

EFTEF – IFCS 2017, Besançon (France), July 9th – 13th 2017

WebSite : www.eftef-ifcs2017.org

INFORMATION ON EXHIBITION



1 Besançon, in the region of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

BOOTH EQUIPMENT

Booth floor space	:	approximately 3m x 2m (10 x 7 feet)
Electricity	:	220 volts - 50 Hz
Furniture	:	2 seats + 1 table (1,5m x 0,8m x 0,7m)
Internet access	:	a Wi-Fi access point will be available on site

The booths will be available from Sunday, July 9th 10:00 am until Thursday, July 13th, 8:00 pm.
For any other need or information, please feel free to contact us.

FEE IN EUROS

1 single booth :	1750 euros
1 double booth :	3200 euros

The booth fee includes complete access to the conference, meals (4 lunches and 1 social dinner), welcome buffet (Monday evening), coffee breaks and all other social events for ONE person only.

Additional participant : 220 euros

The additional participant's fee includes complete access to the conference, meals (4 lunches and 1 social dinner), welcome buffet (Monday evening), coffee breaks and all other social events.

YOUR CONTACT FOR THE EXHIBITION

Joël PETETIN

Société Française des Microtechniques et de Chronométrie (SFMC)

co/Observatoire de Besançon

41 bis avenue de l'observatoire

BP 1615

F-25010 BESANCON CEDEX

Phone : +33 381 666 930

Cell : +33 611 416 325

e-mail : contact@sfmc.fr

HISTORY OF BESANCON

With its strategic location in a curve of the Doubs river (the "Boucle"), at the crossing of two major European traderoutes (southwestern Europe - Germany, northwestern Europe - Italy through Switzerland), Besançon, at all times in history, has always been associated to the entire European community. The Celtic fortified town of Vesontio (Roman name of Besançon) became with the Roman Empire the capital city of the *Provincia Maxima Sequanorum*, later known as the Free County of Burgundy during the Middle-Ages (approximately today's Franche-Comté). Since early medieval times, it is the siege of a large archbishopric that contributed to the growth of the city through the centuries. Its close links with the Holy Roman Empire (it hosted an Imperial Council in 1157 and the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa married the heiress of the County) have made it a flourishing city : the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg eventually made it a Free City of the Empire in 1290, and was then politically separated from the County of Burgundy.

During the 16th century, after a period of relative peace and economic growth, it provided the Empire with great diplomats such as Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle and his son Antoine, confidants and ministers of Charles V and Philipp II, kings of Spain and Holy Roman Emperors, heirs of the title of Count of Burgundy. After several military attempts and memorable sieges, France annexed the city, along with Franche-Comté, by the Treaty of Nijmegen in 1678. Since then, it is again the capital city of Franche-Comté and hosts the University, created in Dole by the duke of Burgundy Philipp the Good in 1423.

Close to the Swiss Confederation, Besançon and the entire region became a very important center for the French clockmaking industry as soon as the end of the 17th century, with the renowned "Horloges Comtoises". In the middle of the 19th century, the watchmaking industry became an important employment sector in Besançon and Franche-Comté, until the closing of LIP in the 70's, the biggest watchmaking company of Besançon. After a successful conversion to micro-mechanics and micro-technics, it is now a leading pole for research in Time, Frequency and Optics, with several well-known laboratories and schools : ENSMM (National School for Mechanics and Micro-technics), Femto-ST institute, the LTFB (Laboratoire Temps-Fréquence de Besançon, hosted by the Astronomical Observatory of Besançon created in 1878 to support the local watchmaking industry). The old acquaintance of Besançon with Clocks and Time was officialised at the end of the 20th century with the opening of the Musée du Temps (Museum of Time), located in the 16th century palace of the Granvelle family.

Today, Besançon is still considered as the French capital for clocks and watches, and many companies related to the watchmaking industry are still present in Besançon and the region. Hometown of Victor Hugo and the Lumière brothers, the city is also renowned for its life quality, with 590 acres (2'400 ha.) of parks and forests for a total superficiality of 1'600 acres (6'500 ha.) and 125'000 inhabitants. Its historical monuments (Roman arena, Roman triumphal arch, Granvelle palace, Quais Vauban, the Citadelle, the Astronomical Clock,...), its international events (international music festival, Foire Comtoise,...) and its various museums (Museum of Fine Arts and Archaeology, Museum of Time,...) have all contributed to offer Besançon the label of "Ville d'Art & d'Histoire" (City of Art and History).



The "Quai Vauban", along the river Doubs.

HOW TO REACH BESANCON



Besançon is located 400 km East of Paris, France, close to the Swiss border. There is no airport immediately nearby, but there are 2 TGV (high-speed train) stations in the city. If you plan to travel by airplane, you might consider one of the following airports:

- **Paris Charles de Gaulle International Airport, France**, is 2h45 away from Besançon by train, and 4h00 away by highway.
- **Bâle-Mulhouse EuroAirport, France/Germany/Switzerland**, is 2h00 away from Besançon by highway, and 2h30 by train.
- **Genève International Airport, Switzerland**, is 2h30 away from Besançon by highway, and 4h00 away by train.
- **Lyon Saint-Exupéry Airport, France**, is 2h30 away from Besançon by highway, and 2h30 away by train.

Besançon now has 2 TGV train stations :

- Besançon Viotte is located close to the town center. A modern tram line goes directly from the station to the Micropolis Convention Center.
- Besançon Franche-Comté TGV station is located outside Besançon, in the suburban area. A regular train line links this station to Besançon Viotte station.