

## AMU International Compass

### A guidebook for internationals: studying at AMU and living in Poznań



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Photo: Maciej Męczyński, Krzysztof Kubiak, Piotr Danielewicz, Michał Łakomy

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**Area:** 312,68 ha (9<sup>th</sup> largest country in Europe)  
**Population:** 38 million  
**Government:** parliamentary republic  
**Language:** Polish  
**Capital city:** Warsaw  
**European Union Member** since May 1, 2004  
**Time zone:** UTC+1, UTC+2 (between March and November)  
**Major Religion:** 92% of Poles declare belonging to the Roman Catholic Church  
**Currency:** Polish złoty (PLN)  
Approximate exchange rates in 2020: 1 EUR=4,5 PLN (for up-to-date exchange rate see the website of the National Bank of Poland <https://www.nbp.pl/homen.aspx?f=/srodeken.htm>)  
**Bank holidays (work-free days)**  
1 January – New Year's Day  
6 January – Epiphany  
Easter Sunday, Easter Monday (depends of the year)  
1 May – International Worker's Day  
3 May – Constitution Day  
Feast of Corpus Christi (always on Thursday, depends of the year)  
15 August – Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary  
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25 & 26 December – Christmas

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## Wielkopolska (the Greater Poland) region

The Greater Poland voivodship is one of 16 voivodships in Poland, located in the western part of the country. It is the second largest voivodship and takes the third place in terms of population. The capital of the voivodeship is Poznań, which agglomeration has about 850,000 inhabitants (around 550,000 in Poznań and around 300,000 in the area nearby). Poznań is one of the largest service, industrial, scientific and cultural centres in Poland. The area of the region is comparable with medium-sized European countries, e.g. Belgium and European regions, e.g. Brandenburg in Germany. Population, in turn, exceeds the number of citizens of Latvia and is not much smaller to the number of inhabitants of Ireland or Lithuania. The Greater Poland voivodship is ideally situated at the crossroad of important communication routes leading from Berlin via Poznań, Konin and Warsaw to Moscow, and from Prague via Wrocław, Leszno, and Poznań to the Baltic coast. The Greater Poland is the cradle of Polish statehood, has the most valuable architectural monuments since the medieval Piast times. The most interesting and the oldest architecture complexes are located in Poznań, Gniezno and Kalisz. In the Greater Poland region there are many monuments, such as: archeological objects (Ostrów Tumski, Kalisz, Giecz), magnificent religious buildings (Gniezno, Poznań, Kalisz, Konin, Gostyń, Sieraków), castles (Koło, Szamotuły, Kórnik), palaces (Rogalin, Śmiełów, Antonin, Pawłowice, Czarniejewo). In the Greater Poland region there are also many lakes - especially in the vicinity of Międzychód, Powidz, Wolsztyn, Wągrowiec, Sieraków and Zbąszyń. The largest forest areas are: Puszcza Notecka, Puszcza Zielonka and the Wielkopolski National Park. There are also numerous reserves and nature monuments (oaks in Rogalin, plane trees in Dobrzyca). There are many interesting museums located in Gniezno (Museum of the Origins of the Polish State, sacred), Poznań (National, Archaeological, Musical Instruments), Puszczykowo (natural), Szreniawa (agriculture and agro-food industry), Wolsztyn (open-air railway museum), Swarzędz (open-air museum of beekeeping). In Pobiedziska, we can find the whole of Greater Poland region "in miniature" with copies of the most famous objects.



Founded: 9<sup>th</sup> Century

Town Charter: 1253

Area: 261.3 km<sup>2</sup>

Elevation: 60 metres

Population: around 540 000 residents, 140 000 students

Population of metropolitan area: almost 1 mln

Unemployment rate: 1,3%

Number of business entities: 114 000

Number of higher educational establishments: 25, over 112 000 students

## Poznań in a nutshell:

- the 2<sup>nd</sup> most attractive city in Poland to do business by Forbes 2016
- one of the 10 top European city breaks destinations in 2016 by The Guardian
- the 38<sup>th</sup> Best Value City to visit in 2017 by Trivago
- the 73<sup>rd</sup> most popular European city in European Cities Marketing Benchmarking Report 2016
- the 3<sup>rd</sup> city in the annual report Poland Meetings & Events Industry Report 2017, with the highest number of hosted events (ranging from 50 participants)

Source: [www.poznan.pl](http://www.poznan.pl)

### Top places in Poznań and around the city

### Old Market

The Old Market Square and its surroundings are among the most interesting places to see in Poznań. The beautiful Renaissance town hall, old houses, charming side streets, numerous museums, pubs, cafes and people walking the streets - all of them create the unique atmosphere of the place. The Old Market Square is the heart of Poznań. From spring to autumn, surrounded by pavement cafes, the Square is bustling late

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into the night. It also hosts numerous events, performances and concerts.

<http://poznan.travel/en/r/warto-zobaczyc/stare-miasto>

**Town Hall**

The town hall in Poznań is undoubtedly the most magnificent Renaissance building in Wielkopolska and one of the finest in Poland. The earliest mention of it is from 1310 but it must have been built at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries judging by the keystone in the cellar decorated with the coat of arms of the Czech dynasty of the Premyslids (Weneclaus II Premyslid was King of Poland in the years 1300-06).

<http://poznan.travel/en/poi/show/id/64>

**The Porta Posnania**

The remarkable Porta Posnania symbolically connects Poznań's oldest districts of Cathedral Island and Śródka. It attracts its visitors with a multimedia display, educational workshops, cultural events and tours. It presents the fascinating history of Cathedral Island and encourages visitors to tour it with an audio guide. The Porta Posnania is a perfect starting point for exploring the city along the Royal-Imperial Route. Poznań's Cathedral Island was once home to one of a principle settlements of the emerging state of the Piast dynasty.

<https://bramapoznania.pl/en/>

**Emperor`s Castle**

This huge neo-Romanesque building was constructed in the years 1905-10 for German Emperor William II. After WWI when Poland re-gained its independence, the Castle housed the faculty of mathematics of Poznań University, whose graduates broke the German Enigma code in the 1930's.

<https://www.poznan.pl/mim/turystyka/en/emperor-s-castle-and-the-former-castle-quarter,poi,2572/emperor-s-castle-and-the-former-castle-quarter,41234.html>

**Citadel**

The Museum of Arms is located on the premises of the former Fort Winiary (the Poznań Citadel), in a Military Laboratory bunker added on in 1872. Originally used to make gun powder and shells, the facility was later converted to a munitions depot. The biggest attraction of its

Grocer's shops are open Monday through Friday from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. am to 2 p.m. Some grocer's shops (eg. Żabka) are open also on Sunday.

Supermarkets are usually open from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday.

Although some places accept Euro, in general it is not possible to pay in Euro in shops or restaurants. It is quite easy and safe to exchange currency in many exchange (PL.: kantor, kantor wymiany walut) offices located in main streets. Most of exchange offices accept Euro, American dollar, pound and Swiss franc. At the airport foreign exchange office is located next to main entrance to the terminal and also on the mezzanine in the main hall. On the mezzanine there is also PKO S.A. bank. There are two cash machines near the main entrance to the terminal.

**Cultural life in Poznań**

Cultural Information Centre provides information about cultural life in our city and cooperates with the city's official website [www.poznan.pl](http://www.poznan.pl)

More information about cultural events in Poznan:

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Publictransport

Public transport in a city consist of bus system, trams system and self-service city bicycle rental system.

Poznań is crisscrossed by 19 tram routes (one runs at night), and 118 bus lines (20 at night). During the day these run from around 5a.m. to 11p.m. After 11pm, the night timetable applies. All night buses and the night tram run in 30-minute or 1h intervals and the vast majority of them pass through the Kaponiera Roundabout. The same ticket tariff applies to both night and day lines. To learn how to get around use the super-helpful website [poznan.jakdojade.pl](http://poznan.jakdojade.pl) (mobile app also available), which can tell you exactly how to get from point A to point B in English.

Tickets (for bought tram and bus) can be bought in newsstands and tickets vending machines (on bus/tram stops and in some of the buses/trams). The same ticket tariff applies to both night and day lines. It is extremely important that you remember to validate your ticket by punching it in the special device found by the bus/tram exit as soon as you board. If you don't have a valid ticket and find yourself nicked by a plain clothes inspector you'll be fined 140zł on the spot as well as the cost of the ticket you didn't purchase/validate; and if you don't pay within seven days the fine jumps up to 280zł

Poznan Electronic Agglomeration Card PEKA is a personal ticked card which can be used for buses and trams. There are many options you can choose, for more info check [www.peka.poznan.pl/en/web/portal/rodzaje-kart](http://www.peka.poznan.pl/en/web/portal/rodzaje-kart) (choose English version). PEKA can be also used to pay for self-service city bicycle rental system.

More info:

<https://www.ztm.poznan.pl/en/>  
<https://jakdojade.pl/poznan/trasa/>

Shopping

The opening hours depend on the owner of the shop. Most of the shops are open from Monday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 or 2 p.m.

permanent exhibition are its outdoor displays of military equipment featuring over a dozen military vehicles, nine airplanes, two helicopters, five tanks, as well as numerous canons and mortars.

<http://poznan.travel/en/poi/show/id/474>

Old Brewery

Buildings of the former Hugger's Brewery became part of the new complex - multiple award-winning trade, art and business centre. Unusual architecture enters into a dialogue with the site's industrial past, a multitude of nooks and crannies hide mementos from the beer brewing times: ceramic seals, interior design elements, plaques...

<https://starybrowar5050.com/en/>

Poznań Palm House

In Wilson Park there is an over a hundred year-old Palm House, the largest in Poland and one of the largest in Europe. Built in 1929, it was thoroughly remodeled in 1982-92. The Palm House has amassed huge collections of plants, thus becoming one of the biggest institutions of this kind in Europe. It has 17 thousand plants of 700 species and subspecies from the Mediterranean, subtropical, tropical, savannah and desert climates.

<https://www.palmiarnia.poznan.pl/en/>

Malta Lake

The name of the lake comes from the Maltese Knights, or Knights from the Order of Saint John, who had their seat, church and hospice here. The lake, where many important canoeing and rowing races are held, was established in 1952 by damming up the Cybina River and has an area of 64.0 ha.

<http://poznan.travel/en/poi/show/id/465>

The Palace in Rogalin

A better place to get the spirit of great aristocracy than the palace and park in Rogalin is really hard to find. The interiors of this late-baroque-classicist residence host a museum, focused on the history of the Raczyński aristocratic family. The family used to left their mark on the Polish history.

<https://www.rogalin.mnp.art.pl/en>

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**The Castle in Kórnik**

The history of Kórnik castle dates back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was then that a manor was built for one of the richest clans of Greater Poland – the Górka family. Its present neo-gothic form, which it's had since the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was designed by Tytus Działyński, who was not only a nobleman, but also a politician and a patron of culture - which may be even more important.

[https://kornik.travel/pl/obiekty/zwiedzanie/zamek-w-korniku?gclid=CjwKCAjw8\\_nXBRAiEiwAXWe2yRHZH9w5dD6PsBMzFKsMHiytx4I9keRNAZlupxhf\\_O5Hnw26Gv-dSBoCAHwQAvD\\_BwE](https://kornik.travel/pl/obiekty/zwiedzanie/zamek-w-korniku?gclid=CjwKCAjw8_nXBRAiEiwAXWe2yRHZH9w5dD6PsBMzFKsMHiytx4I9keRNAZlupxhf_O5Hnw26Gv-dSBoCAHwQAvD_BwE)

**Kórnik The Institute of Dendrology**

The Institute of Dendrology is a Polish unique centre of multidisciplinary research on trees and shrubs. The Institute of Dendrology was established in 1933 and carries out research in the areas of tree and shrub biology, especially in the fields of: genetics, molecular biology, biochemistry, physiology, ecophysiology, ecology, systematics and geography, biology of seeds, mycorrhiza, anthropopression hazards to forest ecosystems

<http://www.idpan.poznan.pl/about-the-arboretum>

**Wielkopolski National Park**

The Wielkopolski National Park is one of the most attractive areas located near Poznań. The park is located about 15 km south of Poznań and has very good bus and train connections with this city (Poznań - Wrocław route), and through Poznań, thanks to numerous fast trains - with Warsaw. The Park has 18 strict protection areas with a total area of 260 ha. They protect various forms of post-glacial landscape and the most natural plant communities as well as related animals. The protection also included 32 monument trees and 1 erratic boulder.

[https://wielkopolskipn.pl/index.php/park/change\\_lang/eng](https://wielkopolskipn.pl/index.php/park/change_lang/eng)

**Electricity**

The electricity standard in Poland is 230 Volts, 50Hz AC. Plug sockets are round with two round-pin sockets [type E], so if you are coming from the US, UK or Ireland you are definitely going to need a plug converter. Standard European appliances do not need any adaptors.

**Telephones**

The international access code to Poland is +48, and the prefix number for Poznań is 61. To dial an international number from Poland you need to precede your country number with 00 (double zero).

Mobile phones: in Poland, you can have a subscription or pre-paid telephone. All operators use dual-band system: GSM 900/DCS 1800. DCS 1900 is not available. The major operators are: T-mobile, Plus GSM, Play and Orange.

**Note:**

A foreigner with a temporary residence card may not conclude a contract with an operator for a period longer than the period of validity of the card itself.

A foreigner staying in Poland on the basis of a visa may only have a pre-paid phone.

**Internet**

Internet access is typically free and widely available in Poland. Getting on the network often requires nothing more than a password, which you can request of your favorite bartender or barista with a simple, “Poproszę o hasło do internetu”. If you are in the area of Stary Rynek, Pl. Kolegiacki and Pl. Wolności keep an eye out for Poznań Internet Free. You don't need a password, just enter your name and accept the rules and off you go.

For private use, you can buy LTE internet from your mobile phone operator or if you rent a flat it is usually offered as a package together with a cable TV. The average cost of the Internet that can be used at home ranges from PLN 50 to PLN 100 per month. In this case, it is necessary to sign a contract (usually at least 12 months) with a supplier.

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For private use, you can buy LTE internet from your mobile phone operator or if you rent a flat it is usually offered as a package together with a cable TV. The average cost of the Internet that can be used at home ranges from PLN 50 to PLN 100 per month. In this case, it is necessary to sign a contract (usually at least 12 months) with a supplier.



find accommodation for up to half of this amount, but you must take into account the possible long commuting time to work.

If you are a student, you can apply for a place in the dormitory (DS) of your University.

**DS “Jowita”**

- Single room - PLN 525 (after modernization - PLN 595)
- Double room - PLN 415 (after modernization - PLN 495; with a kitchenette - PLN 515)

**DS “Hanka”**

- Single room - PLN 420
- Double room - PLN 370
- Triple room - PLN 325

**DS “Babilon”**

- Single room - PLN 475
- Double room - PLN 395
- Triple room - PLN 340

**DS “Jagienka” and “Zbyszko”**

- Single room - 550 PLN (“Zbyszko” Dormitory); PLN 570 (“Jagienka” Dormitory)
- Single room with a kitchenette - PLN 600
- Double room - PLN 425

**The DS at Nieszawska Street**

- One-room segment - PLN 470
- Two-room segment - PLN 440
- Segment adapted to people with disabilities - PLN 470

**How to get to Poznań**

**Air travel**

Ławica Airport is located 7 km from the city centre, in the vicinity of the route leading directly to the major city points and next to the road out of Poznań to Berlin and Warsaw. Passengers have air - conditioned, spacious arrival and departure halls at their disposal as well as travel agencies, an elegant restaurant, bars, shops, car rental points, City Information Centre point and viewing area.

It is possible to get to the city centre from the airport by bus No. 159, which goes directly to Railway Station and the night line No. 242. Outside the airport, about 200m south of the passenger terminal, you will find a bus stop (Wyszebowska Street) of 148 line that also goes to the city centre.

All the destinations and the current timetable are available on [www.airport-poznan.com.pl](http://www.airport-poznan.com.pl)

**Train**

All trains arriving to Poznań stop at Poznań Główny (Main Railway Station) station. The station consists of two buildings: the Main Hall (connected with the bus station) located on platforms 1, 2 and 3 and the West Station. The station is located in the city centre, next to the grounds of the International Poznań Fair. In the station halls there are kiosks, shops, fast food bars, ATMs, and the City Information Centre. You can get to the city by tram or bus - the nearest tram stops next to the Main Railway Station are "Dworzec Zachodni" stops (at Głogowska street) and "Poznań Główny" stops (in front of the station building on Matyi street) and the "Most Dworcowy" stop (Głogowska street at the eastern entrance to the Poznań Fair grounds). Due to numerous repairs, the current route should be checked at [www.poznan.pl/komunikacja](http://www.poznan.pl/komunikacja)

TAXI stands are located under the Dworcowy Bridge (at Dworcowa Street), Wolne Tory street (from the side of Avenida shopping centre) and at the exit from the West Railway Station. The diagram showing the location of public transport stops can be found at the city transportation page.

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Coach

The coach station is located at Matyi 2 street, along the north wall of the Avenida shopping centre and is connected to the Main Railway Station. It supports domestic and international traffic. In the station hall next to ticket offices there are kiosks, a bar, an information point and travel agencies selling tickets for international journeys. Opposite the bus station there is the tram stop "Poznań Główny".  
Information: 703 303 330.

Car

You can reach Poznań via the A2 motorway (access from the west: from the border, access from the east: from Konin), national roads No. 92, No. 5 (east-west direction) and No. 11 (north-south). The Parking Zone in the city centre is payable. There are parking lots on the city streets in which drivers pay a parking fee in the zone. Its boundaries are designated by the D-44 road sign. It is recommended to leave cars on guarded parking lots and on specially prepared buffer car parks located around the Parking Zone.

Travel planner: <https://www.omio.co.uk/>

Road Assistance: **981**

Municipal Police: **986**

English, German and Russian speakers have separate lines specifically designed for foreigners in distress: +48 608 599 999 or +48 22 278 77 77. Both numbers can be reached from a mobile phone or a land-line and are hotlines in case you run into any troubles during your stay.

Bank account

Your scholarship will be paid in PLN, therefore an account in Polish currency has to be set up. Depending on the bank, you can do it online (PESEL number is required to do so] or you can do it personally. A document confirming your identity is mandatory.

Living in Poznań

Accommodation

It is worth looking for a room or flat for rent on the most popular websites in Poland, i.e.:

- <https://www.olx.pl>
- <https://www.otodom.pl>
- <https://www.morizon.pl/blog/foreigners-in-poznan/>
- <https://studentdepot.pl/en/rooms-dormitory-poznan>

there you can specify the city, district, price, size, floor, and many other details that are important to you. You can also use Facebook groups dedicated to specific cities. For example, the group "Poznan for rent or looking for a flat" - here you can post that you want to rent premises, but also that you are looking for accommodation, specifying your criteria.

The prices of rooms and apartments vary depending on the standard, equipment and the location - the cheaper ones are located in the suburbs, the most expensive ones - in the centre. In Poznan, the average prices for renting a single room range from PLN 500 to even PLN 1,200, and for a two-room flat you will pay from PLN 1,400 to PLN 2,200. In the towns and smaller cities of Wielkopolska near Poznan you will

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and have full medical support from one clinic. To do so, an agreement has to be signed and you have to pay a lump sum every month. On this basis, you can make an appointment with any doctor there.

**Note!**

It is not easy to find an English-speaking GP doctor, so it is good to ask your peers.

For urgent medical emergencies, you should go to the emergency unit [in PL called SOR] at the hospital [after GP's working hours – in the evenings, at nights, at the weekends]. It should only be visited when absolutely necessary.

Public Health Dental Services are limited, most services have to be paid extra.

As a rule, foreigners staying in Poland on the basis of a visa cannot use the public health service in Poland free of charge.

**Important addresses:**

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ul. Piekary 14/15  
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Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych Social Insurance Institution (closest to your place of residence)  
Branch I in Poznan, ul. Dąbrowskiego 12  
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**Emergency**

In the case of an emergency, mobile phone users should dial **112** to be forwarded to the police, fire department or ER. From a landline or public phone dial the following:

**Ambulance: 999**

**Fire Brigade: 998**

**Police: 997**

**Practical information**

**STUDYING**

**Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań**

Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU), Poznań, Poland is the major academic institution in Greater Poland (Wielkopolska) region and one of the top Polish universities. AMU ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> among Polish universities and 4<sup>th</sup> among all higher education institutions (HEIs) in Poland. Its over 100-year old reputation is founded on long tradition of higher education in the City of Poznań and the outstanding current achievements of its staff, students and graduates. A 2019 winner of the "Initiative of Excellence-Research University" competition organized by the Minister of Science and Higher Education, AMU represents the European level of education and research. AMU's mission is unity of research and education as well as a strong presence in European area of science and higher education. Since 2016 AMU holds the prestigious "HR Excellence in Research" award from the European Commission. AMU is member of EPICUR (European Partnership for an Innovative Campus Unifying Regions) consortium – a pioneering EU funded “European University”. In 2019 AMU has started EUA's Institutional evaluation process that has been positively accomplished in 2021, thus AMU is the one and only Polish university with EUA's accreditation.

AMU is home to 37630 students, including 745 international students representing 78 nationalities, 2839 academic staff and 2238 administrative staff and it has had over 550 000 alumni over the span of 101 years. AMU is constantly developing: its largest Poznan-based campus at Morasko (hosting 8 Faculties: Political Science and Journalism, History, Archeology, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Computer Studies, Geography and Geology as well as 2 AMU research units: Centre for Advanced Technologies and Nanobiomedical Centre), 25 minutes north of the city centre as well as branch campuses in the following locations: Kalisz (Faculty of Fine Arts and Pedagogy), Gniezno (Institute of European Culture) and Ślubice (Collegium Polonicum – located on the Polish-German border).

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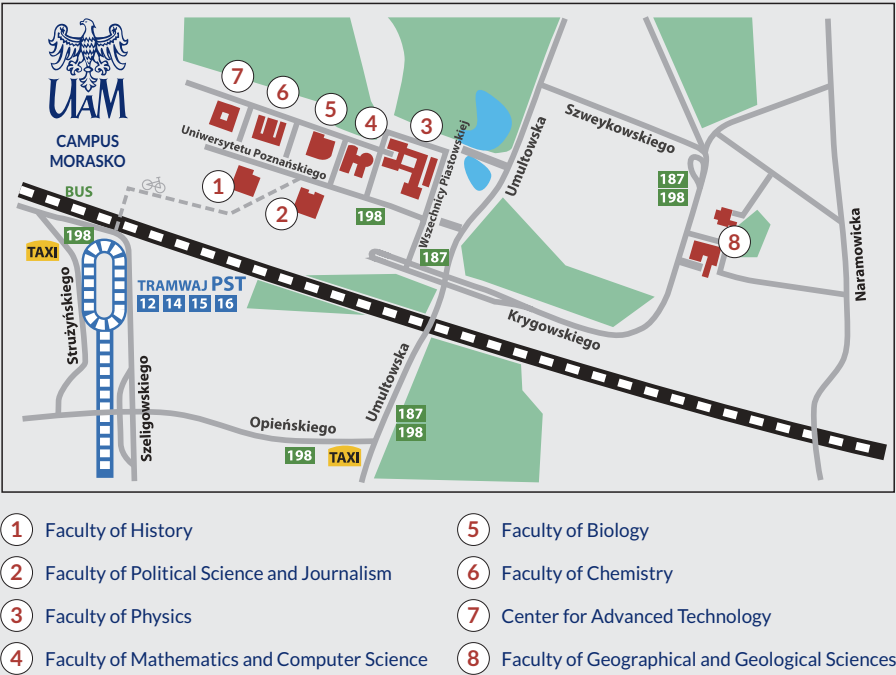
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Two more city campuses located in Poznań complete the picture: the Central Campus (with the Rector's headquarters building-Collegium Minus, the main AMU Auditorium, main AMU Library and Faculties of English, Modern Languages, Polish and Classical Philology, Law and Administration, Theology) and the Ogrody campus (hosting the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Faculty of Educational Studies). The University continuously extends and updates research programs and contents of study curricula, with special emphasis on their interdisciplinary and international nature.



- foreigners (both EU and non-EU citizens) are obliged to register their residence if they plan to remain in Poland for more than 30 days;
- In order to register your stay, you have to submit the following documents at the municipal office – Poznań City Council, Department of Civil Affairs and Transport Rights (address: Libelta street No. 16/20, 61-706 Poznań or 28 czerwca 1956r. street No. 404);
  - passport or another document confirming your identity,
  - a document confirming your legal stay in Poland (visa, residence permit),
  - a completed registration of residence form,
  - a document confirming your legal right to stay at the address (statement from the dormitory, rental agreement, notarial act)
- while registering the stay, the PESEL number is automatically given
  - this is a unique 11-digit personal identification number which contains information about a person's date of birth and sex.

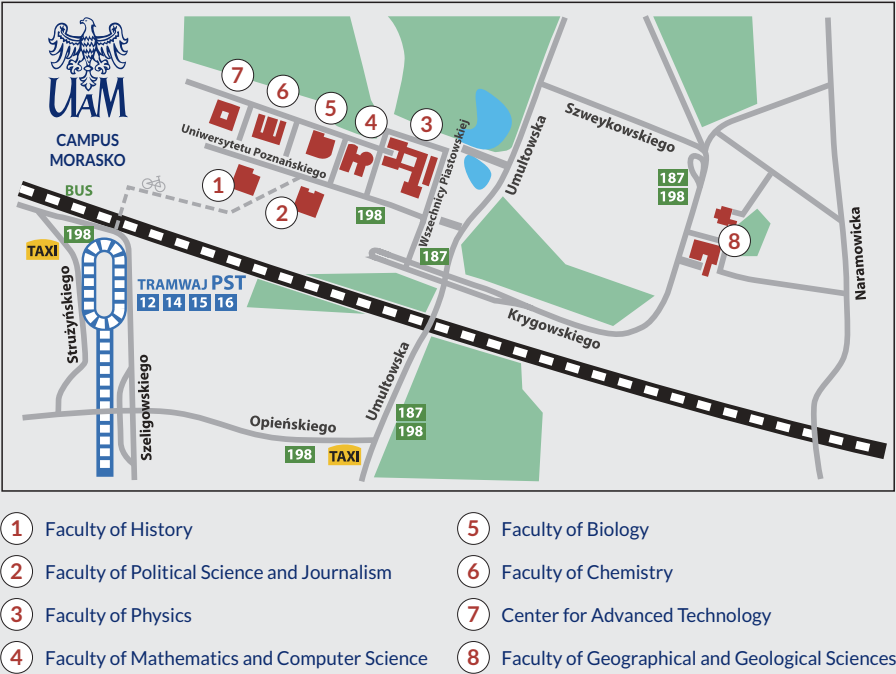
Healthcare system and medical insurance

For free access to health care services you have to register with the National Health Fund ('Narodowy Fundusz Zdrowia' – 'NFZ').

EU citizens under 26 can use the EHIC card to access public health care services for free.

You can also insure yourself with the National Health Fund on your own. If you want to do so, you have to submit an application to the National Health Fund branch that has jurisdiction for your place of residence. Then you have to pay the health insurance (about 50 PLN/month) and you can use public healthcare system for free. To register with a GP, choose the doctor's office closest to your place of residence and take a document confirming proof of insurance. The first contact is always a GP doctor whom you should meet if you have any medical problems. S/he will decide about examinations and further consultations. In principle, you cannot go to a specialist without meeting your GP doctor first (there are some exceptions). You may decide for private health care services, choose one of private clinics (<https://www.inyourpocket.com/poznan/directory/privateclinics>)

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Visa - Types and rules for obtaining visas to Poland

Schengen Visa Information - General required documents for a Polish Visa Application

Visa-free countries - Countries whose citizens are not required to have a visa when entering Poland

- to come to Poland with a visa, an appropriate, valid travel medical insurance for at least EUR 30,000 purchased from a company that meets the relevant criteria is required. Eligible insurers are listed on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

<https://www.gov.pl/web/dyplomacja/wizy>

**Note!** A foreigner entering the territory of the Republic of Poland in order to undertake or continue studies, participate in scientific research or training, conduct development works and undertake or continue education, must have financial resources of at least PLN 1,270 for the first 2 months of the planned stay.

**After coming to Poland**

**The legalisation of stay:**

- non-EU citizens have to apply for a temporary residence permit for the purpose STUDY/EDUCATION in the Department for Foreigners, The Office of Wielkopolska Province (address: pl. Wolności 17, 61-739 Poznań);
- EU citizens have to register their stay in Poland in the Department for Foreigners, The Office of Wielkopolska Province – it must be done in person no later than on the next day after 3 months from the date of entry into the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- every foreigner who comes to Poland for longer than 3 months is obliged to register the stay in the Department for Foreigners.

**The registration of residence and personal identification number (PESEL):**

- registration of residence means registering your place of stay at a certain address;

**Doctoral Schools of AMU**

The Doctoral School of AMU comprising five sections started its operation on October 1, 2019. Its regulations were based on a concept developed at AMU that applied the best international models and which has served as a blueprint for doctoral schools at many Polish HEIs. On December 21, 2020 it was transformed into five distinct Doctoral Schools providing PhD training in 22 disciplines, managed by School Directors with administrative support. Doctoral Schools of AMU are supervised by prof. Przemysław Wojtaszek – Vice Rector for Research Projects and Doctoral Studies.

*Academic year*

October 1 <sup>st</sup>	Inauguration of the Academic Year
December	Appointment of supervisor or supervisors
June – September	Doctoral Forum
June – September	Mid-term evaluation
September 30 <sup>th</sup>	Deadline for submission of the Individual Research Plan

**Doctoral School of Exact Sciences**

The Doctoral School of Exact Sciences offers an education program in English that meets the requirements of 8 PFQ. Within each of the five scientific disciplines: chemical sciences, physical sciences, astronomy, mathematics and computer science, there are courses on methodological issues, conducting research in the discipline, research workshop, soft skills, as well as courses offered by international experts and the management of AMU. The academic seminars and lectures of the choice for the school's PhD students are conducted in English.

The supervisors are outstanding researchers with internationally recognized achievements in five disciplines, from chemical sciences, physical sciences, astronomy, mathematics to computer science.

We invite you to visit the websites of individual faculties at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences:

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We invite you to visit the websites of individual faculties at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences:

**Faculty of Chemistry:** <https://chemia.amu.edu.pl/en>

Research conducted at the **Faculty of Chemistry** covers all major areas of experimental and theoretical, organic, inorganic and physical chemistry. The fields of chemistry in which the results obtained by research teams at the Faculty are particularly significant include: organometallic chemistry and catalysis with organometallic compounds, including the synthesis and reactivity of organic derivatives containing silicon as well as other heteroatoms; biocrystallography and X-ray studies of the structure of condensed phases; supramolecular chemistry, in particular the chemistry and physicochemistry of synthetic molecular receptors; synthesis of chiral organic compounds; synthesis and research of organofluorine compounds with potential application in medicine, agriculture and obtaining new materials; synthesis, characterization, modification and studies of catalytic properties of zeolites and other porous materials; bioorganic chemistry and photochemistry, including studies of the mechanisms of light-induced chemical processes using ultrafast laser spectroscopy; analytical chemistry with particular emphasis on chemical methods of environmental pollution analysis and monitoring; coordination chemistry and spectroscopic studies of lanthanides; theoretical chemistry, preparation and studies of photocatalytic activity and luminescence of nanomaterials containing rare earth elements. A significant part of the research topics is carried out in cooperation with domestic and foreign centers, mainly in Europe, the USA, Canada and Japan. The cooperation is carried out both as part of formal agreements and contracts between the University of Adam Mickiewicz and other universities, as well as informal individual contacts between employees of the Faculty and researchers cooperating with them from various national and foreign centers.

**Faculty of Physics:** <https://www.fizyka.amu.edu.pl/en>

Research in the discipline of physical sciences conducted at the **Faculty of Physics** covers a wide range of specialties and is both theoretical and experimental. The publications produced at the Faculty talk not only about the foundations of the microworld (chromodynamics and quantum mechanics), magnetic properties, the interaction of light with matter, nanostructures or complex particles in living cells, but also

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LIVING

WHY POZNAŃ?

- Poznań** is a university city, with over 100 years of university history and over 20 HEIs.
- Poznań** is open to internationals, with International Ławica Airport and Poznań International Fair since 1921.
- Poznań** is a compact city with a cosy and at the same vibrant atmosphere.
- Poznań** is cheap and well-organised.
- Poznań** is well connected, thus you can travel conveniently to any place in the world.
- Poznań** is well equipped and offers a variety of places to organise meetings - it's a popular meeting hub in Poland and Central-Eastern Europe.
- Poznań** offers cultural and historical attractions.

Formalities at the beginning

Before coming to Poland

- once a candidate is selected and informed about the fact, s/he must fill in foreigners data form
- Citizens of non-EU countries who do not have the right to enter under the visa-free regime and who do not have any other document authorizing them to enter (e.g., a residence card) have to apply for a visa (a valid visa entitles you to stay in Poland for a specified period of time)
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Apostille clause and nostrification of diplomas

Foreign diplomas entitle to continue education in Poland on the principles set out in international agreements, and in the absence of such agreements - on the basis of relevant national provisions, by way of nostrification. In case of documents issued in countries which are parties to the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961 (Journal of Laws 2005 no 112, item. 938), an apostille has to be obtained. Legalisation, similarly to apostille, confirms the authenticity of a document issued in a country other than Poland. Documents have to be legalized if obtaining an apostille is not possible because the country that issued the document is not a party to the Hague Convention mentioned above. If your country is not on the list, you need to contact the institution responsible in this country for legalizing documents (in order to use them abroad). Usually it is the ministry of foreign affairs or ministry of education/ higher education. After obtaining initial confirmation, the Polish consulate should be contacted in order to finalise legalisation of the document

Information in writing about the diploma obtained abroad, in particular about the level of education and the status of the university, at the request of the person concerned, is provided by the Director of the National Academic Exchange Agency. Information is provided on the basis of documents submitted by the applicant. Detailed information can be found at:

<https://nawa.gov.pl/uznawalnosc/informacje-dla-uczelninostryfikacja-dyplomow>

about matters closer to everyday life, such as the efficiency of photovoltaics, noise or visual and hearing defects . They look to the world of the future, considering the behavior of quantum computers or the resistance of quantum money to counterfeiting, for example, and go back thousands of years by dating the oldest excavations by radiocarbon dating.

The Poznań Astronomical Observatory began its over 100-year history as a center focused on classical astronomy - primarily astrometry (determining coordinates on the celestial sphere). The current Astronomical Observatory Institute is a significant center for research on small bodies of the Solar System (asteroids, comets, meteoroids) and the movement of artificial satellites, including "space debris". Over the past decades, the subject of astrophysics has developed at the IOA - including the study of binary and multiple star systems and star formation in galaxies. Both theoretical and observational studies are conducted. The latter use not only their own modern telescopes located in Poland (Borówiec, Chalin) and abroad (Winer Observatory in Arizona), but also telescopes on Earth and in space belonging to international consortia.

Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science:  
<https://wmi.amu.edu.pl/en>

The main areas of research conducted at the **Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science** in the field of mathematics are: broadly understood analysis, especially functional analysis, many directions of discrete mathematics, especially the study of random structures, number theory, theory of differential equations, topology, algebra, logic, mathematical statistics and econometrics. In the field of computer science, the research focuses on: artificial intelligence, algorithm theory, information security and computer linguistics. Research is also conducted in the field of philosophy and the history of mathematical sciences. The result of scientific research are numerous scientific publications in international journals - the results of the research were appreciated by the Committee for the Evaluation of Scientific Units, which in 2013 awarded the Faculty the category A.

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Doctoral School of Humanities

The Doctoral School of Humanities coordinates doctoral education in the Humanities at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, a comprehensive Polish research university. Covering a wide set of disciplines, from archaeology, cultural and religious studies, philosophy, history, history of art to philosophy and theology. The Doctoral School prepares its candidates to conduct cutting-edge research at an international level. Our doctoral students are offered a comprehensive training in all the practical aspects of academic work from teaching competences, academic writing and presentation skills to academic career management expertise. There are no fees for either national or international doctoral candidates and besides the individual obligatory scholarship the School offers the candidates a variety of internal and external opportunities to acquire competitive funding both for research and academic mobility.

We invite you to visit the websites of individual faculties at the Doctoral School of Humanities:

- 1. Discipline of archeology (Faculty of Archaeology)  
<https://archo.amu.edu.pl/en>
- 2. Discipline of cultural and religious studies (Faculty of Anthropology and Cultural Studies)  
<https://waik.amu.edu.pl>
- 3. Discipline of philosophy (Faculty of Philosophy)  
<https://filozofia.amu.edu.pl/en/>
- 4. Discipline of history (Faculty of History)  
<https://historia.amu.edu.pl>
- 5. Discipline of History of art (Faculty of History of Art)  
<https://wnos.amu.edu.pl>
- 6. Discipline of theology (Faculty of Theology)  
<https://teologia.amu.edu.pl>

students, 60 hours of individual cooperation with the supervisor on the Individual Research Plan and preparation of a doctoral dissertation are planned in the academic year.

The supervisors are outstanding researchers with internationally recognized achievements in seven disciplines, from socio-economic geography and spatial management, social communication and media science, political sciences and administration, legal science, psychology, sociological sciences, to pedagogic.

We invite you to visit the websites of individual faculties at the Doctoral School of Social Sciences:

- 1. **Discipline of socio-economic geography and spatial management** (Faculty of Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management)  
<https://wgseigp.amu.edu.pl/en>
- 2. **Discipline of social communication and media science** (Faculty of Political Sciences and Journalism)  
<https://wnpid.amu.edu.pl/en>
- 3. **Discipline of political sciences and administration** (Faculty of Political Sciences and Journalism)  
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- 4. **Discipline of legal science** (Faculty of Law and Administration)  
<https://law.amu.edu.pl/>
- 5. **Discipline of psychology** (Faculty of Psychology and Cognitive Science)  
<https://psychologia.amu.edu.pl/en/>
- 6. **Discipline of sociological sciences** (Faculty of Sociology)  
<http://socjologia.amu.edu.pl/english>
- 7. **Discipline of pedagogy** (Faculty of Education)  
<https://wse.amu.edu.pl/strona-glowna/wse/aktualnosci>

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young researchers, improve communication skills and critical thinking necessary for a successful research career.

<http://bioleng.home.amu.edu.pl/page.php>

**The Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences of AMU** conducts research in the field of geography and geology. In the area of geography, ongoing research focuses on the natural environment, palaeo-ecological, geomorphological, hydrogeological, geoarchaeological studies and a wide range of geoinformation techniques, geomatic research methods, interactive geovisualisations, virtual and augmented reality and visual media, remote sensing in the quantitative description of the Earth's surface. The Faculty provides platform for joint studies and dialogue on climate change, hydrometeorological extreme phenomena, climate and hydrology of urbanized areas, landscape and ecological problems, environmental changes and the resulting threats and adaptation measures, changes in ecosystems and the environment of city functioning, decision support. Moreover, research in the field of geology covers the whole range of broadly understood pure and applied geology sciences: hydrogeology, engineering geology and basic research in the field of sedimentology of land and sea sediments, palaeontology, palaeoecology, geohazards as well as geochemistry, petrology and petroarchaeology. The research is carried out using innovative approaches and technologies and covers various regions of the world throughout the Phanerozoic eon.

<https://wngig.amu.edu.pl/en>

**Doctoral School of Social Sciences**

The Doctoral School of Social Sciences offers an education program in English that meets the requirements of 8 PFQ. Within each of the seven scientific disciplines: socio-economic geography and spatial management, social communication and media, politics and administration, legal sciences, sociological sciences, pedagogy, psychology, there are courses on methodological issues, conducting research in the discipline, research workshop, soft skills, as well as courses offered by the management of AMU. For foreign doctoral

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**Doctoral School of Languages and Literatures**

The Doctoral School of Languages and Literatures is co-created by three faculties: Faculty of English, Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology and Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures.

PhD students at the AMU Doctoral School of Language and Literatures prepare a dissertation in the field of linguistics and literary studies. We also encourage them to analyze the selected literature or language in the context of culture, in particular: cinema, media, digital culture, theater, audiovisual art, music, history, journalism, etc. In our School research encompassing the following issues is conducted:

- Faculty of English: Applied English Linguistics, English Language Teaching, English-Polish Comparative Linguistics, Cultural Text Studies, History of English, Cognitive Linguistics, Ancient Germanic Languages, American Literature, English Literature, Linguistics, English Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Discourse Studies, Translation Studies , Dutch and South African Studies, Psycholinguistic Studies, Contemporary English, Canadian Literature, Celtic Studies, Eye-tracking Language Studies, Language Neuronautics.
- Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology: Anthropology of Literature, Research on European Tradition, Didactics of Polish Literature and Language, Aesthetics of Literature, Old Polish and 18<sup>th</sup> century Literature, 19<sup>th</sup> century Literature, 20<sup>th</sup> century Literature, Modern Literature and Culture, Poetics and Literary Criticism, Theory of Literature, Literature Semiotics, Comparative Literature and Culture Studies, Translatology, Literary Documentation, Opera and Shows, History of the Polish Language, Phraseology and Culture of the Polish language, Grammar of Contemporary Polish and Onomastics, Lexicology, Lexicography, Anthropological Linguistics, Editing, Rhetoric, Pragmalinguistics, Journalism, Dialectology.
- Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures: Germanic, Romance, Russian, Ukrainian, Scandinavian Literary Studies, Comparative Literary Studies, Theory of Literary Translation, Acquisition of Selected Types of Foreign Language Discourse,

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Language Translation and Translator's Workshop, Traductology, Relations between Polish literature and French, Italian, Spanish, Romanian Literature, Borderland Literature Issues and Transgression of Cultures, Classic and Contemporary Arabic Literature, History and Culture of Scandinavian Countries, Literature and History of Turkey, Japan, China, Chinese Theatre, Japanese Theatre, Taiwanese Theatre and Dance Theatre, Hebrew Literature, Old Testament Translation, Literature, Philosophy, Religion and Culture of India, Issues of Islam and the Kurdish World, Germanic, Romance, Russian, Ukrainian, Scandinavian Linguistics, Contrastive Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, Lexicology, Lexicography, Phraseology, Phonetics, Syntax, Morphology of the following languages: French, Italian, Spanish and Romanian, Cultural Studies of the German Language Area, Theory of Didactics of the German Language and Literature, Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Teaching a Foreign Language, Intercultural and Intersemiotic Communication, Languages of Japan, China, Central Asia, Turkish Language, Languages and Cultures of Central Asia, The Linguistic Worldview of the Mongols, Studies of the Karaim, Samaritan and Aramaic, Tungusic Languages, Minority Studies, Language Policy in Central Asian Countries, Cultural, Linguistic and Social Changes in Kazakhstan, Cultures of the Arab World, Ethnic and Religious Structures of the Arab Countries, the Growing Importance of Asia for World Politics and Contemporary Problems of Politics and Security in the Far East.

We offer doctoral students extensive support in the preparation of a doctoral dissertation under the supervision of outstanding and experienced scientists. AMU supports the activities of doctoral students in the system of scholarships covering the costs of publication of works (translation, proofreading), costs of conferences, inquiries, training and other forms of scientific activity.

Teaching at the doctoral school is primarily aimed at deepening the methodological awareness in the field of linguistics and literary studies, developing knowledge about the achievements of contemporary world humanities, developing knowledge about European and world culture, improving research workshop and communication skills.

The advantage of the doctoral school is a developed program of international cooperation - participation in the didactic and scientific process of respected scientists from world-renowned foreign centers, involvement in many international research projects, organization of international summer schools.

In the academic year 2021/2022 The Doctoral School of Languages and Literatures will offer 16 courses in English for foreign PhD students.

Doctoral students have extensive opportunities to participate in the cultural life of Adam Mickiewicz University and Poznań - in literary meetings, concerts of classical and popular music, theatre performances, and art exhibitions.

#### Doctoral School of Natural Sciences

Doctoral School of Natural Sciences (DSNS) at AMU offers candidates a cutting-edge education and interdisciplinary research training in two disciplines: biological sciences (Faculty of Biology) and science about Earth and environment (Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences) and cooperate with two research and innovation AMU units: the Centre for Advanced Technologies (CZT) and The NanoBioMedical Centre (NBMC).

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is known as the "Age of Biology". Research in the field of life sciences continuously develops in different directions. **The Faculty of Biology of AMU** is the international research centre with a leading position on the lists of beneficiaries of NCN, FNP and NCBR grants. The Faculty conducts modern research in the field of biology, biotechnology, neurobiology, microbiology, hydrobiology, ecology, environmental protection and bioinformatics. New research directions are being developed in the field of regenerative medicine, gene therapy, genomics, molecular phylogenetics, evolutionary biology and bioacoustics. Modern research infrastructure, combined with the infrastructure of the Morasko campus, enable the implementation of both basic and applied research. Extensive international cooperation and numerous research grants provide an attractive environment for

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