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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: Constanta, Costinesti, Eforie, Mamaia, Mangalia, Neptun, Olimp, Saturn, Venus, Vama Veche.

### **Mountain Resorts**

Poiana Brasov, Sinaia, Busteni, Borsa 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 Wallachia and Moldavia in the 13th and 14th centuries. Centuries of fighting against the Turks ensued in these states. Moldavia and Wallachia were united in 1859 as Romania, and achieved the independence on 9 May 1877.

Transylvania was occupied successively by the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires and achieved the Great Union with Romania on 1 December 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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; Tirgu Mures: 150,000; Suceava: 116,000.

The population is estimated at over 20 million inhabitants (according to the census from 2011). 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, administration, justice, 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, Armenian, Muslim and Jewish communities. Famous monasteries are at: Dragomirna, Putna, Sambata (Bracoveanu), 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, the senators and the members of the lower chamber are elected every four years by universal secret ballot.

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

The national flag is red, yellow and blue.

Romania's national holiday is December 1, 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 districts.

The districts: 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, 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, Alitalia, Swissair, but also Wizz Air, Blue Air, Ryanair) connect Bucharest with the world's major airports.

Romania's international airports are Bucharest ("Henry Coanda - Otopeni"), Constanta ("Mihail Kogalniceanu"), Timisoara, Cluj-Napoca, Tirgu-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 Tirgu-Mures is located in a privileged geo strategic position, connecting Tirgu-Mures with Bucharest, Constanta, Cluj-Napoca; Budapest (weekly), Rome, Barcelona (regular), Frankfurt/Hahn, Nuremberg/Dusseldorf, London/Luton.

***Info:*** <https://www.aeropotultransilvania.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](http://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 about visas at <http://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; 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.

### **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, Tirgu Mures: 344 km, Timisoara: 567 km, Tulcea: 263 km.

### **Electricity**

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



## Public holidays

Date	English name	Local name	Observations
1 and 2 January	New Year	Anul nou	
24 January	Romanian Principalities' Union Day	Ziua Unirii Principatelor Române	
	Easter	Paste	Orthodox Easter does not always correspond to the Catholic Easter
	Pentecost (Whit Monday)	Rusalii	
1 May	Labor Day	Ziua muncii	
1 June	Child's Day	Ziua copilului	
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	

### 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 and chicken are all delicious just grilled.

Some of typically 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 or 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 Tirgu Mures!

Tirgu Mures (also spelled as Tirgu 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, Tirgu 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 Tirgu Mures has been excelling as an important cultural and educational centre. The first school appeared in 1492.

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

Tirgu 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.

Tirgu 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, Tirgu Mures has remained a powerful cultural and university centre.

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





### ***Statistic data***

According to the results of the last census of 2011, the municipality of Tirgu Mures has 134.290 inhabitants.

Ethnic composition: Romanians – (66.000) Hungarians – (57.500), Gipsy – (3.100), Germans – (200) other ethnic groups – (7300).

Religion: Orthodox (60.634), Protestants (36.491), Roman-Catholics (16.438) Greek-Catholics (3.179) Unitarians (3.296), other denominations (5.773).

### ***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 1926-1936 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 Tirgu 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 the First World War stopped all that. Nowadays, the Palace of Culture is also housing the Philharmonic orchestra and Art Gallery, with paintings by masters Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Stefan Luchian, Munkacs Mihaly, Nicolae Tonitza, and so on.

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 from 18-19<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Teleki public 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 Tirgu-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 University of Arts. Tirgu Mures houses less conventional theaters as well, as the Studio, or 74 Theater (in one of the Bastions of the Medieval Citadel).

The Cornesti Plateau, the highest plateau of the city (488 meters above sea), 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, bowling alleys, rowing on the river.

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

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

**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 relief 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**

The Office Club – 18 Bolyai str.,	Tel. 0265-212125
Zambara, 31 Mihai Viteazul str.,	Tel. 0726-684444
Old City Pub, 43, Piata Trandafirilor,	Tel. 0736-388923
Jazz & Blues, 3 Sinaia str.,	Tel. 0724-400322

### **Lodging possibilities**

Hotel Continental – 6 Piata Teatrului,	Tel. 0265-260999
Hotel Grand – 26-30 Piata Victoriei,	Tel. 0265-230289
Hotel Parc – 2 Primariei str.,	Tel. 0265-260286
Hotel Plaza – 46-47 Piata Trandafirilor,	Tel. 0265-265616
Hotel Tineretului – 19 Nicolae Grigorescu str.,	Tel. 0265-217441
Hotel Concordia – 45 Piata Trandafirilor,	Tel. 0265 260 602
Pensiunea Tempo – 27 Morii str.,	Tel. 0265-213552
Pensiunea Ana – 52 Gh. Marinescu str.,	Tel. 0265-214977
Pensiunea Ana-Maria – 17 Papiu Ilarian str.,	Tel. 0265-264401
Villa Helvetia – 13 Borsos Tamas str.,	Tel. 0265-216954
Pensiunea Atlantic – 15-17 Libertatii str.,	Tel. 0265-268381
Casa Bavareza – 68-70 Cuza Voda str.,	Tel. 0265-264466

### **Restaurants**

Tempo / Laci Csarda – 27 Morii str.,	Tel. 0265-213552
Continental- 6 Piata Teatrului,	Tel. 0265-260999
Europa – 97, Bvd. 1 Decembrie 1918,	Tel. 0265-261278
Triumf – 22 Decembrie Bd.,	Tel. 0265-213120
Studio – 107 Bd. 1 Decembrie 1918,	Tel. 0744-137387
Casa Bavareza – 68-70 Cuza Voda str.,	Tel. 0265-264466
Dona – 43 Piata Trandafirilor,	Tel. 0265-250256
China Blue – 10 Bolyai Str.,	Tel. 0265-269401





#### **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

#### **Supermarkets/shops**

The opening hours for the shops in the town are usually 8.00 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.

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

#### **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 1 March.

Tirgu Mures Musical Days - in May

Tirgu-Mures Days - It is held annually in the last week of June, since 1997 out of the initiative of the Townhall of Tirgu-Mures and the Municipal Council.

The Folklore Festival "Jocul din Batrani" - in July.

The Beer Festival - in September.

The Musical Festival "Constantin Silvestri" - in October.

The theatre festival "Dramafest" - in October.

The Wine Celebration - in October.

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 stands within all areas of the town. They can also be reached by calling taxi companies.



### ***Taxi companies:***

Cornisa – Tel. 943, 0265-211111, 0265-204943  
Transaldea – Tel. 941, 0265-204941  
Cristitaxi – Tel. 949, 0265-204949  
Taxi Marfa – Tel. 0265-263725

### ***Petrol stations***

Petrom - PECO 2 – 24 Piata Marasti;  
- PECO 3 – E60 km1;  
- PECO 4 – 297 Gheorghe Doja str.;

MBO – E60 km1, towards Cluj-Napoca.  
OMV – 70 Gheorghe Doja street.  
Mol Romania – Gheorghe Doja str. 76.

### ***The Integrated Emergency Dispatch Centre – 112***

It is an independent service, established within the Tirgu-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***

Ropharma – Piata Trandafirilor  
B & B – 16 Piata Trandafirilor.

### ***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.

IDM Exchange – 27 Piata Trandafirilor.  
Gulden 4 – Piata Victoriei.





## 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 Tirgu-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 Tirgu-Mures.-(The Order of the Minister of Education and Culture no. 3243/1960)

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

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

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

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

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

1996 - 'Petru Maior' University of Tirgu-Mures - (Government Decision no. 676/1996)



### ***The Mission***

"Petru Maior" University, 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 are all 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 science, 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 3000 students attend the three faculties which offer undergraduate courses (both under the traditional form and as Open Distance and Part-Time Learning) and postgraduate courses. There are over 140 full-time teachers and over 50 part-timers.

"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 field. 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

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

SPECIALIZATION	
<b>FACULTY OF ENGINEERING</b> 4 years, daily	The Technology of Mechanical Engineering
	Economical and Industrial Engineering
	Automation Applied Informatics
	Electro-Energetic Systems Engineering
<b>THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS</b> 3 years/daily	Computer Science
	Romanian Language and Literature - English Language and Literature
	Applied Modern Languages
	Communication and Public Relations
	History
	Political Studies
	Security Studies
<b>THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, JURIDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES</b> 3 years/daily	Accountancy
	Finance & Banking
	Economy of Trade, Tourism and Services
	Management
	Public Administration
	Law (4 years/daily)





<b>POST-GRADUATE and MASTER DEGREE</b>	
<b>FACULTY OF ENGINEERING</b>	Management of Quality Systems
	Automatic Systems of Managing Industrial Processes
	Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing
	Management of Energetic Systems
<b>FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS</b>	History of Literature and Literary Criticism
	Anglo-American Studies. Intercultural Perspectives
	Information Technology
	World History, International Systems and Relations Elites, Culture and European Construction
<b>THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, JURIDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES</b>	Business Management
	Financial- Banking Administration
	European Professional Master in Public Administration
	Accountancy and Audit
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER TRAINING</b>	Judicial Institutions and Liberal Professions
	Human Resources Management
<b>DOCTORAL DEGREE</b>	
<b>FACULTY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS</b>	Literary Studies
	History



## GETTING TO "PETRU MAIOR" UNIVERSITY OF Tirgu Mures

The fastest access to Tirgu-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 Tirgu-Mures is located in a privileged geo strategic position, connecting Tirgu-Mures with Bucharest, Constanta, Cluj-Napoca, Helsinki (charter weekly); Copenhaga regular charter (weekly); Budapest (weekly). In preparation connection flights to Prague (regular), Frankfurt/Hahn (low cost) and Nurenberg/Dusseldorff.

**Info:** <https://www.aeroportultransilvania.ro/>

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

### **Arrival by car**

From one of the custom localities at the western border (with Hungary), you can drive along the highway following the routes: Nadlac - Arad - Deva - Tirgu Mures, Bors - Oradea - Cluj Napoca - Tirgu 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 - Tirgu Mures. More information (trains timetable, routes etc.) can be found on the web site: [www.cfr.ro](http://www.cfr.ro)  
For additional information, please contact the Erasmus Office at "Petru Maior" University of Tirgu Mures.



### ***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

For incoming students, there are courses taught in English during the winter and/or spring semester, if a minimum number of students is registered for. Also, an Intensive Course in Romanian 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](http://www.upm.ro) and <http://iuniweb.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 summer semester, separated by a holiday week 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),
- 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 Erasmus Office of "Petru Maior" University.

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

These documents are to be sent first, 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 home university related to the project/programme (e.g. ERASMUS Student Certificate).

Application for admission from Erasmus students should reach "Petru Maior" University of Tirgu Mures at the latest by:

15 June, for the winter semester;

15 November, for the spring semester.

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

### **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 one 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 tow dormitories, which are not sufficient to house all students. Foreign students are advised to look for private accommodation (approx. 150 – 200 EUR/month).

Incoming students, upon arrival, should contact the Erasmus 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.

The professional sport activities take place in the University Sport Club.

### **University Library**

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

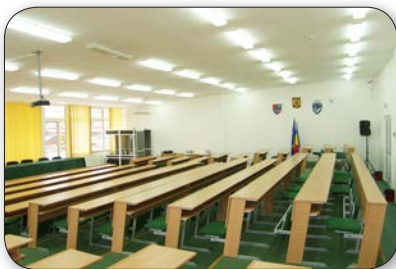
The library houses 120,000 volumes and several hundreds of specialized periodicals. It also contains a collection of state standards, as well as collections of records, CDs.

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, some of the library resources are housed in some faculty departments.

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 (8.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m.), with shorter opening hours on weekend (9.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. on Saturday, 9.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m. on Sunday).



## Student Organizations

### *CS ESN Tirgu Mures*

ESN is the largest international association with the aim of helping the Erasmus students to accommodate and integrate in the host universities.

In December 2017 Tirgu Mures also applied to become a section and after the voting of the existing Romanian sections Tirgu Mures became a candidate section. The aim of the group is to help the Erasmus students to integrate in the host universities as well as to improve the conditions for present and future exchange students and to promote the exchange experience.

The original board members are Patricia Crisan, Cristina Dediu, Adrian Ichim, Andreea Moldovan, Ioana Moldovan, and Florin Miron, students at "Petru Maior" University of Tirgu Mures. They and the other volunteers do their best in order to make the Erasmus experience in Tirgu Mures better and memorable.

### *How to contact them?*

E-mail: [cs.esn.tgm@gmail.com](mailto:cs.esn.tgm@gmail.com)

Facebook: CS ESN Tirgu Mures

Instagram: [cs\\_esn\\_tgmures](https://www.instagram.com/cs_esn_tgmures)

### *The Students' League*

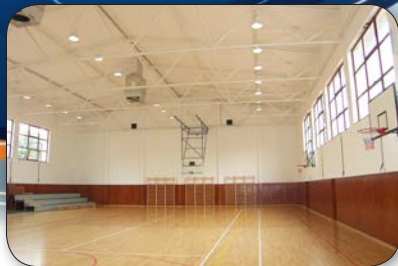
The Students League at "Petru Maior" University functions as conventional body according to its status and to its judicial standing.

This 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 Romanian Constitution and 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 Tirgu 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.





The International Association of the Students Specialized in Economy 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, Bucureşti, Cluj, Constanta, Craiova, Galati, Iasi, Oradea, Sibiu, Tirgu Mures, Timisoara. The Initiating Committee came into shape in 1999 in September 2000, it got judicial standing.

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

The main programs and projects developed by AIESEC Tirgu 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.





# Erasmus+

## The ERASMUS+ Office

Head of ERASMUS+ Office:

Ms. Antonia Suciu

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International Relations Officer:

Ms. Veronica Buta-Zaharagiu

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Secretary:

Ms. Anda Serbanat

e-mail: [rel\\_int@upm.ro](mailto:rel_int@upm.ro)

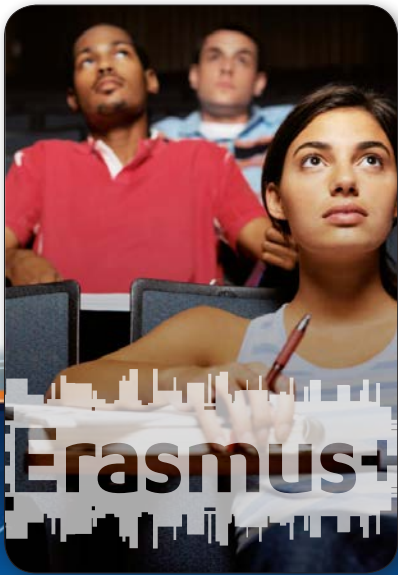
Str. N. Iorga, No. 1

540088, Tirgu Mures, Romania

tel/fax: 00-40-265-250 142

The activity of international relations is carried out within the ERASMUS+ 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 image of the university



International cooperation represents a major priority at "Petru Maior" University, 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 following document: The Magna Charta of European Universities (Bologna, 1988), signed at Bologna, in September 2005. The participation of "Petru Maior" University of Tirgu Mures to the European Programs for higher education like TEMPUS, ERASMUS, MINERVA, COMENIUS, GRUNDTVIG, LEONARDO DA VINCI, JEAN MONNET knew a significant growth every year, with positive results in 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 European Programs 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, Slovakia.

"Petru Maior" University 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.





# UNIVERSITATEA PETRU MAIOR

