

## Travel, Accommodation and General Information Package

### WinnComm-Europe 2022

#### SDS Committee Working Group Meetings

December 5<sup>th</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022

&

#### Tactical Communications Workshop

December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022

to be held at

Fraunhofer FKIE, Wachtberg, Bonn, Germany



For further information, please contact the Wireless Innovation Forum Staff

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

**WinnComm-Europe 2022** will take place on **December 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022 at Fraunhofer FKIE** in Wachtberg, Germany, near Bonn.

For your convenience, this package is grouped together as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION
2. THE MEETING SITE
3. MEETING ARRANGEMENTS (Enrolments/Registration / Security / Laptops / Mobile Phones)
4. LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT
5. HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
6. TRAVELLING TO WACHTBERG
7. GENERAL INFORMATION
8. ABOUT BONN and its region
9. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT GERMANY

## 2. THE MEETING SITE

The meeting will be held at Fraunhofer FKIE (<http://www.fkie.fraunhofer.de>) (which is one of two Fraunhofer institutes at the Wachtberg Fraunhofer site. Wachtberg-Werthhoven is a small town on the countryside and close to the city of Bonn, Germany.



### **Fraunhofer FKIE**

The Fraunhofer Institute for Communication, Information Processing and Ergonomics FKIE develops technologies and processes with the aim of early detection, mitigation and management of existential risks. In close cooperation with strategic partners, the institute is dedicated to the entire processing chain of data and information: from acquisition, transmission and processing to reliable protection. The Fraunhofer FKIE is committed to this mission both in the civilian sector and in command and reconnaissance processes in the defence technology sector.

The human factor is of central importance to the work carried out at Fraunhofer FKIE. Research focuses on developing effective and efficient human-machine systems: people are placed at the center as decision makers and responsible actors. In the context of the German Armed Forces, civilian security agencies and the industry, the Fraunhofer FKIE develops methods and procedures for all aspects of security – be it on the ground, in the air, at sea, under water or in cyberspace.

The Fraunhofer FKIE is active in five interdisciplinary research fields as a leading institute for applied research and application-oriented innovation in information and communications technology. It has built up specialized knowledge and its research ranges from studies and tests to the development of prototypes.

Thanks to a total of ten departments with different, complementary core competencies, the institute has a broad expertise and is capable of offering systemic solutions. Each of these departments conducts research and development at the high scientific level symbolized by the Fraunhofer name. With a broad competence and excellent attention to detail, the Fraunhofer FKIE takes on the latest scientific-technological challenges in security related issues.

### **3. MEETING ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **Meeting Location & Duration**

The meeting will be from **December 5<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022 at Fraunhofer FKIE, Germany.**

Fraunhofer FKIE  
Fraunhofer Straße 20  
53343 Wachtberg-Werthhoven  
Germany

Please note, "Fraunhoferstr." used to be called "Neuenahrer Str." until September 2012. Thus, please use "Neuenahrer Str." in older navigation systems.

WInnComm-Europe 2022 will start with two days of **SDS Committee Working Group Meetings** on **Monday, December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022** and on **Tuesday, December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022.**

The main event, i.e. the **Tactical Communications Workshop**, will follow on **Wednesday, December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022.**

On **Thursday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022** the **SDS Committee Steering Group** will meet its advisors (closed).

#### **Enrolments & Registration**

**Advance notice of your attendance is required.** All participants are requested to register under:

- <https://europe.wirelessinnovation.org/>
- <https://winnf.memberclicks.net/sds-committee-meeting-and-tactical-communications-workshop#!/>

When you arrive at Fraunhofer FKIE, please contact the security guards at the main entrance of the Fraunhofer Campus. You will be directed / escorted to the meeting rooms.

Attendees will be issued with a badge and are asked to wear it while attending the meeting. For security reasons, please remove your badge when leaving the meeting venue. Please make sure to bring it with you to the meetings each day, as badges cannot be reissued at the meeting site.

#### **Covid-19 Restrictions**

In Germany, most Covid-19 restrictions are currently lifted. However, in some areas facial masks over nose and mouth are still mandatory, e.g. in public transport. Please familiarize yourself with the relevant information, e.g. under <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/visa-service/EinreiseUndAufenthalt> , <https://www.zusammengengencorona.de/en/current-information-for-travellers/> and <https://www.zusammengengencorona.de/en/> .

**Facial masks are recommended** in most areas of Fraunhofer FKIE.

Please note, additional Covid-19 restrictions might be applied depending on how the Covid-19 pandemic situation evolves until WInnComm-Europe 2022 in December.

#### **Internet Access / Mobile Phone Access**

The meeting will take place in an area of the Fraunhofer FKIE campus where we can provide wireless **internet access** for all participants. In addition, **mobile phones** can be used in this part of the campus.

#### **Working Language**

The working language will be English.

## Smoking

Smoking is not permitted inside the building. Smoking spots are present outside the building.

## Coffee Breaks & Lunches

Some refreshments and a warm lunch will be offered by the WInnForum.

## 4. LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT

### Local Host at Fraunhofer FKIE

Head of SDR Research Group

#### **Dr. Marc Adrat**

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Chief Executive Officer

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## 5. HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Hotel reservations are solely under the participants' responsibility.

There are several hotels available in the Cologne/Bonn area. A huge selection is available under the webpage of the **Hotel Reservation Service** (HRS): <http://www.hrs.de/>

Of course, you can also use webpages like [www.booking.com](http://www.booking.com), [www.expedia.com](http://www.expedia.com), etc.

For your convenience, below here are some suggestions. For booking, please use the websites mentioned above or contact the hotels directly. It is recommended to stay in the centre of Bonn or in Bad Godesberg rather than at a hotel closer to the meeting location.

Some of the hotels have only German web pages, so please contact us for help (if needed).

### **Hilton Bonn Hotel** (Bonn City Centre, expensive)

Berliner Freiheit 2, D-53111 Bonn

Phone: +49 228 / 72 69 0

Fax: +49 228 / 72 69 700

Email: [info.bonn@hilton.com](mailto:info.bonn@hilton.com)

<https://www.hiltonhotels.de/deutschland/hilton-bonn>

### **Kurfürstenhof** (Bonn City Centre)

Baumschulallee 20, D-53115 Bonn

Phone: +49 228 / 98 505-0

Fax: +49 228 / 63 20 45

Email: [info@kurfuerstenhof-bonn.de](mailto:info@kurfuerstenhof-bonn.de)

<http://www.kurfuerstenhof-bonn.de/?lang=en>

### **Hotel Eden-Godesberg** (Bonn-Bad Godesberg)

Am Kurpark 5a, D-53177 Bonn-Bad Godesberg

Phone: +49 174 2828005

Email: [info@hoteleden-bonn.com](mailto:info@hoteleden-bonn.com)

<https://hoteleden-bonn.com/>



**Hotel Gasthof Zu den Linden** (Wachtberg-Berkum – small village, 1.5km from Fraunhofer FKIE)

Rathausstraße 24-26, D-53343 Wachtberg-Berkum

Phone: +49 228 / 34 30 63

Fax: +49 228 / 34 30 61

<http://www.hotelzudenlinden.de/> (Only in German language)

**Rheinhotel Dreesen** (Bonn Bad-Godesberg, directly at River Rhine)

Rheinstraße 45-49, D-53179 Bonn (Bad Godesberg),

Phone: +49 228 / 8202 - 0

Fax: +49 228 / 8202 – 153

Email: [info@rheinhoteldreesen.de](mailto:info@rheinhoteldreesen.de)

<https://rheinhoteldreesen.de/en/home-en/>

**Hotel Zum Löwen** (Bonn Bad-Godesberg, near Train Station)

Von-Groote-Platz 1, D-53173 Bonn (Bad Godesberg)

Phone: +49 228 / 52 88 90

<https://www.hotel-zum-loewen-bonn.de/>

**Hotel Rheinland Bonn** (Bonn Bad-Godesberg, near Train Station)

Rheinallee 17, D-53173 Bonn (Bad Godesberg)

Phone: +49 228 / 82 00 00

<http://www.hotel-rheinland-bonn.de/>

## 6. TRAVELLING TO WACHTBERG

### Visas

For non-EU citizens a valid passport is required to travel to Germany – for EU-citizens a valid national identity card is sufficient. Participants from some non-EU countries need a visa. Please check online at:

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/visa-service> .

### Arrival by Air

There are three international airports located in the area.

**Cologne/Bonn** (CGN, <http://www.airport-cgn.de/>) is the nearest one. The distance to FKIE is about 45km. There are a few overseas connections as well as several connections to major European cities.

**Frankfurt** (FRA, <http://www.frankfurt-airport.com>) is the biggest airport in Germany. There are frequent connections to cities all over the world. The distance to FKIE is about 170km. There is a high-speed train connection from the airport to the railway stations Siegburg/Bonn and Cologne Central Station (30-45 min.).

**Düsseldorf** (DUS, [http://www.duesseldorf-international.de/dus\\_en/](http://www.duesseldorf-international.de/dus_en/)) is another international airport. Concerning size and flight frequencies, it is somewhere between the other airports mentioned above. The distance to FKIE is about 100km.

From all airports, it is possible to get to Bonn and FKIE using trains, taxis, or rental cars. Public transport to the institute is to some extent burdensome. We recommended to rent a car at one of the airports.

From south, use Autobahn A61 from Koblenz to Cologne. At the motorway crossing “Kreuz Meckenheim”, change to A565 to direction Bonn. Use exit “Meckenheim-Merl / Wachtberg” and follow the white Fraunhofer signs (or see map below). Parking lots for visitors are available at the site.

From north, use Autobahn A3 from Oberhausen to Frankfurt. At the motorway crossing “Kreuz Bonn-Ost”, change to A565 to direction Koblenz. Use exit “Meckenheim-Merl / Wachtberg” and follow the white Fraunhofer signs (or see map below). Parking lots for visitors are available at the site.

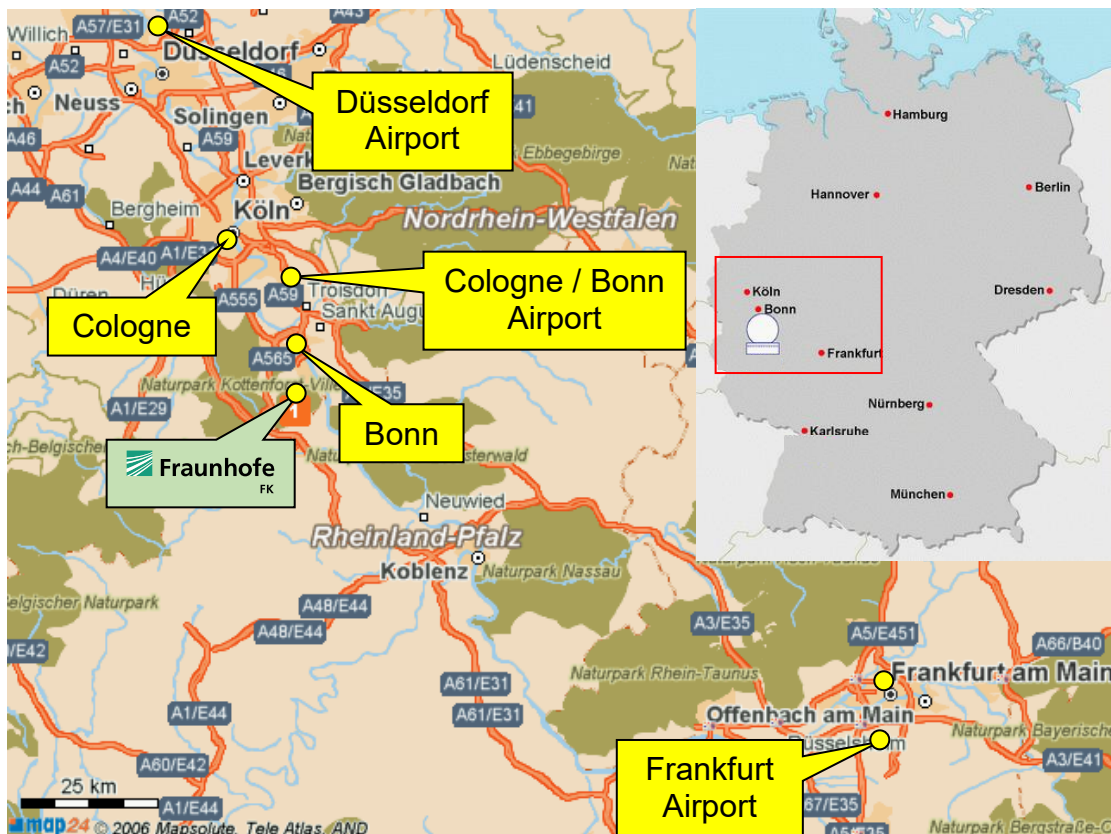
## Arrival by Train and Bus

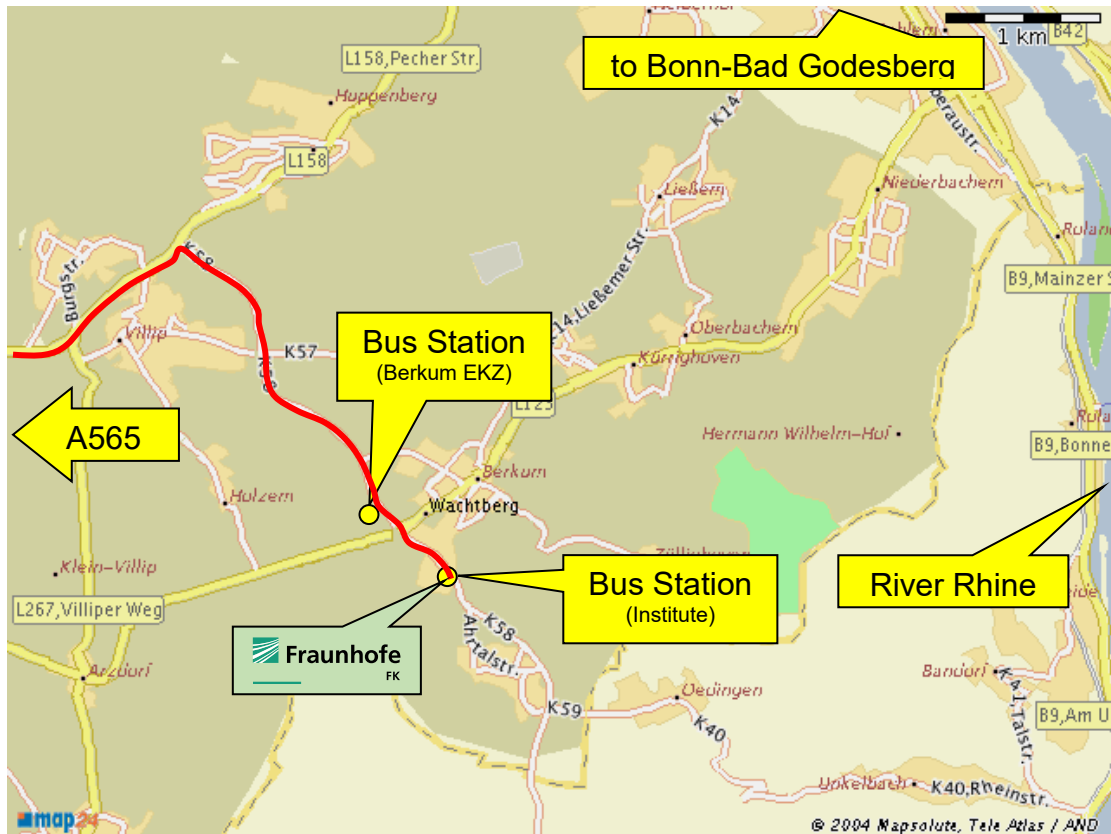
There are several direct train connections from most German cities to Bonn central station.

- From Frankfurt, there is a high speed ICE train connection to Cologne. The nearest ICE train stop to Bonn is "Siegburg/Bonn" which is half an hour away from Bonn central station (tram/streetcar line 66).
- From Cologne central station, there are trains (several lines) and trams (line 16) to Bonn available every couple of minutes.
- From Cologne airport, there are shuttle buses (line SB60) available to Bonn central station every 15 to 30 minutes.  
[http://www.swb-busundbahn.de/fileadmin/fahrplandateien/bub\\_buchfahrplaene/SB60.pdf?1474006627478](http://www.swb-busundbahn.de/fileadmin/fahrplandateien/bub_buchfahrplaene/SB60.pdf?1474006627478)
- From Central Station Bonn to Bad Godesberg by train e.g. RB 27841.

From Bonn central station to the Fraunhofer FKIE, use a train or tram as well as a bus to the bus station "Berkum EKZ, Wachtberg" or "Werthoven Institut, Wachtberg". Please note, not all buses stop at the "Werthoven Institut, Wachtberg". There is an English language information page (<https://www.vrs.de/en/>) for public transport schedules around the area. Far distance train connections can be viewed and booked using "Deutsche Bahn Reiseauskunft" (<https://www.bahn.com/en>).

## Maps





## 7. GENERAL INFORMATION

### Time Zone

The current time zone in Germany is Central European Time (CET).

### Weather & Climate

Due to its location in the valley of the river rhine, the weather conditions in Bonn and also in Wachtberg are relatively mild. More up to date weather forecasts for Wachtberg can be obtained following this links:

<https://www.wetteronline.de/wetter/wachtberg>

### Currency

The official German currency is the Euro (EUR, €).

### Banks, Credit Cards, Exchange

Cash, V-Pay, and Maestro debit cards are most commonly used for shopping in Germany. In some shops credit cards are not accepted. The easiest way for money exchange is to use an ATM with debit or credit card. Exchange shops are present only at the airports.

### Telephone

The International dialing code for Germany is +49, the area code for Wachtberg and Bonn is (0)228. The **Emergency Number** (any kind of emergency) is: **Police 110, Fire/Ambulance 112**

### Car Rental

Most of the car rental companies are represented at the Airport.

### Electricity

The voltage in Germany is EU standard of 220 V, 50 Hz with two pin plugs. Please ensure that you have the proper adapters for your appliances.

## Insurance

The German host will not take any responsibility for damaged, lost or stolen items, i.e. laptop computers, cellular phones, etc. Please make sure that you have an adequate personal insurance policy.

## Tipping

Tipping is not mandatory in Germany. However, good service in restaurants is typically tipped with 10% of the bill.

## Postal Services

The main post office is in Bad Godesberg, Koblenzer Str. 42.

## Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in public buildings as well as in airports and in train stations. However, a lot of pubs, bars, and restaurants have dedicated smoking and non-smoking areas.

## 8. ABOUT BONN and its region

### General <sup>1</sup>

Bonn (<http://www.bonn.de>) is the 19th largest city in Germany. Located about 20 kilometres south of Cologne on the river Rhine in the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, it was the capital of West Germany from 1949 to 1990 and the official seat of government until 1999. Starting in 1998, many national government institutions moved from Bonn to Berlin. Both houses of the German national parliament, the Bundestag as well as the Bundesrat, moved along with the Chancellery and the residence of German head of state, the Bundespräsident. Bonn remains a centre of politics and administration, however. Roughly half of all government jobs were retained as many government departments remained in Bonn and numerous sub-ministerial level government agencies relocated to the former capital from Berlin and other parts of Germany. In recognition of this, the former capital now holds the title of Federal City ("Bundesstadt").

Bonn has developed into a hub of international cooperation in particular in the area of environment and sustainable development. In addition to a number of other international organizations and institutions, such as, for instance, the IUCN Environmental Law Center (IUCN ELC) the City currently hosts 12 United Nations institutions. Among these are two of the so-called Rio Conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The number of UN agencies in Bonn, most of which are based at the newly established United Nations Campus in the city's former parliamentary quarter on the banks of the Rhine, continues to grow.

Bonn is the seat of some of Germany's largest corporate players, chiefly in the areas of telecommunications and logistics. Simultaneously, Bonn is establishing itself as an important national and international centre of meetings, conventions and conferences, many of which are directly related to the work of the United Nations. A new conference centre capable of hosting thousands of participants is currently under construction in the immediate vicinity of the UN Campus.

From 1597 to 1794 it was the residence of the Archbishops and Prince-electors of Cologne, and is the birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven (born 1770), widely considered to be one of the world's greatest composers.

### History<sup>2</sup>

The history of the city dates back to Roman times. In about 11 BC, the Roman Army appears to have stationed a small unit in what nowadays is the historical centre of the town. Even earlier, the Army had resettled members of a Germanic tribal group allied with Rome, the Ubii, in Bonn. The Latin name for that settlement, "Bonna", may stem from the original population of this and many other settlements in the area, the Eburoni. The Eburoni were members of a large tribal coalition effectively wiped out during the final phase of Caesar's War in Gaul. After several decades, the Army gave up the small camp linked to the Ubii-settlement. During the 1st century AD, the Army then chose a site to the North of the emerging town in what nowadays is the

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonn>.

<sup>2</sup> Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonn>.



section of Bonn-Castell to build a large military installation dubbed *Castra Bonnensis*, i.e., literally, "Fort Bonn". Initially built from wood, the fort was eventually rebuilt in stone. With additions, changes and new construction, the fort remained in use by the Army into the waning days of the Western Roman Empire, possibly the mid-5th century AD. The structures themselves remained standing well into the Middle Ages, when they were called the *Bonnburg*. They were used by Frankish kings until they fell in disuse. Eventually, much of the building materials seem to have been reused in the construction of Bonn's 13th century city wall. The *Sterntor* Monument in the center of town contains parts of the medieval city wall.

To date, Bonn's Roman fort remains the largest fort of its type known from the ancient world, i.e. a fort built for one full-size Imperial Legion and its auxiliaries. The fort covered an area of approximately 250,000 square meters. Between its walls it contained a dense grid of streets and a multitude of buildings, ranging from spacious headquarters and large officers' houses to barracks, stables, and a military jail. Among the legions stationed in Bonn, the "1st", i.e. the *Prima Legio Minervia*, seems to have served here the longest. Units of the Bonn legion were deployed to theaters of wars ranging from modern-day Algeria to what nowadays is the Russian republic of Chechnya.

The chief Roman road linking the provincial capitals of Cologne and Mainz cut right through the fort where it joined the fort's main road (nowadays, *Römerstraße*). Once past the South Gate, the Cologne-Mainz road continued along what nowadays are streets named *Belderberg*, *Adenauerallee* et al. To both sides of the road, the local settlement, *Bonna*, grew into a sizeable Roman town.

In late antiquity, much of the town seems to have been destroyed by marauding invaders. The remaining civilian population then holed up inside the fort along with the remnants of the troops stationed here. During the final decades of imperial rule, the troops were supplied by Germanic chieftains employed by the Roman administration. When the end came, these troops simply shifted their allegiances to the new barbarian rulers. From the fort, the *Bonnburg*, as well as from a new, medieval settlement to the South centered around what later became the *Münster* basilica, grew the medieval city of Bonn.

Between the 11th and 13th centuries, the Romanesque style Bonn Minster was built, and in 1597 Bonn became the seat of the Archdiocese of Cologne. The town gained more influence and grew considerably. The elector Clemens August (ruled 1724-1761) ordered the construction of a series of Baroque buildings which still give the city its character. Another memorable ruler was Max Franz (ruled 1784-1794), who founded the university and the spa quarter of *Bad Godesberg*. In addition he was a patron of the young Ludwig van Beethoven, who was born in Bonn in 1770; the elector financed the composer's first journey to Vienna.

In 1794, the town was seized by French troops, becoming a part of the First French Empire. In 1815 Bonn was taken by Prussia and remained a Prussian city until German Unification. The town was of little relevance in these years.

During World War II, Bonn was a Military Sub-area of the Cologne Military Area Command. It was not a headquarters, and no units called Bonn home, but it did have some military significance due to its population.

Following World War II Bonn was in the British zone of occupation, and in 1949 became the provisional capital of West Germany. The choice of Bonn was made mainly due to the advocacy of Konrad Adenauer, a former Cologne Mayor and Chancellor of West Germany after World War II, who came from that area, despite the fact that Frankfurt had most of the needed facilities already and using Bonn was estimated to be 95 Mill DM more expensive than using Frankfurt.

German reunification in 1990 made Berlin the nominal capital of Germany again. This decision did not mandate that the republic's political institutions would also move. This was only concluded by the Bundestag (Germany's parliament) on 20 June 1991, after a heated debate. While the government and parliament moved, as a compromise, some of the ministries largely remained in Bonn, with only the top officials in Berlin. There was no plan to move these departments, and so Bonn remained a second, unofficial capital with the new title "Federal City" (*Bundesstadt*). Because of the necessary construction work, the move took until 1999 to complete.

Nowadays the private sector plays a major role in Bonn's economy. With 5 stock listed companies, Bonn has the 4th highest market capitalization amongst German towns. With headquarters of DHL, T-Mobile and other renowned companies, managers have replaced the public sector. The University of Bonn has about 30,000 students.

## Weather

Due to its location at the river Rhine, the average temperatures are a little bit milder compared to some other parts of Germany.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
°C	2.3	2.9	6.0	9.2	13.6	16.4	18.2	17.9	14.8	10.5	5.9	3.2
°F	36	37	43	49	56	62	65	64	59	51	43	38

Information about the weather can be found under <http://www.weatheronline.co.uk/Germany/Bonn.htm>.

## Sightseeing

There are a lot of interesting places in and around the city. A fairly good overview in English can be found <http://www.bonn-region.de>. The interesting places include:

- Beethoven-Haus (Beethoven House)
- Poppelsdorfer Schloss (Poppelsdorf Castle)
- Haus der Geschichte (Museum of Contemporary German History)
- Rheinisches Landesmuseum (Museum of Cultural History of the North Rhine Area)
- Arithmeum (Museum of historical Calculating Machines)
- Bundeskunsthalle (Federal Museum of Arts)
- Deutsches Museum (Museum of Research and Technology)
- Sightseeing Ships on the river Rhine
- Kölner Dom (Cologne Cathedral)

## Other cities around

A couple of other cities can be reached using public transport within reasonable time:

- Köln (Cologne, [http://www.koeln.nicecity.de/english/title\\_sights.htm](http://www.koeln.nicecity.de/english/title_sights.htm))
- Düsseldorf (<http://www.duesseldorf.de/eng/index.shtml>)
- Aachen (<http://www.lodging-germany.com/info/Aachen/sightseeing.htm>)

## 9. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT GERMANY

Full Country Name:	Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Federal Republic of Germany)
Area:	approx. 357,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	approx. 82.3 mio.
Capital City:	Berlin (pop. 3,5 mio.)
Language:	German
Religion:	85% Christian (both catholics and protestants)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany>