

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

CONSULTATION FORUM FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE DEFENCE AND SECURITY SECTOR PHASE II (CF SEDSS II)

4th Conference

12 – 13 June 2019



**to be held in
Bucharest, ROMANIA**

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

This package contains information to assist you with the planning of your visit and is organised as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Points of Contact
3. Meeting Site
4. Travelling
5. General Information about Bucharest
6. General Information about Romania
7. Places of Interests

1. INTRODUCTION

The 4th Conference of the Consultation Forum for Sustainable Energy in the Defence and Security Sector, Phase II (CF SEDSS II) will take place under the auspices of the Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union and will be hosted by the Romanian Ministry of National Defence in partnership with the European Defence Agency (EDA).

2. POINTS OF CONTACT

ROU MoND

COL. Eng. PhD. Tiberius Septimiu TOMOIAGA
Military Equipment and Technologies Research Agency
16th Aeroportului Street, Clinceni, Ilfov Zip 077060
Tel: +40 21 423 30 58 ext 156
E-mail: tiberius.tomoiaga@acttm.ro

EDA

Constantinos HADJISAVVAS
Project Officer Energy, CF SEDSS II Project Manager
constantinos.hadjisavvas@eda.europa.eu, Tel.: +32 (0) 2 504 2878, Mob. +32 488 571 061

Maja KUZEL
Research, Technology and Innovation Directorate Assistant
maja.kuzel@eda.europa.eu. Tel.: +32 (0) 2 504 28 82

3. MEETING SITE

The 4th Conference of the CF SEDSS II will be held in Bucharest, Romania, at the **InterContinental Bucharest** hotel (address: 4 Nicolae Bălcescu Blvd, 010051 Bucharest I, Romania), Website: www.intercontinental.com/bucharest.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

4. TRAVELLING

Entry Formalities

A valid passport or ID card is required to travel to Romania. Please contact the Romanian Embassy or Consulate in your own country to verify whether you need a visa or Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' web site (www.mae.ro).

Getting from the Airport to Hotel

All international flights land at *Henry Coanda International Airport (Aeroportul Internațional Henri Coandă București)*, which is a 30-60-minute drive from the city centre, depending on traffic.

Taxi:

On-demand taxi services are available at **Bucharest Henri Coandă International Airport**. You may order a taxi car by using the touch screen devices in the public area of the Arrivals Terminal. Passengers need to show the ticket issued by the automatic touch screen. **Charges vary between 1.39 lei/km – 3.50 lei/km.**

The distance is about 17 KM and taxi fee about 15-17 euro. Bucharest Airports National Company assumes no liability for the Taxi Cab Company chosen, the route taken and the final charges of taxi transportation. Please be aware of fake taxi drivers. Accosting customers, both by taxi drivers and by middlemen, is sanctioned by taxi law (Law 168/2010 on the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance 34/2010). Any violation of the law in the airport area shall be handled by the Transport Police (phone number: +4021 201 3242).

The National Authority for Consumer's Protection phone number: +4021 9551

Please note that the **InterContinental Bucharest hotel provides the following airport transportation** services through their professional transportation partner that you are welcome to use:

- **Premium Class cars cost 46 euro (one way).** The price includes all taxes and it is charged to the room account, **so you do not need to pay at the end of the ride.** EDA will reimburse this transportation option only if it is used by a **group of 2 or 3 passengers.** During the checkout you need to pay the amount and to **collect the receipt that you need to submit with your reimbursement claim.** Please indicate the names/surnames of the other passengers.
- In addition to comfort, the Premium services offer you also a bottle of water and a local English newspaper.
- This arrangement is between the customer and the hotel, for which the ROU MoND and EDA assume no responsibility.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

- To **book this transportation**, please send to bucharestconciierge@ihg.com the details regarding the precise arrival time, the flight number and number of people.
- For the **transfer from the hotel to the airport**, the price is the same - **46 Euro** (VAT included). To book this transportation, please ask **the concierge** the **day before** to arrange it. Do not forget to collect the receipt.

Bus:

Bus **783 stops** below the arrivals hall, in front of the internal flights terminal. It leaves for the city centre every 15 minutes. For exact schedule please see the link http://www.ratb.ro/pdf_statii/783/783_50.pdf . It stops at *Piata Universitatii*. **Piata Universitatii station (University Square) is the most suitable stop to get off and reach the hotel InterContinental**. Tickets cost **8.6 LEI (valid for two trips)** and need to be purchased from the little booth on your right-hand side as you exit the airport building.

For the public transport: please visit the web-page <http://www.transporturban.ro/en/bucuresti/> and the transport urban www.transporturban.ro.

Setting departure/arrival points - use search suggestions (streets, points of interest, public transit stops) - you can include the street number.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

WELCOME to the Bucharest InterContinental hotel



The InterContinental Bucharest is a high rise five-star hotel situated near University Square, Bucharest and is also a landmark of the city.



Started in 1967 and finished in 1971, InterContinental Hotel, with his height of 77 meters, was the second tallest building in the city at that time. During the Romanian Revolution of 1989, the balconies of the InterContinental were a privileged point to report on the repression of the protests in University Square.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE



The building is designed so that each room has a unique panorama of the city. The highest 2 floors (21 and 22) contain conference rooms and a health center with an outdoor terrace, indoor swimming pool and fitness center.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

Inside view



GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

5. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT BUCHAREST (*BUCUREȘTI*)

The Capital City

Bucharest has a population of 3,021,000 and an area of 228 sq.km. In 1459 it became the princely seat of ruler Vlad Tepes; in the 17th-19th centuries, it was the capital of the principality of Wallachia, and since 1862 it has been the capital of Romania. Bucharest is also Romania's largest city, as well as the most important industrial and commercial centre of the country. With its 3 million inhabitants in the city and more than 2.4 million in the urban area it is also one of the largest cities in Eastern Europe. At first sight, the city is a chaotic jumble of traffic-choked streets, ugly concrete apartment blocks and grandiose but unfinished Communist developments. Lying 64 km from the Danube, Romania's southern border, but 600 km from its northern frontier, it is also far removed from the country's more obvious attractions. And yet, it is Romania's centre of government and commerce and site of its main airport, so most visitors to the country will find themselves passing through Bucharest at some point.

Legend says that Bucharest was founded by a shepherd named Bucur; another more likely variant is that it was established by *Mircea cel Bătrân* in the 14th century after a victory won over the Turks (bucurie means joy in Romanian). Like most ancient cities of Romania, its foundation has also been ascribed to the first Wallachian prince, the half-mythical *Radu Negru*. Bucharest is first mentioned under its present name as a residence in 1459 of the Wallachian prince *Vlad Țepeș* (Vlad the Impaler). It was then that the Old Royal Court (Curtea Veche) was built and, during the rule of *Radu cel Frumos*, it became the summer residence of the court. In 1595, it was burned by the Turks but, after its restoration, continued to grow in size and prosperity and, in 1698, Prince Constantin *Brâncoveanu* chose it for his capital.

The architecture of the old city, with its cosmopolitan air, was notoriously scarred by Ceausescu's redevelopment project, which demolished an immense swathe of the historic centre and replaced it with a concrete jungle, the *Centru Civic*, including a huge new palace for the Communist leader, now known as the Palace of Parliament. The palace has become one of the city's prime tourist sites and is best viewed along the approach from *Piata Unirii*. The other site that justifies a visit to the city lies to the north of the centre: the Village Museum, a wonderful collection of vernacular buildings collected from all regions of Romania. Between these two poles, in the centre of the city, the National History Museum lays out the story of Romania's development from prehistoric times to the 1920s. It is in much the same style as every other county museum, but this is the biggest and best in the country.

Buses and Trams

Bucharest has a very complex network of buses, trams and trolleybuses which is, at first glance, fairly confusing to the tourist. This is not because of any inconsistencies within the network, but rather due to the intricate web of hundreds of bus, tram and trolleybus routes found in the city. Once you know your way around the network, however, public surface transport can be a very good way of getting around since there is a bus, tram or trolleybus stop virtually everywhere in this city. They run very frequently, although they can also get terribly crowded at peak hours. Make sure you know the stop you are getting off at - in most trolleybuses or buses, following stops are announced automatically and displayed on a screen inside the vehicle.

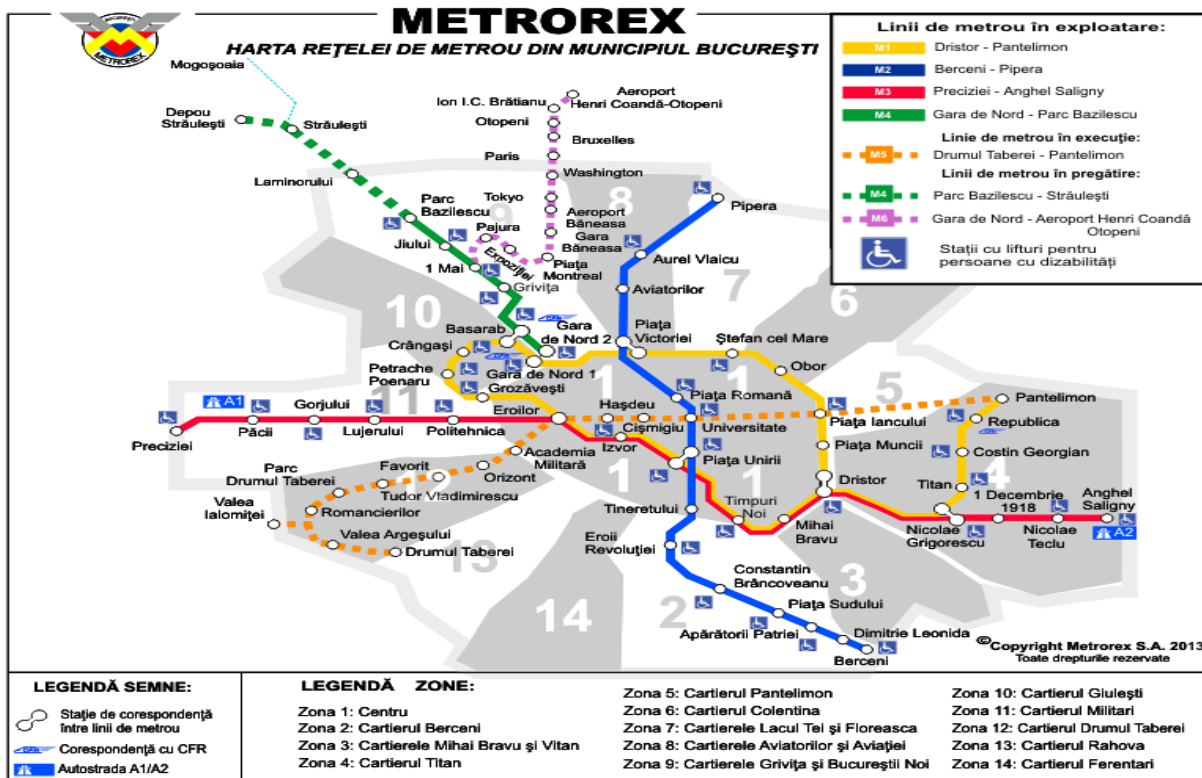
GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

Tickets can be bought from RATB kiosks at a significant amount of stops. If you are staying longer than a few days, your best bet is to buy a weekly ticket, which is cheaper and enables you to travel as much as you want.

Metro (Subway)

The metro has four lines (M1, M2, M3, M4) and covers the city quite extensively. It is usually a good, easy and cheap way (5 lei for 2 trips, 20 lei for 10 trips, 8 lei for a daily pass and 25 lei for a monthly pass) to get around even though there are surprisingly few stops in the city centre. Metro is open from 05h00-23h00.

The meeting venue is next to *Universitatii* Station on line M2.



Taxis

Taxis inside Bucharest usually cost 1.4 ÷ 1.7 Lei/Km (aprox 0.35 Euro/Km), as long as you take a taxi that has an association with a trusted taxi company. By law, all taxis need to display the company's name and telephone number, as well as their tariffs on the outside of the passenger door. Note that *pornire* is the starting fee. It is the *tarif* underneath you need to be aware of. All taxis will provide a receipt, if necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

6. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROMANIA

The name Romania was adopted in 1862, after the foundation of the nation-state through the union of the Romanian principalities of Wallachia and Moldova in 1859. The national flag has three equal vertical stripes of red, yellow and blue.

Romania is situated in SE Central Europe, north of the Balkan Peninsula, on the Lower Danube, bordering on the Black Sea. Romania is located midway between the North Pole and the Equator and practically also midway between Europe's eastern and western limits. It borders on five states: the Republic of Moldova (681.3 km.) in the north-east and east, Ukraine (649.4 km.) in the north and east, Bulgaria (631.3 km.) in the south, Serbia (546.4 km.) in the south-west and Hungary (444.0 km.) in the west. The sixth neighbour is the Black Sea (193.5 km.).



Romania has a population of 22,489,000 (ranked 13th in Europe and 43rd in the world). 55% of the population lives in the urban environment and 45% in rural areas. It has an area of 238,391 sq. km., comparable to the area of Great Britain; the country is ranked 13th in Europe and 80th in the world. Romania is oval in shape, the west-to-east straight line measuring 735 km while the north-to-south line measures 530 km. The Carpathian Mountains occupy 31% of the country's area, the hills and plateaus take up 36%, while the plains account for 33% of Romania's total area. Maximum elevation: Moldoveanu Peak (2,544 m.) in the Fagaras range of the Southern Carpathians.

Romania is divided into communes, towns and cities, and counties. It has 263 towns (80 of which are municipalities) and 2,686 communes (with 13,285 villages), comprised in 41 counties. There are 263 towns, of which 25 have over 100,000 inhabitants, while eight have over 300,000. The latter group includes the capital and the following cities: Iasi (350,000), Constanta (344,000), Cluj-Napoca (334,000), Galati (331,000), Timisoara (327,000), Brasov (316,000) and Craiova (314,000).

Standard Time

East European zone time (GMT+2 hours). Daylight saving time (GMT+3 hours) applies from March to October.

Currency (since 1867)

The official Romanian currency is the Romanian leu (RON). **The official exchange rate at this time is about 1\$ = 4.19 RON and 1€ = 4.76 RON (15.03.2019).** The Leu (plural lei), has the Ban (plural bani) as subdivision (1 leu = 100 bani). Money comes in the following denominations: 1 leu, 5 lei, 10 lei, 50 lei, 100 lei and 500 lei banknotes. Each leu is divided into 100 bani, available as coins of 1 ban, 2 bani, 5 bani, 10 bani and 50 bani. Foreign currency can be changed at any bank or exchange office. Please be careful to check all the commissions applied. Banks are open on Monday-Friday from 09h30h-17h00h. ATMs are found at hotels, all banks and many other

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

locations throughout the town.

Electricity Standards

EU standard 220 V/50 Hz. Please ensure that you have the proper adapter for your appliances.

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been used since 1866.

Climate

Generally temperate-continental with four clear-cut seasons. In October, you can expect temperatures between 15-25°C. For further information see www.wunderground.com/weather-forecast/RO/Bucharest.html.

Ethnic Structure

According to the 1992 census, 89.4% of the total population was Romanian with 10.6% made up of ethnic minorities. There were 1,624,959 Hungarians (7.1%), 401,087 Gypsies (1.7%), 119,462 Germans (0.5%), 65,764 Ukrainians (0.3%), 8,955 Jews (0.04%), a.o.

Religion

The 1992 census indicated the following religious structure: 19,802,389 Eastern Orthodox (86.8%); 1,161,942 Roman-Catholic (5%); 802,454 Reformed (3.5%); 223,327 Greek-Catholic (1%); 220,824 Pentecostal (1%); 109,462 Baptist (0.5%); 77,546 Adventist (0.3%).

Official Language

Romanian. The eastern-most representative of the Romance languages, Romanian is a continuation of the Latin spoken in ancient times in Dacia and Moesia, provinces of the Roman Empire. A 31-letter Latin alphabet is in use. Ethnic minorities can use their language in school, administration, the judiciary and so on. Hungarian is spoken by the largest ethnic minority. English, French and German are widely used.

History

Like all the Latin peoples, the Romanian people were born in the 1st millennium AD and have lived in the same territory where their ancestors, the Indo-European Dacians, who belonged to the large family of the Thracians, had lived since the 1st millennium BC. Today, the Romanians are the only descendants of Eastern Latinity. In the Middle Ages, the Romanians lived in three different principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. The nation-state was founded in 1859, when Wallachia and Moldavia united, and the state proclaimed its full independence from the Ottoman Porte in 1877. In 1918, at the end of World War I, the other territories inhabited by Romanians - Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania - united with Romania. After World War II, Romania shared the same fate as the other Central and East-European states encompassed in the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union.

The popular revolution of December 1989 relegated the communist system to the past and restored democracy based on a multi-party system and free-market. Romania is integrated into the European and Euro-Atlantic structures, being a NATO and European Union Member. In a zone

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

of Europe troubled by inter-ethnic crises and conflicts, Romania has emerged in the last decade as an element of equilibrium, stability and cooperation.

Tourism

The variegated landscape, from the peaks of the Carpathian Mountains to the sunny coast of the Black Sea, attracts visitors all year-round. There are many ancient and mediaeval historical vestiges, the folk culture has preserved unaltered islands to this day and, last but not least, the peoples' hospitality is spontaneous and remarkable. The capital city, Bucharest once called Little Paris, is one of the biggest cities in the area. The Romanian riviera includes 16 resorts stretching over 50 km of the Black Sea shoreline. The Danube Delta boasts a landscape and wildlife unique in Europe. Southern Transylvania harbours Romania's most beautiful mediaeval towns: Sibiu, Sighisoara and Brasov. Tara Barsei, deep within the Carpathian arch, is Europe's most compact zone of fortified village churches. The same area is known for the Bran Castle, connected to the legendary Dracula. Northern Moldavia is famous for the 15th-16th century churches whose exterior is covered with paintings and which are UNESCO-protected monuments. The town of Targu Jiu proudly harbours a complex of monuments in the open - the Endless Column, the Table of Silence and the Gate of the Kiss - all works of sculptor Constantin Brancusi (born in the nearby village of Hobita).

7. PLACES OF INTEREST

The National Military Circle. At a distance of three minutes walk from the InterContinental Hotel you find a beautiful building:



GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE



- Started in 1911, finished in 1923
- 80% financial contribution made by officers
- Land donated by Ministry of Domains in 1898
- Beneficiary: “Military Circle of Officers from Bucharest Garrison”, the Association was founded on 15 December 1876

The Palace of the Parliament (Romanian: *Palatul Parlamentului*).

The seat of the Parliament of Romania, located on Dealul Arsenalului in central Bucharest (Sector 5), it is the largest administrative building in the world with a height of 84 metres (276 ft), an area of 365,000 square metres (3,930,000 sq ft) and a volume of 2,550,000 cubic metres (90,000,000 cu ft). In terms of weight, the Palace of the Parliament is the heaviest building in the world, weighing in at around 4,098,500,000 kilograms (9.0356×10^9 lb).

For opening hours and tariffs, please visit <http://cic.cdep.ro/en/visiting/opening-hours-and-tariffs>.



GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE

The Arch of Triumph (Romanian: Arcul de Triumf)

Initially built of wood in 1878 to honor the Romanian soldiers who won the Independence War, Bucharest's Arch of Triumph was rebuilt in 1922 and redecoreted in 1936 with base reliefs carved in granite brought from Deva (Transylvania). Designed by the architect, Petre Antonescu, the Arch stands 89 feet high. An interior staircase allows visitors to climb to the top for a panoramic view of the city. The sculptures decorating the structure were created by leading Romanian artists, including Ion Jalea, Constantin Medrea and Constantin Baraschi.



The Royal Palace (Romanian: Palatul Regal). Erected between 1927 and 1937 in neoclassical style, known as Palace of the Republic (Romanian: Palatul Republicii) between 1948 and 1990, is a monumental building situated in the capital of Romania, on Calea Victoriei. The Palace in its various incarnations served as official residence for the Kings of Romania until 1947, when a republican regime was installed after the abdication of King Michael I. Since 1950 the Palace hosts the National Museum of Art of Romania. The former Romanian royal family currently uses Elisabeta Palace as its official residence in Bucharest.

The Palace is the largest and most significant royal residence in the country, containing emblematic official spaces such as the Throne Hall, the Royal Dining Hall and the monumental Voivodes' Staircase. An equestrian statue of the first king of Romania, Carol I stands in the large square in front of it, traditionally known as the "Palace Square"(Romanian: Piața Palatului), but renamed "Revolution Square" following the Romanian revolution of 1989.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE



The Romanian Athenaeum (Romanian: Atheneul Român). The work of French architect Albert Galleron, who also designed the National Bank of Romania, the Athenaeum was completed in 1888, financed almost entirely with money donated by the general public. One of the preeminent public fundraising campaigns ever in Romania, the "Give a penny for the Athenaeum" campaign saved the project after the original patrons ran out of funds. With its high dome and Doric columns, the Athenaeum resembles an ancient temple. The lobby has a beautifully painted ceiling decorated in gold leaf, while curved balconies cascade in ringlets off a spiral staircase. A ring of pink marble columns is linked by flowing arches where elaborate brass lanterns hang like gems from a necklace. Inside the concert hall, voluptuous frescoes cover the ceiling and walls. Renowned worldwide for its outstanding acoustics, it is Bucharest's most prestigious concert hall and home of the Romanian George Enescu Philharmonic.

GENERAL INFORMATION PACKAGE



Old Town Bucharest (Romanian: Centrul vechi)

At the beginning of 1400s, most merchants and craftsmen - Romanian, Austrian, Greek, Armenian and Jewish - established their stores and shops in this section of the city; a jumble of streets between Calea Victoriei, Blvd. Bratianu, Blvd. Regina Elisabeta and the Dambovita River. Soon, the area became known as Lipscani, named for the many German traders from Lipsca or Leiptzig. Other streets took on the names of various old craft communities and guilds, such as Blanari (furriers), Covaci (blacksmiths), Gabroveni (knife makers) and Cavafii Vechi (shoe-makers). The mix of nationalities and cultures is reflected in the mishmash of architectural styles, from baroque to neoclassical to art nouveau.

Today, the area is home to art galleries, antique shops, coffeehouses, restaurants and night-clubs. While walking in the narrow cobblestone streets one can imagine the long-gone shopkeepers outside near their stores, inviting bypassers to buy their merchandise.