



CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE GEOMETRI'S APPLICATION TO HOST THE FIG WORKING WEEK 2012

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Please consider that all the contents can be discussed and modified.

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LETTERS OF INVITATION AND SUPPORT PROVIDED BY:

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

THE CITY OF ROME

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION:

THE CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE GEOMETRI

The Consiglio Nazionale Geometri (CNG) was established in 1929. It is a Body that represents, at national level, the category of the surveyors free professional men. The first regulative source that gave to CNG an organic order was the D.lgs. lgt. n. 328 of 23rd November 1944. This law regulates the functions between CNG – as national representative Body – and the single Provincial Colleges of the Surveyors – as local professional Bodies. In particular, the law mentioned above concerns the sectors of registration of surveyors, of disciplinary power and of electoral matter.

The operative ambit of CNG concerns both the instrumental aspects of the professional practice (for example the field of the professional code of conduct, of quality and education) and the specific technical activities (for example cadastre, topography, real estate, building and town planning).

In fact, CNG has established several Study Commissions, each of them regards to a precise sector: Agriculture, Cadastre-Topography, Competence, Building, Education-Data Processing System-Civil Protection, International, Revenue-Rate, Real Estate-Expert Activity-Quality, Territory-Environment-Urban Planning, Learning).

CNG has also established a Political Commission that has the task to entertain relationship with local and national political Bodies, and a Press Commission for the external communication.

CNG Institutional tasks are:

- The function of special judge within disputes between surveyors concerning the disciplinary actions, registration and striking off the roll and electoral contentious;
- The representation and the safeguarding of surveyors' free professional men interests, professional improvement, education and quality.

Moreover, CNG Members express opinions on all the matters concerning the practice of the profession both towards the administrative authorities and, when requested, towards the legislatives bodies. It is the holder of the right to privacy with regard to the category's image as the exponential body of the profession.

The Consiglio Nazionale Geometri is a public, juridical non economic body and it is established under the Ministry of Justice. It is composed by a collective and elective body of 11 members in office for 3 years. For the carrying out of the administrative activities, it makes use of an internal operative structure constituted by the staff which supports and realizes the policy within the matter where the CNG operative ambit is fulfilled. It guarantees cadastral and data processing services to all free professional and registered surveyors. It works also through the "Fondazione Geometri Italiani", which publishes the periodical about surveyors entitled "Geocentro".

Membership includes:

- Free professional surveyors who carry out activities in the following fields:
- Building-Safety-Public works;
- Cadastre-Topography;
- Real Estate;
- Territory-Environment-Town planning;
- Agriculture.

As indicated above the CNG produces regular updates on national dailies having an economical and professional profile and it updates also the quality and the education both towards costumers and providers. The Institute also has an interactive website which can be accessed by members of the Institute and non members. This can be accessed at www.cng.it.

DURATION & TIMING

The FIG Working Week of 2012 is proposed to take place in spring. During this period of the year, in April-May, the days in Rome are long and warm. The average temperature in April-May is around 25 degrees.

WHY ROME



Rome : Trajan's Forum and Column

The **founding of Rome** is enveloped in myth: the story goes that the first city center sprang up in 753 B.C. on the Palatine hill, built by Romulus after he had killed his twin brother Remus.

Romulus was the first of the **seven kings of Rome**, who started off the basic characteristics of this city that would go on to make Rome powerful throughout the ancient world: public works, institutional reforms, aqueducts.

With the arrival of the Republic, Rome increased its expansion policy and after the **Punic Wars**, Carthage, Corsica and Sardinia were all annexed to the Republic.

The end of the Republic determined the beginning of Silla's dictatorship (82 B.C.)

The dictator Caius Julius Caesar oversaw a period of heavy expansion overseas. He was assassinated in 44 B.C.

The Emperor **Octavius Augustus** brought Rome to its "golden era": a lengthy period of peace and stability, which was celebrated with monumental [works of art](#).

Many emperors came after him, each of whom was famous for some work, conquest or edict. Under **Traianus**, the empire enjoyed its period of maximum expansion and reached as far as ruling land that stretched from the Danube to the Nile.

With the passing of the years, the city became increasingly Christian, while the empire fell into a fatal period of difficulty. The Pope became more and more powerful, building the grounds for the birth of the **Holy Roman Empire** (800 A.D.), which gave rise to the coronation of Charlemagne by the Pope.

The Church's power continued to increase and Rome became the representation of this power on earth. Between 1300 and 1600, many [churches](#) were built, beautifully painted with frescoes by Renaissance artists such as Raffaello and Michelangelo. Crowds of pilgrims flocked to the Eternal City from all over the world to admire its [Baroque squares](#), its fountains and its monumental basilicas.

After the patriotic unrest that started in 1848 and which was headed by **Garibaldi**, a plebiscite approved the annexing of Rome to the **Kingdom of Italy** in 1870, which set up its official center in the city soon after.

Starting from 1920, Rome was shaken by the terrible rise to power of Fascism that culminated in the pact made between the Italian Government and Nazi Germany. After Italy was liberated by the Allies during the Second World War, a referendum held on June 2nd 1946 sanctioned the end of the monarchy and the beginning of the **Republic**.



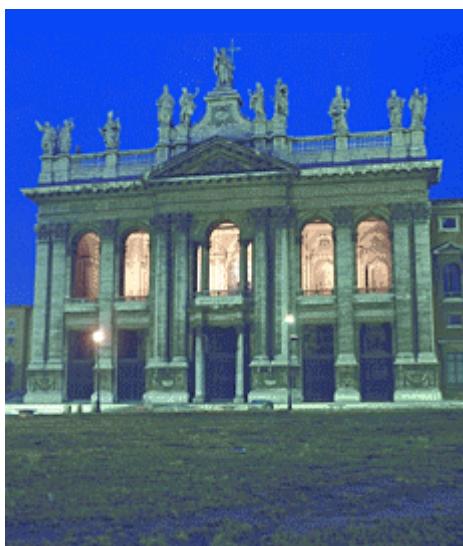
Rome: Coliseum

The greatest historical architecture from the Roman Empire:

- **Coliseum** – This is the most ancient monument from ancient Rome. Its building began in 7.5. A.D. and was opened in 80 A.D., an opening celebrated with a full day of bloody games during which, according to legend, five thousand animals were killed. This was a gruesome leisure activity for the ancient Romans: prisoners condemned to death were torn to pieces by ferocious beasts, animals were killed by archers and there were fights to the death between “professional” gladiators. The surface area of the Coliseum, which totals about 19,000 square meters, was arranged into four sections, each of which could hold up to 70,000 spectators. The Emperor’s box was placed in the center from where he could decide the gladiators’ fate with a simple hand gesture. The underground area of the Coliseum was used to organize and create the settings for the games, such as how to make the ferocious beasts appear unexpectedly in the arena, bringing them up to the main area with an elevator hoist that was hidden in the sand. In 438, the games were prohibited and the Coliseum was gradually abandoned.
- **Roman Forum** - The Roman Forum was built in the 6th century B.C. on marshland that was drained by the creation of a sewer and drainage network. It rapidly became the center of social and political life in Ancient Rome, and new palaces, statues, temples and courts were added to the area century after century. From Via Salaria (parallel to Via dei Fori Imperiali) it is possible to enter this amazing archeological site, which is almost a city within a city.
- **Circus Maximus** – This enormous structure was used for entertainment events such as the gripping chariot races that were a huge favorite of the Roman people. The area could hold up to 230,000 spectators and is one of the oldest areas in Rome.
- **Domus Aurea** – This structure was built on the ashes of a terrible fire that destroyed a large part of Rome in 64 A.D. Domus Aurea was built on the wishes of Nero, who was also probably responsible for the fire. During one of his famous ravings of omnipotence, the

prince wanted a more majestic Rome with his enormous, new residence as the center of this newly-styled city. Inside this new palace there were buildings, gardens and a lake called "Stagnum Neronis". The palace was disproportionately large, but was in perfect harmony with the 35-meter high bronze statue of the prince that was sculpted and placed at the entrance to the Domus Aurea. The Domus Aurea has recently been opened to the public after years of restoration work.

- **Pantheon** – This is one of the best-preserved buildings that date back to ancient Rome. This building dates back to 27 B.C., but was partly destroyed and then rebuilt between 118 and 125 A.D. It later became a Christian place of worship where the tombs of Raffaello, Vittorio Emanuele II, Umberto I are still kept, The huge dome and the fine marble decorations inside the Pantheon are worthy of note.
- **Castel Sant'Angelo** – The original building, dating back to 123 A.D., was very different from the one that stands on the site today. Around 1200, Castel Sant'Angelo became the property of the Vatican and a sort of fortified corridor was built to connect the building with the Vatican Palaces.
- **Catacombs** – The catacombs were the places where the early Christians celebrated funerals and where they were buried when they died. The catacombs, the oldest of which dates back to the 2nd century, were built outside the city walls.
- **Terme di Caracalla** – These were the most luxurious and sophisticated thermal spa baths in ancient Rome. They were built using the finest marble and had a sophisticated plumbing system that supplied the baths with hot water. It is still possible to imagine the original splendor of this place when we visit what is left of the site today.



Rome: San Giovanni in Laterano

The most spectacular churches in the Eternal City:

- **St. Peter's Basilica** – A huge sanctuary of Christian religion. Its façade is 45 meters high, and its enormous dome is 136 meters. St. Peter's Basilica, the largest church in the world, overlooks the square that carries the same name that was designed by Bernini and which is surrounded by a colonnade. Grandeur and majesty: this is the sensation that one gets walking up Via della Conciliazione towards Piazza San Pietro. One of the most important works of art inside is the “Pietà” sculpture by Michelangelo, that was created between 1498 and 1500.
- **The Sistine Chapel** – This chapel owes its name to Sixtus IV, the Pope who commissioned the building of the chapel at the end of the 14th century. The Chapel was decorated by

famous 15th century painters such as Botticelli and il Ghirlandaio. Later, in the 16th century, Michelangelo was called upon to paint all the frescoes on the chapel's vaulted ceiling: about 1000 square meters. He painted frescoes representing stories from the Bible such as the amazing Universal Judgment, which caused a scandal because of the nudity of about four hundred people in it, and the Creation of Mankind.

- **San Giovanni in Laterano** – This is the Cathedral of Rome, the most important church after St. Peter's. The first church was built in 314, when the Emperor Constantine gave the land to the Pope. The current building complex is made up of the Church, the Baptistry, Palazzo Lateranense, the Scala Santa and the Hospital of San Giovanni.
- **San Paolo fuori le mura** – This church is in Via Ostiense and was founded in 330. It was only finished, however, in the 5th century. The Church was built on the wishes of Constantine, who wished to commemorate the Deacon Lorenzo, who became a martyr together with Pope Sixtus II in the middle of the 3rd century, with a magnificent tomb.
- **Santa Maria Maggiore** – This church stands on the Esquiline hill and is the first Roman church to be named after the Holy Virgin. Its bell tower is the highest in Rome. There is a story that this was the site where fragments of wood from Jesus' crib were kept. For this reason, the church was called Santa Maria ad Praesepem for a certain period of time.



Rome: Piazza Navona

All the city's squares to admire:

- **Piazza di Spagna** – This is maybe the most charming square in the city. Its unique shape, that narrows in the middle, reminds us of a butterfly. The square's name comes from the fact that the Spanish Embassy stood in the square in the 17th century. The square is permanently full of tourists and as far back as 1600 it was the favorite place for visitors to Rome from all over the world. The steps that connect the Church of Trinità dei Monti to Piazza di Spagna are amazing, a mixture of curves, straight line and terraces, where it is possible to see the house of poets such as Keats and Shelley (Keats-Shelley Memorial, info: 066784235).
- **Piazza Navona** – This is a truly wonderful square to see. It has an unusual, elongated oval shape that is the same as that of the ancient Domiziano Stadium over which the square was built. The predominating style is Baroque and there are so many monuments and buildings to admire such as the Fontana dei Fiumi by Bernini, which is the base of the Egyptian obelisk in the center; Palazzo Pamphili and Fontana del Moro.
- **Piazza Venezia** – This square was named in honor of the Republic of Venice that opened up its embassy in this very square. Piazza Venezia was unfortunately made famous when it

became the stage for Mussolini's speeches that he pronounced from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia, an imposing building that dates back to the second half of the 15th century. The Vittoriano, dedicated to Vittorio Emanuele II, is another important building.

- **Piazza del Popolo** – This square is located at the top of the triangle that is formed by three long streets: the central one is the famous Via del Corso. At the center of the square there is an obelisk that was brought to Rome by the Emperor Augustus after he conquered Egypt. The magnificent Porta del Popolo has two identical neoclassical buildings on each side of it.
- **Campidoglio** – This hill next to Piazza Venezia has been a seat of government since ancient times: religious ceremonies and political discussions took place in the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitol Hill. Today the Rome City Council meets in Palazzo Senatorio, a wonderful example of Renaissance architecture. The square, which is dominated by the Capitoline Museum, and the "Cordonata" staircase were both designed by Michelangelo in the 16th century.

The fountains, everlasting works of art:

- **Trevi Fountain** – The most majestic in Rome, and the most famous throughout the world. The Trevi Fountain dominates a small square in the heart of Rome and entered everyone's imagination thanks to the nighttime bathing scene with Anita Ekberg in the film "La Dolce Vita" by Fellini. This huge Baroque construction, inspired by sea mythology, took 30 years to built, starting in 1732, and was started by Niccolò Salvi who did not live to see the completion of his work. Legend says that anyone who throws a coin into the fountain will return to the Eternal City.
- **Fontana del Tritone** – Built by Bernini, this fountain is in Piazza Barberini and was commissioned by the Barberini family in 1642. The fountain shows Triton who is blowing into a shell while four dolphins hold him up.
- **Fontana della Barcaccia** – This fountain is in Piazza di Spagna, at the foot of the Spanish Steps (*Scalinata di Trinità dei Monti*) and was built in 1629 by Bernini. The structure is reminiscent of a boat sunk by water, in remembrance of the Tiber flood that hit Rome in 1598.
- **Fontana dei Fiumi** – This fountain is in the center of Piazza Navona. It was designed by Bernini for Pope Innocent X. One of the many obelisks that can be seen in Rome has been placed on top of the fountain. The four giants sculpted around the fountain base represent four rivers: the Ganges, the Danube, the Nile and Rio della Plata.



Rome: Palazzo Montecitorio

The magnificent Palaces of the Republic that were once the residences of Popes and kings:

- **Palazzo del Quirinale** – This has been the President of the Republic's residence since 1948. In the past it was used as the summer residence for Popes who had the Cappella Paolina and the Cappella dell'Annunziata chapels built inside it. In 1871, it became the residence of the Savoia dynasty and it was completely renovated. The East wing of the Palace was called the Sabauda Wing. The palace's wonderful outdoor gardens that lie on four hectares of land are full of tree-lined avenues, fountains and rare plants.
- **Palazzo Montecitorio** - Around 1600, Pope Innocent X commissioned the project for this palace by Bernini. It then became the courts of Rome and since 1870 it has been the Lower House of Parliament. Inside the building there are several antique and modern works of art.
- **Palazzo Chigi** – This palace was bought by the Chigi family, an aristocratic, Roman family, in 1659, and it was furnished with their private collection of furniture and works of art that can still be seen in its rooms. At the beginning of the 20th century the palace was sold to the Italian State and it has been the seat of the Council of Ministers since 1961.
- **Palazzo Madama** – This palace dates back to the 15th century. It was turned into a luxurious residence by Pope Leo X, who belonged to the powerful De Medici family. The palace still contains a huge library and several works of art. It became the House of the Italian Senate in 1871.

The wonderful Villas and luxuriant gardens in Rome, magical places for romantic walks:

- **Villa Borghese** – This is the largest public park and the favorite of the Roman people. This park covers eighty hectares and contains buildings, sculptures, fountains and one of the most interesting collections of all, the one inside Galleria Borghese, which was recently reopened to the public. Villa Borghese was built around 1600 following the wishes of Cardinal Scipione Borghese, who bought the land surrounding the first central part, which already belonged to the Borghese family. At the end of the 18th century, the park was enriched even further by the building of the "Giardino del Lago": a small island with luxuriant vegetation on which a temple was built.
- **Villa Pamphilj** – Due to its position and the particularly favorable climate in this area, this park was named "Villa Belrespiro". This wonderful villa was first built in 1644 on a huge piece of land just outside the center of Rome. Now those beautiful gardens, full of animated fountains are just a memory: around 1800 a large part of the park was transformed into an English-style garden. Today you can walk along the long pine tree-lined avenues, and can see the wonderful woodland.
- **Pincio** – This garden stretches out above Piazza del Popolo: from Piazzale Napoleone one has a wonderful panoramic view of the city. The Pincio gardens already existed in ancient Rome, but were redesigned in the 19th century into their current form: wide avenues lined with pine and oak trees and several marble busts of famous personalities from Roman history. The Egyptian obelisk, the old water clock and the Casina Valadier, a famous old restaurant that has recently been restored and where it is possible to taste refined Italian cuisine, are all interesting sites to see.
- **Gianicolo** - Passeggiata del Gianicolo is very romantic and charming and a perfect place from where to admire Rome from above: in fact, the Gianicolo hill is 88 meters high. The walk begins at the Fontana dell'Acqua Paola and goes right across the Gianicolo as far as Piazza Garibaldi. From here it is possible to see the entire city and every day at noon a cannon fires a blank shot that echoes all over the city. Villa Farnesina, full of frescoes by Raffaello is another site to see.



Eating and drinking:

Simple, with strong flavors, overflowing with dressings and anything but low-calorie. Perhaps a little unrefined but this contributes to its authentic, genuine style. Traditional Roman cooking is made up of simple, meager ingredients, that follow the seasons and which are therefore extremely fresh.

A typical Roman menu begins with the essential **bruschetta** “ammazzavampiri” (so full of garlic it would kill vampires), and maybe also a wonderful **mozzarella in carrozza**. The large pasta course that follows could be: **spaghetti alla carbonara**, **bucatini all'amatriciana**, **bucatini cacio e pepe** or **gnocchi alla romana**. If you want to try rigatoni pasta with the famous pajata sauce, we recommend that first you eat it and then ask what the ingredients are: you might be so shocked that you no longer want to try the dish otherwise and lose your chance to try out new types of food.

Onto the main course. You can choose between: **coda alla vaccinara**, **saltimbocca alla romana**, **costolette d'abbacchio**. For side dishes, don't miss the chance to try **artichokes “alla giudia”**, a typical way of cooking artichokes from Jewish-Roman traditional cooking. If you still have room in your stomach, to finish why not try a couple of **maritozzi**, or freshen up with a lovely "**grattachecca**", the typical Roman crushed-ice drink. Wash the whole meal down with a white wine from **Frascati** or **Cerveteri**.

Let's take a look at food and wine you can buy. Every morning in the picturesque market in **Campo de' Fiori**, fruit and vegetable stalls show off their seasonal wares: the effect you get is an explosion of color and aromas that makes your mouth water. The bakers' shops and food shops surrounding the square are also culprits in stirring up this desire for food. For good wine lovers, many **wine cellars** in the city organize wine tasting courses and information-giving meetings about vineyards, harvesting, fermentation and all the processes linked to the production of this nectar of the gods. Among some of the places in the city that organize such events, we can name "La Tradizione" and "Franchi".

The **historical coffee shops** in the city are our last stop in this section, where it is possible to try typical Roman food in unique surroundings that combine culture, history and tradition. Meeting places and places to swap ideas for artists and writers in the 19th and 20th centuries such as Caffè Greco, Babington's Tearooms, Caffè Rosati and Caffè Canova. For espresso coffee-lovers, we

recommend Caffè Sant'Eustachio located in the square with the same name, a fine coffee shop founded in the 1930s where the coffee is roasted by hand over wood fires.



Rome: Porta Portese

If you want to spend time shopping in Rome, there is an endless choice of places for you to choose from: from the most famous designer labels in Italian fashion that dominate the more elegant city streets to the outlets outside the city, to the old craftsmen's shops and laboratories and the flea markets.

For more detailed information about what to buy in Rome, we recommend you read our itinerary on [Shopping in Rome](#). Here will just tell you the places in Rome where most of the shops are for you to be able to give vent to your consumer passion.

The most famous fashion streets in Rome are three parallel streets that all meet up with Via del Corso, starting from [Piazza di Spagna](#) or near there: **Via Condotti**, **Via Borgognona** and **Via Frattina**.

The most famous of the three is Via Condotti, which owes its name to the channels that carried water to the Agrippa thermal spa baths. Today it is one of the most elegant streets in the world, lined with the shops of the most famous fashion labels such as Bulgari, who opened his "atelier" here in 1905, Hermès, Cartier, Ferragamo and Battistoni, a historical Roman atelier of male tailored fashion that was a favorite of the Duke of Windsor.

In Via Borgognona there are other famous names: Ferré, Fendi, Laura Biagiotti, "the queen of cashmere" and Gai Mattiolo, a young Roman fashion designer who has recently entered the elite of famous designer labels. Finally, in Via Frattina, there are the ateliers of Tiffany, Versace and Byblos.

Many streets in the old city center are still full of traditional Roman craftsmen's shops: old-style carpenters and expert restorers are still concentrated in Via dei Cappellari. Via dei Sediari has been famous for hundreds of years for chairs, armchairs and other household objects made from wickerwork. The expert wrought iron forgers' laboratories can be found in Via degli Orsini. Via Santa Dorotea is the place to go for vases and other painted ceramic pieces. In Via dei Gigli d'Oro you can find reproductions of antique mosaics. Rome's antique shops are located in Via dei Coronari, Via Giulia, Via Margutta, Via del Babuino and Via del Pellegrino.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE VENUES:

SHERATON ROME HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTRE ****

VIALE DEL PATTINGGIO - 00144 ROME

RESERVATION DEPARTMENT TEL +44 20 71 08 11 33 | FAX +33 4 89 88 40 25

Rome, the Eternal City offers you a thousand reasons to come, and a thousand things to discover. The colors of the Spanish steps and Trastevere, the view of the Roman forum, the Colosseum and the St. Peter's Square, the Pantheon, the Trevi Fountain, elegant fashion boutiques, friendly people. Sheraton Roma Hotel, one of the largest hotels in Italy, located in the EUR district, just 20 minutes from Leonardo Da Vinci International Airport and the city center (Piazza Venezia, Termini train station) via courtesy scheduled bus service leaving every hour. One of the largest hotels in the city, the Sheraton Roma is also one of the most attractive and complete with Executive floors, comprised of 177 Executive rooms and 13 suites along with a dedicated Lounge offering private check-in and checkout facilities and concierge service. Superior amenities, in-room safe, free newspaper, bathrobe and slipper and an evening turndown service add to the exceptional comfort that guests may enjoy while staying on the Executive floors.



GRAND HOTEL PARCO DEI PRINCIPI ROMA *****

Via G. Frescobaldi, 5 – 00198 Roma



Suite



■ Hotel Facilities:

Those who choose the Grand Hotel Parco dei Principi are for us more than clients, they are guests. And as such they must be able to enjoy every comfort and have every need satisfied.

After a dip in our lovely **pool** surrounded by trees, our guests at the Grand Hotel Parco dei Principi can relax in the cool of our splendid **private park**.

For the true sportsman or woman, we suggest a visit to our **Fitness Club** which has all the best and latest gymnastic equipment. Banquets, ceremonies, receptions, or romantic candlelight dinners.

The Grand Hotel caters for all this. The hotel's award-winning principal **restaurant**, the Pauline Borghese, is considered unsurpassed among hotel restaurants in Rome where (weather permitting) guests may dine outdoors, on the terrace, where they can fully appreciate the beauty of the hotel's surroundings. For conferences or meetings choose one of our **fourteen Conference Halls**.

The Congress Centre at the Grand Hotel Parco dei Principi has been planned to meet the demands of any occasion. Our halls can accommodate up to 900 people and can be arranged to suit your requirements. For exhibitions, sales events and shows, give vent to your creativity.

The Grand Hotel Parco dei Principi will be more than pleased to put one of its **Event Halls** at your disposal. Our Halls are carefully decorated and elegantly furnished, an ideal setting for any exhibition, or show. For weddings, first communions, any memorable occasion, we are at your service.

Here at the Grand Hotel Parco dei Principi every dinner becomes a Gala Banquet: tables exquisitely laid, fine silverware and crockery, special Menus, impeccable waiter service and discreet and fast catering.

■ Room Facilities:

There are no less than 140 ways of spoiling yourself and 35 to enjoy luxury.

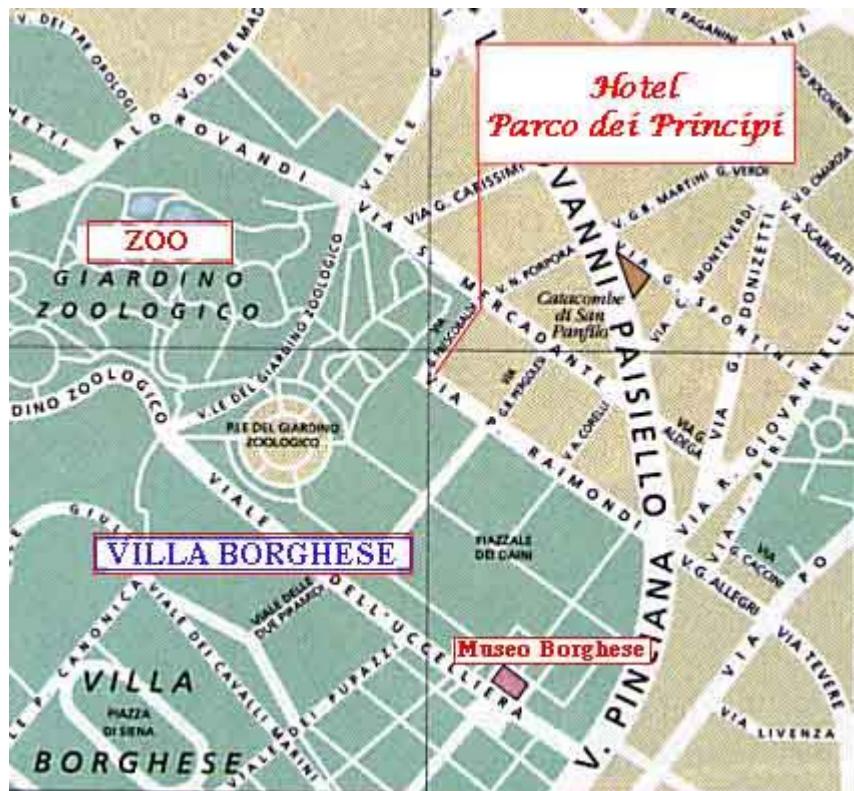
In either case you cannot fail to be satisfied with our delightful, comfortable, finely furnished rooms, or one of our exclusive suites, each with its own balcony with a view on the pool and private park.

All you have to do is to choose the type of luxury you desire and tell us when you want your wake-up call. We will see to the rest.

Each room is equipped with:

- Private bathroom (some with hydro-massage)
- Hair-dryer
- TV Sat
- Pay Tv
- Direct telephone line
- Air conditioning
- Minibar
- Safe deposit box
- Internet access
- Soundproof windows
- Room service
- Laundry service

With careful preparation and planning we make sure your ceremony will be an occasion to remember. From the Reception to Room Service we will see that every wish is fulfilled, every command obeyed. Handicap facilities. **Garage** available from 14 Euro per day. Small pets are welcome in the rooms but not in the common areas.



THE WESTIN EXCELSIOR***, ROME**

Via Vittorio Veneto 125, 00187 Rome



As Rome's most celebrated avenue, Via Veneto is the cradle of "la dolce vita" immortalized by Fellini. It is also home to the recently refurbished The Westin Excelsior, Rome - its most distinguished address.

Our spacious guest rooms boast rich custom fabrics and Imperial style furnishings. We also offer the largest suite in Europe - Villa La Cupola. Enjoy Roman specialties at Restaurant Doney.

Named one of the "Top 75 Hotels in Europe" by Condé Nast Traveler in 2005 as well as to their 2005 Gold List, The Westin Excelsior, Rome is a monument to turn-of-the-century style.

GUEST ROOMS & AMENITIES

- The Heavenly Bed
- Non-Smoking Room
- Air-Conditioned Room
- In-Room Electronic Safe
- 24-Hour Room Service

HOTEL SERVICES

- WestinWORKOUT® Gym
- Running Maps by Runner's World
- Multilingual Staff
- Service Express®
- Internet Service Provided in Business Center (Charge)

MEETING & EVENT FACILITIES

- Number of Meeting Rooms: 7
- Largest Meeting Room Seats: 500
- Smallest Meeting Room Seats: 5

RESTAURANTS & LOUNGES

- h club > Doney
- Excelsior Bar
- Restaurant Doney

LOCAL AREA

- Castel Saint Angelo (Hadrian's Mausoleum)
- Colosseum/Il Colosseo
- Forum Romanum/Foro Romano
- Galleria Borghese Museum
- La Sapienza University

DRIVING DIRECTIONS



SUGGESTED PROGRAMME OF THE FIG WORKING WEEK 2012:

| DATE | MORNING | LUNCH | AFTERNOON | EVENING |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| THURSDAY/ FRIDAY/ SATURDAY/ 10/11/12 TH JUNE | | | | Social activity of choice |
| ADM DAY 1 SUNDAY | Council Meeting | | Council Meeting | Dinner at the hotel of choice |
| ADM DAY 2 MONDAY | ACCO Meeting | | ACCO Meeting | "Get together dinner" at the Conf. Centre |
| DAY 1 SUNDAY | Opening Ceremony at the Conf. Centre General Assembly <i>Accompanying programme:</i> | <i>Accompanying programme:</i> | General Assembly Commission Annual Meetings <i>Accompanying programme:</i> | Welcome Reception at the Rome City Hall |
| DAY 2 MONDAY | Technical Sessions/ Workshops <i>Accompanying programme:</i> | <i>Accompanying programme:</i> | Commission Annual Meetings Technical Sessions/ Workshops Exhibition <i>Accompanying programme</i> | Evening dinner at the hotel of choice |
| DAY 3 TUESDAY | Technical Sessions/ Workshops Technical Tours Exhibition | | Technical Sessions/ Workshops Technical Tours Exhibition | Evening dinner |
| DAY 4 WEDNESDAY | Technical Tours Exhibition | | Technical Tours | Farwell banquet |
| DAY 5 THURSDAY | General Assembly Presidents Meeting | | Closing Ceremony at the City Conference Centre | |
| POST CONF. DAY FRIDAY- SUNDAY | | | | |

TRANSPORTATION

TRAVEL TO AND FROM ROME:

Rome is located approximately in the middle of the Italian peninsula and therefore is easily reached either from the north or from the south of the country. The capital is well connected to the rest of Italy and the world, thanks to the two airports and the excellent highway and train systems.

- **By car:** Rome is circumscribed in its entirety by a ring road (Raccordo Anulare) where highways coming from all parts of Italy meet. Those coming **from Naples and from the South** generally must travel the whole length of highway A1. For those coming **from the North of Italy, from Tuscany or Umbria**, follow A1 "Autostrada del Sole" up to the capital. **From Genoa, Pisa** and from the Tyrrhenian coast take A12 up to Rosignano and continue on Superstrada S1 "Aurelia" up to Rome. **From Pescara and from the Adriatic coast** you must take A24/A25 up to destination.
- **By train:** The capital's main station is **Roma Termini**: from here depart the majority of fast long distance trains (Eurostar, Intercity, Espressi) to all points in Italy. From Termini buses take off for all destinations and there is a subway stop also. Some trains, especially night ones, come and go from **Roma Tiburtina**. It is the second train station in Rome and is reachable from Termini by bus and by metro. For times please consult the Trenitalia site or call the green number 89 20 21.
- **By plane:**
Rome's main airport is **Fiumicino "Leonardo da Vinci" (FCO)** with flights for Italian, European, and Intercontinental destinations. The airport is very well connected to Roma Termini station by the Leonardo Express train, with departures every 30 minutes or by metro FM1, with some stops, to Roma Tiburtina. Between 11.30pm and 5am there is a Cotral night bus linking Fiumicino to Stazione Termini and Stazione Tiburtina. A shuttle bus connects the parking with arrivals and departures from terminal A, B and C. **Ciampino (CIA)** is the second airport of Rome and is mainly used by low-cost airlines. To get to the city you must first take a Cotral bus (every half hour) and then subway A from Anagnina station. Also available is the Terravision Shuttle in conjunction with Ryanair and Easy-Jet flights.

TRAVEL WITHIN ROME:

Rome has a well organized public transport system of buses, metro-underground lines as well as a lot of numerous companies providing private transport services.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACCOMPANYING PERSON PROGRAMME & OPTIONAL SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN ROME

CITY SIGHTSEEING OLD TOWN WALKABOUT:

Bus sightseeing and guided walks in and around central ROME.

The best way to explore the Centre of the Town is on foot.

You will visit several museums:



Musei Vaticani/ Vatican Museums Viale Vaticano, Tel. 69.883.333

The museums are opened all week round from 8.45 to 13.45. The last Sunday of the month the entrance is free. From April to mid June, in September and October, from Monday to Friday, entry from 8.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. (closing time 4.30 p.m.), Saturday from 8.45 a.m. to 1.45 p.m.. The Museums are closed on January 1st and 6th, February 11th, Easter Monday, May 1st, June 29th, August 15th, November 1st, December 8th, Christmas day and all other religious holidays.
Admission 7.50 €

Musei Capitolini Piazza del Campidoglio, Tel. 67102071

Hosted in the palaces designed by Michelangelo. Among the most famous works you can see the Etruscan She-Wolf with the twins sculptured by Pollaiolo. Free entrance on the last Sunday of the month. Entrance 5 €

Galleria Doria Pamphili Piazza del Collegio Romano 1/A, Tel. 6797323

Opened from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Thursday closed. Closed from August 15th to 31st. Works by Giovanni Bellini, Filippo Lippi, Caravaggio, Tiziano, Dosso Dossi, Andrea del Sarto, Velazquez, etc. Entrance 6 € - Private Apartment 2.50 €



Galleria Borghese Villa Borghese, Piazza Scipione Borghese 5, Tel. 8548577

Opened from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Monday closed. Works by Raffaello, Giotto, Tiziano, Rubens and others..
Entrance 5 €.

Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea Via Francesco Crispi 24, Tel. 4742848

Opened from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., on Thursday from 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., closed on Monday. *Works of the 19th cent. (Rodin, Balla, Carrà,...)* Entrance 5 €

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Antica (Palazzo Barberini) Via Quattro Fontane, 13, Tel. 4814591

Hours: from 9 a.m. - 14 p.m., Sunday from 9 a.m.-13 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance 4 €. *Works of Raffaello, Caravaggio...*

Antiquarium Comunale Viale Parco del Celio, 22, Tel. 7001569

H.9 a.m. -7 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. -1.30 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance: 2 €. *Vases, statuettes, mosaics ...*

Museo Nazionale Romano Via B. de Nicola, 79, Tel. 4880530

H.9 a.m. -14 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. -1 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance 6 €. (Valid for palazzo Massimo) *Worth seeing the Chiostro of Michelangelo and the hall of Discobolo*

Galleria Nazionale Di Palazzo Corsini Via della Lungara, 10 - Tel. 68802323

Hours: 9-19; Sabato 9-14; Domenica 9-13; Lunedì chiuso. Ingresso Lit.8 000. *Works from the end of the 15th and the 16th cent.*

Museo Nazionale di Castel Sant'Angelo Lungotevere Castello. Tel. 6875036

Hours: 9 a.m. -7 p.m.; 2nd e 4th Wednesday of the month closed. Entrance 4 €

Galleria Spada Piazza Capodiferro, 3. Tel. 6861158

Hours: 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. -1.30 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance: Lit.8000. *Works of Guido Reni, Tiziano, Andrea del Sarto...*

Galleria Nazionale Di San Luca Piazza dell'Accademia di San Luca, 77. Tel. 6798850

Mon., Wed., Fri. and the last Sunday of the month opened from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. All other days closed. Free entrance. *Works of Raffaello, Canova, Van Dyck....*



Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna Viale delle Belle Arti, 13, Tel. 322981

Hours: 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance 4 €.

Museo Barracco Via dei Baullari, 1. Tel. 68806848

Hours: 9 a.m. -7 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance 2 €. *Sculptures of Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman ... origin.*

Museo di Palazzo Venezia Via del Pebliscito, 118. Tel. 6798865

Hours: 9 a.m. -1.30 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. -12.30 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance 4 €.

Museo Etrusco di Valle Giulia P.le Valle Giulia, 9. Tel. 3201951

Hours: 9 a.m. -7 p.m.; Sunday and festivities 9 a.m. -2 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance 4 €. *The villa of Pope Giulio, a wonderful work of Vignola,*

Museo dell'Alto Medioevo Via Lincoln, 3. Tel. 5915656

Hours: 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., Sunday and festivities 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance Lit.4000.
Museum of national interest for its richness and variety of archaeological exposé.

Palazzo Massimo Piazza del Cinquecento, 68 (Termini) Tel. 48903500

Hours: 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.; Sunday 9 a.m. -1 p.m.; Closed on Monday. Entrance: 6 €. (Valid also for the Museo Nazionale Romano)



Museo Nazionale D'Arte Orientale Via Merulana, 248-250
(Esquilino). Tel. 4874415

Hours: 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.;
Sunday and festivities 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.; Closed the 1st and 3rd
Monday of the month. Entrance 4 €. *In the museum are sections
dedicated to the near and middle orient, China, Tibet and the art
of Gandhara.*

Aula Ottagana Via Romita (Piazza della Repubblica). Tel. 4070690

Hours: 10 a.m. -19 p.m. Free entrance.

Terme di Diocleziano Viale E. De Nicola, 79. Tel. 4880530

Hours: 9 a.m. - 14 p.m.; Sday and festivities 9-13; Closed on Monday. Entrance 6 €. (Valid also for Palazzo Massimo).

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXCURSIONS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF ROME:

The area around the city of Rome has lots to offer for furthering your knowledge of this complex city. Knowledge that can range from archeology, art and wine-making. All you need is a little time and travelplan.it can give you a hand here, suggesting some trips outside the city's gates, near to Rome. If however, you have the chance to take things easy, book a [hotel near Rome](#) and use it as a base for your trips.

As always, our [tourist's guide to Rome](#) and surrounding areas has tried to group together the places to see into various sections of interest, trying to satisfy everyone's tastes:

- **Ostia Antica**

Ostia Antica was founded in the 4th century B.C. For a long time it was Rome's only river port: once upon a time, the Tiber ended its course in this very town, whose name actually means "mouth", before flowing into the Tyrrhenian Sea. Ostia was a cosmopolitan city and essential from a military and commercial point of view. There were various temples dedicated to the various "foreign" divinities that were uncovered during archeological digs. Ostia Antica was rediscovered fairly recently in historical terms: digs began around 1800 and are still continuing today. **Piazza delle Corporazioni**, with its floors entirely made up of mosaics, and that was once home to the offices of the "trade representatives" of ancient times, is an interesting site to see. From the steps of the Theater, that is still used during the summer season for shows, there is a wonderful view of the area.

- **Tivoli**

Tivoli (about 20 km from Rome), which was used by the Romans as a holiday resort in ancient times too, is famous for its magnificent villas. One of the most spectacular is **Villa Adriana** that became the residence of the Emperor Hadrian when he retired from political life. This is the place where Hadrian wanted to recreate the wonders of the world that he had seen during his travels. For this reason, spread out over the one hundred hectares of parkland, there are groups of buildings that remind us of Greek constructions, such as the reproduction of the Athens Academia and Egyptian buildings such as the reproduction of the city of Canopus. Another Villa of great artistic interest is **Villa d'Este**, the residence of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este. It is famous for the amazing amount of fountains and waterfalls built using the principle of connecting tubs, vases and grottoes inside the park, which totals 35.000 square meters.

- **Frascati**

Lying amongst the Colli Albani and Colli Tuscolani hills, there is an area that groups together about 15 villages and towns full of history, which make up the area known as the "**Castelli Romani**".

We have chosen one of these towns, perhaps the most well-known and popular with visitors: Frascati, about 20 km from Rome. Famous for its wonderful villas and above all for the wine, usually white, that is produced in this area. Frascati bianco D.O.C. is produced from a mix of grapes grown in the surrounding countryside: Malvasia di Candia and Malvasia del Lazio, Trebbiano Greco and Toscano. The result can be tasted in Frascati directly, in one of the many wine cellars in the town, accompanied by a few typical snacks from the area. As well as your glass of wine, if you go to Frascati, don't miss a chance to visit the Renaissance-style **Villa Aldobrandi** that stands over the beautiful town square, which was once invaded by carts that overflowed with the wine sellers' barrels.