



IGU WOC3 Meetings

October 6th-9th, 2014

Prague, Czech Republic

**PRELIMINARY
VERSION**

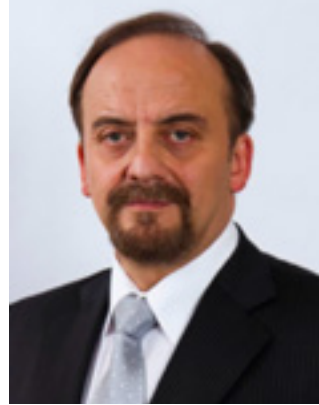


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Welcome to the 4th IGU WOC3 and WOC3 Study Group Meetings



*Benjamín Guzman
WOC3 Chairman*

IGU WOC3 Meetings Preliminary Agenda



PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME AND TIME SCHEDULE

Monday, 6 October 2014

Arrival of the participants to the hotel	Hotel Adria****, Vaclavske nam. 26, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic http://www.adria.cz/en/
SOCIAL PROGRAMME	
7:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	Welcome Drink for Delegates and Accompanying persons venue: Adria Hotel – NEPTUN Banquet room

Tuesday, 7 October 2014

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Registration & Information: Name tag, Welcome Package for Delegates venue: St. Franciscan Monastery – foyer
WORKING PROGRAMME	
09:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	IGU WOC3 Plenary Meeting and meetings of the Study Groups SG3.1& SG 3.3: Mr Peter Toth SG3.2: Mr Abderrahmane Taberkokt venue: St. Franciscan Monastery – St. Franciscan Monastery Hall and Meeting Room
10:30 a.m. – 10:40 a.m.	Group Photo
12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Buffet Lunch
SOCIAL PROGRAMME	
9:00 a.m. sharp – 1:00 p.m.	Accompanying Persons Programme (including lunch)
6:30 p.m. sharp – 8:30 p.m.	Gas Street Lamps Walk + Guided City Walk (Delegates and Accompanying persons)
8:30 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.	Dinner for Delegates and Accompanying persons venue: GROSSETO Marina Ristorante, Alšovo nábřeží, Praha 1 (http://www.grosseto.cz/marina) – dress code: casual



Wednesday, 8 October 2014

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Information Desk venue: St. Franciscan Monastery – foyer
WORKING PROGRAMME	
09:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	IGU WOC3 Meetings of the Study Groups and Plenary Meeting SG3.1& SG 3.3: Mr Peter Toth SG3.2: Mr Abderrahmane Taberkokt venue: St. Franciscan Monastery – St. Franciscan Monastery Hall and Meeting Room
12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Buffet Lunch
SOCIAL PROGRAMME	
9:00 a.m. sharp – 1:00 p.m.	Accompanying Persons Programme (including lunch)
6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Dinner for Delegates and Accompanying persons venue: Adria Hotel – restaurant TRITON

Thursday, 9 October 2014

TECHNICAL VISIT	The Pocerady Power Station
8:30 a.m. sharp	Meet in the Adria Hotel lobby for the transport (with luggage)
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 Noon	Technical Visit including Boxed Lunch (delegates and accompanying persons)
1:00 p.m.	Arrival at the Prague Airport
1:30 p.m.	Arrival at hotel Adria in Prague
1:30 p.m.	End of activities

Activities and Contact Numbers to Assist



SOCIAL PROGRAMME

Monday, 6 October 2014	
7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Delegates + Accompanying persons	Welcome Drink venue: Adria Hotel - NEPTUN Banquet room
Tuesday, 7 October 2014	
8:50 a.m. Accompanying Persons	Meet with an English-speaking guide at the lobby of the hotel Adria
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Accompanying Persons	Guided City Walk - Prague Castle, Lesser Town, Charles Bridge, Jewish Prague (4 hours, including lunch) route: Adria Hotel - Wenceslas Square, metro transportation to Hradcanska metro station, on foot Pisecka Gate, Belveder Summer House, Royal Garden, Prague Castle, Old Royal Route, Lesser Town, Charles Bridge, Jewish Prague, Adria Hotel
6:20 p.m. Delegates + Accompanying Persons	Meet with an English-speaking guide at the lobby of the hotel Adria
6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Delegates + Accompanying Persons	Gas Street Lamps Walk + Guided City Walk - Old Town route: Adria Hotel Wenceslas Square, Na Prikope Street, Republic Square, Municipal House, Power Tower, Celetna Street, Ovocny trh (Fruit Market), Uhelny trh, Michalska Street, Melantrichova Street, Old Town Square, Kaprova Street, Alsovo Embankment
8:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Delegates + Accompanying persons	Dinner venue: GROSSETO Marina Ristorante, Alšovo nábřeží, Praha 1 (http://www.grosseto.cz/marina) - dress code: casual
Wednesday, 8 October 2014	
8:50 a.m. Accompanying Persons	Meet with an English-speaking guide at the lobby of the hotel Adria
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Accompanying Persons	Guided City Walk - Vysehrad and New Town (4 hours, including lunch) route: Adria Hotel Wenceslas Square, metro transfer to Vysehrad, walking round the Vysehrad (historical fort), Vltava River Embankments, New Town, National Theatre, Charles Square, New Town Hall, Adria Hotel



TECHNICAL VISIT

Thursday, 9 October 2014

CCGT POWER PLANT

Počerady CCGT is the first project of its kind in the Czech Republic. Source of output of 840 MWe is located in the area of the existing power plant Počerady. Putting the plant into operation will be completed through the certification of support services for the electricity transmission system.



Visualization state after completion of the PPC Počerady.

CONTACT NUMBERS TO ASSIST

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Hotel Adria



HOTEL ADRIA PRAGUE <http://www.adria.cz/en/>

Hotel Adria****, Vaclavske nam. 26,
110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic

The Adria Hotel is a green four star Superior hotel on Wenceslas Square in the centre of Prague.

The hotel has been in operation for more than a hundred years attracting guests with the quality of its services, its elegant and comfortable interior and friendly atmosphere. Its excellent location not far from the Old Town, but also in close vicinity to the evergreen Franciscan Garden provides a peaceful base after a day spent in the hustle and bustle of the city.

The Adria Hotel offers luxury accommodation in 89 rooms with a view of the vibrant Wenceslas Square or the serene Franciscan Garden, a cheerfully equipped breakfast room with lots of home produce, several cosy lounges for meetings and events of all kinds as well as a lobby bar with the option of being seated directly on Wenceslas Square. The pride and joy of the Adria Hotel is the renowned **Triton Restaurant** - an Art Nouveau stalactite cave with the original 1912 interior.

Thanks to its attitude and above-standard care the Adria Hotel has received a number of prestigious awards.





LOCATION

<http://www.adria.cz/en/contact/locations>

The Adria Hotel is situated in the bottom part of Wenceslas Square in a peaceful pedestrian zone, within walking distance from the Old Town Square, Charles Bridge, Municipal House and many other beautiful sights of the Old Town. During the day guests may pop into the hotel for a brief time or take a rest in the adjoining Franciscan Garden and enjoy the atmosphere of serene greenery and the neighbouring Franciscan Monastery.

The Adria Hotel is located directly at Můstek Underground Station (A and B Lines), not far from the Václavské náměstí (Wenceslas Square) tram stop and Museum Underground Station (A and C Lines) and hence is an ideal starting point for wandering around the city, exploring old Prague and shopping. The excellent transport accessibility enables comfortable and fast travel throughout the whole of Prague. The location in the middle of Wenceslas Square allows guests to be at the centre of all cultural activities and simultaneously have all of the most significant Prague sights within their reach.

HISTORY OF THE ADRIA HOTEL

<http://www.adria.cz/en/about-hotel/history-since-1912>

House No. 784, in which the Adria Hotel is located, is a part of the terraced development at the bottom section of Wenceslas Square. According to the available records this whole side and the block behind it as well as the Church of Our Lady of Snow was owned by the White Friars' Monastery. At the end of the 14th century in pursuit of acquiring the means to finance their very costly building programme the monastery divided this land into plots for construction of several burger houses liable to tax. At first what is today's plot was occupied by two structures. However, records show that the property sold in 1540 was a single house No. 784 with a garden.

Throughout the centuries the building was owned by several owners and underwent various adaptations. In 1911 the "Blue Shoe" House was bought by the hotelier Emil Ročák, who made a general reconstruction of the building converting it into hotel and restaurant facilities. During the reconstruction a restaurant hall was built in the basement and it also contained a mezzanine floor with a gallery including a stage for cabaret and other similar show productions. The whole house under the title of "NEPTUN" was approved for operation in 1912.

At that time the building was used by several outstanding performers, such as Emil Artur Longen, Saša Rašilov and Jaroslav Marvan. In

Hotel Adria



December 1918 the house was purchased by the Municipal Savings Bank, which on Oct. 24, 1919 sold it to František Tichý, grandfather of the current owners. Apart from being a hotelier and owner of Building No. 784, František Tichý was also a founder of Czech Cinematography and from 1918 he held the position of its Chairman.

In the subsequent reconstruction of 1927 the hall was named after the "Prince" of Czech comedians and was called "Burian's Theatre". Vlasta Burian and his company performed here until 1928 and the basement of a small hotel on Wenceslas Square was often frequented by an audience yearning to see a legendary duo of Czech theatre - Voskovec & Werich. When their show moved a little further, into Vodičkova Street, the theatre was converted into the "Hollywood" cinema, which was in operation until 1930. In 1940 the State Heritage Office issued a certificate proclaiming House No. 784 a listed building and in 1951 it went under national administration and the entrance hall was changed into a Mechanika Co-operative workshop. In 1974 the basement premises of the front building were adapted into the Adria Student Club.

After the restitution and return of the structure to the Tichý family in 1991 the ADRIA-NEPTUN company was set up and plans for the general reconstruction were prepared. The reconstruction itself started in 1992 and reached the astronomical figure of CZK 150, 000,000.00. The financing was arranged solely by own Czech capital.



Therefore, the Adria Hotel can continue satisfying the wishes of its guests and fulfil the legacy of František Tichý, the grandfather of the current owners. He used to run his hotel in the same way we want to run it - bringing a good life not only to him and his family, but also to employees, people around the hotel as well as hotel guests.

TRITON RESTAURANT

<http://www.adria.cz/en/unique-restaurant>

A concealed gem directly on Wenceslas Square - a stalactite cave with the original Art Nouveau features from 1912. The TRITON Restaurant provides an unforgettable experience for everyone - a unique interior and a tradition of top class gastronomy together with a selection of the best wines from all over the world, accompanied by an ancient story told by the statues placed all around. All this can be experienced in the Prague centre right next to the Old Town.

Guests of the TRITON Restaurant are always happy to return thanks to the excellent gastronomy combined with the genuine cuisine of our grandmothers, applying modern methods of food preparation. We cook only from high quality fresh ingredients, which often come from local farmers who supply food of the highest quality with the certified origin. The a la carte menu is supplemented with a gourmet gastro-calendar - offering a seasonal menu connected with a certain season of the year or specific event. These meals can make a popular gift for any occasion in the form of a Gourmet Certificate.

Thanks to its uniqueness the TRITON Restaurant was the place where important personalities of political and cultural life used to meet, such as Voskovec and Werich, Vlasta Burian, Emil Arthur Longen, Jaroslav Marvan, Jindřich Plachta, E. E. Kisch, Hugo Haas and many others. Even today thanks to the superb gastronomic enjoyment and friendly and obliging staff famous personalities keep returning to the restaurant.

The Triton Restaurant is open daily from 11.30 a.m. - 11.00 p.m.



HOW TO GET TO THE HOTEL FROM THE VACLAV HAVEL AIRPORT PRAGUE

If you do not want to use a taxi, which we would obviously book for you, you can travel by city public transport. Bus No. 119 will take you to the Dejvická Underground Station (A Line). The bus stop is right next to the underground entrance, from where you will go the Můstek Station. To exit the underground use the Václavské náměstí (Wenceslas Square) exit. The whole journey from the airport to the Adria Hotel takes 30 minutes.

By car

Arrival at the hotel by passenger car is possible from the upper part of Wenceslas Square from the direction of the National Theatre. Should you be stopped and checked upon entering the pedestrian zone at the lower part of Wenceslas Square, please show your confirmed reservation from the Adria Hotel, or possibly the voucher, which you received.

By train

The Main Railway Station (Wilson Station) is about 10 minute walk from the hotel, or 3 minute ride on Tram No. 9 from the Hlavní nádraží (Main Railway Station) tram stop. Masaryk Station is approx. 15 minutes from the Adria Hotel on foot or 3 minutes by Trams Nos. 3 or 14 from the Masarykovo nádraží (Masaryk Railway Station) tram stop.

By bus

Due to the fact that the lower part of Wenceslas Square is a pedestrian zone, buses can freely enter on a daily basis within the hours of 5 a.m. to 10 a.m. Two permits are necessary for entering Wenceslas Square by bus, a bus permit to enter Wenceslas Square and a permit to enter the pedestrian zone of Wenceslas Square. For detailed information please contact the reception of the Adria Hotel (+420 221 081 207, 208), we will be only too glad to assist you.

By underground

The Adria Hotel is situated 20 metres from the Můstek Underground Station (A and B Lines) and 350m from the Museum Underground Station (A and C Lines). To exit the underground from the Můstek Station it is best to use the Václavské náměstí (Wenceslas Square) exit.

By tram

The closest Václavské náměstí (Wenceslas Square) tram stop (Trams Nos. 3, 9, 14, 24) is situated at a distance of 50m from the hotel. Night trams are in service all night long (Trams Nos. 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58). You can also get to the Adria Hotel on a sightseeing historical Tram No. 91.

Venue of the IGU WOC 3 Meetings



THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS http://pms.ofm.cz/lang_en_uvod.html

The church and monastery of Our Lady of the Snows are among the most important foundations made in the New Town district of Prague when it was established. Prague is sometimes called “the Rome of the North”, although this title belongs more properly to Salzburg. But it is possible that, when the church and monastery of Our Lady of the Snows were founded by the Emperor Charles IV in the mid-14th century, they were thought of as being in a certain way a reminder of the city of Rome. This is reflected in the dedication of the church, which refers to the famous Roman shrine of Santa Maria Maggiore.

During the course of time it was decided that it would have an even more imposing shape and size, so that the present church is simply the presbytery of the church that was at one time planned, but it still makes a tremendous impression on visitors today. Bohuslav Balbín (f 1688), who ranked the church among the most famous ones in Bohemia, was justified in writing: “How magnificent, how kingly, how glorious the church of Our Lady of the Snows in Prague once was... can be seen well enough from the choir that still remains.” In addition, from its beginnings it enjoyed

a fairly unique location: it was the only one of the newly founded monasteries to be situated roughly in the middle of the New Town, between two marketplaces that were very busy, close to the border with the Old Town at the Gallus Gate. The church and monastery of Our Lady of the Snows were simply too close to the centre of events to avoid becoming the witness of or setting for a number of turbulent and indeed key incidents. Historical changes and disturbances more than once led to the violent interruption of the building work, or of the artistic or spiritual development of the complex, but it has always risen again from the ruins and isolation, in both the recent and the more distant past.

The Monastery

http://pms.ofm.cz/lang_en_klaster.html

The architecture of the monastery buildings, built in the 17th century, is characterized by moderation and simplicity of form, as is the tradition with buildings of the mendicant orders.

From the courtyard a portal leads into the cloister. A survey has revealed beneath its early baroque style remains of the original





Gothic cloister of the Carmelite monastery, which we are also reminded of by the much lower level of the floor in comparison with the courtyard. The Gothic monastery was, however, situated further to the west than the present one, evidently encroaching into what is today Jungmann Square. The eastern part of the buildings ended with what today is the wall of the second monastery courtyard with the yew tree, which was then the wall of the Gothic chapter hall. The first tomb of the fourteen brothers who were martyred in 1611 was situated in the western wing of the cloister. The stone relief epitaph with the figures of the risen Christ and the donor, set in the wall in the northern wing, has been preserved from Renaissance times. The sculpture of the Pieta was moved here recently from the chapel of St. John of Nepomuk.

Adjoining the cloister on the southern side is the extensive vaulted refectory, the large dining-room of the brothers. Its eastern

wall is covered by a painting with a Calvary scene, attributed to Karel Škréta, the most important early baroque painter in 17th-century Bohemia. The cellar area of the monastery also has a mediaeval character. It was originally part of the southern wing of the mediaeval monastery, and today houses the parish club rooms.

In the 1980s excavations in the eastern courtyard of the monastery uncovered the remains of the original Gothic chapter hall of the Carmelite monastery (although it has now been covered over again).

On the opposite side of the courtyard is a protected yew tree, whose age can only be guessed. If the baroque statue of Our Lady, which today is largely overgrown by the tree, was placed on the tree trunk at the time it was made, then the tree must be considerably older than the renovation of the monastery in the 17th century.

Venue of the IGU WOC 3 Meetings



In the monastery enclosure there is also preserved a polychrome statue of Our Lady, evidently from the early 17th century. According to tradition, it was before this statue that one of the fourteen Franciscan brothers, Jerome of Ares, was murdered at the time of the invasion by the forces of the Bishop of Passau in 1611. This tradition was confirmed by the discovery of traces of blood found when the statue was restored recently. The conventual chapel, constructed in the 1990s, is dedicated to St. John Capistrano (1456), the first patron saint of the independent Bohemian province of the Franciscans. In it can be found the famous portrait of Capistrano by the German painter Thomas Burgkmair, part of his habit, and a piece of his penitential horsehair robe.

The Monastery Garden

http://pms.ofm.cz/lang_en_zahrada.html

The monastery garden is today an oasis of calm in the busy heart of the metropolis. The original mediaeval garden of the Carmelite monastery was re-designed towards the end of the 17th century. In the middle stands a picturesque baroque summerhouse from the early 18th century, in the cellar of which there used to be a pharmacy. Later it also served as a charnel house for the brothers. In the wall surrounding the garden are preserved three niches roofed over with conchas (miniature chapels); a fourth one in the western wall was later bricked up.





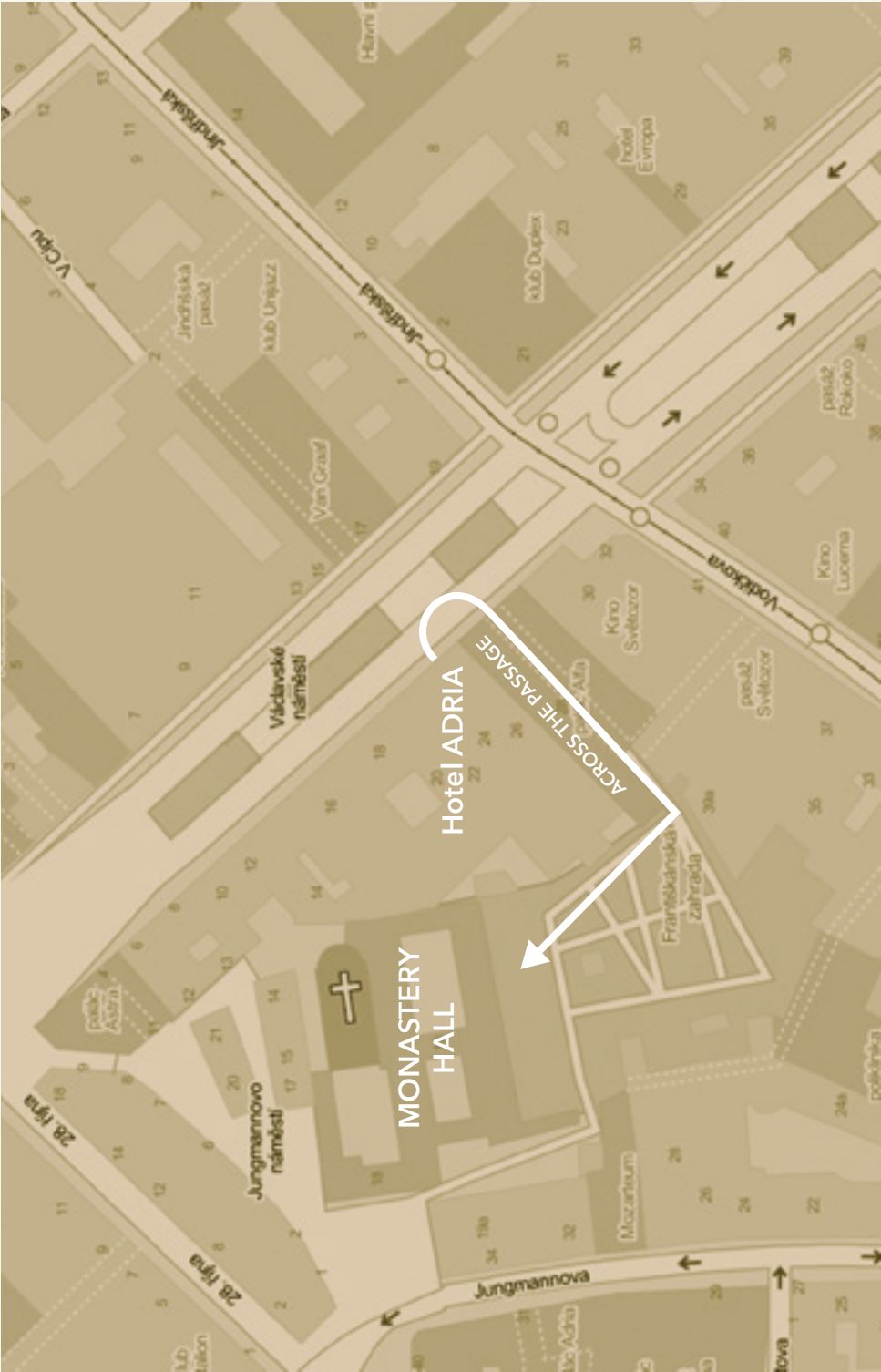
Today the garden belongs to the Prague city authorities and was re-laid out in 1989-1992 by the architect Kuča. As part of the new design for the garden, a bronze fountain in the form of a water nymph by Josef Klimeš was placed in it, and a smaller fountain with the figure of a child ("David") was situated by the children's play area. In 1991-1993 a noteworthy wrought iron gate was installed at the entrance from the Alfa passageway. The work of Petr Císařovský, it has 24 figural wrought-iron reliefs on it depicting scenes from the life of St. Francis.



Vault of the church of Our Lady of the Snows

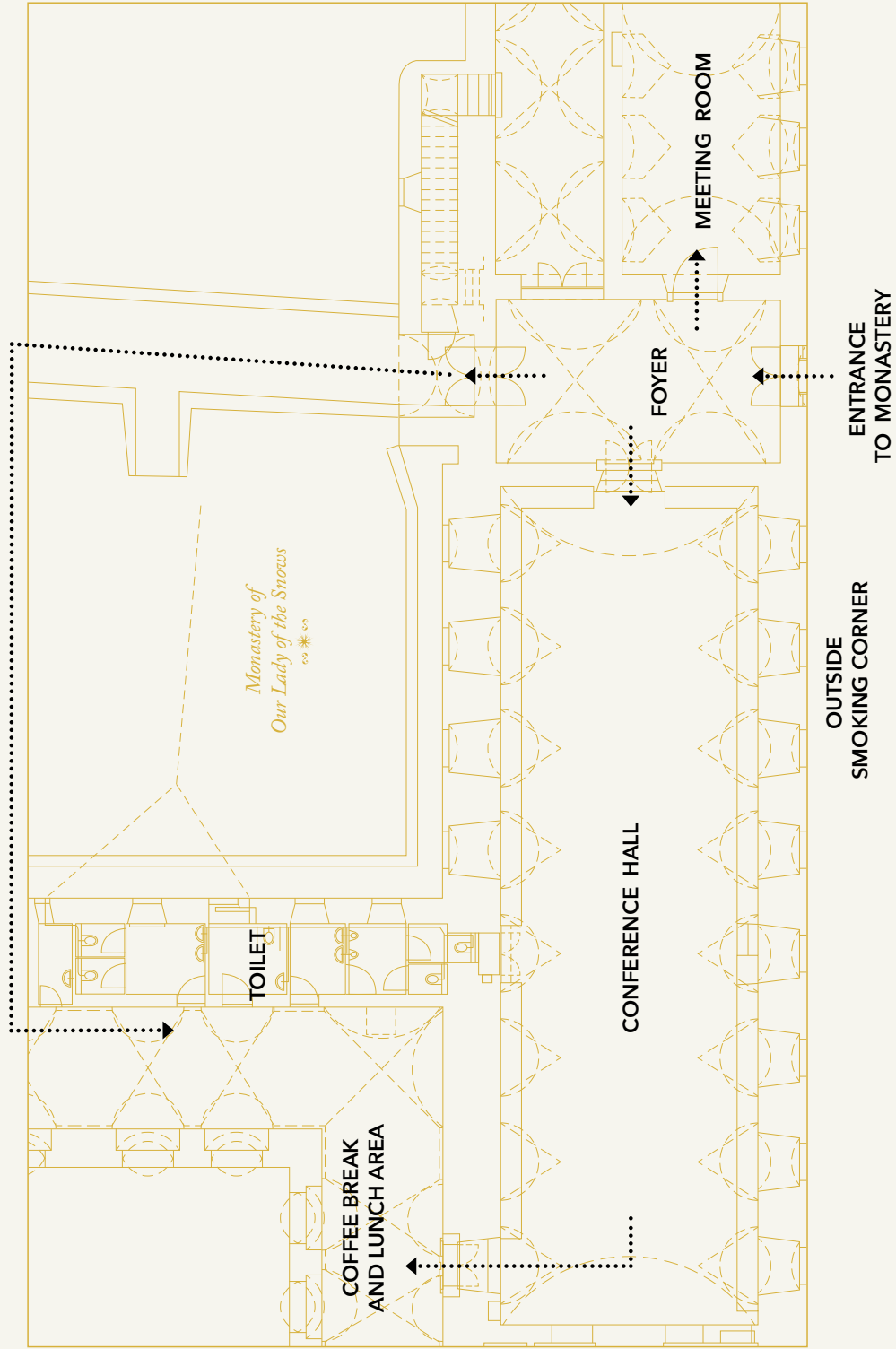


**How to get to St. Franciscan Monastery Hall
from the hotel Adria (ca 150 m)**



www.mapy.cz

The Monastery of Our Lady of the Snows in Prague (venue of the meetings)



Prague Airport



VÁCLAV HAVEL AIRPORT PRAGUE

<http://www.prg.aero/en/>

International Václav Havel Airport Prague is situated on northwest part of Prague next Kněževes and Přední Kopanina.

Prague Airport operates two terminals. Terminal 1 is designated for departures to countries outside of the Schengen Area while Terminal 2 handles departures to the Schengen Area member states.

(On October 5th, 2012, Prague/Ruzyně civil international airport was renamed "Václav Havel Airport Prague", as approved by the Government of the Czech Republic.)



SELF CHECK-IN KIOSKS

From 26/11/2009, 25 new kiosks (self check-in) were installed in the departure halls.

Passengers who prefer this form of checking-in will be able to use sixteen kiosks in Terminal 2 and nine kiosks in Terminal 1. In so doing Václav Havel Airport Prague supports the global trend of increasing its capacity of passengers.

By means of the self-service check-in kiosks all passengers listed in airline companies can check-in using an electronic ticket. In case a self-service check-in kiosk cannot be used for a given flight, you are reminded to use a standard check-in counter.

When using a self-service check-in kiosk identification is carried out manually by entering the e-ticket number or reservation code, by downloading one's passport, any credit cards with magnetic strips or a boarding pass already printed, by manually entering the number of the electronic ticket and manually entering the number of selected cards of loyalty programs.

If you are traveling only with hand luggage, simply check-in and walk directly to the relevant departure exit without any further delay. If you have baggage to check-in, simply hand it in at a special counter designated as "Baggage drop-off", which is located near the standard check-in and where you will receive a ticket of the luggage. Then continue directly to security or passport control.



The above mentioned method of checking-in is a very quick and simple way of shortening the process of checking-in and one can spend time more comfortably at Václav Havel Airport Prague.

OTHER CHECK-IN POSSIBILITIES

Václav Havel Airport Prague is a modern airport which uses a number of advanced technologies and is an attractive environment for passengers. Services provided are at a high level and offer many possibilities of checking-in.

Standard check-in

Check-in counters are located in the departure halls in Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. To check-in it is necessary to bring: a ticket (paper or electronic), voucher, or reservation code, a document of identity and visa if you are flying to a country requiring one. Check-in counters usually open 2 hours before the actual flight and close 30 minutes before departure. Prague Airport recommends always finding out the exact opening hours of check-in counters of the relevant airline.

At the check-in counter you hand in your luggage designated for handling to its destination, get a boarding pass with an

assigned place in the aircraft and a baggage ticket. You continue further on to the security or passport checking point.

Internet check-in

If you have an electronic ticket it is possible at some airline companies to check-in electronically from the comfort of your home or office from 48 hours to 3 hours before departure according to the standards of the specific airline. Internet check-in is a simple way of saving time which you can spend more pleasantly at Prague Airport.

Check-in via mobile phone

Check-in via mobile phone is another modern method for passengers to check-in.

All you need is a mobile phone with connection to the internet. From the websites of selected companies which support this form of check-in, you will receive a two-dimensional bar code directly to your mobile phone in the form of an SMS, MMS or e-mail. At the airport you then just place the code to a special device and you can fly. This revolutionary service completely meets the demands and requirements for speed, independence and flexibility.

Prague Airport



BAGGAGE CHECK-IN

Luggage

We would like to remind passengers that in the interests of a smooth check-in process, weight limits on luggage must be strictly observed. International standards for the size and dimensions of hold and hand baggage do not exist. The rules for individual airlines, seating classes, destinations and distances vary.

Hold Luggage

Rules concerning hold luggage check-in may be found on your boarding pass or obtained directly from your airline.

Hand Luggage

Only one piece of hand luggage may be taken on board of the aircraft. Since there are no international standards governing the size or dimensions of hand luggage, please ask your airline for information.

Maximum safety is assured by checking luggage and complying with security regulations. Under EU regulations, a number of unsafe objects are forbidden from being brought on board for security reasons. Please determine what items fall under these regulations and are forbidden adequately in advance. For further information check our section security rules.

Baggage - Services

Self-service luggage carts may be found in all public and nonpublic areas of the airport.

Luggage Storage

Luggage Storage is located in the public section of the Terminal 2 Departure Hall. Telephone: +420 22011 1220

Delayed and Lost Luggage

If upon landing you find that your luggage is missing, please contact the luggage claim counter for your airline.

The transporter will pick up the delayed luggage at your request and transport it to the designated location.

Luggage Wrapping

Wrapping Services in Terminal 1 Departures contact: +420 220 11 5423

Wrapping Services in Terminal 2 Departures contact: +420 775 852 525

Terminál 2 / Terminal 2

Odbavování letů do států schengenského prostoru /
Flights to Schengen space countries

- 01 CARGO SKYPORT
- 02 VETERINÁRNÍ STANICE / VETERINARY STATION
- 03 CARGO MENZIES
- 04 GASTRO/HROCH
- 05 PRST A / PIER A
- 06 PRST B / PIER B
- 07 PRST C / PIER C
- 08 PRST D / PIER D
- 09 TAXI BUS
- 10 TAXI BUS
- 11 PARKING P1
- 12 PARKING B
- 13 HOTEL MARRIOTT / EUROPORT
- 14 PARKING C
- 15 VIP CLUB CONTINENTAL
- 16 AIRPORT BUSINESS CENTRE (RODOP)
- 17 PARKING P2
- 18 ARC ČESKÝ AEROHOLDING / CZECH AEROHOLDING
- 19 PARKING D
- 20 HOTEL HOLIDAY INN PRAGUE AIRPORT
- 21 TRAVEL SERVICE
- 22 TERRACCI STANICE / GAS STATION

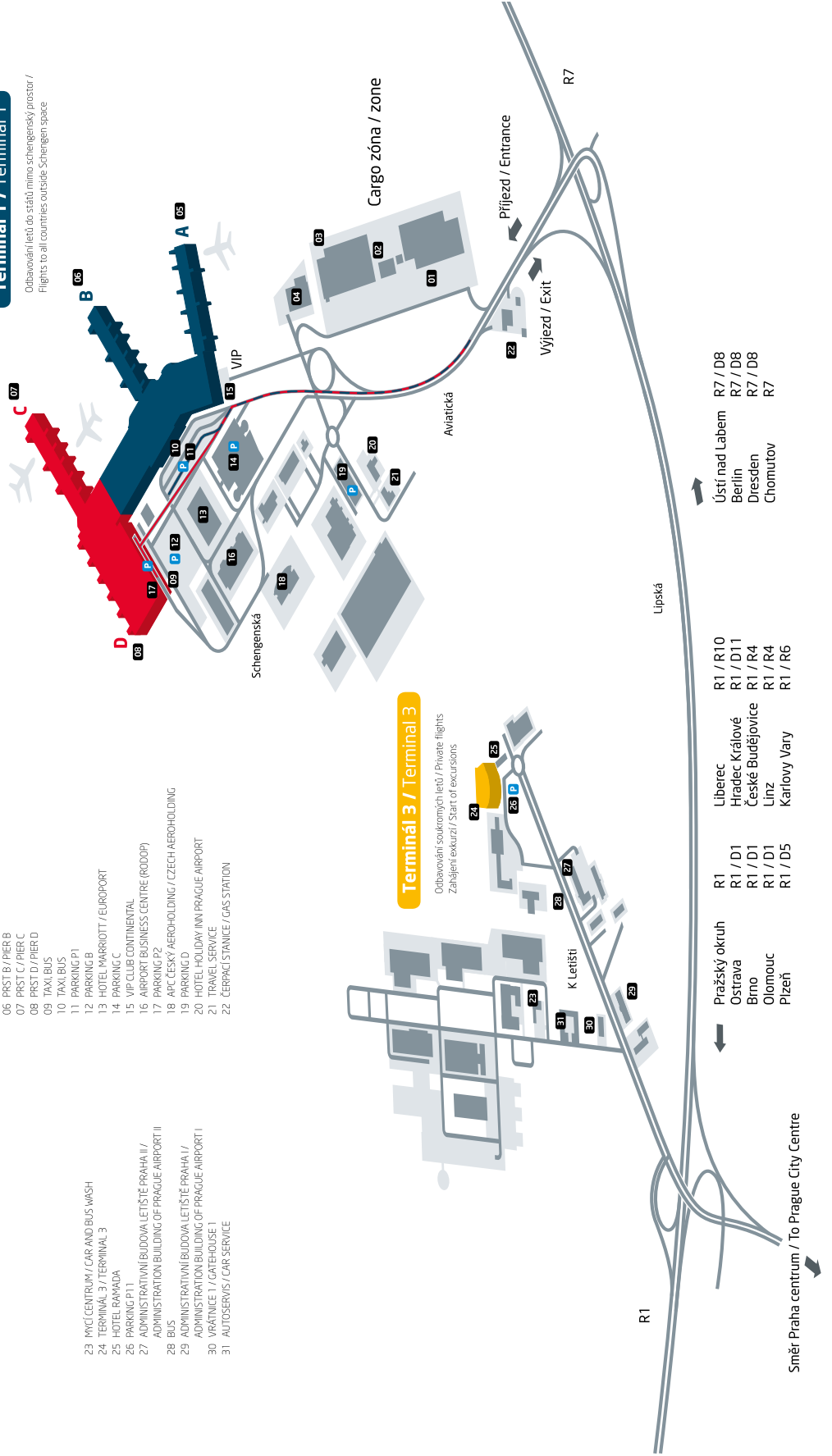
Terminál 1 / Terminal 1

Odbavování letů do států mimo schengenský prostor /
Flights to all countries outside Schengen space

- 23 MYC CENTRUM / CAR AND BUS WASH
- 24 TERMINÁL 3 / TERMINAL 3
- 25 HOTEL RAMADA
- 26 PARKING P11
- 27 ADMINISTRATIVNÍ BUDOVA LETIŠTĚ PRAHA II /
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF PRAGUE AIRPORT II
- 28 BUS
- 29 ADMINISTRATIVNÍ BUDOVA LETIŠTĚ PRAHA I /
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF PRAGUE AIRPORT I
- 30 VRATNICE 1 / GATEHOUSE 1
- 31 AUTOSERVIS / CAR SERVICE

Terminál 3 / Terminal 3

Odbavování soukromých letů / Private flights
Zahájení exkurzí / Start of excursions



Prague Airport



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The personal transit to the airport is provided by buses of PIT and by the special bus AE (Airport Express).

BUS LINES	
119	Prague Airport - Dejvická (metro line A) - 24 min - interval 5 to 20 minutes
100	Prague Airport - Zličín (metro line B) - 18 min
179	Prague Airport - Nové Butovice (metro line B) - 45 min
Airport express	Prague Airport - Prague Main Train Station (metro line C and connection to SC, EC, IC and EN trains) - 35 min

Bus stop

- Terminal 1
- Terminal 2 - in front of the Arrival hall

Public Transport Ticket Sale

- Public Transport counters in Arrival Halls of Terminals 1 & 2 (from 7 am to 10 pm),
- Automats placed at bus stops (cash required),
- From a bus driver (cash required).

Ticket prices/Fares

- Actual public transportation fares available here: <http://www.dpp.cz/en/fares-in-prague/>
Examples of fare per PIT tariff: ticket 90 minutes: 32 CZK, all-day ticket (24 hours): 110 CZK, three-day ticket (72 hours): 310 CZK

Public transport information: Tel.: +420 296 19 18 17

More info: www.dpp.cz

Metro info service just about from 5.00 to 24.00.

OFFICIAL TAXI

Contact counters of taxi operators are located at the arrival hall of Terminal 1 and 2. Departure points are displayed in front of arrival halls.

CAR RENTAL

All car rental offices are located in a separate hall on the ground floor of Parking C. Car rental offices can also be contacted via e-mail or phone.

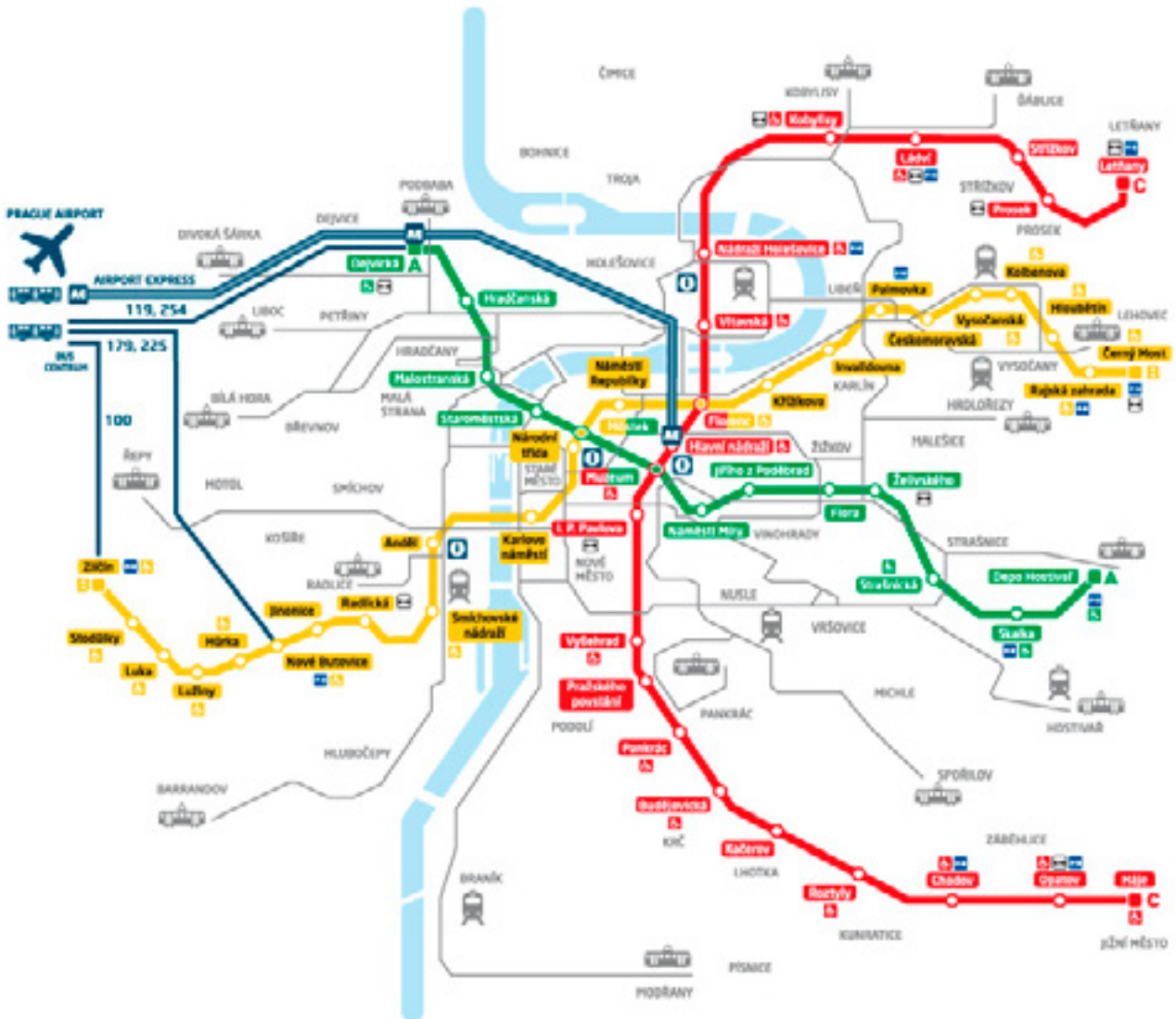
AAA RADIOTAXI

Taxi service at guaranteed tariff prices, according to the number of kilometres passed.

Contacts

+420 222 333 222 +420 221 102 211

<http://www.aaaradiotaxi.cz>



Prague public transport system
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The Czech Republic



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic

The Czech Republic is a landlocked country in Central Europe. The country is bordered by Germany to the west and north-west, Austria to the south, Slovakia to the east and Poland to the north-east. Prague is the capital and largest city, with 1.3 million residents. The Czech Republic includes the historical territories of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as a small part of Silesia.

The Czech state, formerly known as Bohemia (Čechy), was formed in the late 9th century as a small duchy around Prague, at that time under the dominance of the powerful Great Moravian Empire. After the fall of the Empire in 907, the centre of power was transferred from Moravia to Bohemia under the Přemyslids. In 1002, Bohemia was formally recognized as a duchy within the Holy Roman Empire, rising to the status of kingdom



in 1212. During the rule of the Přemyslids and their successors, the Luxembourgs, Bohemia expanded in size until reaching its greatest territorial extent in the 14th century. During the Hussite wars, the kingdom faced economic embargoes and crusades from all over Europe.

Following the Battle of Mohács in 1526, the Kingdom of Bohemia was gradually integrated into the Habsburg monarchy as one of its three principal parts, alongside the



Archduchy of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. The Bohemian Revolt (1618-20) against the catholic Habsburgs led to the Thirty Years' War, after which the monarchy consolidated its rule, re-imposed Catholicism, and adopted a policy of gradual Germanization. With the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, the Bohemian kingdom became part of the Austrian Empire. In the 19th century the Czech lands became the industrial powerhouse of the monarchy and the core of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, which was formed in 1918 following the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I. After 1933, Czechoslovakia remained the only democracy in central and eastern Europe. Following the Munich Agreement and the Polish annexation of Zaolzie, Czechoslovakia



fell under German occupation during World War II. By 1945, a major portion of the country was liberated by the Red Army, and the subsequent gratitude towards the Soviets, combined with disillusionment with the West for failing to intervene, led the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to victory in the 1946 elections. Following the 1948 coup d'état, Czechoslovakia became a single-party communist state under Soviet influence. In 1968, increasing dissatisfaction with the regime culminated in a reform movement known as the Prague Spring, which ended with an invasion by the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries (with the exception of Romania). Czechoslovakia remained occupied until the 1989 Velvet Revolution, when the communist regime collapsed and a multiparty parliamentary republic was formed. On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia peacefully dissolved into its constituent states: the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Population

With an estimated population of 10,542,080 at 30 June 2011, compared to 9.3 million at the beginning of the twentieth century, the population growth of the Czech Republic was limited and characterized by low fertility rates and loss of population in and around WW I and WW II.

According to the 2011 census, about 14% of the inhabitants were foreigners.



Prague



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prague>

Prague is the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic. It is the fourteenth-largest city in the European Union. It is also the historical capital of Bohemia. Situated in the north-west of the country on the Vltava River, the city is home to about 1.3 million people, while its larger urban zone is estimated to have a population of nearly 2 million. The city has a temperate climate, with warm summers and chilly winters.

Prague has been a political, cultural, and economic centre of central Europe with waxing and waning fortunes during its



1,100-year existence. Founded during the Romanesque and flourishing by the Gothic and Renaissance eras, Prague was not only the capital of the Czech state, but also the seat of two Holy Roman Emperors and thus also the capital of the Holy Roman Empire. It was an important city to the Habsburg Monarchy and its Austro-Hungarian Empire and after World War I became the capital of Czechoslovakia. The city played major roles in the Protestant Reformation, the Thirty Years' War, and in 20th-century history, during both World Wars and the post-war Communist era.

Prague is home to a number of famous cultural attractions, many of which survived the violence and destruction of 20th-century Europe. Main attractions include the Prague Castle, the Charles Bridge, Old Town Square, the Jewish Quarter, the Lennon Wall and Petřín hill. Since 1992, the extensive historic centre of Prague has been included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites. Prague is the capital of the Czech Republic, which used to be joined with Slovakia until the two separated into distinct sovereign states.

The city boasts more than ten major museums, along with numerous theatres, galleries, cinemas, and other historical exhibits. A modern public transportation system connects the city. Also, it is home to a wide range of public and private schools, including Charles University. Prague is classified as an Alpha-global city according to GaWC studies, comparable to Berlin, Rome and Houston. Its rich history makes it a popular tourist destination, and the city receives more than 4.4 million international visitors annually, as of 2011. In 2011, Prague was the sixth-most-visited city in Europe. During the thousand years of its existence, the city grew from a settlement stretching



from Prague Castle in the north to the fort of Vyšehrad in the south, becoming the multicultural capital of a modern European state, the Czech Republic, a member state of the European Union.

Geography

Prague is situated on the Vltava river, at 50°05"N and 14°27"E. in the centre of the Bohemian Basin. Prague is approximately at the same latitude as Frankfurt, Germany; Paris, France; and Vancouver, Canada.

Climate

The city of Prague lies between oceanic climate and humid continental climate. The winters are relatively cold with average temperatures at about freezing point, and with very little sunshine. Snow cover can be common between mid-November to late March although snow accumulations of more than 20 cm are infrequent. There are also a few periods of mild temperatures in winter.

Summers usually bring plenty of sunshine and the average high temperature of 24 °C. Nights can be quite cool even in summer, though. Precipitation in Prague is rather low (it is less rainy than Rome and Paris) as the shadow of the Ore Mountains and the Czech Central Highlands takes effect. The driest season is usually winter while the summers can bring quite heavy rain especially in form of violent storms and showers.

Public transportation

The public transport infrastructure consists of an intensely used integrated transport system of Prague Metro (its length is 59 km (37 mi) with 57 stations in total), Prague tram system, buses, the Petřín funicular to Petřín Hill, cable car on the hill Mrázovka and at the zoo in Troja and six ferries. Prague has one of the highest rates of public transport usage in the world with 1.2 billion passenger journeys per annum.

Prague



The Metro has three major lines extending throughout the city; in June 2010, construction began to extend the green line further into the northwest corner of Prague and eventually to the airport. A fourth Metro line is planned, although a date for construction to begin has not yet been specified. In operation there are currently two kinds of units: "81-71M" which is modernized variant of the Soviet 81-71 and from 1998 new "M1" trains manufactured by consortium consisting of ČKD Praha, ADtranz and Siemens. The original Soviet vehicles "Ečs" were excluded in 1997, but one museum-set is monthly in operation at line C, another vehicle is also placed in public transport museum in depot Střešovice. Per capita usage of the Prague metro is the highest in the world. According

to its builder, the escalator at Náměstí Míru station is the longest escalator in Europe.

Prague tram system now operates various types of trams: still popular classic Tatra T3, newer Tatra KT8D5, T6A5, Škoda 14 T designed by Porsche, newest Škoda 15 T and nostalgic tram number 91. Although Melbourne, Australia has the longest total tram system length in the world, Prague's tram network is one of the largest in the world by other measures. The Prague tram rolling stock consists of over 900 individual cars, of those around 700 are the T3 class, which are typically operated coupled together in pairs. The system carries more than 356 million passengers annually, the third highest tram patronage in the world after St Petersburg and Budapest. On a per capita basis, Prague has the second highest tram patronage after Zürich.



All services have a common ticketing system, and are run by the Prague Public Transport Company (Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a. s.) and several other companies. Recently, the Regional Organiser of Prague Integrated Transport (ROPID) has franchised operation of ferries on the Vltava river, which are also a part of the public transport system with common fares. Taxi services operate from regulated taxi stands, and from independent taxi drivers who make pick-ups on the street.

Miscellaneous Information

Czech cuisine

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic#Cuisine

Pilsner Urquell, the first “pilsner” type beer in the world. Svíčková na smetaně is a signature Czech dish, consisting of marinated beef with Czech dumplings (knedlíky). Czech cuisine is marked by a strong emphasis on meat dishes. Pork is quite common; beef and chicken are also popular. Goose, duck, rabbit and wild game are served. Fish is rare, with the occasional exception of fresh trout and carp, which is served at Christmas.



Czech beer has a long and important history. The first brewery is known to have existed in 1118 and the Czech Republic has the highest beer consumption per capita in the world. The famous Pilsener style beer originated in the western Bohemian city of Plzeň, and further south the town of České Budějovice, known as Budweis in German, lent its name to its beer, eventually known as Budweiser Budvar. Apart from these and other major brands, the Czech Republic also boasts a growing number of top quality small breweries and mini-breweries seeking to continue the age-old tradition of quality and taste, whose output matches the best in the world: Štiřín, Chýně, Oslavany, Kácov. Tourism is slowly growing around the Southern Moravian region too, which has been producing wine since the Middle Ages; about 94% of vineyards in the Czech Republic are Moravian. Aside from Slivovitz, Czech beer and wine, the Czechs also



produce two unique liquors, Fernet Stock and Becherovka. Kofola is a non-alcoholic domestic cola soft drink which competes with Coca Cola and Pepsi in popularity.

Unique Czech dishes include roast pork with bread dumplings and stewed cabbage Vepřo-knedlo-zelo, roast sirloin beef with steamed dumplings and cream-of-vegetable sauce Svíčková na smetaně, tomato sauce Rájská or dill sauce Koprovka, roast duck with bread or potato dumplings and braised red cabbage, a variety of beef and pork goulash stews Guláš, fried cheese Smažák or the famous potato pancakes Bramboráky, besides a large variety of delicate local sausages, wurst, pâtés and smoked meats and other traditional local foods. Czech desserts include a wide variety of whipped cream, chocolate and fruit pastries and tarts, crepes, creme desserts and cheese, poppy seed filled and other types of traditional cakes such as buchty, koláče and štrúdl.



Miscellaneous Information

Time

Time in the Czech Republic is Central European Time (UTC+01:00) and Central European Summer Time (UTC+02:00). Daylight saving time is observed from the last Sunday in March (2:00 CET) to the last Sunday in October (3:00 CEST).

Weather in Prague in October 2014

<http://www.accuweather.com/en/cz/prague/125594/october-weather/125594?monyr=10/1/2014>

Currency

The Czech koruna or Czech crown (sign: Kč; code: CZK) has been the currency of the Czech Republic since 8 February 1993 when, together with its Slovak counterpart, it replaced the Czechoslovak koruna at par.

Visa

You need a visa for short-term stay (for up to 90 days in any 180 days period) if you fall into one of the categories listed in the Chapter Temporary Stay in the Czech Republic/Schengen Area with a Visa. If the country of your nationality is not listed in the mentioned list, you can travel to the Czech Republic/Schengen area without a visa for up to 90 days in any 180 days period, provided that your stay is non-profitable.

More info: [http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/information_for_aliens/index.html](http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/information_for aliens/index.html)

List of States Whose Citizens Are Required to Have Visa

http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/information_for_aliens/short_stay_visa/list_of_states_whose_citizens_are/index.html

