

Split

Split is the largest city on the Croatian coast of the Adriatic Sea with a population of 380.000. The visit of Split can offer the travellers an extraordinary city tour without any need to take buses to reach the centre. Even today as you pass along the south promenade of the Palace, you can feel Diocle's spirit. You can also feel the light breeze blowing from the sea as it seems to be playing through the openings of the Cryptoporticus, welcoming to this town, travellers for whom as Diocles said, there will always be a bed, food, drink, music and the presence of God.

Split airport

Cesta dr. Franje Tuđmana 96
HR – 21210 KAŠTELA
Telephone: +385 21 203 555
Web: <http://www.split-airport.hr/>

How to get to the meeting venue (Hotel Atrium)

Link: [Hotel Atrium](#)

From Airport

Taxi service. Approx. cost is 30 € one way. Always ask for the receipt and be sure it is stamped.

Bus service. Buses are provided by the Croatia Airlines, available after the arrival of each flight. Drivers are usually willing to stop by the Atrium hotel if you ask them on the getting on the bus. One way ticket is 30 kn (~ 4 €) and you can get it on the bus. Schedule is available at: [Schedule to / from Split Airport](#)

From centre

From the main bus and railway station or ferry port bus lines no. **9,2** or **10** will take you to the bus stop Brodarica (4th stop from centre). City buses drive from 5:00 to 23:00h.

By car

From Zagreb/Šibenik (HR): Motorway E-71/E-65 (A1) take exit Dugopolje at sign "*Split-Sinj-Dugopolje*". At the roundabout take the first exit continue along direction *Solin-Split*, continue straight on towards *Dubrovnik-Split*. At the roundabout take the second exit and continue along *Zbora Narodne Garde*. Drive in the direction centre and take first entrance on the right and continue along Domovinskog Rata. Drive about 2 kilometres and after second traffic light you will see the hotel on the right.

Bus network map



Useful links

Split Tourist Board: [Split Tourist Board](#)
Croatia: www.hr - Home

Croatia guide - general information

Surface area: 56.542 sq.km, with additional 31.067 sq.km of territorial waters

Population: 4.437.460

Capital: Zagreb; population: 780.000

Number of islands, islets and reefs: 1246; the largest islands are those of Krk and Cres. There are sixty seven inhabited islands.

Religions: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Official language and alphabet: Croatian language and Latin alphabet.

Political system: Parliamentary Democracy

The currency: the Croatian kuna (kn). Banknotes come in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 kn, coins 1, 2 and 5 kn and 5, 10, 20 and 50 lipa (1 kuna= 100 lipas).

Currency: Foreign currency can be exchanged in banks, exchange offices, post offices, tourist agencies, hotels, etc. All major cards (American Express, Visa, Euro/Mastercard, Diners) are accepted for a wide range of services.

1€ ~ 7.3 kn

International telephone code for Croatia: +385

Important telephone numbers:

Police 192

Fire brigade 93

Ambulance 94

National protection and rescue directorate 112

Emergency road assistance 1987

General information 18981

Information on local and long distance telephone numbers: 11888

Information on international telephone numbers: 902 or 11802

Weather forecast and road conditions: 060 520 520

Croatian Automobile Club: +385 1 4554 433

Time zone: Croatia lies in the GMT +1 zone. The zone changes to GMT +2 as of the last Saturday in March until the last Sunday in October.

Climate: The Adriatic Coast boasts a typical Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild winters. It is one of the sunniest and warmest coasts in Europe with an average of 2,600 hours of sunshine per year and an average summer temperature of 27°C. The inland part is marked by continental climate with warm summers and rainy and snowy winters.

Electric power supply: 220 V, 50Hz

Electric plugs have two cylindrical contacts or three contacts for devices that are grounded.

Visa: Please check with the nearest Croatian Consulate or Embassy (overview - [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#)).

Customs formalities:

Customs regulations of the Republic of Croatia are in line with the standards of European Union countries. Foreign currency is freely brought in and taken out of the country (up to a value of 3.000 euros); up to a value of 15.000 kn for domestic currency. Expensive professional and technical equipment should be declared at the border crossing.

Purchase tax reimbursement for foreign citizens:

Tourists making purchases in Croatia (apart from petroleum derivatives) which exceed 500 Kuna per receipt may reclaim VAT ("PDV").

At point of purchase the sales person will provide on request a form PDV-P, which should be filled out and stamped, on the spot. On leaving Croatia the receipt must be verified by the Croatian Customs service. A PDV refund in Kuna can be obtained within six months, either at the same shop where the goods were purchased (in which case the tax is refunded immediately), or by posting the verified receipt back to the shop, together with the account number into which the refund should be paid. In this case the refund is dealt with within 15 days of receipt of the claim.

Medical services: Medical care for foreign visitors is provided at hospitals and clinics in all major cities in Croatia. Croatia is a member of the Europe Assistance Medical Services System.

Shopping: Excellent purchases include articles made of leather, local hand-made lace items and embroidery, ceramics, herb brandies, etc. Opening hours: department stores and groceries are open from 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., whereas some shops and groceries close for lunch.

On Saturdays most shops are open from 7:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.. In tourist resorts most shops stay open longer in the high season, including Saturdays and Sundays. Duty-free shops are located at airports.

Croatian souvenirs



Maraschino - famous liqueur made of miraculous and healthy marasca cherries, which grow best in the surroundings of Zadar. The Karst landscape, red soil, plenty of sun and bura winds - all of this contributes to the exceptional aroma of this liqueur, which was shipped from Zadar all over the world in the 17th and 18th centuries.



Penkala - Slavoljub Penkala, one of the greatest European inventors, who, in 1906, invented the first pen (penkala) in the world and, in 1907, the first fountain pen. A penkala is nowadays an authentic Croatian souvenir that bears witness to the importance of Zagreb as an industrial, commercial and cultural center at the beginning of the 20th century.



Cravat - Handmade silk ties are among the best-known Croatian souvenirs. At the beginning, the cravat (tie) was a kerchief worn by Croatian soldiers in the 17th century. In the 18th century, in the form of a broad white scarf, it became part of the traditional male national costume. After that, ties became fashionable, a modern fashion accessory.