

Practical information



Research Within Priorities Sectors



Info Day

(10th December, Bucharest, Romania)

Duration: 8:30 – 12:45

Venue: University Politehnica of Bucharest,
*Faculty of Electronics, Telecommunications and
Information Technology, A Building,
01 Amphitheatre, Leu Complex*

Address: 1–3 Iuliu Maniu Blv, district 6, Bucharest

Location map:

<http://wikimapia.org/#lang=ro&lat=44.433895&lon=26.057704&z=17&m=b>



Brokerage

(10th - 11th December, Bucharest, Romania)

Duration: 10th December 14:30 – 16:30

11th December 09:00 – 12:00

Venue: University Politehnica of Bucharest,
Library building

Address: 313 Splaiul Independenței, district 6,
Bucharest

Location map:

<https://mapsengine.google.com/map/edit?mid=znpgsy0XFCb4.kM00tWWEu61U>



Brokerage event in brief:

The brokerage event will be organized in 4 parallel sessions, one for each thematic area ([Renewable energy](#); [Health and food safety](#); [Environmental protection and management](#); [Social sciences and humanities](#)). During the first hour of the event the participants registered in the [brokerage event platform](#), who opt to present a possible project idea, will have the possibility (estimated allocated time for each idea: 5 minutes) to spark attentions of conceivable partners. After the presentation section each person, who presented his/her idea, will have the possibility to meet and discuss, face-to-face, with the participants who manifest interest in his/her idea.

General Information

The international [Henri Coanda airport](#) is located at 30 minutes (max.45 minutes if is traffic gem time) distance from University Politehnica of Bucharest.

To order a **taxi**, look for the multi-language touch screens in the arrivals hall. They are fully automated and very easy to use, and you can choose from the full range of Bucharest taxi companies: all have their tariffs clearly displayed. Once the taxi company of your choice has informed you (via the screen) how long the taxi will take to arrive, and what ID number the taxi has, you simply go outside to wait for your taxi.

You can also get to town by taking **bus 783**, which stops underneath the arrivals hall, in front of internal arrivals and leaves for the city centre (stopping at Piata Victoriei, Piata Romana and Piata Universitatii) every 30 minutes during the day, and then every 40 minutes through the night.

Currency RON = Leu (plural "Lei") (pronunciation: lay).

Exchange rate: The official exchange rate is around: 1 EUR= 4.50 LEI. This rate varies slightly on a daily basis.

Currency exchange in the airport: There are several exchanges at the Henri Coanda airport, but the Exchange rates are not very good.

ATMs in the airport: There are several ATMs in the Arrivals Terminal, Public area, first floor. You can take out lei from almost any Credit and Debit Cards. All ATMs offer similar exchange rates and can be used with confidence. The banks that have an ATM installed in the Arrivals terminal are:

- Unicredit Tiriac Bank
- BRD-GSG
- Credit Europe Bank
- Bancpost
- Alpha Bank
- Piraeus Bank
- BCR

Temperature: 3 °C (37.4 °F) and below -10 °C (5 °F)(December)

Time zone: GMT + 2 hours

Electricity: 220V, 50Hz Standard continental European dual round-pronged plugs.

Emergency number: 112

Romania country telephone code: +40

Bucharest telephone code: 021

International calls from Romania: 00 + country code + area code + telephone number

Public telephones operate on magnetic cards. Magnetic cards are available for purchase at post offices, newspaper kiosks, and tobacco shops.

About Bucharest

First mentioned as the "Citadel of București" in 1459, it became a residence of the Wallachian prince Vlad III the Impaler. Burned down by the Ottomans and briefly discarded by princes at the start of the 17th century, Bucharest was rebuilt and continued to grow in size and prosperity. Its centre was developed around the Ulița Mare (lit. Grand Street), which starting with 1589 became known as Lipscani.

Old City Center

Located in the heart of the city, the old Bucharest is a remainder of the times when the city used to be nicknamed "**little Paris**". Here visitors can choose to walk through the The Old Merchant Lipscani Street, which consists of a jumble of streets between Calea Victoriei, Blvd. Bratianu, Blvd. Regina Elisabeta and the Dambovita River. A once-glamorous residential area, the old city centre is now slowly being refashioned into an upscale neighborhood. Today, the area is home to many art galleries, antique shops and coffeehouses. At the centre of the historic area can be found the remains of the **Old Princely Court (Curtea Veche)**, built in the 15th century by Vlad III the Impaler, also known as Vlad Dracul (from the popular name Dracula). The Old Court Museum was established in 1972 when an archaeological dig revealed the remains of the fortress, along with Dacian pottery and Roman coins, evidence of Bucharest's earliest inhabitants. The oldest document attesting to the city's origin under the name of Bucuresti (Bucharest) was discovered here. It was issued on September 20, 1459 and signed by Prince Vlad Tepes. Next to the palace stands the **Old Court Church (Biserica Curtea Veche)**, dating from 1559 and considered the oldest in Bucharest. For two centuries, the church served as coronation ground for Romanian princes. Some of the original 16th century frescoes have been preserved. **Manuc's Inn (Hanul lui Manuc)** can also be found here. The Inn was built between 1804 and 1808 and has been witness in 1812 to the preliminary talks of the Peace Treaty that put an end to the Russian -Turkish War (1806-1812). A favorite meeting and resting place for tradesmen in those times, Manuc's Inn has preserved to this day its old style and flavor. It now serves as a hotel with a restaurant, a wine cellar and a pastry shop. For a good lunch or dinner in the Old City Center, **the Beer Cart Restaurant (Carul cu Bere)** is well recommended. The restaurant opened in 1879 and soon became one of the most popular meeting places for Bucharest's literati who would gather to discuss matters of their time. Its neo-gothic architectural style is reflected both in the façades and the interior decorations: columns, arches, chandeliers, a wooden staircase, furniture and murals on the walls and ceiling.

Monuments

The Arch of Triumph (*Arcul de Triumf*)

Initially built of wood in 1922 to honor the bravery of Romanian soldiers who fought in World War I, Bucharest's very own Arc de Triomphe was finished in 1936. Designed by the architect, Petre Antonescu, the Arc stands 85 feet high. An interior staircase allows visitors to climb to the top for a panoramic view of the city.

Parliament Palace (*Palatul Parlamentului*)



Built by Communist Party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, the colossal Parliament Palace (formerly known as the People's Palace) is the second largest administrative building in the world after the Pentagon. It took 20,000 Bucharest - Parliament Palace workers and 700 architects to build. The palace boasts 12 stories, 1,100 rooms, a 328-ft-long lobby and four underground levels, including an enormous nuclear bunker. When construction started in 1984, the dictator intended it to be the headquarters of his government. Today, it houses Romania's Parliament and serves as an international conference center. Built and furnished exclusively with Romanian materials, the building reflects the work of the country's best artisans. A guided tour takes visitors through a small section of dazzling rooms, huge halls and quarters used by the Senate (when not in session). The interior is a luxurious display of crystal chandeliers, mosaics, oak paneling, marble, gold leaf, stained-glass windows and floors covered in rich carpets.