country easily accessible for delegates from western Europe.

During the World Financial Crisis Poland was one of few countries that handled the economic situation well. It can be considered as one of the most rapidly growing economics in Europe and very attractive for foreign investments.



One of the office buildings in Kraków

Famous Polish People

Rich history of Poland may be reflected in the number of people that are recognized all over the world. Below we present just a few of them. In the field of science Poland can be proud of such scientists like Nicolaus Copernicus or Marie Skłodowska, known better as Maria Curie.

When thinking about Poland You can't forget about music influence of Polish people. The most recognizable is composer and pianist, Frédéric Chopin.

Other important person for World history are Lech Wałęsa, leader of Polish „Solidarity” and pope, John Paul II.



Nicolaus
Copernicus



Frédéric
Chopin



Marie Curie
Skłodowska



Lech
Wałęsa



John
Paul II

KRAKÓW HOST CITY



Kraków is a cradle of Polish culture and history. Often referred to „Little Rome” or „Florence of the north” City wrapped in legend, where time flows differently, and where every moment becomes a moment of history.

General Information

Kraków is located in the south of Poland in the Lesser Poland voivodship. It occupies an area of over 326 sq. km. Former Polish capital is second biggest city in the country in case of population (behind Warsaw). Number of inhabitants measured for 31. of December 2014 was nearly 762 thousands.

Geography

Kraków is situated on the Vistula river (longest in Poland) in a valley which lays at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains. City stands 219 meters above sea level and is close to borders with Slovakia and Czech Republic (which are natural - Tatry Mountains).

Kraków is located within 600 km range to 8 European capital cities: Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, Zagreb, Belgrade and Warsaw.

Climate

According to climate classification Kraków has an oceanic climate. Inland position also determines significant changes of temperatures between seasons.

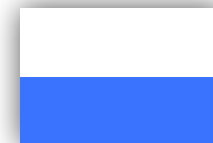
Summer temperature is at average 18 -19 °C while in winter it is around -2 - 0 °C

Symbols of Kraków

Former capital of Poland has rich history, throughout ages city shaped its identity and developed its own icons.

City flag consists of two stripes, upper one is white while lower is light blue. It was first adopted during the Times of Free City Kraków in year 1815. Those official colors of the city can be seen for example at public transport vehicles.

Coat of Arms depicts a red brick castle wall with three towers and crowned eagle in the opened gate. It refers to Kraków as a Polish Capital and residence of kings (Crowned Eagle is also official coat of arms of Poland).



KRAKÓW HISTORY



History

Kraków is one of the oldest cities in Poland, first human settlements in that region are dated back even to Paleolithic era. The foundation of the city is connected with the legend of mythical ruler Krakus who defeated the Wawel Dragon (which is the most recognizable symbol of the city). Historians date the settlement of this beautiful city in the 8th century and credit it to the Slav tribe „Vistulans” (the name refers to the longest Polish river which crosses Kraków).

The significance of the city grew rapidly, making it an important commercial by the end of first millennium AD. Partly it is due to amber trade.

In 1038 Kraków became the capital of the Polish country founded just over 70 years earlier. Wawel Royal Castle became the residence of kings.

Golden era of Kraków began under the rule of king Kazimierz The Great. In that period of time two adherent cities Kleparz and Kazimierz were founded (later incorporated by Polish capital). Also one of the oldest scholar institutions in Europe, the Kraków Academy known as Jagiellonian University began its activity.

Prosperity continued during the Reign of Jagiellonian dynasty.



Kraków draw talented artists from around Europe who enriched the city with impressive new buildings, sculptures, frescos and other kind of artwork.



KRAKÓW HISTORY

City's fortune changed with the new dynasty of Vazas. The importance of the city declined, king Sigmund III moved the capital to more centrally situated Warsaw. However Kraków remained the official site of royal coronations and burials.

XVIIth century was marked with the tragic events such as Swedish Invasion (1655) and „Black Death” which both ruined or killed thousands of Kraków's inhabitants.

Weakened country of Poland was Partitioned in the next century by its 3 neighbors, Prussia, Russia and Austria. Although in year 1791 Poles passed the world's second democratic constitution it didn't prevent the country from full annexation. In this period of time Kraków gained reputation as a bastion of rebellion against foreign invaders. The symbol of the fight was Tadeusz Kościuszko's Insurrection which began on the market square of Kraków. Efforts of Polish fighters to defend sovereignty didn't succeed and former Polish capital as well as the whole region became part of the Austrian Empire under the name of Galicia province.



Industrial revolution changed the city as it was modernized and inhabitants gained access to electricity and waterworks.

XXth century brought changes for Kraków. During I World War Poland became one of main stages of military actions. Russian troops besieged former Polish capital and liberated it from Austrian rule.

In 1918 treaty in Versailles established once again sovereign Polish country. However Poles celebrated their sovereignty not for long because just 20 years later, German Nazi forces enslaved the nation once more. Some of the lands were incorporated into Germany while other became „General Government”. Kraków became the command centre of this new political composition. Times of II World War were cruel, led to death of millions of Polish citizens and amongst them most of Jewish population which were murdered in concentration camps. Kraków was liberated by the Soviets on 18th of January 1945.

II World War finished, Europe was divided into two parts, democratic west and soviet east, process of „Sovietisation” began in Poland. For Kraków as well as other Polish cities it meant a lot of changes. The most significant was the foundation of new industrial district Nowa Huta. This was an attempt to weaken intellectual and artistic heritage of the city in favor of „common workers”.

Period of communism lasted nearly 45 years and ended with the free elections in 1989. Mainly it was due to activity of independent trade union „Solidarity” and its charismatic leader, Lech Wałęsa who became first post-communist President of Poland.

Meanwhile in year 1978 Kraków's Old Town and Kazimierz District were placed on the UNESCO Heritage List and Karol Wojtyła became first non-Italian pope in over 4,5 centuries.

NATURE IN KRAKÓW



fot. Paweł Krzan

krakow4u.pl

Green Kraków

Former Polish capital has a total number of 43 parks occupying 397 hectares, 5 forest preserves and many other green areas.

Lake in Zakrzówek



Kościuszko Mound in Las Wolski



Recreation

Visitors looking for outdoor activities in Kraków are spoiled with recreation opportunities. Amongst the most exiting green areas within city centre are Planty (in 13th century defensive fortifications were located there - nowadays visitors can see the remains of old constructions such as Floriańska Grand Gate or impressive medieval Barbican) and Błonia (triangular open space in form of greenery tract of over 50 hectares. It is the largest open space within city borders in Europe). Other choice is to visit Zakrzówek, fantastic reservoir just beyond city centre. Extremely popular place for swimming and Cliff diving in summer. Other possible interesting destination for your trip while being in Kraków is Las Wolski (Wolski Forest). This place situated just 8 km from the city centre is a perfect venue for different sorts of outdoor activities. There are 8 marked hiking trails, a cycling path, horse-riding trail and cross-country skiing route. This 422 hectares green area is an enclave for wild animals such as deer, badgers, hares, foxes. Animal lovers are kindly invited to the Kraków Zoo. Chance to see nearly 1500 animals of almost 300 species

CULTURE IN KRAKÓW

Cultural Kraków

Kraków is the most cultural city in Poland it is worldwide known symbol of historical heritage. Best museums and theatre as well as most distinguished universities can be find here.

The cultural depth of the city can be seen in the number and significance of art facilities. Most prestigious contemporary art galleries include Bunkier Sztuki (The Art Bunker), the International Cultural Centre and Starmach Gallery. Besides them there 20 other art galleries in the city.

Fans of classical music should visit Philharmonic and Kraków Opera (its history can be tracked back to the early 17th century, in 2008 it moved into brand new building which can be seen on the photo on the right hand side).

Those interested in contemporary music have also plenty to choose from : Alchemia bar, Forty Kleparz, Studio Club and many other.



23 Art Galleries



over 40 Museums



15 Cinemas



11 Theatres

Kraków - A City of Festivals

Kraków has a rich cultural offer for the visitors. Amongst the most popular cyclical events there are :

- Misteria Paschalia - festival of Renaissance and Baroque music
- Sacrum Profanum - Festival of XXth century music
- Jewish Culture Festival
- Off Camera - International Festival of Independent cinema
- St. John's Fair

Those events are attracting thousands of tourists from Poland and abroad every year. They are cultural flagship of former Polish capital



KRAKÓW ACCESSIBILITY



Travel To Kraków

There are several possibilities to visit Kraków. You can easily get there by:

- Plane - there is modern Balice Airport with regular connections to over 50 airports around Europe.
- Train - there are numerous connections to cities in Poland and Europe
- Car - Kraków is conveniently situated so it can be also easily reached by car

Arriving By Air

Kraków Airport is a modern object located just 17 km west of the city centre. It is constantly developing, recently after huge investment, brand new passenger terminal was opened in September 2015. Modern terminal boasts full services and amenities of modern airport. Balice is conveniently designed so that travellers have easy access to the train station and parking garage. Railway connection is the quickest way to the city centre. Journey time is 18 minutes and trains are leaving every 30 minutes. It is no problem to

obtain reduced prize tickets, they are available via ticket machines on platform or on-board the train. Other possibility to reach the city centre is by bus. They are running more frequently but the journey takes a bit longer (35-45 minutes on average).

Train Connections

Other convenient way to visit Kraków is by train. In fact it is probably the best way to travel around Poland if You plan to visit some other cities. Thanks to track modernization and new high-speed Italian Pendolino trains it has never been more convenient.

Kraków Główny, main station is situated in the city centre. It is connected with the Galeria Krakowska shopping mall. There are also all kind of modern conveniences for the travelers like waiting rooms, escalators or additional consumer opportunities such as cafes, supermarkets, souvenir or book stores.



KRAKÓW – PUBLIC TRANSPORT



Accessible Kraków

Katowice aspire to make public transport friendly for all passengers, especially for those with impaired mobility, who often find it difficult to move around the urban space. This group is not limited to persons using wheelchairs, but includes also, among others, senior citizens, persons who temporarily or permanently use crutches, pregnant women, or citizens with impaired vision.

Taxis

When using taxis in Kraków, it is strongly recommended that you choose cars that are clearly marked with company name and phone number displayed. Also make sure there is a sticker with price on the cab's front window.

You can expect a standard fare per kilometer to be about 2,50 PLN and the base fare at about 7 PLN. Remember that on during nights and on Sundays price is increased by 50%.



Public Transport

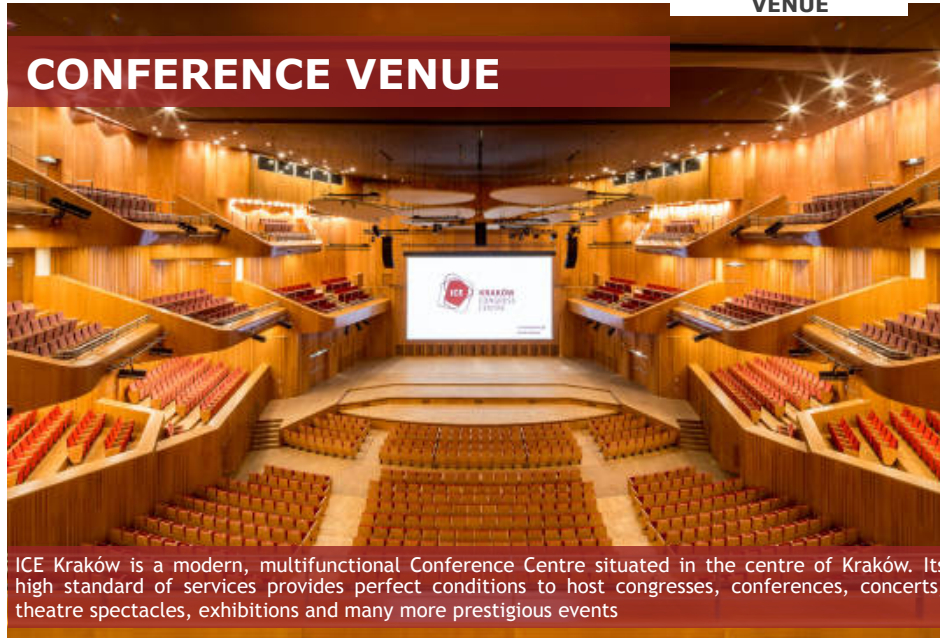
Kraków boasts a well-developed network of public transport connections. Mainly it is based on buses and trams. All vehicles are in good condition, city constantly invests in the comfort of travelling. Highest standards are used to help passengers on their everyday trip around Kraków and its agglomeration area. Stops are neat and equipped in modern signalization systems.

Altogether there are:

- 24 tram lines
- 142 city bus lines
- 15 night bus lines



CONFERENCE VENUE



ICE Kraków is a modern, multifunctional Conference Centre situated in the centre of Kraków. Its high standard of services provides perfect conditions to host congresses, conferences, concerts, theatre spectacles, exhibitions and many more prestigious events

General Information

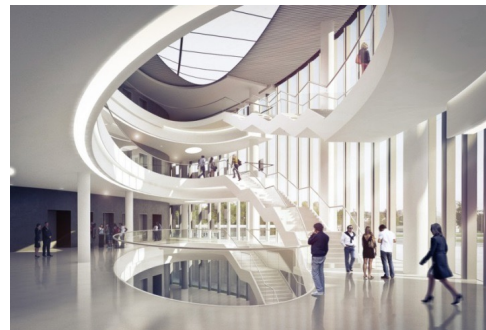
ICE Congress Centre is a new object, it was opened officially in October 2014. High standard of the building places it among the most prestigious and exclusive conference objects in Europe.

It has area of 36 000 sq. m. and there are three main halls at customers disposition, an Auditorium, a Theatre Hall and Chamber Hall. They respectively have 2000, 600 and 400 guests capacity. There are also 32 multifunctional rooms (capacity for 6-80 people) Altogether Centre is adapted to host events for up to 3200 delegates.

Besides regular meeting rooms ICE Kraków has press centre, offices, VIP area with a saloon, 4 refreshment points (bars/restaurants), cloakrooms, reception areas. There is also ATM and bank operating in the building.

Foyer of the building has three levels and what is the most astonishing feature is that there is a beautiful view at the Wawel Hill from there.

Delegates coming by car can leave there vehicle on the two-level underground parking lot (capacity for up to 350 vehicles).



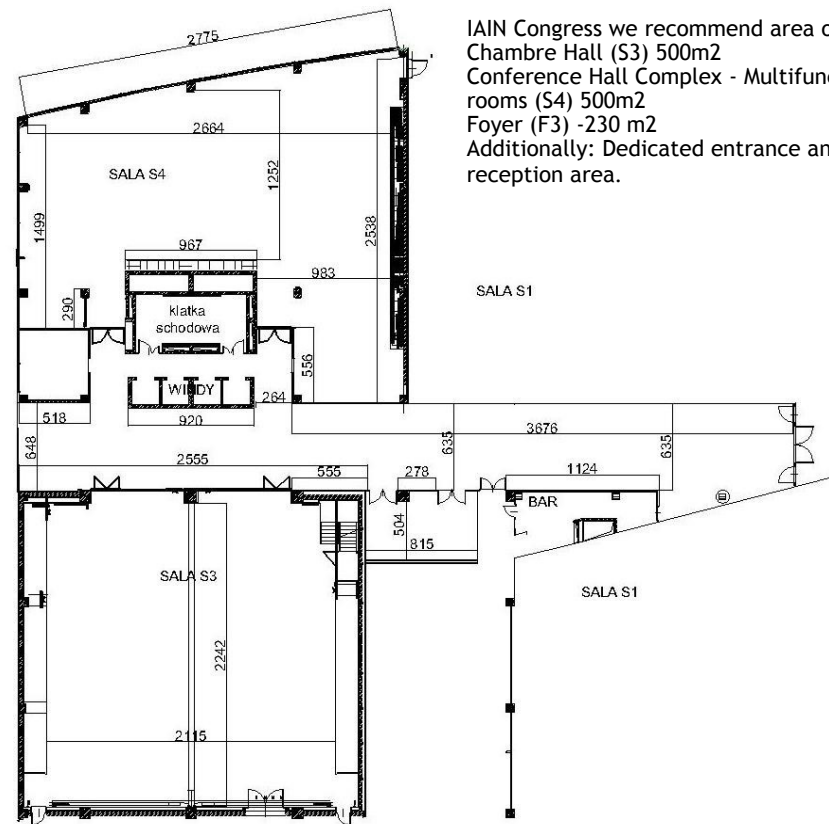
LIST OF CONFERENCE

/// UKŁAD / Capacity

SALE KONFERENCYJNE <i>Conference Halls</i>	UKŁAD TEATRALNY <i>Theatre</i>	UKŁAD SZKOLNY <i>Classroom</i>	UKŁAD BANKIETOWY ZASIADANY <i>Sitting banquet arrangement</i>		UKŁAD BANKIETOWY STOJĄCY <i>Standing banquet arrangement</i>	
SALA AUDYTORYJNA <i>Auditorium Hall</i>	2000	—	—		—	
SALA TEATRALNA - widownia / scena <i>Theatre Hall - audience / stage</i>	600	100	100 / 100		250 / 200	
SALA KAMERALNA <i>Chamber Hall</i>	400 / 2x200	120 / 2x50	180	400	500	1100
ZESPÓŁ SAL KONFERENCYJNYCH <i>Conference Hall Complex</i>	400 / 11x35	120	180		500	
PRZESTRZEŃ EKSPOZYCYJNA <i>Exhibition space</i>						
FOYER F0	—	—	500	1000		
FOYER F1	—	—	350	1000		
FOYER F2	—	—	250	650		
FOYER F3	—	—	100	230		



III FLOOR PLAN



IAIN Congress we recommend area on III floor:
Chambre Hall (S3) 500m²
Conference Hall Complex - Multifunction
rooms (S4) 500m²
Foyer (F3) -230 m²
Additionally: Dedicated entrance and
reception area.

THEATRE HALL & CONFERENCE HALL



ICE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE



CONFERENCE VENUE

THE ADDRESS

ICE Congress Centre in Kraków is located in the heart of former Polish capital, in the vicinity of Vistula river just within 1 kilometer distance to the Wawel Hill. There is convenient and quick access to the conference venue for all means of transport.

By car:

ICE Kraków in Katowice is situated by Monte Cassino street (on the north), Jana Buthaka street (on the west), Marii Konopnickiej street (on the east side) and Wierzbowa and Barska streets (on the south). On site there is a two-level underground parking lot (capacity for up to 350 vehicles).

By bus:

Centrum Kongresowe bus stop, bus routes: 101, 112, 124, 144, 162, 164, 169, 173, 179, 184, 194, 412, 424, 503, 608, 610

By tram:

Centrum Kongresowe tram stop, tram routes: 11, 18, 22, 52, 62, 72



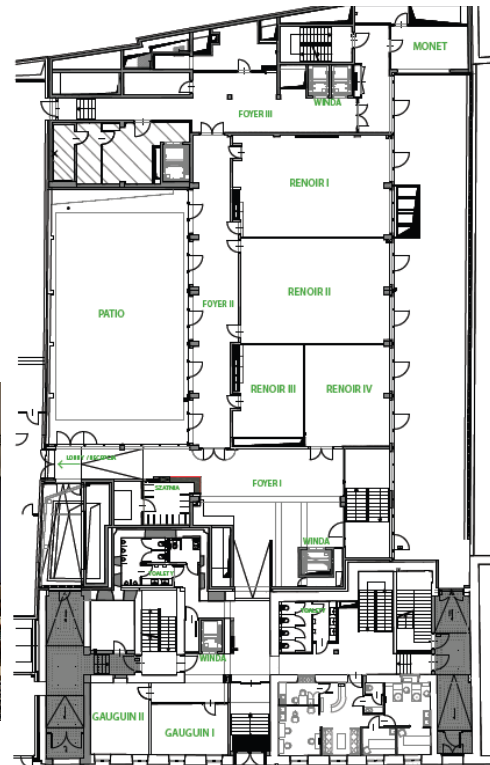
CONFERENCE VENUE



Modern conference center in the heart of Krakow. It offers **12** fully equipped conference rooms. Conference and events facilities consist of three levels, with a total conference space over 1500 m2.

Renoir Conference

Renoir Conference is situated on the ground floor (floor plan on the right hand side) of the conference venue. The conference hall occupies area of 312 square metres. It is 3,3 meters high. Maximal capacity is 400 people in theatre style. Renoir can be divided into 4 smaller conference rooms (Renoir I, Renoir II, Renoir III, Renoir IV). At the same level there are one boardroom Monet and two smaller conference rooms Gauguin I and Gauguin II. There is also Patio space located next to Renoir Conference Hall.

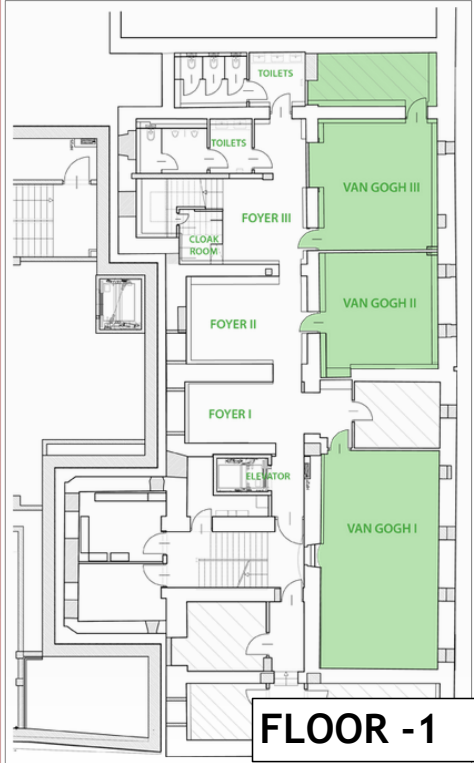


Renoir Conference Hall

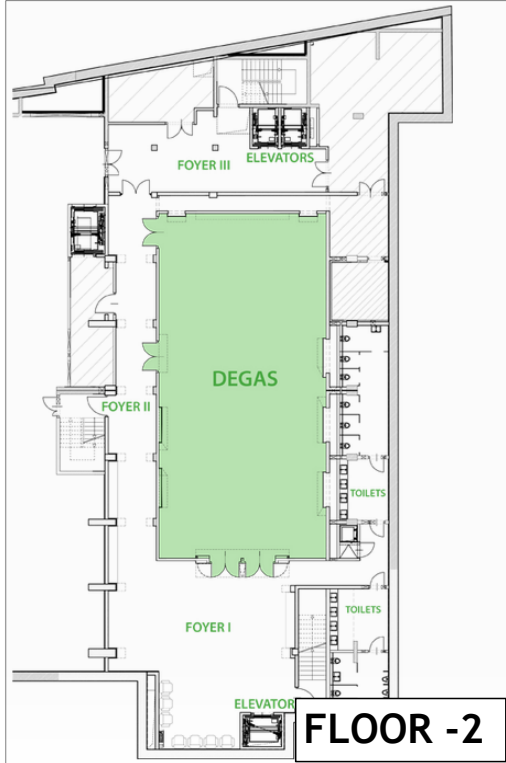
PHOTOGALLERY



PLAN OF FLOORS „-1” & „-2”

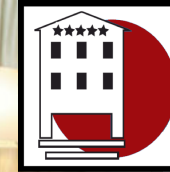


FLOOR -1



FLOOR -2

ACCOMMODATION



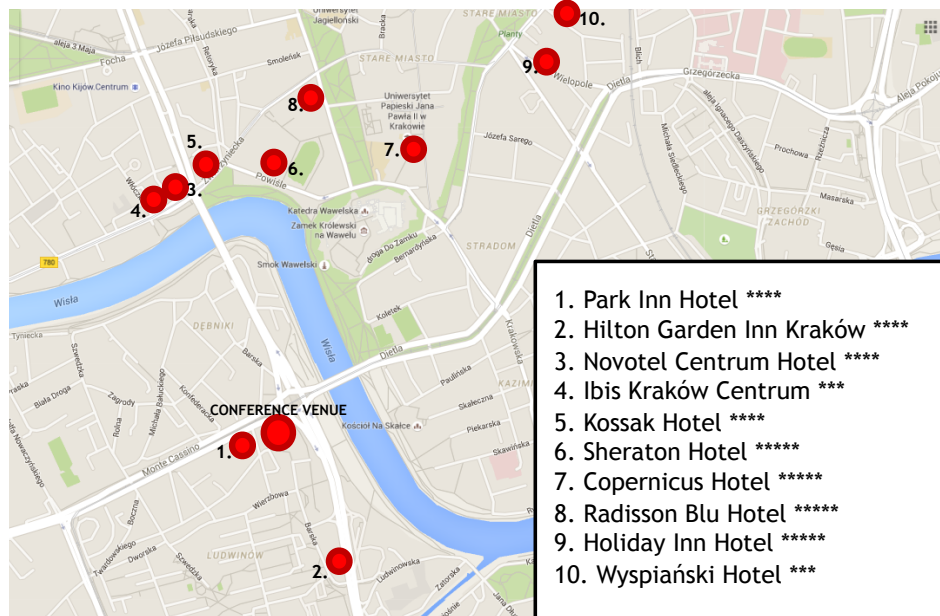
Bedrooms in all standards
In Kraków You can find a variety of hotels.

Low Budget Hotels

If you are planning to save your money during your stay in Kraków there are a lot of opportunities to do so. There are few 1-star hotels but except that you can easily find a bedroom in one of numerous hostels or dormitories.

Apartments and bed and breakfast

In Kraków you can notice a growing number of private apartments for tourist rental. If your delegate plans a more homely stay he can choose from apartments, guesthouses and bed and breakfast accommodation.

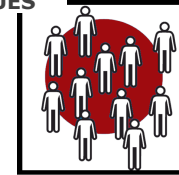


1. Park Inn Hotel ****
2. Hilton Garden Inn Kraków ****
3. Novotel Centrum Hotel ****
4. Ibis Kraków Centrum ***
5. Kossak Hotel ****
6. Sheraton Hotel *****
7. Copernicus Hotel *****
8. Radisson Blu Hotel *****
9. Holiday Inn Hotel *****
10. Wypiański Hotel ***

HOTELS NEAREST TO THE VENUE



Hotel	Standard	Number of rooms	Distance to ICE Kraków
Park Inn Hotel	****	152	0,2
Hilton Garden Inn Kraków	****	154	0,6
Novotel Centrum Hotel	****	198	1,2
Ibis Kraków Centrum	***	175	1,2
Kossak Hotel	****	60	1,3
Sheraton Hotel	*****	238	1,4
Copernicus Hotel	*****	29	1,6
Radisson Blu Hotel	*****	196	2,1
Holiday Inn Hotel	*****	154	2,1
Wyspiański Hotel	***	158	2,1
Sympozjum Hotel	****	80	2,3
Qubus Hotel	****	191	2,4
Niebieski Art Hotel & SPA	*****	40	2,4
Pod Różą Hotel	****	57	2,6
Andel's Hotel	****	159	2,7
Campanile Hotel	**	106	2,7
Grand Hotel	*****	62	2,8
Stary Hotel	*****	53	2,8
Saski Hotel	***	43	2,8
Atrium Hotel	***	111	4
Ibis Kraków Stare Miasto	***	135	4,4
Novotel Bronowice Hotel	****	304	(Distance 4,9 kilometres)



SOCIAL VENUES

Kraków provides opportunities for networking and partnership in unforgettable surroundings. Variety of possible choices is surely a great advantage of the former Polish capital. Depending on the season, number of participants or specific demands there is always a suitable option.



THE CLOTH HALL

The Cloth Hall - a huge market hall built in the 13th century in the middle of Rynek Główny (Main Square), enlarged in the 14th century in the Gothic style and remodeled in the mid-16th century after Renaissance fashion, became the city's showpiece facility hosting grand balls and patriotic celebrations. National Museum is situated on the first floor of the building and it offers possibility to host banquets for up to 400 participants.



WIELICZKA SALT MINE

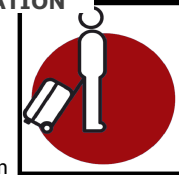
Wieliczka Salt Mine - the oldest salt mine in Europe, an impressive underground world of salt lakes, chambers, galleries and a unique Salt Works Museum created by many generations of Polish miners. From year 1978 on the UNESCO Heritage List. Unique salt chambers of the Wieliczka Salt Mine are an ideal venue for intimate receptions, elegant banquets and dinners, as well as sophisticated entertainment functions and balls for several hundred people.



OTHER VENUES

STARA ZAJEZDZIA

TOMASZOWICE MANOR HOUSE



TOURIST INFORMATION

Tours Program for Delegates

Kraków is an exceptional place to visit. Any organization, society or association planning to organize their event here can be sure that their delegates will be delighted with the attractiveness of the host city.



TOP KRAKÓW ATTRACTIONS

- **Wawel Castle** - the residence of Polish Kings build in 14th century, crown jewel of Kraków's architecture
- **Wawel Cathedral** - coronation site of Polish monarchs and most important national sanctuary
- **Saint Mary's Basilica** - iconic symbol of Main Square, place where you can here "the famous trumpeter"
- **Cloth Hall, Sukiennice** - place that used to be the centre of Polish international trade during the „golden ages”
- **Kazimierz District** - centre of Jewish life in Kraków for over 5 centuries, arguably city's most exiting district
- **The Great Barbican of Krakow** - Kraków's main city gate, late-medieval defense construction
- **Collegium Maius** - Oldest building of one of the first universities in central Europe, Jagiellonian University



NEARBY KRAKÓW

- **Auschwitz-Birkenau** - biggest, former Nazi death camp, symbol of terror, genocide and the Holocaust
- **Wieliczka Salt Mine** - World Heritage Site, product of work of tens of generations of miners throughout history
- **Tarnów** - charming city with a rich a history, Chance to discover the region without crushing crowds of tourists
- **Tyniec Abbey** - spectacular Benedictine abbey upon the riverbank, 12 km upstream from the Wawel Royal Castle



See You

Kraków, Poland



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