THE ŁÓDŹ ATLAS

Sheet XLVIII: Łódź within international networks

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Map 1. European partners

The map „European partners of Łódź" has been prepared on the basis of the source data obtained in Sep. 2001 from the Łódź City Council Department of Promotion and Development (Wydział Promocji i Rozwoju Miasta Łodzi), Regional Council (Urząd Wojewódzki), Regional Marshal's Council (Urząd Marszałkowski) and from the non-governmental agency Łódź Regional Development Agency (Łódzka Agencja Rozwoju Regionalego). The materials so gathered contained, apart from a list of countries and regions cooperating with Łódź, the signature dates of the agreements, the purpose of cooperation, and a description of particular visits.

Łódź, as well as the entire Łódzkie Region, has a wide range of partnerships across Europe which promote the city and the region and serve mutual cultural and economic goals. The partnerships between Łódź, its region and the Łódź Regional Development Agency with European cities are described below.

The City of Łódź boasts the highest number of international contracts and partnership agreements. Out of the 14 concluded partnership agreements, eleven have been entered into with East European cities with which Łódź has cooperated since 1992: Ivanovo, Kaliningrad, Odessa, Minsk, Rustavi, Chişinău, St Petersburg, Chernivitsi, Dnipropetrovsk, Riga and, as of 2001, Vilnius. The programme of cooperation is very broad and includes agreements concerning economic exchange and cooperation, participation in international trade and tourist fairs, as well as festivals, training sessions, and integration meetings intended to help keep up reciprocal tolerance. In terms of economic cooperation, the most important partner cities are Ivanovo and Minsk; cultural cooperation: Kaliningrad, Odessa, Rustavi, Chişinău, and Riga; education and social cooperation: Vilnius and again Odessa.

The West European partner cities of Łódź include Stuttgart, Chemnitz, Lyon, Tampere, Örebro, Murcia and Barreiro. The cooperation programmes are very broad, too, and as is the case with the East European cities, mostly concern:

– the economy (Örebro, Lyon, Stuttgart, and Chemnitz) – organising mutual training sessions and common economic ventures,
– culture (Tampere, Örebro, Lyon, and Stuttgart) – organising exhibitions, concerts, theatre performances, and film screenings,
– social and educational exchange (Tampere, Örebro, Lyon, Stuttgart, and Chemnitz) – for groups of students and researchers, organising conferences and academic seminars; it is worth mentioning that the programme not only involves higher education, but schools as well, such as grammar schools (liceum) no, 21, no. 1, and no. 32.

Environmental protection issues are on the priority agenda of the international cooperation. The Environmental Protection Department of the City of Chemnitz has launched cooperation in this respect with the corresponding department of the Łódź City Council.

Łódź's other partner cities also include non-European cities: Tel Aviv, Puebla, Tianjin.

Łódzkie Region (Województwo Łódzkie) has only signed three mutual cooperation agreements. Its European partners are: Csongrád, Hungary and Tatarstan, and the partnership agreements concern entrepreneurship development, environmental protection, education, and agriculture.

The Łódzkie Region Assembly (Sejmik Województwa Łódzkiego) has its own regional partners, too. Partnership agreements have been signed with five regions, both West European: Piedmont – Italy, Örebro – Sweden, and Styria – Austria; and East European: Vitebsk – Belarus, and Saratov – the Russian Federation. The agreements provide for exchange of experiences and information in the field of environmental protection, health care, culture, tourism and sports, and serve to support and develop small and medium entrepreneurs, reduce unemployment, and absorb the financial resources from the structural funds of the European Union. Apart from the official partnership agreements, Łódzkie Region maintains numerous unofficial contacts which do not have formal documentation: Baden–Würtemberg– Germany, Hajdú-Bihar – Hungary, and Murcia – Spain.

The cooperation between the Łódź and Lyon Chambers of Industry and Commerce, under the relevant cooperation agreements between the two cities, has helped to establish in Łódź one of the many non-governmental organisations: the Łódź Regional Development Agency (Łódzka Agencja Rozwoju Regionalego). The Agency, likewise the City and the Region, has its regional partners with whom it maintains numerous programmes, whose objectives are, e.g. to amplify the industrial zone in Łódzkie Region by forming and developing companies, developing innovations, upgrading the research and technological potential, providing services to foreign investors, and foreign trade agency services. The key partners of the Łódź Regional Development Agency include: the Lyon Chamber of Industry and Commerce, CDR Cooperation & Regional Development SA, and the Dniepropietrovsk Regional Development Agency.

Map 2: International cooperation of Łódź-based institutions of higher education

The map is a synthetic presentation of the range of cooperation of Łódź-based institutions of higher education and the number of partners in each European country. All the data were taken from the 'Guide to Higher Education in Łódź' (*Informator nauki łódzkiej, Szkoły wyższe*), published by the 'Łódź Science Society' (Łódzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe) in 2001.

Łódź is the seat of seven state and eleven non-state higher learning schools which offer degrees in 42 faculties. The oldest institution of higher education is the Higher Seminary (Wyższe Seminarium Duchowne) of the Łódź Archdiocese founded as early as 1921; as many as ten higher learning schools were founded before 1989. The total number of university students exceeds 89 000.

The largest institution of higher education in the city is the University of Łódź, with almost 35 000 students, approximately 40% of their overall number in Łódź. The University employs over 2 000 academic staff, an average of one per 17 students. This ratio is much higher in art universities – one per six students, and much lower in non-state institutions – one per 25 students. The second largest higher learning school is the Technical University of Łódź, with almost 18 000 students.

Out of the 18 institutions of higher education in Łódź, 13 have the right to confer master degrees. All state institutions can grant doctorates and habilitation degrees, and art universities – grade I and II qualifications (tab. 1).

Almost all higher education institutions cooperate with foreign institutions. The total number of signed partnership agreements (at the level of institutions or departments) is 386. The most active in the field of foreign cooperation are the Technical University of Łódź – 142 agreements, and the University of Łódź – 93 agreements. Among the non-state institutions, the greatest number of agreements have been signed by the Academy of Humanities and Economics (Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno Ekonomiczna) in Łódź – 41.

Table 1. Essential data concerning higher education institutions in Łódź

Name of institution	Date of foundation	Number of departments	Number of students	Number of academic staff	Degrees awarded	Number of direct cooperation agreements with academic institutions	Participation in SOCRATES programme
University of Łódź (Uniwersytet Łódzki)	1945	11	34 636	2013,58**	bachelor, master, PhD, habilitation	93	Yes
Technical University of Łódź (Politechnika Łódzka)	1945	9	17 980	1486	bachelor, master, engineer, PhD, habilitation	142	Yes
Medical University of Łódź (Uniwersytet Medyczny)	1950	2	2 957	949	bachelor, master, MD, PhD, habilitation	22	Yes
Defence Medical University (Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna	1957	1	2 369	386	master, MD, PhD, habilitation	11	No
Academy of Fine Arts (Akademia Sztuk Pięknych)	1945	4	1 280	161	bachelor, master, grade I and II qualifications	6	No
Academy of Music (Akademia Muzyczna)	1945	4	615	166	bachelor, master, grade I and II qualifications	3	No
National Academy of Film, Television & Theatre (Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Filmowa, Telewizyjna i Teatralna	1948	4	850	108	bachelor, master, grade I and II qualifications	6	No
Academy of Humanities and Economics (Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno Ekonomiczna)	1993	6****	7 711	272	bachelor, engineer, master	41	Yes
Business College (Wyższa Szkoła Marketingu i Biznesu)	1994	1	1 860	133	bachelor	4	Yes
College of Commerce (Wyższa Szkoła Kupiecka)	1994	2****	3 536	180	bachelor, master	15	No
Public Administration College (Wyższa Szkoła Administracji Publicznej)	1995	1	757	11	bachelor	6	No
College of Computer Science (Wyższa Szkoła Informatyki)	1997	3	5 225	181	bachelor, engineer	1	No
Finance, Banking and Insurance College (Wyższa Szkoła Finansów, Bankowości I Ubezpieczeń	1997	2	739	19	bachelor	–	No
Łódź Academy of International Studies (Wyższa Szkoła Studiów Międzynarodowych i Dyplomacji)	1997	2****	823	30	bachelor, master	5	No
Salesian College of Economics and Management (Salezjańska Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomii i Zarządzania)	1996	3****	641	31	bachelor	1	No
Społeczna Wyższa Szkoła Przedsiębiorczości i Zarządzania	1995	3****	7000	240	bachelor, master	8	No
Higher Seminary (Wyższe Seminarium Duchowne)	1921	2****	110	48	master	0	No
Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University of Warsaw – Łódź branch (Uniwersytet Kard. Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Warszawie Filia w Łodzi)	1989	3****	221	35	bachelor, master	4	No
Total	X	42	89310	4436		368	X

* does not apply to all departments, ** June 2000, ****faculties, *****refers to Łódź

The cooperation framework involves: joint research works, intensive courses and training sessions, exchanges of students and staff, improvement and modernisation of teaching methods and systems.

Higher education institutions in Łódź enjoy international cooperation, e.g. thanks to the European Union's programmes, such as SOCRATES, 5th framework programme for research and technological development, TEMPUS, and other.

Exchanges of students and staff are also co-funded by the governments of the countries involved and non-governmental organisations. The most active ones include: German DAAD and Bosche, American Fulbright and Open Society Foundations, Japanese MONBUSHO and many others.

Łódź-based universities mainly cooperate with their European counterparts, mostly from Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. Some of the institutions have signed agreements with partners from Central and Eastern Europe, and from the former USSR. There are also many institutions from other parts of the world. Academics from Łódź cooperate with their colleagues from China, Mexico, United States, Nigeria, India, South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand (tab. 2).

Table 2. Cooperation of higher education institutions in Łódź with non-European countries

Name of institution	Name of the country (number of signed agreements in brackets)
University of Łódź (Uniwersytet Łódzki)	Brazil (4), China (1), India (1), Canada (2), Mexico (2), USA (9), Vietnam (1)
Technical University of Łódź (Politechnika Łódzka)	Australia (3), China (3), Egypt (1), India (2), Japan (4), Canada (4), Mexico (1), Nigeria (1), New Zealand (1), South Africa (1), USA (11), Vietnam (1)
Medical University of Łódź (Uniwersytet Medyczny)	USA (2)
'Military Medical Academy' (Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna)	Canada (1), USA (3)
Academy of Fine Arts (Akademia Sztuk Pięknych)	USA (1)
Academy of Music (Akademia Muzyczna)	–
National Academy of Film, Television & Theatre (Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Filmowa, Telewizyjna i Teatralna)	–
Academy of Humanities and Economics (Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno Ekonomiczna)	USA (1)
Business College (Wyższa Szkoła Marketingu i Biznesu)	–
College of Commerce (Wyższa Szkoła Kupiecka)	Guatemala (1), Canada (1), Mexico (1)
Public Administration College (Wyższa Szkoła Administracji Publicznej)	–
College of Computer Science (Wyższa Szkoła Informatyki)	USA (1)
Finance, Banking and Insurance College (Wyższa Szkoła Finansów, Bankowości I Ubezpieczeń)	–
Łódź Academy of International Studiem (Wyższa Szkoła Studiów Międzynarodowych i Dyplomacji)	USA (1)
Salesian College of Economics and Management (Salezjańska Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomii i Zarządzania)	–
Business and Management College (Społeczna Wyższa Szkoła Przedsiębiorczości i Zarządzania)	Argentina (1), Brazil (1), USA (1
Higher Seminary (Wyższe Seminarium Duchowne)	–
Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University of Warsaw – Łódź branch (Uniwersytet Kard. Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Warszawie Filia w Łodzi)	–

Map 3: Łódź within international economic networks – foreign investments in Łódź

The map has been developed on the basis of the data obtained in July 2001 from the City Development Department (Wydział Rozwoju Miasta), Łódź City Council. The data concern the largest foreign investors, i.e. those investing more than US$ 1 million.

At the time, 59 investors from 16 countries were registered in Łódź. The majority of the invested capital came from West European countries, mostly from Germany – US$ 251.62 million, France – US$ 127.75 million, Italy – US$ 64 million, Great Britain – US$ 125.3 million, South Korea – US$ 60 million, and Australia – US$ 30 million. Relatively the smallest share of the invested capital came from such countries as Switzerland – US$ 0.3 million, Turkey – US$ 3 million, Denmark – US$ 3.8 million, and Austria – US$ 10 million, whose total invested capital reached the level of US$ 17.1 million. In January of 2001 the overall value of the invested foreign capital exceeded US$ 860 million.

The capital so invested can be classified into four main market sectors, namely trade, industry, finance, and other - for the sectors that do not fall into any of the foregoing categories. The highest worth of capital was invested in the trade sector – US$ 440.75 million, and in the industrial sector – US$ 300.21 million, and the lowest in tourism – US$ 20 million. The largest investors in the trade sector represent such countries as Germany – US$ 171.35 million, France – US$ 98 million, and Great Britain – US$ 65 million, which in the period under analysis invested an aggregate amount of US$ 335 million, over a half of the total capital invested in this sector. The leading though rather unimpressive position is held by the United States – US$ 29.5 million, followed by the Netherlands – US$ 20 million, and Norway – US$ 15 million.

With respect to investors in the industrial sector, unquestionably the most capital came from Germany – US$ 80.27 million, Italy – US$ 64,9 million, the United States – US$ 41 million, and Great Britain – US$ 38.3 million. The smallest investments in Łódź were made in the financial, tourist, and other sectors. In aggregate, the amount of the capital invested here did not exceed US$ 117 million. In the financial sector, the largest investment of US$ 56 million was made by South Korea, in the tourist sector by the United States, with US$ 16.5 million, while in the other sectors – France, with US$ 1.85 million. This relatively small amount, as compared to the trade and industrial sectors, primarily results from the smaller number of countries interested in investing in these sectors. Out of the 16 countries investing in Łódź, 11 are classified in the trade sector and 9 in the industrial sector, with only two each in the financial, tourist, and other sectors.

Various investors envisage that they will further invest at least US$ 660 million, of which French investors – US$ 285.2 million, German – US$ 160 million, and American – US$ 96 million. Most of the prospective investments will be in the trade and industrial sectors – US$ 321.77 million. Large capital expenditures are expected in the tourist sector, in which French investors are planning to invest over US$ 283.5 million.

Map 4: Functions of Łódź versus other European cities

A The map presents Łódź in relation to other second largest (in terms of population) cities in the respective European countries, with reference to their major economic functions. In view of the absence of comparative statistical data, a qualitative analysis of such functions was applied using the available literature and existing current cartographic studies. The information concerning the cities' major economic characteristics was taken from the Great Internet Multimedia Encyclopaedia (Wielka Internetowa Encyklopedia Multimedialna), the Columbia Encyclopaedia, and the World Factbook 2001.

– Industrial functions were based on the maps printed in various atlases.
– Ports and airports were isolated from the transport functions.
– The administrative function was only attributed to the cities where national and international level administrative institutions are headquartered.
– It was acknowledged that tourist functions are performed by "cities with high concentrations of cultural goods", famous seaside resorts, and spas.

1. Łódź compares favourably with other cities, mostly because of its dominance in the textile industry, while in the other cities the machine building industry prevails (with the exception of Porto, the second largest Portuguese city, where the textile industry is also dominant).
2. In Łódź, the transport function is underdeveloped, which is a consequence of its historical development. In Western Europe, the second largest cities are often ports (13 out of the 37 cities under analysis) and important nodes of rail and road transport.
3. Łódź is not marked on the maps as a European tourist centre, despite having many well-preserved landmarks of 19th c. industrial architecture.

B – The map shows Łódź as a densely populated compact city, as compared to other second largest cities. The mapped sizes of the cities were measured in terms of their population and how it relates to that in the largest city, as well as population concentration expressed as a percentage of the national population. To facilitate the comparison, the population diagram for Łódź was overlain on those of other cities.

1. Łódź, eighth in terms of population, is one of the major second largest cities in Europe.
2. The population concentration level in Łódź is one of the lowest. A high proportion of the national population is concentrated in second largest cities that are much smaller than Łódź, for instance the second largest cities in the Baltic states of the former USSR and in Scandinavian countries.
3. Łódź is half the size of the capital Warsaw, which is similar to other second largest cities with over one million population.

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Table 3. Łódź versus other second largest cities in Europe

Urban conurbation	Rank in Europe	Country	Population (in thousands)		Proportion of the central city's population in that of the conurbation
			conurbation	central city	
St Petersburg	4	Russia	5 295	4 837	91.4
Barcelona	6	Spain	4 670	1 506	32.2
Milan	8	Italy	3 950	1 304	33.0
Birmingham	15	Great Britain	2 550	1 015	39.8
Hamburg	25	Germany	1 705	1 705	100.0
Kharkov	26	Ukraine	1 660	1 536	92.5
Porto	29	Portugal	1 605	309	19.3
Marseille	35	France	1 368	798	58.3
Rotterdam	52	Holandia	1 080	590	54.6
Łódź	**57**	**Polska**	**993**	**800**	**80.5**

Source : Own compilation based on *Przeglądowy Atlas Świata. Europa* cz I, ed. R. Mydel & J. , G r o c h Source, iss.. Fogra; *Rocznik Statystyczny oj. Łódzkiego*, Statistical Office, Łódź 2000