



Extended Collective Licensing



Conference Extended Collective Licensing 16-17.03.2016 Practical Information



Warsaw Transportation

Warsaw Chopin Airport

Ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1, Warszawa

tel. +48 22 650 42 20

www.lotnisko-chopina.pl/en/index.html

Information service +48 22 650 42 20



City bus lines and train

- To Warsaw City Centre (Central Railway Station) : bus no. 175
- To Sofitel Victoria Hotel: take the bus no. 175 to "Uniwersytet" bus stop. From Krakowskie Przedmieście Street turn to Królewska street – the Hotel will be on your left hand side.
- To the Conference venue: take S2 or S3 train to "Warszawa Służewiec" station and then take a bus no. 189 to "Wróbla" bus stop.



A taxi rank is located in front of the main entrance to the passenger terminal. It is highly suggested to use taxi companies recommended by the Warsaw Chopin Airport: Ele Taxi, Super Taxi, Sawa Taxi.



Weather in Poland

March is characterized by rapidly rising daily high temperatures, with daily highs increasing from 4°C to 10°C over the course of the month, exceeding 16°C or dropping below -2°C only one day in ten.

Month	High	Low	Precip.
March	10°C	-2°C	3 cm



Recommended hotel

Warsaw Sofitel Victoria Hotel ****

Address: Królewska 11, Warszawa

Tel.: +48 22 657 80 11

E-mail: H3378@sofitel.com

www: [www: www.accorhotels.com/pl/hotel-3378-sofitel-warsaw-victoria/index.shtml](http://www.accorhotels.com/pl/hotel-3378-sofitel-warsaw-victoria/index.shtml)

Distance to NInA – 9,1 km

Distance to “Qchnia Artystyczna” Restaurant - 3,8 km

Distance to “Galeria Freta” Restaurant – 1,7 km



About Warsaw

The city of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, offers a variety of tourist attractions, including historical sights, monuments, museums, theatres, and places connected with Marie Curie, and with Frédéric Chopin and his music. Since 1980, the old town, one of the main attractions, has been a UNESCO World heritage site.

The history of Warsaw spans over 1400 years. In that time, the city evolved from a cluster of villages to the capital of a major European power, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth—and, under the patronage of its kings, a center of enlightenment and otherwise unknown tolerance. Fortified settlements founded in the 9th century form the core of the city, in today's Warsaw Old Town.

The city has had a particularly tumultuous history for a European city. It experienced numerous plagues, invasions, and devastating fires. The most destructive events include the Deluge, the Great Northern War (1702, 1704, 1705), War of the Polish Succession, Warsaw Uprising (1794), Battle of Praga and the Massacre of Praga inhabitants, November Uprising, January Uprising, World War I, Siege of Warsaw (1939) and aerial bombardment—and the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Warsaw Uprising (after which the German occupiers razed the city).

The city has hosted many crucial events in the history of Poland. It was the site of election of Polish kings, meeting of Polish parliament (Sejm), and events such as the Polish victory over the Bolsheviks at the Vistula, during the Battle of Warsaw (1920), and today the frequently attacked city has grown to the multicultural capital of a modern European state and a major commercial and cultural centres of Central Europe.

The oldest part of Warsaw, founded at the turn of the 13th century, is the Old Town. Its streets form a regular chessboard pattern typical for medieval towns. Among the most notable landmarks of the Old Town are the Royal Castle, King Sigismund's Column, Market Square, and the Barbican. Another important historic district is the New Town. It was formed at the turn of the 14th century as an independent city and after 1791, due to the tenets of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, was incorporated into Warsaw.



Although today's Warsaw is a fairly young city, it has many tourist attractions. Apart from the Warsaw Old Town quarter, carefully reconstructed after World War II, each borough has something to offer. Among the most notable landmarks of the Old Town are the Royal Castle, King Zygmunt's Column, Market Square, and the Barbican.

Further south is the so-called Royal Route, with many classicist palaces, the Presidential Palace and the Warsaw University campus. Also the popular Nowy Świat Street, one of the principal business streets, is

worth mentioning. Wilanów Palace, the former royal residence of King John III Sobieski, is notable for its baroque architecture. Warsaw's oldest public park, the Saxon Garden, is located within 10 minutes' walk from the old town. Warsaw's biggest public park and said to be the most beautiful is the Royal Baths Park. It is also very old – established in the 17th century and given its current classical shape in late 18th century – is located further south, on the Royal Route, about 3 km (1.9 mi) from the Warsaw Old Town and beautiful parks.

The surroundings of Warsaw also offer many tourist attractions - medieval castles, mansions of the Polish nobles and historic places. Around the city county many medieval monuments can be found including Romanesque church and monastery in Czerwińsk (1129–1156) 52 km (32 mi) west of Warsaw, and Czersk castle (1388–1410) a legendary ruined castle sitting atop an escarpment about 33 km (21 mi) from Warsaw. 16th-century parish church in Brochów at the Bzura River, 52 km (32 mi) west of Warsaw, where Chopin's parents were married (1806) and Fryderyk was baptised is another interesting monument. The church was constructed as a fortified Gothic shrine. Bieliński Palace in Otwock Wielki (1682–1689), 25 km (16 mi) from Warsaw city center, houses the Museum of Interiors while palace in Jabłonna, 18 km (11 mi) north of Warsaw, is a part of an 18th-century elegant palace-and-park complex. Żelazowa Wola about 60 km (37 mi) west of Warsaw is the birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin. The annex of the former 19th-century mansion of the Chopin family was turned into a museum devoted to the composer. A 19th-century health spa in Konstancin-Jeziorna is located about 20 km (12 mi) south of Warsaw. A narrow-gauge train museum in Sochaczew, about 50 km (31 mi) from Warsaw, has the largest collection of narrow-gauge trains in Europe.



Conference - workshop venue: [National Audiovisual Institute \(NInA\)](#)

Address: ul. Wałbrzyska 3/5 Warszawa
www.nina.gov.pl/en

The National Audiovisual Institute's (NInA) Archives consist of over 6,000 items of analog and digital media holding important masterpieces of Polish culture, including films by Krzysztof Kieślowski, theater plays by Krystian Lupa, and Krzysztof Penderecki's concerts. The archivists are gradually preparing full descriptions of the materials and subsequently releasing them, using an IT system designed specifically



for that purpose. The system contains over 12000 materials and over 2000 data carriers, totalling over 3,000 hours of running time. Some of them can be access via NINATEKA, while others, which cannot be released on the Internet for legal reasons, are available via computer stations located in the new NInA offices.

In the Archives, one is able to have a closer look at all the audiovisual material collected by NInA, including items that cannot be made available on the Internet due to legal restrictions. The Archives boast around 4,000 video and audio items, all of which are accessible via any one of the 16 terminals furnished with access to the archive's internal network, a word processor, and an Internet browser. In the future, the Archives will also have free wi-fi access for guests.

One of the primary duties is to protect and conserve the most vulnerable resources of Polish audiovisual culture. To properly discharge that duty, NInA employs a line of cutting-edge digitization and digital reconstruction devices. The line is capable of handling professional and non-professional audiovisual formats of video media, including the audio tracks. It also capable of working with the overwhelming majority of magnetic tape media. The video and audio sourced from analog media is later reconstructed to return the films to their original quality.

How to get here: Take the metro to "Służew" station. For the guests of Warsaw Sofitel Victoria Hotel, a bus transfer will be provided .

The restaurant Qchnia Artystyczna **Welcoming dinner on March 15th**

Address: ul. Jazdów 2, Warszawa
www: www.qchnia.pl/blog/



How to get here: From Ministry of Culture and National Heritage – take the bus no. 180 or 116 from “Hotel Bristol” and get off at “Pl. na Rozdrożu” bus stop.

The restaurant Galeria Freta **Dinner on March 16th**

Address: ul. Freta 39, Warszawa
www: www.galeriafreta.pl



Transfer from the conference venue to Galeria Freta Restaurant will be provided. The restaurant is located within walking distance from the Warsaw Sofitel Victoria Hotel.

What to see while in Warsaw?

www.warsawtour.pl/en/zabytki-i-inne-atrakcje.html
www.warsaw.com/v/attractions