



***"Petru Maior" University
of Târgu Mureș - România***



Welcoming Guide

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Welcome!

About our country, Romania

Romania is situated in South-Eastern Europe, sharing borders with Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldavia and the Ukraine, between latitudes 43-37'07" and 48-15'06" North and longitudes 20-15'44" and 29-41'24" East.

Area: 238.391 sq. km

Land: 231.231 sq. km

Sea: 7.160 sq. km

Neighbouring countries: Bulgaria: 608 km, Hungary: 443 km, Republic of Moldavia: 450 km, Serbia: 476 km, Ukraine (north): 362 km, Ukraine (east): 169 km

Cost line: 225 km

The Carpathian Mountains form an arch in the centre of the country, bordered on both sides by hills and plateaus and great plains off the outer rim.

Over a quarter of the country is covered by forests and the fauna is one of the richest in Europe including wolves, bears, deer, lynx and chamois.

The Danube forms the southern boundary of the country ending with the Delta or the Black Sea, a heaven for countless local and migratory birds. The Danube Delta is a biosphere reserve.

Seaside Resorts at the Black Sea

Our seaside resorts lie on the coast south of the city of Constanta, up to the Bulgarian border. They have plenty of sun, with a nonetheless mild temperature, of a medium of 25°C in the summertime: Constanța, Costinesti, Eforie, Mamaia, Mangalia, Neptun, Olimp, Saturn, Venus, Vama Veche.

Mountain Resorts

Poiana Brasov, Sinaia, Busteni, Borsă are the most famous. Other mountain resorts can be found in Apuseni, Parang, Retezat.

History

The territory of Romania has been inhabited since the Paleolithic.

The ancestors of the Romanian people are the Dacians, brave warriors subdued by the Romans under Trajan in two extremely difficult campaigns at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The Roman occupation (165 years), brought the Roman culture, administration, army, and, most importantly, the Latin language. It survived the numerous invasions of migratory peoples, and having undergone some influences, changed into the Romanian language.



Over the years a Romanian identity developed progressively with the formation of the feudal states of Walachia and Moldavia in the 13th and 14th centuries. Centuries of fighting against the Turks ensued in these states. Moldavia and Walachia were united in 1859 as Romania, and achieved the independence on May 9th, 1877.

Transylvania was occupied successively by the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires and achieved the Great Union with Romania on December 1st, 1918. This date, which is the National Holiday, symbolizes the union of all Romanians within a single state.

The communist regime established after the 2nd World War lasted for 45 years and ended with the Revolution in December 1989.

Romania has become a member of the European Union on January 1st, 2007.

Major Cities and population

Bucharest: 2,060,000; Brasov: 320,000; Timisoara: 333,000; Iasi: 348,000; Cluj-Napoca: 330,000; Constanta: 348,000; Sibiu: 169,000; Targu Mures: 150,000; Suceava: 116,000.

The population is estimated at over 22,500,000 inhabitants. Its ethnic composition is predominantly Romanian (89%), with communities of Hungarians (6.6%), Gypsies (2%), and with small minorities of Germans, Ukrainians, Serbs, Slovaks, Turks, Czechs, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Poles, Albanians.

Language

The official language is Romanian, a language of Latin origin. English, French and German are widely spoken.

The citizens belonging to ethnic minorities may freely use their mother tongue in schools, in the administration, the justice system, the media, and culture.

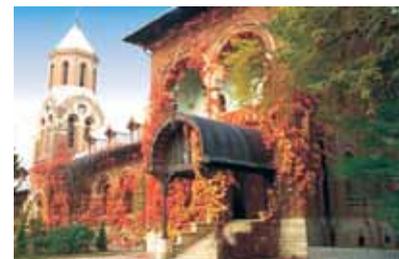
Climate

The climate is continental-temperate, characteristic for Central Europe, with hot summers, cold winters, a lot of snow especially in the mountains, very distinct seasons.

The southern regions are warmer.

Religion

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Romanian constitution. Most Romanians are Orthodox Christians (87%). Catholics of the Oriental and Roman rites are well represented (5%). There are also Reformed-Lutheran (3%), Unitarian (1%), Neo-Protestant, Muslim, and Jewish communities. Famous monasteries are at: Dragomirna, Putna, Sambata (Brancoveanu), Sucevita, Moldovita, Voronet, Cozia, Curtea de Arges, the monastery "Dintr-un lemn".





The Political System

Romania is a parliamentary republic with a bicameral Parliament. The president of the country is elected every five years, the senators and the members of the lower chamber are elected every four years by universal secret ballot.

The ethnic minorities, as well have a representation in the Parliament. Democratic rights and freedoms are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The national flag is red, yellow and blue.

Romania's national holiday is December 1st, the day when the national unitary state was founded in 1918.

Administrative Division

Romania's territory is divided into 41 counties (judete, singular - judet) administered by prefects and 1 municipality (municipiu): the mayors of municipalities, towns and villages are subordinated to the district administration. Bucharest, the capital, has its own administration, similar to that of the counties.

The counties: Alba, Arad, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Braila, Brasov, Bucuresti*, Buzau, Calarasi, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Dimbovita, Dolj, Galati, Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, Iasi, Ilfov, Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, Vrancea.

Getting here

By Air

Regular and charter flights of Romanian airlines (namely Tarom) and of the foreign airlines with offices in Bucharest (Delta, Air France, Lufthansa, Swissair) connect Bucharest with the world's major airports.

Romania's international airports are Bucharest ("Henry Coanda - Otopeni"), Constanta ("Mihail Kogalniceanu"), Timisoara, Sibiu, Cluj-Napoca, Targu-Mures ("Transilvania").

"Henry Coanda - Otopeni" International Airport in Bucharest is situated 18 km away from the city centre. The centre can be reached by airport coach or by taxi. In the latter case it is wise to agree with the driver upon the price before beginning the journey.

"Transilvania" International Airport in Targu-Mures is located in a privileged geo strategic position, connecting Targu-Mures with Bucharest, Constanta, Cluj-Napoca, Helsinki (weekly charter); Copenhagen - regular charter (weekly); Budapest (weekly), Rome, Forli/Bologna, Milan/Bergamo, Barcelona, Madrid,



London/Luton, Dortmund, Frankfurt/Hahn, Paris/Beauvais (regular, low cost). In preparation connection flights to Prague (regular), and Nurenberg/Dusseldorf.

Info: www.targumuresairport.ro/

By Rail

International express trains connect the main central European capitals with Bucharest, the Black Sea coast and the main cities in the country.

Info: www.cfr.ro

By Road

The access ways to Romania are: Berlin, Warsaw, Budapest-Petea E 81: Vienna, Prague, Budapest-Bors E 60 or Nadlac E64 or Varsand E 671: Trieste, Belgrade-Moravita E 70 or Portile de Fier E 70: Athens, Tirana, Sofia-Giurgiu E 85; Istanbul, Sofia- Vama Veche E 87: Moscow, Kiev, Kishinev-Albita E 580; Warsaw, Kiev, Chernowitz-Siret E 85. All roads are marked in accordance with international regulations. Cars are driven on the right side of the road and can overtake on the left.

Distances between Bucharest and the main cities are: Athens-1252 km, Berlin-2154 km, Berne (Zurich)-2125 km, Brussels-2394 km, Bonn-2100 km, Budapest-893 km, Copenhagen-2587 km, Frankfurt-2100 km, The Hague (Amsterdam)-2428 km Helsinki-2900km, Istanbul -704 km, Kiev-1065 km, Kishinev-445 km, Lisbon-4120 km, London-2577 km, Madrid-3530 km, Minsk-1650 km, Moscow-1963 km, Oslo-2820 km, Paris-2401 km, Prague-1465 km, Riga-1955 km, Rome-2149 km, Sofia-407 km, Stockholm -3100 km, Vienna - 1100 km. Warsaw-1797 km.

If one comes to Romania by car, it's necessary to have the driving license, car papers and green card.

By sea and river

Cruise ships call at the Port of Constanta (on the Black Sea coast), the country's biggest port. Passenger boats also operate on the Danube and the new European riverway Rotterdam-Constanta, includes the Romanian Danube-Black Sea Canal. The former calls at the ports of Sulina, Tulcea and Braila and the latter at Drobeta-Turnu Severin and Giurgiu.





Formalities

Visas

For non-EU citizens, if a visa is required in order to enter Romania, you have to make the necessary visa arrangements at the Embassy of Romania in your home country (using the Invitation Letter that you will receive as soon as your application documents reach us). You may find all the necessary information regarding visas on www.mae.ro.

Customs

Romania applies the international regulations of the Convention for Customs Facilities for Tourist Traffic.

It is forbidden to import, unless in possession of a special license, lei (the Romanian currency) ammunition, explosives, narcotics, pornographic material. It is forbidden to export articles of cultural, historic or artistic value.

Anti rabies vaccination certificates are required for cats and dogs.

Currency Exchange

The national currency is the LEU (plural LEI). Coins come in units of 1 'ban'; 5; 10; and 50 'bani' (1 leu = 100 bani). Bills come in units of 1 leu; 5; 10; 50; 100; and 200 lei. Euro and dollar bills are the most readily negotiated currency in Romania.

Avoid the black exchange market as this is an illegal operation and subject to punishment according to the law.

Foreign currency can only be exchanged at banks and authorized exchange offices. As rates can vary from one place to another it is wise to shop around. Keep the exchange receipts.

Distances from Bucharest to major cities

Alba Iulia: 344 km, Brasov: 171 km, Cluj - Napoca: 446 km, Constanta: 266 km, Oradea: 595 km, Sibiu: 273 km, Targu Mures: 344 km, Timisoara: 567 km, Tulcea: 263 km.

Public holidays			
Date	English name	Romanian name	Observations
1 and 2 January	New Year	Anul nou	
	Easter	Paște	Orthodox Easter does not always correspond to the Catholic Easter
	Pentecost (Whit Monday)	Rusalii	
1 May	May Day/ Labour Day	Ziua muncii	
15 August	Assumption of Mary	Adormirea Maicii Domnului	
30 November	Saint Andrew	Sfântul Andrei	Spiritual Patron of Romania
1 December	Union Day	Ziua Unirii	It's the national holiday of Romania. It celebrates the union of different parts of the country (Great Romania).
25 and 26 December	Christmas	Crăciun	

Electricity

The electric current in Romania is 220 Volts / 50 Hz (EU standard)

Cuisine

Romanian cooking is rich, tasty and substantial. Food is still naturally cultivated; fruit and vegetables follow their normal season.

Pork is a special favorite, but also beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and chicken are all delicious just grilled.

Some of the typical Romanian specialties:

- "Ciorba" is a range of soup, with sour taste
- "Sarmale" is a spicy dish of pickled cabbage leaves stuffed with minced meat and rice.
- "Mamaliga", a maize porridge, like polenta.
- "Mititei" or "Mici" – small grilled sausages perfumed with aromatic herbs.

A range of excellent white and red Romanian wines of the famous vineyards of Murfatlar, Cotnari, Jidvei, Dealu Mare, Odobesti, Valea Calugareasca accompany local and international dishes to perfection, while tuica and palinca, the local plum brandy is drunk as an aperitif. But beware; it's a very strong drink! The local Romanian beers are excellent.



Welcome to TARGU MURES!



Targu Mures is situated at the intersection of three geographic and economic areas – The Transylvanian Field, The Mures Valley, and The Nirajului Valley. This territory has been inhabited starting from ancient times. Numerous material proofs attest the presence of Neolithic cultures and then those of the Bronze and Metal ages. Archaeological diggings have brought to light Roman relics in the surroundings of the town.

The settlement affirmed itself at the beginning of its history as a locality of fairs, a characteristic that has determined its destiny during the centuries. In the earliest document, dating from 1300, the locality appears under the name of Forum Siculorum (Market of the Seklars), and then in 1332, its name is Novum Forum Siculorum (The New Market of the Seklars). The actual name, Targu Mures, has a quite similar significance, meaning “Marketplace on the Mures River”.

The urbanization of the locality began at the end of the 15th century. Starting from the 16th century, the town of Targu Mures has been excelling as an important cultural and educational centre. The first school appeared in 1492.

Targu Mures was lead, since earliest times, by a mayor, supervised by a council, whose structure and attributions are continuously changing. Presently, the Targu Mures municipality is lead by a mayor, two vice mayors and a local municipality council constituted of 25 councilors voted by the residents.

Targu Mures became a modern town in the second half of the 19th century, helped by the railway construction. The two mayors, Dr. Bernady Gyorgy (1864 – 1938) and Dr. Emil Dandea (1893 – 1969) are considered to be the initiators of the town modernization.

Targu Mures underwent an intense industrialization period. Big factories were built, having various profiles: chemical, food producing, wood and leather processing, electric apparatus and products, machine building, photosensitive materials and others. Nevertheless, Targu Mures has remained a powerful cultural and university centre.

Presently, there is a branch of the Romanian Academy in Targu Mures, “Gheorghe Sincai” Social-Human Research Institute, and several universities: the University of Medicine and Pharmacy, “Petru Maior” University of Targu-Mures, The Theatrical Art University, as state universities and some other private higher education institutions.



Statistic data

According to town records, the municipality of Targu Mures has almost 150,000 inhabitants (precisely 149,577).

Ethnic composition: Romanians: 50.53%, Hungarians: 46.68%, Gypsies: 2.51%, Germans: 0.18%, other ethnic groups: 0.17%.

Religion: Orthodox: 46.62%, Protestants: 29.28%, Roman-Catholics: 13.48%, Greek-Catholics: 2.71%, Unitarians: 2.60%, other denominations: 4.6%.

Museums

To reach the city centre from the airport is just a 15 minutes affair (about 12 km). The first important edifice to meet you in the central square is the so-called "Small Cathedral". It was built between 1926 and 1936 as a smaller version of Rome's San Pietro Cathedral, managed by the Greek Catholic Church until 1948. The County Hall is another landmark, a "secession" building made in 1907. Its 60 meter-high tower is a reassuring sight for the wandering tourists, seen from every side of the central area.

Nearby, the eye meets the Palace of Culture, built between 1911 and 1913. Its rich ornamentation, as blue-white-rosy porcelain roof cover, monumental mosaic, carved porticoes and frescoes make it a representative monument of Targu Mures. Its giant hall is made of Carrara marble and has Venice mirrors, while the concert hall boasts a large organ with 4463 pipes. The Mirrors Hall, the "jewel" of the Palace, has six tinted-glass windows, which were to symbolize Europe at the 1914 International Exhibition in San Francisco, but because of the First World War they never arrived at the exhibition. Nowadays, the Palace of Culture also houses the Philharmonic orchestra and the Art Gallery, with paintings by masters Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Stefan Luchian, Munkacs Mihaly, Nicolae Tonitza, and many others.

The Rural Art and Civilisation Museum occupies a Baroque building in the central square, once the Toldalagy Palace. It was built between 1759 and 1772 and, next to its main artifacts, one can also admire the unique porcelain terracotta stoves, dating back to the 18-19th centuries.

The Apollo Palace, finished in 1822 by count Teleki Samuel, is the highest in the central square. This is the place where musical balls were organized and where theatre companies came to play.





Modernity and tradition

The Baroque is proudly represented by The Roman Catholic Church, built in the 17th century. The pulpit is the finest in the country, due to the wonderful color-painted and gold-plated woodcarvings. In a similar vein, the Orthodox Church has Romania's largest painted surface, its interior walls are all covered in sacred frescoes.

The city center is symbolically protected by the medieval fortress on the hill, whose seven bastions needed 50 years to be finished (1602 - 1652). The pentagonal fortress harbors the Protestant Church, displaying symmetrically its 70 meter high main tower and the smaller 4.

In the Old City, visitors can see the Teleki Library, a Baroque monument that took shape between 1799 and 1808, as a favorite offspring of count Teleki Samuel (Transylvania's Chancellor of the time). The public Teleki library has a basic treasure of over 40,000 tomes (many rare and precious editions) of the Count's personal collection.

Premieres are put every year at the two departments of the Targu-Mures National Theatre (Romanian and Hungarian); the same energy is to be found at the Ariel Youth Theatre. Both institutions have the advantage of a local Theatrical Arts University. Targu Mures houses less conventional theaters as well, as The Studio, or The Theater 74 (in one of the Bastions of the Medieval Citadel).

The Cornesti Plateau, the highest plateau of the city (488 meters above sea level), is the traditional fun and relaxation place of the locals. The one hundred year-old restaurant, the narrow-rail train are attractions in their own rights. The local Zoo is Romania's second and the only one that has a European recognition, as it is located in the middle of the forest, the best position for the furry pensioners. Symmetrically, the lowest point of the city is another entertainment area, the "Muresul" Entertainment and Sport Complex, known under the name of Week-End Park, which covers 250 acres next to the Mures River. The sports fans will find here: swimming pools, tennis courts, beach-volley, , rowing on the river.

Spas, Reservations, Fish ponds - One or Two Day Trips

The countryside around Targu-Mures is also a starting point for expeditions, and the effort pays. Here is just a glimpse:

The ***Sangeorgiu de Mures*** Mineral Baths are 5 km away on the road to Reghin. They have the highest iodine contents in Europe. The super thermal waters, mineral waters and medical mud that,



subsequently, make exceptionally valuable cures, are extremely appreciated by those coming here for relaxation or treatment.

Zau de Campie (40 km) hosts the plains peony reservation – unique in Romania, and several fish ponds.

Sovata (54 km) is where you can find the Ursu Lake, the largest heliothermal lake in Europe.

The mountain lakes Alunis, Verde, Negru, Rosu, Mierlei and Serpilor, with chlorinated and sodium waters, are also to be found at Sovata.

Sighisoara (50 km), the only inhabited medieval fortress in Eastern Europe, is a genuine architectural jewel, with huge walls and imposing towers.

Mures Deda-Bistra Strait, 40 km long, houses a bunch of small spas, each one with its own network of rural accommodation (B&Bs - agro-tourism).

Clubs, Discos

Jazz and Blues – Str. Sinaia no. 3,	Tel: 0724400322
The Office Club – Str. Bolyai no. 18,	Tel: 0265262692
Dublin Irish Pub – Str. Mihai Viteazu no. 31,	Tel: 02652112
Hipnotik Cafe - Piata Trandafirilor no. 1,	Tel: 0754943189
Zanza Cafe Lounge - Piata Trandafirilor no. 52,	Tel: 0265250359
Gallery Caffè - Piata Trandafirilor no. 17,	Tel: 0265250590
Temptation Club - Str. Pavel Chinezu no. 10,	Tel: 0755465158
Barock Cafe - Piata Trandafirilor no. 13,	Tel: 0737258950
Rieder – Str. Tamas Erno no. 1,	Tel: 0741110990
Club Avi-Cola – Str. Postei no. 1,	Tel: 0743111023
The Cage 88 – Str. Calarasilor no. 1,	Tel: 0265250179

Lodging possibilities

Hotel Continental – Piata Teatrului no. 6,	Tel: 0265260999.
Hotel Grand – Piata Victoriei no. 26-30,	Tel: 0265230289.
Hotel Plaza – Piata Trandafirilor no. 46-47,	Tel: 0736999999
Hotel Business - Bulevardul 1 Dec. 1918, no. 250,	Tel: 073000500
Hotel Tineretului – Str. Nicolae Grigorescu no. 19,	Tel: 0265217441.
Hotel Concordia – Piata Trandafirilor no. 45,	Tel: 0265260602
Hotel President - Str. Gh. Doja no. 231,	Tel: 0365410415
Hotel Villa Helvetia – Str. Borsos Tamas nr.13,	Tel: 0265216954
Pensiunea Tempo – Str Morii no. 27,	Tel: 0265213552.





Pensiunea Adria – Str. Verii no. 49, Tel: 0265250544
 Pensiunea Ana – Str. Gh. Marinescu no. 52, Tel: 0265214977.
 Pensiunea Ana-Maria – Str. Papiu Ilarian no. 17, Tel: 0265264401.
 Pensiunea Europa – Bvd. 1 Decembrie 1918, no. 97, Tel: 0265261278
 Pensiunea Cleopatra – Str. Republicii no. 28, Tel: 0265219010.
 Complexul Stejaris – E60 km 7 towards Sighisoara, Tel: 0265233509.
 Pensiunea Tip-Top – Str. Plopilor no. 7, Tel: 0265226248.
 Pensiunea Doina-Jeno - Str. Evreilor Martiri no. 25C, Tel: 0265254548
 Pensiunea Atlantic – Str. Libertatii no. Tel: 0265268381.
 Pensiunea La Cupola - Str. Matei Corvin 2, Tel: 0265307010
 Pensiunea Diana – Corunca, 386 T, Tel: 0265307010
 Villa Monica – Str. Libertatii no. 3, Tel: 0265221921
 Casa Bavareza – Str Cuza Voda no. 68-70, Tel: 0265264466.

Restaurants

Continental - Piata Teatrului no. 6, Tel: 0265260999
 La Teo - Str. Alexandru Papiu Ilarian no. 1, Tel: 0265212244
 Restaurant Caesar - Piata Trandafirilor no. 52, Tel: 0265269797
 Tempo / Laci Csarda – Str. Morii no. 27, Tel: 0265213552
 Europa – Bvd. 1 Decembrie 1918 no. 97, Tel: 0265261278
 Studio - Bvd. 1 Decembrie 1918, no. 107
 Casa Bavareza – Str. Cuza Voda, no. 68-70, Tel: 0265264466.
 Excalibur – Str. Revolutiei no. 29, Tel: 0265210120
 China Blue – Str. Bolyai no. 10, Tel: 0265269401

Supermarkets/shops

The opening hours for the shops in the town are usually 8.00/9.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m. during the week, Saturday included. On Sunday most of the shops are closed. There are supermarkets with extended shopping hours and several non-stops.

Targu-Mures has a chain of shops and commercial centres: Mures Mall, Promenada Mall, the two Luxor galleries – in the neighbourhood of the National Theatre; Bolyai Street houses a series of chic boutiques. Hypermarkets are to be found around the city: Real, Kaufland; Auchan, Liedl, likewise, the cash&carry Selgros (in the nearby village Ernei) or Metro (on the exit way to Ungheni) all offer a large variety of products.

At the supermarket

Va rog = please
 Cat costa... = how much is...
 Mancare = food
 Lapte = milk
 Oua = eggs
 Paine = bread
 Unt = butter
 Gem = jam
 Sunca = ham
 Fructe si legume = fruit and vegetables
 Rosii = tomatoes
 Branza = cheese
 Carne = meat
 Apa = water
 Vin = wine

Festivals/celebrations

During certain periods, the city reaches boiling point with festivals, celebrations, fairs.

Valentine's Day – in February;

Martisor – the Romanian traditional celebration of spring. It is held on March 1st;

The Targu Mures Musical Days – in May;

The Targu-Mures Days – held annually in the last week of June, since 1997 out of the initiative of the Townhall of Targu-Mures and the Municipal Council;

The Folklore Festival "Jocul din Batrani" – in July;

The Wine and Artisans Festival – in October.

The Musical Festival "Constantin Silvestri" – in October.

The dramat festival "Dramafest" – in October.

The New Year's Eve in the street – in December.

Public Transport

Buses and maxi-taxis operate on predetermined routes, connecting all areas of the town between 5 a.m. – 22.30 p.m. For the first time in our country, a GPS monitoring system was introduced in all the buses, maxi-taxis and panels in the bus stops which permanently inform the citizens about the arrival time and the route of the buses and maxi taxis.

Taxis/cabs can be found at specially created stations within all areas of the town. They can also be reached by calling taxi companies.

Taxi companies:

Cornisa Tel: 0265211111, 0265204943.

Transaldea Tel: 0265263333, 0265243333, 0788263333

Cristi Taxi Tel: 0265204949, 0740567430, 0726654699

Royal Taxi Tel: 0265204942, 0745406696

Taxi Marfa Tel: 0265263725

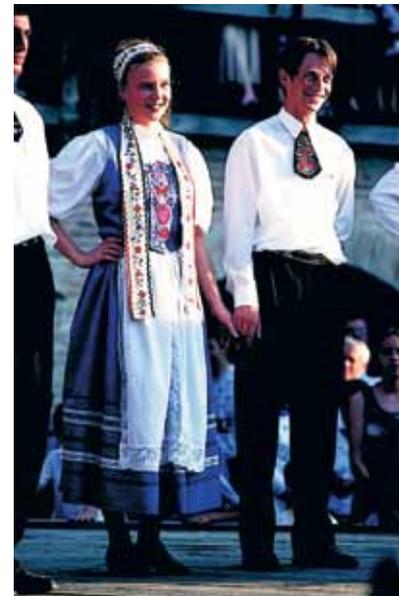
Petrol stations

Petrom PECO 2 – Piata Marasti no 24;

PECO 3 – E60 km1;

PECO 4 – Str. Gheorghe Doja no. 297;

MBO – E60 km1, vers Cluj-Napoca;





OMV – Str. Gheorghe Doja no. 70;
Mol Romania – Str. Gheorghe Doja no. 76;
Lukoil – E60 km1 – Calea Sighisoarei.

The Integrated Emergency Dispatch Centre – 112

It is an independent service, established within the Targu-Mures Town Hall. Its main activity is taking over, registering (in audio and electronic form) of emergency calls, then separating the emergencies on codes, transmitting the data to sub-dispatch centres, as well as coordinating and following the activity (by satellite in case of ambulance and sub-dispatch centres). The dispatch centre takes over all the emergency medical calls (for the County Ambulance Service and the SMURD) as well as those specific to the communitarian services of intervention: Police, Firemen, Gendarmerie and Civil Protection. The phone numbers of the Dispatch Centre are: 961, 981, 982, 955 and the unique number 112.



Pharmacies

Atlas– Piata Trandafirilor no. 55;
B & B – Piata Trandafirilor no.16;
Gedeon Richter no. 2 – Str. Mihai Viteazu no. 1;
Aesculap no. 3 – Piata Victoriei no. 35;
S.I.E.P.C.O.F.A.R. S.A. NR.121 – Str. N. Grigorescu no. 25.
S.E.I.P.C.O.F.A.R. S.A. - Piata Trandafirilor no.53 ;
Centrofarm – Mures Mall ;
Aesculap no. 6 – Str. Bolyai Farkas no. 18.

Exchange Offices

The Romanian currency is “LEU” (plural LEI). The new currency is also known as RON (“new ‘lei’”). If you want to change money you can choose a bank or an Exchange Office. Do not change money in the street and you will avoid troubles.

Alicante Office – Piata Trandafirilor no. 43;
IDM Exchange – Piata Trandafirilor no. 27;
Gulden 4 – Piata Victoriei no. 26;
Gulden – Str. Primariei no. 3.

Getting to “Petru Maior” University of Targu Mures

The fastest access to Targu-Mures is by air (“Transilvania” International Airport), whereas the most used is by car. The city is placed on the European road E60, between Brasov and Cluj-Napoca, in the central part of the Transylvanian Plateau, surrounded by the hills.

To reach the city centre from the airport is just a 15 minutes affair (about 12 km).

Arrival by plane

“Transilvania” International Airport in Targu-Mures is located in a privileged geo- strategic position, connecting Targu-Mures with Bucharest, Constanta, Cluj-Napoca, Helsinki (weekly charter); Copenhaga - regular charter (weekly); Budapest (weekly), Rome, Forli/Bologna, Milan/Bergamo, Barcelona, Madrid, London/Luton, Dortmund, Frankfurt/Hahn, Paris/Beauvais (regular, low cost). In preparation connection flights to Prague (regular), and Nurenberg/Dusseldorf.

Info: www.targumuresairport.ro/

Airplanes land on the Henry Coanda-Otopeni Airport, near Bucharest, the capital of Romania. You can get the minibus Bucuresti - Targu Mures, from the Otopeni Road, in the front of the airport. It takes about 6 hours to arrive at Targu Mures. You can also get by bus to the “Gara de Nord” railway station and choose one of the trains which pass through Targu Mures.

Arrival by car

From one of the custom localities at the western border (with Hungary), you can drive along the highway following the routs:

Nadlac – Arad – Deva – Targu Mures, Bors – Oradea – Cluj Napoca – Targu Mures, or you can choose the services provided by some travel agencies (e.g. Eurolines).

Arrival by train

You can also travel by train following the route: Episcopia Bihor – Oradea – Cluj Napoca – Razboieni – Targu Mures.

More information (trains timetable, routes etc.) can be found on the website: www.cfr.ro

For additional information, please contact the European Programs Office at “Petru Maior” University of Targu Mures.





Studying at “Petru Maior”

About The University

Our patron

Petru Maior (1760-1821) is considered to be one of the most outstanding personalities of the Enlightenment in Transylvania. His work includes history, philosophy, linguistics, Christian morals, secular and religious education. Maior was a clergyman himself.

Son of the archpriest Gheorghe Maior who, in turn, was the son of a lesser noble from Tarnaveni, Petru Maior was born in Targu-Mures.

The impact of his historical approach was remarkable, winning the respect of his enemies and stirring the enthusiasm of the new generation of intellectuals. They prepared and were instrumental in the success of the Revolution of 1848. The great scholars of all the Romanian-speaking territories were greatly influenced by his ideas.

In choosing Petru Maior’s name as our patron we acknowledge his intellectual and spiritual accomplishments.

Institutional evolution

1960 - The foundation of the 3 Years Pedagogical Institute of Targu-Mures.—(The Order of the Minister of Education and Culture no. 3243/1960)

1977 - The Institute of Higher Education of Targu-Mures – (Decree of the State Council no. 209/1977)

1984 - The Institute of Short-Time Education Engineering of Targu-Mures, subordinated to the Polytechnic Institute of Cluj-Napoca - (Decree of the State Council no. 213/1984)

1990 - The Institute of Higher Education of Targu-Mures – (Order of the Minister of Education and Science no. 7751/1990)

1991 - The Technical University of Targu-Mures - (Order of the Minister of Education and Science no. 4894/1991)

1995 - The University of Targu-Mures - (Government Decision no. 568/1995)

1996 - ‘Petru Maior’ University of Targu-Mures – (Government Decision no. 676/1996)



The Mission

“Petru Maior” University of Targu-Mures, part of Romania’s education system, is a state institution for higher education and scientific research. The two components of its activity are kept in a balance under a quantitative and qualitative aspect, in relatively equal proportion. The teaching staff, the researchers and the administrative staff is focused upon providing the qualitative parameters that allow the transformation of our institution from a regional university into a university of national character, providing instruction in the following fields: engineering, economics, law, philology, history, administrative sciences, mathematics, information technology, socio-pedagogy, etc.

Our University trains young people of different nationalities from the Mures county and the neighboring counties; but it also prepares, in increasing numbers, students from various other regions of the country. At present, over 4000 students attend the three faculties which offer undergraduate courses (both under the traditional form and as Part-Time Learning) and postgraduate courses. There are over 160 full-time teachers..

“Petru Maior” University represents as well a centre of permanent training for the specialists in areas where the institution has the necessary competence; it stimulates regional activity in the scientific, cultural, technical, economic and social fields. Courses are tailored to meet the requirements of the job market, the University thus trying to cater for the needs of the community.

“Petru Maior” University represents one of the most important information centres for both the regional and national community. This is achieved through the availability of scientific, technical, economic and other information, stored by conventional methods (books, magazines, standards, patents), or by more modern support (CDs, DVDs), and through the large Internet access provided to both national and international information resources.



The Educational Offer

The “Petru Maior” University has enjoyed continuous development ever since its foundation. The present organizational structure is as follows:

FACULTY	SPECIALIZATION
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING 4 years, daily	The Technology of Mechanical Engineering
	Mechatronics – (in liquidation)
	Economical and Industrial Engineering
	Automation Applied Informatics
	Computers
	Electro-Energetic Systems Engineering
	Environment Protection Engineering in Industry
THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS 3 years/daily	Computer Science
	Romanian Language and Literature - English Language and Literature
	Applied Modern Languages
	Communication and Public Relations
	History
	International Relations and European Studies
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, JURIDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES 3 years/daily	Accountancy
	Finance & Banking
	Economy of Trade, Tourism and Services
	Management
	Public Administration
	Law (4 years/daily)

POST-GRADUATE and MASTER DEGREE	
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	Quality Management Systems
	Management of Health and Security in the Working Process
	Automatic Systems of Managing Industrial Processes
	Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing – (in liquidation)
	Computer Graphics and Industrial Design
	Management of Energetic Systems
THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS	History of Literature and Literary Criticism
	Anglo-American Studies. Intercultural Perspectives
	Information Technology
	World History, International Systems and Relations
	Elites, Culture and European Construction
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, JURIDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES	Business Management
	Financial- Banking Administration
	European Professional Master in Public Administration
	Accountancy and Audit
	Judicial Institutions and Liberal Professions
	Human Resources Management
DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION	Psycho-pedagogy
DOCTORAL DEGREE	
FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS	Literary Studies



Courses Offered For Incoming Students

At "Petru Maior" University, courses are taught in Romanian.

The Philology Department has specific courses in the following languages:

- English
- French

An Intensive Course of Romanian language is offered to all incoming students.

In addition, courses are also offered in the form of individual tutoring to a limited number of students, in all fields of studies.

Details about specific courses can be found at www.upm.ro and <http://uniweb.upm.ro>

European Credit Transfer System

The adoption of the transferable study credits aims at assuring the compatibility of the curriculum of "Petru Maior" University with the other universities from the country and similar universities from the countries included in the European Community.

Credits are numerical values allocated to subject matters and are obtained by students integrally by the promotion of the respective subject matter (by obtaining the minimal mark 5 or the qualification Admitted). The number of credits allocated to one subject cannot be divided and therefore cannot be obtained in stages.

The credits specify the normal amount of work a student is supposed to do: attend the courses, seminars, laboratory research, projects, practical training, degree/graduation exam and individual study.

Credits express the amount of work expected of the student, in all its forms, so as to discharge the obligations stipulated by the syllabus. They do not measure the quality of the students' training. No rules are set which should lead to interference between the allocation of credits and the evaluation through marks or qualifications.

The credits are transferable from an educational institute to another according to the discipline, groups of disciplines (modules) or compact periods of study (horizontal transfer). This possibility of transfer is done through conventions drawn up by partner universities, implying compatible curricula and sufficiently flexible structures.

Credits do not measure the importance of a subject matter. This is reflected in its regime: obligatory, elective-compulsory and optional.



Credits do not measure the difficulty or the degree of thoroughness of a subject. This is contained by the number of classes allocated for that subject and possibly by the necessary preliminary knowledge (the stipulations set in the syllabus for the educational outlines).

The standard duration of studying a subject matter is one semester. The normal loading of a semester is approximately 30 credits. Any deviation must be compensated within one year so that a loading of 60 credits should be achieved for one academic year. These conventions have been adopted so as to avoid creating any unnecessary differences compared to the European ECTS.

The Learning Agreement

It is a document which describes the program of study abroad and is drawn up by the individual student and institutions involved before the student departure.

The Transcript of Records

The transcript of records shows the ECTS credits taken by the student for every course and also the grade awarded according to the local grading scale. The combination of the local grades and the ECTS credits and grades represent qualitatively and quantitatively the performance of the student on the courses at the host institution.

Academic Calendar

The academic year is divided into a winter and a spring semester, separated by a week of holiday in February. The academic year begins on 1 October and ends on 15 July, having the following structure:

Winter semester:

- 14 weeks of courses period (October – January), including
- 2 weeks - Christmas and New Year Holiday
- 4 weeks of examination period (end of January – February)

One week holiday between the winter and spring semester.

Spring semester:

- 14 weeks of courses period (February – June), including
- 1 week Easter Holiday
- 4 weeks of examination period (June - July).





Registration

The exchange students coming through an agreement between “Petru Maior” University and other institution should register with the European Programs Office of “Petru Maior” University.

The home institution must send us the official documents (student application form, learning agreement), duly stamped and signed by the authorized persons.

These documents are to be sent first by fax or scanned and the originals by post or brought in by the students at their arrival.

There are also necessary 2 passport-sized photos, medical insurance, a copy of the identity card or passport, a letter from the home university related to the project/programme (e.g. ERASMUS Student Certificate).

Application for admission from Erasmus students should reach “Petru Maior” University of Targu Mures at the latest by:

31 August, for the winter semester;

31 January, for the spring semester.

Incoming students, upon arrival, should contact the European Programs Office in order to proceed to their registration.



The European Programs Office

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Health and Medical Assistance

Medical assistance for students is free of charge at the university consulting room.

If general practitioner services are requested, the students can see a doctor at the Polyclinic Hospital.

In the area of private medicine, students are free to choose their own physician. Their names are mentioned in the local telephone guide. The costs of treatment have to be paid in cash.

Accommodation

The university has in administration two student dorms in the campus, where it offers incoming students accommodation under the same conditions as for its own students. Foreign students may also choose private accommodation (between. 150 – 250 EUR/month/apartment or studio). Incoming students, upon arrival, should contact the European Programs Office for accommodation procedures.

Facilities

Students benefit of free access in all laboratories and free internet access.

Laboratories

Computer Science; Descriptive Geometry & Technical Drawing; Computer Graphics; Computer Assisted Design; Automation Equipment; Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic Equipment; Electric Conductors; Power electronics; Cutting Tools; Machine Tools; Basics in Generating Surfaces; Cold Pressing Technology; Machine-Building Technology; Non-Conventional Technologies; Heat Treatments; Strength of Materials; Mechanical Vibrations; Study of Materials; Machine Elements and Mechanisms; Tribology; Measuring and Transducers; Electro-Techniques; Electronics; Electronic Microscopy; Chemistry; Technical Control; Construction of Devices; Hydro - Pneumatic Drives; Electrical Systems; Electrical Equipment; Electrical Protection; Electrical Networks; Use of Electrical Energy.

Web Site

The University has a centre of international communication provided by a network of computers connected to Internet and this represents a local knot for the entire university center. This centre, part of the national network of ROEDUNET education, was established on the basis of the Government Decision No.515/1998. This secures the infrastructures for the developing of the Advanced Educational Technology within the educational field.





Sports Facilities

The sport activities are developed within the sport centre of the University (a floodlighted court for handball, volleyball, basketball, tennis) as well as in the gym hall of the University and in “Muresul” Sport Complex.

University Library

The University has a central library, where all bibliographical material is at the disposal of students, the teaching staff, researchers and specialists in various fields of activity within the university, as well as associate teachers over the period of collaboration with the university.

The library houses 150,000 volumes and several hundreds of specialized periodicals. It also contains a collection of state standards, as well as collections of records, CDs, audio and video cassettes.

The library has an encyclopedic character, with books from all scientific fields; there is a large number of books in the technical, mathematics, computer science, economic studies and linguistics fields.

The library activity takes place in the central library, with long-term loan departments, a reading hall with 100 seats and a room for foreign magazines. Similarly, every faculty has its library resources housed in faculty libraries.

The library is also an information resource. Every semester it publishes lists of newly acquired books, library subscriptions of the respective academic year, as well as “The Bulletin with Abstracts of Specialized Periodicals”.

Except for a couple of weeks of summer holiday, the library opens the whole year, from Monday to Friday (Library of the Faculty of Engineering: 07.30 - 15.30, Library of the Faculty of Sciences and Letters: 07.30 – 18.00, Library of the Faculty of Economics, Juridical and Administrative Sciences: 07.30 – 18.30), with shorter opening hours on weekends.



Student Organizations

The Students' League

The Students' League at "Petru Maior" University functions as a conventional body according to its status and to its juridical standing.

It is an independent organization which can have as members the students of "Petru Maior" University no matter their nationality, sex, political views or religious beliefs. The league performs an independent activity without being subordinate to any political party. It guarantees and defends union rights and the free expression of the students according to the Romanian Constitution.

The relationships between The Students' League and the board of "Petru Maior" University are stipulated by the Administration Rules of the University.

The Students' League pursues the promoting and the defending of the dignity, rights and interests of its members, the active involvement in the academic life of "Petru Maior" University and of the University Center from Targu Mures and the securing of the necessary framework for the development of the social and cultural activities. It promotes solidarity and mutual help among its members; it stimulates initiatives put forward by the students, their innovative spirit and their involvement in international contests; it represents the interest of its members in the relationships with the board of "Petru Maior" University, with the authorities or with legal organizations, with social organizations and other institutions; it also supports students' free access to all means of local and international information.





AIESEC

T Â R G U M U R E Ş

The International Association of the Students Specialized in Economics and Management was founded in 1948 as a result of the initiatives of the students from 7 European countries with the purpose of pulling down of the barriers created between the countries because of the war. At present AIESEC functions in 85 countries and in over 800 universities.

The AIESEC activity in Romania started in March 1991 in Bucharest where the National Committee is to be found and the national network includes at present 11 local Committees which function within the main university centers: Brasov, Bucuresti, Cluj, Constanta, Craiova, Galati, Iasi, Oradea, Sibiu, Targu Mures, Timisoara. The Initiating Committee came into shape in 1999 in September 2000, it got judicial standing.

AIESEC Targu Mures is involved in the personal and professional development of the students from Targu Mures, thus contributing to the development of future leaders.

The main programs and projects developed by AIESEC Targu Mures are: *The International Program for The Practice of the Students*, *The Center of Counseling and Employment of the Students*, *The Career Days - Job offers*, *The Center of The Students Training*, *Step to Europe - seminars for firms / companies*, *Think Big - contest of business plans*.



The European Programs Office

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The activity of international relations is carried out within the European Programs Office where the staff is involved in:

- organizing and the monitoring of international projects and cooperation agreements;
- distribution of international scholarships financed by the Romanian Government or by foundations both from the country and from abroad;
- advertising and promoting the image of the university

International cooperation represents a major priority at "Petru Maior" University of Targu-Mures, materialized in policies and programs created in accordance with the Bologna Declaration of 1999, with the Romanian legislation and the academic autonomy principles. The University is a member of the International Association of Universities and of the Agence Universitaire de la francophonie, adhering to The Magna Charta of European Universities (Bologna, 1988) in September 2005. The participation of "Petru Maior" University of Targu Mures to the European Programs for higher education like TEMPUS, SOCRATES/ERASMUS, MINERVA, COMENIUS, GRUNDTVIG, LEONARDO DA VINCI, JEAN MONNET has known a significant growth every year, with positive results in the education quality, as well as a relevant growth of the scientific research contracts. The actions for the implementation of the ECTS system, student mobilities, teaching staff mobilities, Curriculum Development projects, European master programs, individual scholarships for foreign language assistantship, summer courses, have all received funds. Preserving and developing the participation of the University to the actions of the Lifelong Learning





Program represents one of the major priorities of the University, based on its prior experience. Actions in progress at the present time will be continued, having in view the extension of the cooperation relations with universities and institutions of higher education abroad. We are encouraging and promoting participation to mobility programs, academic exchanges and industrial placements, intensive programs and curricular development.

All the activities performed within the international programs are supported by mutual agreements signed beforehand with universities from Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Turkey, Norway, Bulgaria, Poland, and Slovakia.

“Petru Maior” University of Targu-Mures took part in the LEONARDO DA VINCI program, and is now an active participant in student placements; JEAN MONNET and CEEPUS Programs have been developed as well.



The CEEPUS Program promotes academic mobility in Central and Eastern Europe. Members of the Program are: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. We send and host students and lecturers from these countries.





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