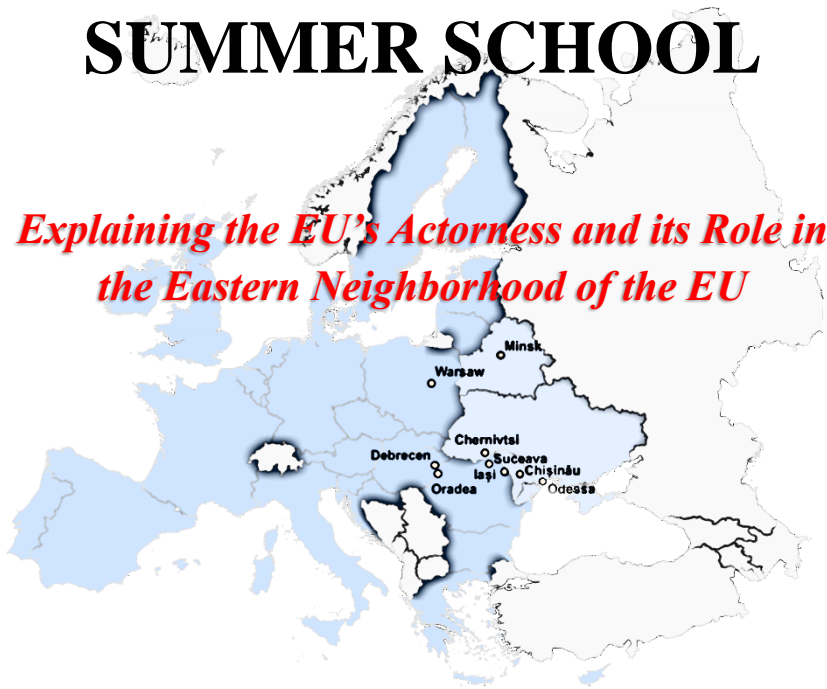


University of Oradea
Faculty of History, International Relation, Political
Sciences and Communication Sciences
The Institute for Euroregional Studies

SUMMER SCHOOL

*Explaining the EU's Actorness and its Role in
the Eastern Neighborhood of the EU*



June 6-13, 2018
Oradea



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



This event is organised within the framework of the project

**European Union and its neighbourhood. Network for enhancing
EU's actorness in the eastern borderlands
ERASMUS+ Project 2017-2625**



Co-funded by the
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BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SZKOLA GLOWNA HANDLOWA W WARSZAWIE

DEBRECENI EGYETEM

General Information

Summer school venue: Oradea Fortress

Organizer: University of Oradea, P02

Professors in charge:

Prof. Ioan Horga PhD (ioanhorga56@gmail.com), tel.
0040752.063.765

Assoc. prof. Luminița Șoproni (lumivoicu@yahoo.com)

Lect. Florentina Chirodea PhD (fchirodea@uoradea.ro)

Lect. Constantin Țoca PhD (ctv_i@yahoo.com), tel.
0040.726.720.586

Target groups:

PhD students and post doc researchers (maximum 4 years after
thesis defence)

Content of Summer School

The summer school is part of ENACTED Project Working Plan and it is aimed first at offering an in-depth analysis of the EU's external role and its impact over the wider eastern neighbourhood area in an altered context marked by the Ukrainian crisis and the existing tensions with Russia. As such, first, it draws together young academics and experts from the network institutions in order to discuss the growing literature on the ENP & EaP, to stimulate the theoretical and professional skills of participants and to encourage the exchange of views. Second, it seeks to stimulate the active involvement in the promotion of European values among the young academics (PhD students and post-doc researchers) and senior professors from the network. Third, it strives to build a favourable context for trans-borders cultural dialogue. Fourth, the summer school seeks to increase the capacity to teach and research in EU-related matters, to equip young academics with knowledge and skills in the field of the EU studies, which can be afterwards relevant to their future careers. The attendees of the summer school will benefit from studies, analyses, debates and new courses and, thus, have the chance not only to acquire new knowledge and competences in European studies, but also to network and establish relations with participants from all the countries envisaged by the Jean Monnet network.

Main objective:

To offer “an in-depth analysis of the EU's external role and its impact over the wider eastern neighbourhood area in an altered context marked by the Ukrainian crisis and the existing tensions with Russia”.

I. The context

Considering the evolution of the events following the security crisis of Eastern Europe, how do you consider the state of the Eastern Partnership? Can we talk about a blockage or a revitalization?

A. There was a blockage present well before the Vilnius Summit – a blockage in its functioning:

- instead of multilateralism, we have used bilateralism,

- instead of differentiation, we have used individualization,
- instead of transferring our norms and values by using networking, we have used a hegemonic spirit

B. Following the crisis of Eastern Ukraine, we have entered a blockage of the EU-Eastern Partnership system

- we have abandoned the *pro-active* logic for a *reactive* logic
- we have given up working in these countries with the "European supporters" (civil society, minorities, etc.) and privileging working with authorities, who are either overwhelmed by the situation, or have the culture of concealing the European spirit
- we focused on the political elites without paying much attention to the needs of the populations in these countries

II. The scientific approach

Taking advantage of the knowledge of some well-known experts in the field of EU Eastern Border Studies, from EU Member States situated at the EU Eastern Border (Debrecen - Hungary, Warsaw - Poland, Iasi, Oradea and Suceava - Romania) and from the Eastern Partnership countries (Minsk – Belarus, Chisinau – Moldova, Chernivtsi and Odessa – Ukraine), the summer school participants (PhD Students and Post-doc Students, no later than 4 years after their thesis defence) will be able to interact in order to come up with ideas and proposals for the revitalization of the Eastern Partnership.

The organizers propose the following discussion roadmap:

1. EU must work to cancel the elements that lead to a blockage of the functioning and move to a revitalization activity of the Eastern Partnership (Riga Summit of 21-22 May 2015 stressed the importance of the development of multilateral cooperation projects).
2. A differentiation within the Eastern Partnership of two groups, BUM (Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova) and AGA (Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan). For each group it is necessary to favour micro-regional integration, but with the support of the EU and mainly the support of the neighbouring countries which are EU members or associated states (as is Turkey for the AGA countries.)
3. Provide a quick response on the future of EU's relations with these countries through an EU integration schedule and with

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“prices” (such as the removal of visa for the citizens of these countries in maximum one year).

4. Prevent the EU from using "hard" means (political pressure) and favour the "soft" means to create pressure on political elites (great support for non-governmental actors: independent mass media, NGOs, churches, etc.)

5. Supporting the companies from EU member countries that will develop investment projects in at least 2 countries of the Eastern Partnership and that will provide a minimum of 100 jobs / country.

6. Bigger involvement of EU member countries in the regional integration with Eastern Partnership countries (cross-border gateways, inter-university cooperation, institutional cooperation, etc.)

7. Launching of a broader reflection project on the revitalization of the Eastern Partnership (following this summer school in Oradea).

III. Certification:

Participants will receive at the end of the programme a certificate of attendance. Interested participants will also have the possibility to obtain, upon completion of the summer school, 7 ECTS credits provided they submit a paper on a relevant summer school topic no later than one month afterwards.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

17.00 - 19.00 – Arrival of participants

19.30 - Dinner

Thursday, June 7, 2018

9³⁰ - 10⁰⁰ - Official opening of the Summer School –
Conference Hall, Oradea Fortress

10⁰⁰ - 12⁰⁰ – Introductory conference, Professor Andrei Marga, PhD, Former Rector of Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ***Re-affirming the Identities in Central and Eastern Europe***

12⁰⁰ - 12³⁰ – Coffee Break

12³⁰ – 14³⁰ - Course - prof. Ioan Horga, PhD, University of Oradea, Head of Institute for Euroregional Studies, ***Challenges for Eastern Partnership in the Context of Sovereign Tendencies of EU Member States from Central and Eastern Europe***

14³⁰ – 15³⁰ – Lunch

15³⁰ – 19⁰⁰ – Sightseeing in Oradea

19⁰⁰ – Dinner

Friday, June 8, 2018

9³⁰ – 11³⁰ Conference Hall, Oradea Fortress

Course - Associate Professor, PhD, Ewelina Szczech-Pietkiewicz, Warsaw School of Economics, ***Redefining the role of Poland in the Eastern Partnership***

11³⁰ – 12⁰⁰ – Coffee break

12⁰⁰ – 14⁰⁰ – Course -Associate Professor, PhD, Klara Czimre, University of Debrecen

- *Eastern Partnership: external relations in the light of cross-border cooperation*
- *Eastern Partnership: experiences from the Hungarian-Ukrainian border*

14⁰⁰ – 15⁰⁰ – Lunch

15⁰⁰ - 18³⁰ – Oradea Fortress

Discussion groups (4 groups will be created with 1 representative from each country)

Discussion group 1. Eastern Partnership and digital challenges – coordinated by - Mirela Mărcuț

Discussion group 2. Eastern Partnership and types of threats – coordinated by Edina Meszaros

Discussion group 3. Economic dimension of the Eastern Partnership– coordinated by Assoc. Professor Luminița Șoproni

Discussion group 4. Cross- border cooperation and Eastern Partnership - coordinated by Lecturer Constantin Țoca

Saturday, June 9, 2018

9³⁰ – 11³⁰ - Conference Hall, Oradea Fortress

Course – Professor Valeriu Sainsus, PhD, Moldova Academy of Economic Sciences, Chişinău

- *The Republic of Moldova in the new geopolitical confrontations - the effects, the impact in the geo-economic context;*

- *Demographic framework of the Republic of Moldova - repercussions from the economic, social and administrative perspective.*

11³⁰ – 12⁰⁰ – Coffee break

12⁰⁰ – 14⁰⁰ – Course Professor Igor Dukhan, PhD, Belarussian State University, Minsk, *Playing out Belarussian cultural policy between Russia and EU (diachrony, synchrony, contemporaneity)*

- **14⁰⁰-15⁰⁰ – Lunch**

- **15⁰⁰-18³⁰ – Oradea Fortress**

Discussion groups:

Discussion group 1. Eastern Partnership and digital challenges – coordinated by - Mirela Mărcuț

Discussion group 2. Eastern Partnership and types of threats – coordinated by Edina Meszaros

Discussion group 3. Economic dimension of the Eastern Partnership – coordinated by Assoc. Professor Luminița Șoproni

Discussion group 4. Cross-border cooperation and Eastern Partnership - coordinated by Lecturer Constantin Țoca

Sunday, June 10, 2018

Visit to Bihor County (Oradea - Meziad Cave – Chișcău Cave)

Monday, June 11, 2018

9³⁰ – 11³⁰ - Conference Hall, Oradea Fortress

Course Oksana Dobrzanska, PhD, Chernivtsi National University, *Ukraine's Current Challenges and Future Prospects in ENP and Eastern Partnership*

11³⁰-12⁰⁰ – Coffee break

12⁰⁰ – 14³⁰ - Course

Ioana Bordeianu, PhD, Chief Commissioner, Oradea Border Police School, *Contribution of FRONTEX in harmonizing border police training in Member States, Schengen Associated Countries and Third Countries.*

Mihai Erlik, PhD, Police Chief Commissioner, Oradea Border Police School, *Handling cooperation and migration phenomenon at the Romanian borders.*

14³⁰ - 15³⁰ – Lunch

15³⁰ – 18³⁰ – Oradea Fortress

Discussion groups:

Discussion group 1. Eastern Partnership and digital challenges – coordinated by - Mirela Mărcuț

Discussion group 2. Eastern Partnership and types of threats – coordinated by Edina Meszaros

Discussion group 3. Economic dimension of the Eastern Partnership – coordinated by Assoc. Professor Luminița Șoproni

Discussion group 4. Cross- border cooperation and Eastern Partnership - coordinated by Lecturer Constantin Țoca

Tuesday, June 12, 2018

9³⁰ – 10³⁰ - Conference Hall, Oradea Fortress

Alexandru Kis, PhD, Staff Officer NATO HUMINT
Centre of Excellence, Oradea, *NATO and Eastern Europe*

10³⁰- 12⁰⁰

Presenting the results of Discussion Group 1

12⁰⁰ – 12³⁰ – Coffee break

12³⁰ – 14⁰⁰

Presenting the results of Discussion Group 2

14⁰⁰ - 15⁰⁰ – Lunch

15⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰

Presenting the results of Discussion Group 3

16⁰⁰ - 18⁰⁰

Presenting the results of Discussion Group 4

**18⁰⁰ - 18³⁰ – Handing diplomas to the participants and
concluding remarks**

19⁰⁰ – Dinner

Wednesday, June 13, 2018

Departure of participants

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List of Participants

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Mariana Bocoî | University of Oradea | ✉ mariana.bocoî@yahoo.com

We invite you to take advantage of the sights offered by Oradea during your stay:

1. Visit the most famous sights:

Oradea Fortress and the Fortress Museum,
Union Square with Black Eagle Palace,
Moon Church and St. Nicholas Church
Zion Neolog Synagogue
Town Hall and Town Hall Tower
The Baroque Palace and the Roman Catholic
Cathedral

2. Treat yourself to thermal waters:

Nymphaea Aquapark Oradea
Băile Felix Spa Resort

3. Visit the Cris County Museum

Permanent exhibitions (ex Vivarium)
Exceptional exhibitions - The Leonardo da Vinci
Manuscripts and Inventions

4. Participate in events organized in the city

- The Color Run Oradea
(<https://www.thecolorrun.ro/evenimente/oradea/>) (10 June)
- World Art Nouveau Day - Oradea, Projects - 3D Building
mapping (9-10 June) at 21.30 in the Scout Unification

ABOUT ORADEA

Located just 8 miles from the Hungarian border and spanning both shores of the Crișul Repede River, the elegant city of Oradea is a great starting point for exploring Romania.

First documented in 1113, under the Latin name *Varadinum*, the city was administered at various times by the Principality of Transylvania, the Ottoman Empire, and the Habsburg Monarchy. In 1598, the Oradea fortress was besieged and, on August 27, 1660, it fell to the Ottoman raids, only to be seized in 1692 by the Austrians.

Until the construction of flood-banks along the length of the Crișul Repede River, Oradea was facing constant flooding threats. In 1836 a large part of the town was destroyed by fire. The picturesque town of present-day Oradea was rebuilt in the 18th century to the plans of Viennese



engineer Franz Anton Hillebrandt following the then-trendy Austrian architectural style called *Secession* with its richly decorated facades of pale pink, blue, green and white. In addition to the many Baroque buildings, Oradea is remarkable for its particularly rich collection of Art Nouveau architecture.

Oradea (*Nagyvarad/Grossvardein*), the Capital City of Bihor County, is one of the important economic, social and cultural centers of north-western Romania, holding on to these characteristics throughout its history. The city is nestled among hills that divide and unify the Crișana Plains and the hill-like limits of the Apuseni Mountains in a harmonious way. Located on the Crișul Repede River which divides the city into almost equal halves, it is the gateway to Central Europe and Western Europe.

Located about 10 km from Hungarian - Romanian Border, Oradea ranks tenth in size out of the Romanian cities. Specifically, it covers an area of 11,556 ha.



1. Most Important Turistic Attractions

With a history of almost 1000 years, **Oradea Fortress** has every asset to become a first rate tourist attraction, not only for the city on the banks of the Crișul Repede River, but also for the western region of Romania, and, in a wider sense, for the Central-Eastern-European area. Its historic past, architecture, the stories and legends about certain events, which left their mark on its existence, all of these converge to give it a note of attractiveness and originality coveted by many other monuments.

Oradea Fortress, the cradle, the core out of which the city known as Oradea Mare, Nagyvárad or Grosswardein grew, is a reference point for the urban development and history of this area.

St. Ladislau Square from old times received the current name of (*Union Square*) between the two World Wars. Unirii Square is marked by City Hall, the Greek Catholic Episcopal Palace, the Church with Moon, the Black Eagle Palace, St. Ierarh Nicolae Orthodox Church and the St. Ladislau Church. In the center of the square the statue of King Ferdinand I was placed in 1924, the founder of Great Romania. Currently there is the statue of Mihai Viteazul, a place where, every year, the city's authorities and citizens pay homage to the fallen heroes.



The Black Eagle Complex is probably the most monumental architectural accomplishment in Oradea and in Transylvania, as far as the Secession building style is concerned. The contest to build this architectural complex was won by architects Komor Marcell and Jakab Dezső. Its construction, on the old location of the “Black Eagle” Inn, begins in 1907, under the supervision of construction engineer Sztarill Ferenc, and in December 1908, the edification is complete.



Comprised by two unequal and asymmetrical building bodies, connected to a third, much retracted one, in the middle, the complex was to house: a theatre, ballrooms, a casino, offices and so on. The Y-shaped passage with its three entry points (main entry in Unirii Square, secondary entrances on V. Alecsandri and Independenței Streets), the staggering avalanche of curved lines, the alternation of stucco-bass reliefs with floral and figurative motifs, the stained glass and the colossal chandeliers are compositionally organized in such a symmetrical way that the eminence of the edifice cannot be contested.



The Black Eagle Palace the one-time hotel was built between 1907-1909 on the base of the old Eagle guesthouse. The ensemble equipped with a glass covered passage making the connection between three streets became the most important realization of the architect couple Marcell Komor and Dezso

Jakab. The glass painting with the black eagle the ensemble's emblem was executed in 1909 in the Oradean Neumann workshop.

The church 'The Assumption of Mary', also known as '**The Moon Church**' is located in front of the Greek-Catholic cathedral, in the South-East



corner of Unirii Square. Construction work at this church started in November 1784, when Transylvania was troubled by one of the most powerful peasant movements. The architect who drew the plan of the church was Iácob Eder and the entrepreneur behind it, Ioann Lins. The walls were erected in 1790 and on 17th November of the same year the first mass was celebrated here. The consecration of the church took place much later, more than four decades after, in 1832, when the interior painting was also finalized.

The style of this church is late-Baroque with marked Classical elements, but also with a strong indigenous, provincial influence. The interior is confined to the rigid norms of spatial development of the Byzantine style, and it rigorously follows the canons of this church. On the iconostasis there used to be a painting of Horea, one of the leaders of the 1784 riot, which many historians believed to be the only accurate representation of his face. Nowadays, it has been replaced with a copy and the original is to be found in the Orthodox Bishopric's Museum of Oradea.

The church of 'Saint Nicholas' – the Greek-Catholic cathedral, in relative extension to the bishopric, in Unirii Square, was built between 1800 and 1810. Its architect and constructor are unknown, but the style is well



defined, representing classical Baroque. The interior decoration, typical for individualizing Romanian Greek-Catholics in the Catholic world is Byzantine. The building fell to the fire in 1836 and it was rebuilt with great efforts and spending until 1870. In the same period the Byzantine pinnacle was added to the tower. A new fire affected the tower in 1907. Its restoration was carried out between 1910 and 1912, when the sumptuous Baroque pinnacle was added, still visible today.

The interior decoration is rich and masterly. The painting follows to a great extent the typical rigors imposed by Byzantine Greek-Orthodox religious art, especially around the iconostasis. Among others, the unperceivable differences in appearance and rite lead to the usage of this place of worship as a high-rank Orthodox Church after the communist regime outlawed the Greek-Catholic rite. The restoration of democracy changed this status quo, and the church became what it had been initially, i.e. a Greek-Catholic cathedral.



Zion Synagogue is one of the **most** monumental synagogue Central and Eastern Europe, the third largest in Europe with 1000 seats.

The history of Oradea is closely linked to the presence of the Jewish community on these lands, which have contributed to the development and appearance of Oradea.

The Zion Neologo Synagogue was built on the bank of Crisul Repede by the Jewish community, which emerged after the split of the Jewish community from Oradea, the Orthodox and Congressional communities in 1870, which later became the name of the neolog community.

The Synagogue is located on the shores of Crișului Repede, and the entrance to the building is from Independence Street. The project of the synagogue was made by the chief engineer of the city, Dávid Busch, a project of an eclectic building with Moorish oriental influences, influenced by the new theories of the second half of the nineteenth century, which emphasized the Oriental origins of the Jewish people. He commissioned the work of the famous architect of the city, Kálmán Rimanóczy sr.

Another interesting aspect is the orientation of the inner space is determined by the direction of Jerusalem, so most of the synagogues in Europe are oriented to the north-east and south-west.

The Tourist Information Center in the **City Hall Tower** of Oradea is the first tourist information point in Oradea created after 1989.



The City Hall Tower is located in the wing of the building facing the Tudor Vladimirescu street and has a height of about 50 m. It has four main levels, three for panorama purpose.

In the **First Level** is the horologe mechanism – called “mother clock”. The Clock at the highest altitude plays the “March of Iancu” every hour and it was built in the early twentieth century, in 1904 by a watchmaker named Mezey Dezső.

Currently the clock from The City Hall Tower is cared for by Csaba Sándor Nagy. Thanks to him, the operation mode of the clock has changed since 1992. If until 1992 inertia from the weight worked the clock and the pendulum, the pendulum is now electronically controlled, resulting movements of the axles and gears to his pointers dials.

The clock consists of four parts – the dials, located at the top on each side of the lens. The dial in front, facing the river Criș, was made of thick glass, named glass of milk and had rear illumination. After the war, in 1944, the front dial was changed and the glass replaced with a sheet of tin, as was done for the other quadrants.

The clock has survived two World Wars, and the roof and wall of the tower survived two fires, the first in 1917 and the second in 1944. The clock face retains even today the bullet holes from the war in 1944.

Level II presents a panorama from 33.85 m. In the “File of Bihor’s firefighters history” Volume II, published in 2001, it was stated that in 1904, the point of observation for city fires moves to the new building of the Town Hall tower, announcing with the knocking on the bell, according to the area where the fire started – 2 beats New Town, West Olosig (ret) 3 beats, 4 beats Olosig East, Velenta 5 beats and Velenta South 6 beats. On the observation tower, in the daytime there was a red flag on the direction of the fire, and an electric reflector at night.

At The third level, at 40.25 m, more functional huge hammers that beat three times every quarter of an hour are mounted on the balcony parapet.

The fourth level enables detailed observation of the landmarks in the downtown area with a telescope. Access to this level can be achieved in a number of maximum of 5 persons due to space limitation.

The Baroque Palace (Șirul Canonicilor Street) was built between 1761 and 1777. It is part of the same architectural complex and is, again, the work of the Viennese architect Franz Anton Hillebrandt. After the cornerstone was set on May 23rd 1762, the work took place under the supervision of the Austrian construction engineer Johann Michael Neumann.



The palace building is distinguished by its exterior monumentality and its interior grandeur. It is shaped as a giant U, its facade is 102.3 m wide, and its lateral wings are 25 m long. The style used in its design is a French import, via Austria, namely the French Palatine Baroque, also known as “cour d’honneur”. There are 282 windows on the three floors of the building. It is notable that, although this palace did not entirely follow the initial designs, which would have increased its architectural value, it is the most important and extensive Baroque project in our country and, probably, in SE Europe.



The Roman-Catholic Cathedral ‘The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary’ is located on the Șirul Canonicilor Street, inside the Baroque Complex Park, where one can also find the Roman-Catholic Bishopric Palace, and it represents the fourth Diocese of the Roman-Catholic denomination in Oradea. Access to this house of worship is either through the main gate of the Baroque Complex, or through the gate that leads to the nave of the church. The building is the work of Franz Anton Hillebrandt, an architect from Vienna who accepted the proposal of bishop Paulus Forgács to design it. What is interesting to mention is that from 1750 until 1st May 1752 when the foundation was laid, the Austrian architect’s name was ubiquitous, but from this moment on, it disappeared only to be replaced by that of Italian constructor Giovanni Battista Ricca.



Some sort of bad omen hung above those names linked to this place of worship, since the Italian artist died in 1756. The arrival of a new bishop, Ádám Patachich, gave a new stimulus for the construction. He settled things in such a way that, parallel with the construction of the Baroque Palace, the

same Franz Anton Hillebrandt, who in the meantime became chief-architect for the Imperial Court, would be the supervisor of the cathedral's construction by Austrian Johann Michael Neumann. From 1761, Ricca's plans were revised and replaced, so that instead of a North-Italian Baroque style basilica, the building would be erected in the late-Austrian Baroque style. After several amendments to the plan and after construction stalemates, works ended in the summer of 1779. The consecration of the church was done a year later, on 25th June, 1780.

2. Entertainment Places

Designed ingeniously, in the latest technology, the **Nymphaea Aquapark** will fully satisfy your imagination and calm your thirst for adventure, revitalizing your baby.



With an arsenal of 10 exciting waterslides, 15 swimming and relaxation pools, special playgrounds for children, 6 saunas, massage parlors, Turkish baths, sports grounds and restaurants, Nymphaea Aquapark holds the supremacy of fun in Transylvania. It will introduce you into an unreal world, a small tropical island, creating a perfect day of relaxation in any season.

Here you will always come back with pleasure. Try the new attraction and you will not regret!

“Best thermal water in Baile Felix”!

Established in the 18th century, Baile Felix is currently Romania's largest health resort, open year-round. The thermal waters found here, very rich in oligominerals, are supplemented by sapropelic mud. This natural combination has proven helpful in easing the effects of rheumatism and some paralysis, as well as gynecological afflictions and nervous disorders.



Cris County Museum

1872 marked the beginning of the activity for the Bihor County Archeology and History Society, one of its main goals being the construction of a county museum. With the support of local authorities, Oradea's first museum was opened in June 1896, in an eclectic building that was finalized in 1895, especially designed by the famous architect Rimanoczy Kalman with this purpose.



The nine main rooms of the museum displayed archeology, history and ethnography pieces. Nevertheless, this museum represented an appropriate frame and background for the enlargement of the existing collections, and its presence created the need for conservation and storage measures. In 1918 the museum owned 17.640 pieces, out of which 1377 were part of the private

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collection of the catholic bishop Ipolyi Arnold. In 1896 the first building especially projected to host a museum opened its gates to the public, and on the 17 of January it became the Tara Crisurilor Museum, one of the largest of its kind in Romania. Both dates are significant for the Romanian museology because they mark the starting point of different stages of collection organization of the objects- most of them testimonials of the western Romanian culture a land where Romanian Hungarian, Slovakian and Swabian cultures meet.

Today after 110 years of existence, the Museum has arrived at an age of maturity becoming an important local, national and European cultural reality. At this point of high hopes projected into the future the museum is preparing to relocate in a new building, organized according to the requests of the present times, a location that we hope to be permanent and preserve a special consideration to the museum's patrimony.

The vivarium of the Nature Sciences Section will be soon open to the public.



Exceptional Exhibitions - The Leonardo da Vinci Manuscripts and Inventions at the "Tarii Crisurilor" Museum in Oradea until 15 june 2018.

The International Art Nouveau Day Oradea

The International Art Nouveau Day Oradea 2018 is celebrated annually on 10th of June. Oradea joined the European cities through an unusual event organized by Oradea City Hall within the project "Sustainable Protection and Promotion of the Art Nouveau Heritage in the Danube Region - Art Nouveau Acronym" funded through the Danube Transnational Cooperation Program.



The International Art Nouveau Day Oradea 2018, June 10th, is now selected six years ago to mark the World Art Nouveau Day. The motivation for choosing this date is related to the anniversary of two prominent architects for this style: Antoni Gaudi and Ödön Lechner.

Oradea is the only city in Romania that takes part in the prestigious Network of Art Nouveau Cities in Europe, also known as the Art Nouveau Capital of Romania.

Saturday, June 10, is the Art Nouveau World Day, with Oradea City Hall organizing a series of activities at the Darvas La Roche House.

The Color Run Oradea

THE COLOR RUN ORADEA

ORADEA DAY
9 JUNE | PIATA UNIRII

NUMARATOARE INVERSA:

1 SAPTAMANI
4 ZILE
5 ORE

INScrie-te acum!

INScrie-te!

EVENIMENTE DESPRE GALERIE CONTACT

UNIVERSITY OF ORADEA

Oradea University, one of the largest in Romania, more 15.000 students is an excellent educational center in Western of Romania.



In the year 2020, The University will celebrated 240 of years since the creation of Academic Education System from Oradea and 57 of years of continuous university education in Oradea.

In the illuminist atmosphere of the end of XVIII th century, a “superior institution of philosophic academic learning“ took place in Oradea in 1780 , transforming into the Faculty of Law, the oldest faculty not only from the territory of actual Romania, but from a larger region of Eastern Europe.

Our mission, of the University of Oradea, is to promote knowledge, research and training through partnerships between teachers, students and community.

In the last 28 years, the University answered to the changes occurred within the national-educational policy, demographic changes, requirements of the market economy, local and regional needs and new technologies.

The University of Oradea is a creative, energetic, active and innovative university. Teachers, professors and researchers are very enthusiastic and determined to experience all the new opportunities offered by informational technology.

In addition, modern multimedia tools are available in most classrooms in the new building.

Today, the University of Oradea is an integrated institution of higher education of this kind, comprising 15 faculties.

Its mission is to train and educate on a large scale both the students and also the high education graduates, as well as to approach certain domains of science and technology at high level.



The structure of the University contains academic education, postgraduate education and scientific research.

The University of Oradea expanded itself by developing new faculties and research teams, as well as by developing certain specializations inside the existing faculties.

Inside the University of Oradea the education and research activity is developing in the area of natural and physical sciences, as well as in the area of social and human sciences, covering the following: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Sciences of Life, Agricultural Sciences, Medical Sciences, Technological Sciences, Economical Sciences, Geography, History, Juridical Sciences and Law, Linguistics, Pedagogy, Political Sciences, Psychology, Letters and Arts, Sociology, International relations and European Studies, Journalism and Sciences of Communications. The educational process is based on the curricula for long term studies, short term studies, postgraduate's studies, master, doctoral studies and programs of continuous education and Distance Open Education.

In Oradea, a university center with a tradition of more than two centuries, the program of International Relations and European Studies was established in 2003 and accredited in the spring of 2008, within the Department bearing the same name and has since become one of the most effective, efficient and dynamic program in our University. The national performance of the teaching

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staff, a relatively young one, has resulted in the grade received for the activity of research– the first place on the national level in the National Exercise of Research Assessment – NERA, the Excellence Award received from the European Institute of Romania and the Grand Trophy of the Education Section won at the Gala of European Values Multipliers in Northern Transylvania.



Library of the University of Oradea

During the studies, students from Oradea are given the opportunity to get Erasmus scholarships – that contribute to the completion of the professional training – or placement – to the improvement of their practical skills in over 60 universities from Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, UK, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Hungary. Practical training is completed by attending specialized training courses taking place in various local institutions whose activities are compatible with the field of International Relations and European Studies (Bihor County Council, Oradea City Council, Oradea City Hall, Oradea Metropolitan Area Association, Oradea Local Council of SMEs, Center of Information and European Consulting and so on). There is a field trip organized annually, including a visit to the main regional, national and European institutions involved in the integration process of Romania into the EU, namely in the international bodies and organizations.

More details to visit the official site: **www.uoradea.ro**

THE INSTITUTE FOR EUROREGIONAL STUDIES

The Institute for Euroregional Studies Oradea-Debrecen was named in 2005 through the Jean Monnet project no C05/0015 of the Jean Monnet Action as a “Jean Monnet Center of Excellence”

Since January 2008, IERS became legal entity registered at the University of Oradea, str Universitatii, no, Tax Code Ro24216932 with the name: ***The Association of Institute for Euroregional Studies (IERS) "Jean Monnet" European Center of Excellence***

- *IERS promotes excellency in the field of regional development and European territorial cooperation (special cross-border cooperation)*
- *ISER develops projects in partnership with universities, public local and regional authorities, business environment*
- *ISER help the education structure in the field of International Relations and European Studies*
- *ISER develop the networking for twinning local communities; regional universities networking (Oradea – Debrecen – Kosice); networking with business associative structures (business federations, SME local councils, Chambers of commerce); networking with business enterprises, Oradea HUMINT NATO Center of Excellence, School for Border Police from Oradea*

ISER has developed the institutional relationships with The International Institute of Administrative Sciences of Brussels, the Centre of Interdisciplinary Studies of the 20th century from the University of Coimbra, Centre Virtual of European Knowledge (Luxembourg), Siena Network, European Evaluation Society and from other research institution from SNSPA Bucharest, University Babes-Bolyai Cluj-Napoca, Center of European Studies of University “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iasi.

ISER is a owner of Data Base concerning the Curriculum in European Studies until 2010 in 12 countries (see www.iser.rdsor.ro)

ISER is owner of Data Base ICMEEB with 2000 primary resources (documents and archives) and more 2500 secondary sources (bibliographies) concerning borders and cross-border Cooperation (see www.iser.rdsor.ro)

ISER has a specialized Library in Borders and CBC studies and regional studies

ISER is the editor of *Eurotimes* journal in Borders and CBC studies. Since 2006, it has published 24 issues (see www.iser.rdsor.ro)

ISER has 200m2 concession space consisting in 3 research laboratories, 2 classrooms / seminars and 1 laboratory with 24 calculators, magnetic board, high performance printers

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Explaining the EU's Actorness and its Role in the Eastern Neighborhood of the EU

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on its right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

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Harta Campusului Universității din Oradea

