Cracow (Kraków) is ranked among European metropolises whose unique image has been shaped through the creative efforts of representatives of many nationalities. In the Middle Ages, German settlers brought the best of their guild traditions here. During the Renaissance, Italians brought the wealth of the magnificent achievements of art and architecture of the time to the city. Throughout the centuries, Jews were here to cultivate commerce and crafts. The waves of the immigrants were drawn to the foot of Wawel, attracted by unique tolerance and interesting culture. In the Jagellonian era, the 15th and the 16th centuries, Cracow was the capital of one of the most powerful and extensive European countries. At that time, the republic stretched from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea coast. The city, open to all the nations which inhabited the vast country became the sanctuary of priceless national mementoes, a treasury of Polish science and culture. Its features were carved by the time, both through the abundance of architectural treasures and the sequence of memorable historical events. There are many, in fact innumerable reasons, why one should and must visit Cracow. There are phenomena here of which no other city throughout the world can boast.

In 1364, King Casimir III the Great issued a privilege establishing the first Polish university (Jagiellonian University) which at the same time is the second-oldest university east of the Rhine, after Prague’s university. Only few original facilities of Medieval universities have survived to the present day. Outside England, only Salamanca, Spain, Bologna, Italy, and Prague, Czech Republic, can boast such universities. Cracow university has lasted for over six hundred years at the same location. Among the university graduates were Nicolaus Copernicus, the creator of the heliocentric system, the Pope John Paul II, Ignacy Łukasiewicz, the devisor of the first method of distilling kerosene from seep oil, Carl Menger, founder of the Austrian School of economics, Karol Olszewski the physicist and chemist; the first to liquefy oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, Leo Sternbach, the chemist; inventor of the benzodiazepine, Ivo Andric and Wisława Szymborska, Nobel laureates in literature.

AGH University of Science and Technology is one of the oldest and biggest Polish technical universities with close to 100 years of scientific experience (in 2019), 15 faculties and Multidisciplinary School of Engineering in Biomedicine, 33 fields of study, more than 170 specializations, and with over 35000 students, over 500 doctoral students and over 2000 researchers including 227 full professors. Over 150 000 graduates have passed through the halls our university.
AGH-UST cooperates with 190 academic centers from 50 countries, and with numerous companies (e.g. IBM, Valeo, Comarch, Motorola, EDF, L.G., Philips, RWE Power AG, Lafarge, Cemex, Delphi, Siemens, KGHM). AGH-UST participates in many research and educational programs e.g.: FP5s of EU, SOCRATES-ERASMUS, CULTURE, INTERREG III, LEONARDO, TEMPUS, EUREKA, COST, e-TEN.
AGH builds the bridges between science and industry by teaching students and industrial staff, as well as by R&D activity: "Labore createa, labori et scientiae servio."