



Welcome to Zadar!



Zadar city port

The port of Zadar

In terms of traffic, Zadar is the center of the region that connects the north and the south of Croatia by the most modern highway network in Europe. Located halfway between Venice and Dubrovnik, Zadar has always been an important transit port and with today's annual traffic of 2.4 million passengers and 365.000 vehicles, it is placed among the busiest ports in the Mediterranean. Besides the intense local, coastal and international traffic connections with Italy, for the past few years, Port of Zadar is recording an increase of international cruise ships visits. Thanks to the ideal geographical location and mild Mediterranean climate there are almost no flight cancellations at the Zadar airport. Also, the airport is located only 1-2 hours



away from all European capitals which, taking into consideration the history and the stunning natural beauty, makes Zadar an excellent alternative to the better-known but not more attractive tourist destinations in the region.

Zadar Port Authority has been founded in 1997. by the Decision of Government of Republic of Croatia as non-profit legal entity whose founding, organization and activity is defined by Maritime domain and seaports Act.

Main activities comprise:

- management, development and usage of the New Port of Zadar, as a port open for international public transport which due to its size and importance was nominated a port of special international and economic interest for the Republic of Croatia
- management of all port basins under PZA jurisdiction
- awarding of concessions for port activities based on the prescribed technical and technological conditions and the public procurement procedure



Zadar city port is placed in the heart of the city. This position provides direct access to shopping places, sight-seeing and other contents in the town. The passengers' transfer to the port is fast and easy - walking distance between different localities is 5 minutes.

In the Transport Development Strategy of Croatia it was determined that the lack of available area in the port required the re-location of the ferry traffic from the City port to the cargo port of Gaženica and the construction of the new ferry terminal was foreseen as a priority investment. The government of the Republic of Croatia, in the person of the Ministry of the Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development, is represented by the Port of Zadar Authority (PZA) in the implementation of Zadar New Port Project.



Port basins under the Port of Zadar Authority jurisdiction:

- Old City Port
- Cargo Port
- New Ferry & Cruise Port
- Fishing Port Kali

Traffic Statistics

Domestic Ferry traffic statistics for period 2013. – 2017.

| Year | 2013. | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Passengers | 2.217.215 | 2.080.811 | 2.156.480 | 2.238.312 | 2.348.950 |
| Vehicles | 319.251 | 339.758 | 360.474 | 397.618 | 429.321 |

International Ferry traffic statistics for period 2013. – 2017.

| Year | 2013. | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Passengers | 38.626 | 42.406 | 33.215 | 30.637 | 38.532 |
| Vehicles | 6.658 | 7.354 | 5.580 | 5.496 | 8.116 |

Cruise traffic statistics for period 2013. – 2017.

| Year | 2013. | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Calls | 69 | 77 | 96 | 114 | 110 |
| Passengers | 33.647 | 53.791 | 74.660 | 136.462 | 137.667 |

Port of Zadar - Passengers and Vehicles - TOTAL

| Year | 2013. | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Passengers | 2.289.488 | 2.177.008 | 2.260.061 | 2.405.411 | 2.525.149 |
| Vehicles | 325.909 | 347.112 | 366.054 | 403.114 | 437.437 |



New ferry and cruise port of Gaženica

The existing ferry terminal of Zadar is the main access to Croatian islands nearby the city of Zadar: it ranks second per number of passengers on the Adriatic, after the Port of Split. It has also an important role as a connection between ferry terminals located along Croatian coast and more

generally along the Adriatic and Mediterranean coasts. Gaženica port has an exceptionally important role for the development of tourism which is a key sector in the Croatian economy and involves both cruise ships and visiting passengers entering Croatia by sea.

The relocation of the ferry port of Zadar in the area of Gaženica (3.5 km south of the city of Zadar) is considered as a high priority project by the Government of Croatia: this project allowed increase of the traffic by providing additional berths which now can accommodate larger fer-





ries and cruise ships as well as Ro-Ro vessels. The new port is directly connected to the new motorway network (four lanes access road) with a direct and rapid access to Zadar Airport, Zagreb and the rest of Croatia and central Europe through the road and motorway networks.

The new ferry and cruise Port of Gaženica was constructed by creating the necessary surface area on land and adequate draft depth in the maritime zone by filling up of the waterfront, construction of waterfront structures and piers, construction of access roads and parking lots. Terminal building will be equipped with all necessary equipment required to establish a fully-operational terminal facility.

Different transport and traffic needs have determined the following functions of the new Terminal:

- Island Terminal
- Coastal Travel Terminal
- International Travel Terminal
- A Permanent border crossing for international passenger and freight traffic in maritime transport
- Tourist Cruise Terminal – Cruise Terminal (Home Port)
- Fishing Port

The new port provides an extended berthing capacity for larger international ferries and modern cruise ships and international standard on-shore facilities for passengers and vehicles. Draft depths in the new ferry port ranges from 6 meters at the islands terminal up to 13 meters at the cruiser berths of the international terminal.

The works were accomplished in the following lots:

Lot I – Maritime works: Earthworks and secondary breakwater. It included undersea rock and marine sediment excavation of about 250.000 m³ for maritime access, filling of about 1.8 million m³ of materials for reclamation of about 20.5 ha of land, and construction of a secondary (L=270m) breakwater.

Lot II and IIIa – Maritime works: Structures; It included the construction of about 1.420,00 m of quays to create 12 berths for islands ferry vessels, international vessels and cruise ships (biggest pier is 375m long), the realization of about 300 m of quay to create a new fishing port and the construction of a primary (L=180m) breakwater.

Access roads and basic terminal areas infrastructure; It included the realization of about 1.560,00 m of access roads to the city road network, the provision of basic terminal areas infrastructure (approx. 13,5 ha of port area), including surfacing of wharf and pier areas, construction of traffic processing areas (internal roads, waiting areas, loading and unloading lanes, pedestrian areas), and water supply and sewage. Construction period was from 2010 –2015, while Port of Gaženica was opened for all traffic in March 2015.

Lot IIIb – Terminal building and surroundings (under construction). It will consist of realization of the passenger terminal building. Estimated construction period is September 2016 – April 2018.

Future terminal building



Gazenica Port – Terminal building

Port of Zadar Authority intends to carry out the construction of central terminal building Gazenica with parking, crossing all the associated infrastructure connections to the existing built infrastructure system.

In the central building of the terminal facilities are located:

- Domestic ferry traffic,
- International ferry traffic,
- Cruise traffic (Transit and / or Home port).

Central building of the terminal is designed as a two-storey building (GF + 1), situated along the operative coast. It has an irregular floor plan, about 340 m long and 48 m wide in the central part of the building.

The basic idea is that the building clearly reflects its purpose and functionality. For this reason basic volumes are set for: domestic traffic, international traffic and border crossing in maritime transport.

Connection to public utility infrastructure

The terminal is divided into sections which are secured by specific infrastructure systems:

- the central terminal building (consisting of domestic terminal traffic, the terminal for the international ferry traffic and terminals for cruiser traffic);
- Permanent border crossing maritime transport Zadar.

Inside the building distribution and control and management of infrastructure systems for each user is planned separately.

Entrance of the central building is organized according to design. In front of the building is kept open parking lot. It is planned to provide 119 parking places next to the building, and in addition to the temporary parking lot 386 parking places or in the final solution 458 parking places. The central terminal building provides the necessary conditions for accessibility to people with disabilities and reduced mobility.

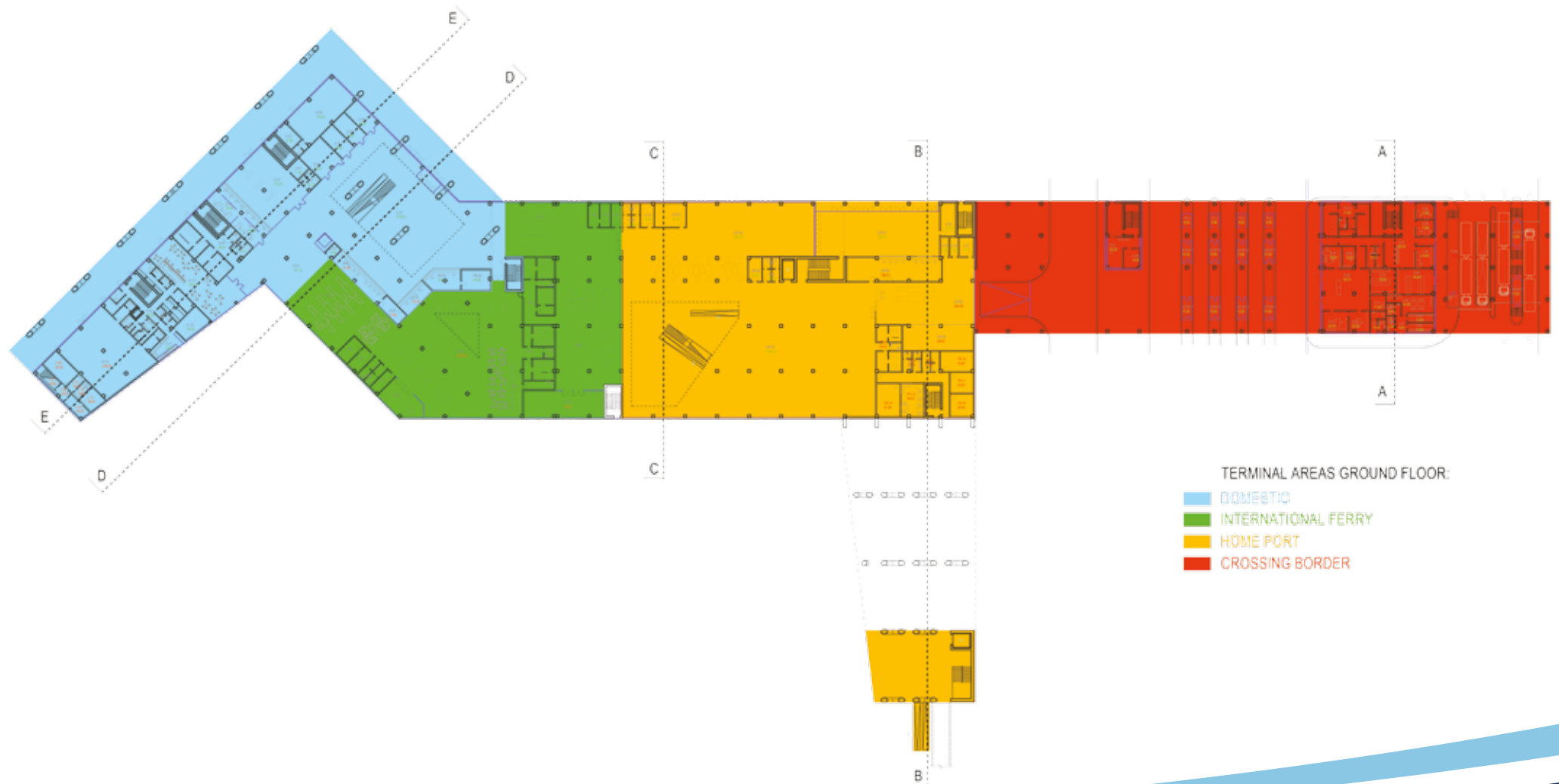
The total net usable area is defined as the sum of the surface area defined by the inner perimeter surface of the area included in the basic functional program (excluding the thickness of the inner and outer walls and facades, internal and external communications, technical area for the infrastructure networks, such as the outer surface has balconies, galleries and terraces). Gross building area of the Terminal building is approx. 18.381,54 m².



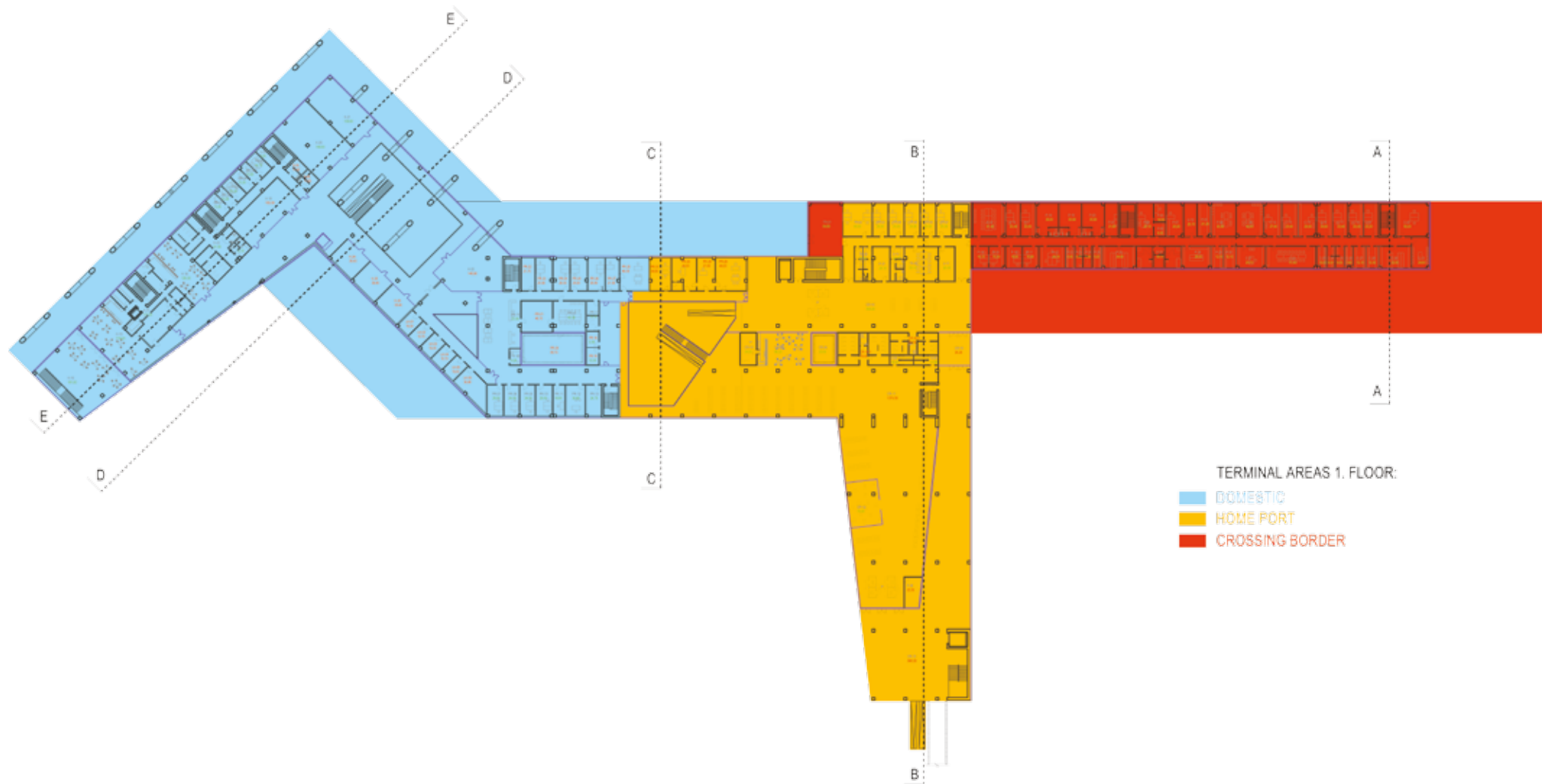
Location of the Gazenica port is only 3km away from city center



Terminal building – Ground floor



Terminal building – First floor





Zadar

Zadar is one of the oldest European cities and a 5th largest city in Croatia, situated in the heart of the Adriatic, Zadar is the urban center of northern Dalmatia as administrative, economic, cultural and political center of the region with 180,000 inhabitants.

Zadar's city walls inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Zadar was the military and administrative centre of the Adriatic part of the Republic of Venice, and the centre of navigational routes between Venice and Corfu, Greece. It is located on a peninsula fortified by the city walls with a series of bastions and curtain walls and an outer fortress overlooking the land. Neither the later changes have diminished the remarkable significance of its forts. The defence of the city on the peninsula still preserves an extraordinary accumulation of walls and structures upgraded over time: monumental Land Gate - a master piece of the high Renaissance, strong city walls and bastions which demonstrate the "alla moderna" military architecture.

Often compared with Venice and Dubrovnik, Zadar is irresistible for those who respect and admire historical monuments and cultural heritage, artists, tourists and its citizens. Zadar is a city monument, surrounded by historical ramparts, a treasury of the archaeological and monumental riches of ancient and medieval times, Renaissance and many contemporary architectural achievements such as the first sea organ in the world.

The downtown of Zadar is centered around the Roman Forum, within the old preserved city walls full of Old - Croatian sacral monuments. Archeological museum - founded in 1832, it is the second oldest museum institution in this part of Europe. Valuable ar-

CULTURAL MONUMENTS:

- **St. Donatus Church** from the 9th century - unique in Europe Forum from the 1st century at the time of Emperor Augustus - the largest explored Forum on the eastern side of the Adriatic
- **The Monastery of St. Francis** - treasury and oldest gothic styled church in Dalmatia
- **Cathedral of St. Anastasia** - from the 13th century is one of the most beautiful examples of Romanesque architecture in Croatia, with floor mosaics dating from the 5th century
- **St. Chrysogonus Church** from the 12th century
- **Bell Tower of St. Mary's Church** - from 1105 is a fine example of Romanesque architecture; it was built by the Croat Hungarian King Koloman
- **The Churches of St. Peter and Andrew** - the Altar from the 5th - 6th centuries
- **St. Simeon's casket** - with the saint's body is the most valuable example of medieval Croatian goldsmith work
- **The fortification walls** - with a first rate renaissance Land Gate from the 16th century The Sea Gate - with an incorporated Roman arch

cheological remainings from the Zadar region dating from pre - historic, classical antiquity and early Middle Ages are displayed in three sections of the museum. It is the oldest university town of Croats (the University founded in 1396, while the present - day College of Humanities comprises nineteen departments). It is also the "birth place" of the first Croatian novel as well as the first newspaper in our language.

A tumultuous and hundreds of years old history, destruction and rebuilding have left their scars and numerous legacies, today's valuable city heritage. Numerous churches and cultural monuments have been preserved from all historical periods and artistic architecture of all styles is visible, from the Roman period across the Middle Ages to contemporary architecture. There are around 70 historical monuments in the historical city nucleus, while the other parts in the surrounding district count to over 600 immovable cultural monuments.

Zadar appeared for the first time in history in the 4th century B.C. as a settlement of the Illyrian tribe of Liburnians - the name Jader was mentioned, and through history it changed into Idassa (Greek source), Jadera (Roman source), Diadora, Zara (during Venetian rule and later Italian) up to today's name of Zadar.

After the year 59 B.C. Zadar became a Roman municipium, and in 48 B.C. a colony of Roman citizens. During Roman rule Zadar acquired the characteristics of a city with a regular road network, a main square - forum, and next to it an elevated capitolium with a temple. In the 7th century Zadar became the center (capital) of the Byzantine theme (province) of Dalmatia. At the beginning of the 9th century Zadar was mentioned as seat of bishop Donatus and the Byzantine leader Paulus.



Church St. Donatus



Fosa



Bell Tower of St. Mary's Church



Cathedral of St. Anastasia

At the time a church was erected on the Roman forum, the church of the Holy Trinity, today St. Donatus, for which it can be said to be the symbol of the city. Larger settling of Croats in Zadar was marked in the 10th century. The foundations of the Romanesque church of St. Mary, the church of St. Chrysogonus and the cathedral of St. Anastasia have been preserved from that period. In 1202 the city was conquered and burned by the Crusaders and Venetians. The first Gothic churches in Dalmatia, St. Francis and St. Dominic, were built after that time, and the gold-plated silver sarcophagus of St. Simeon must be distinguished among the treasures of the period. The 15th and 16th centuries are characterized by significant activities of Croatian writers who wrote in the national Croatian language (Petar Zoranić, Brne

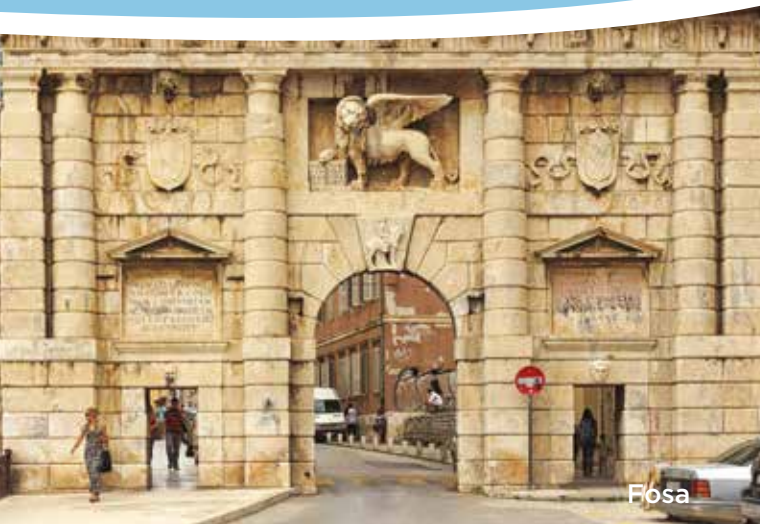
Krnarutić, Šime Budinić, Jerolim Vidulić ...).

The Austrians (1797) took over the government of Zadar after the Venetians, to be followed by the French (from 1806 to 1813). After a short time of French rule, Zadar remained under Austrian rule until 1918. With the Treaty of Rapallo, Zadar fell under Italian rule, and after the II World War it was annexed to Croatia (within the framework of the Federation of Yugoslavia). Following the Republic of Croatia's declaration of independence and subsequent Serbian aggression on Croatian territory, Zadar and its surroundings were attacked in October 1991.

The Serbian rebels aimed to conquer and destroy the city and its region, attacking with a destructive force that had never been seen so far. Zadar's

hinterland was controlled by rebels and significantly devastated.

The city itself was repeatedly targeted and cultural heritage of Zadar was heavily damaged. Zadar is a city rich in spiritual and material culture, as well as in a touristic identity created in the present. It was created around the Roman forum, inside well-kept walls, a city of old Croatian monuments. Full of archives, museums and libraries, it is the keeper of literary and musical treasure; it is the city inside with the oldest University among Croats (1396). It was long ago the place where the first Croatian novel and the first newspapers in the Croatian language were created. It is protected by four guardian saints: Zoilo, Simeon, Chrysogonus and Anastasia.



Fosa



Church of Saint Donat



5 Wells Square

Zadar Sightseeing - a 3000 years of rich history! Wherever you go or stay, there were before you, the steps of Illyrians, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, Napoleon, Habsburgs... Visiting the old city of Zadar, the antique Forum, the old church St. Donat, the Cathedral St Anastasia, Museums, monuments and palaces you get to know all about the rich history of this beautiful old city. Visiting the old city of Zadar, you will find the antique Roman Forum from 1st century BC, the church of St. Donat from the early Middle Ages (9th c.), the Cathedral of St. Anastasia, Medieval City Walls, Museums, monuments and palaces you get to know all about the 3000 years of rich history. First in the world Sea Organ - a blend of human ideas and skills and the energy of the sea and waves and **Greeting to the Sun** as one urban installation in the shape of a 22-meter diameter circle.

Church of Saint Donat - The symbol of the city of Zadar and the most famous monumental edifice in Croatia from the early Middle Ages (9th c.). Round pre-Romanesque church which was called the Church of the Holy Trinity until the 15th c., and from that time on carries the name of Saint Donat, by the bishop who had it built. The church was mentioned for the first time in mid 10th century in the documents of the Byzantine emperor **Constantine VII Porphyrogenetos**. Today its space is used, due to its extraordinary acoustic features, for musical performances ("**Musical Evenings in Saint Donat**").

The Forum - Located in front of the church of Saint Donat and the Archbishop's Palace. It is a municipal square from the Roman era, built from

the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, 45 by 90 meters in size. It represents a very developed example of the forum complex, and is one of the most important among the Adriatic ancient cities. The inscription with the name of Augustus' proconsul for Illyricum, Tamfil Vaale, carved on the well of the Forum, testifies that the complex construction was started as early as the second decade of the 1st century BC. The forum is the name given to all main squares in the cities of the ancient Roman Empire, where the public life of the city unfolded. There was initially an about 2 meters high capitol on its south-western section, in the midst of which a temple dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva rises, while a monumental pillar is preserved to its north-western side, used in the Middle Ages as a "Pillar of Shame".

Archaeological Museum - Since 1832, when Archaeological museum in Zadar was founded it has been the second one, considering the age, of all museums in Croatia. As the state museological institution it covers the area of the District of Zadar, together with the islands of Pag and Rab. Within the Museum there are several departments such as: pre-historic, ancient, medieval and submarine archaeological units, as well as the joint archaeological collection in Nin, the library, technical unit and the department of general affairs. There are more than 100,000 various items displayed in Zadar Archaeological Museum coming from all cultural and historical periods (from Palaeolithic time to the end of the 11th century).



The Gold & Silver of Zadar

- Within the structure to the church of St. Mary, or more specifically her monastery, whose property was heavily damaged during the Second World War a Representative exhibition was formed in 1972 - the Permanent Exhibition of Religious Art, one of the most worthwhile exhibitions in Croatia, popularly called "The Gold and Silver of Zadar". The exhibition "Gold and Silver of Zadar", initiated in

1951 by the Croatian writer Miroslav Krleža, was transformed in 1976 into a permanent display of the Permanent Exhibition of Ecclesiastic Art in the Benedictine Convent of St. Mary in Zadar, one of the first capital buildings of Croatian culture. On the occasion of the exhibition, Krleža wrote one of his best essays, in which he glorified the treasures of Zadar. The gold and silver of Zadar shine on a surface area of about 1200 m² in 8 modernly equipped halls, including the reconstructed interior of the old Croatian Church of St. Nediljica from the 11th century. Also included are manuscripts, sculptures, embroideries, tapestry, reliefs, etc., as evidence of the rich past of Zadar from the 8th to 18th centuries, as a town which was an important cultural center, particularly in the Middle Ages. Joys, hopes, patience, suffering, and faith of the tumultuous era of this region's history are woven into the relics and chalices, sculptures, paintings, and embroideries. This priceless treasure has been preserved by the Benedictine nuns throughout the years, as well as during the Patriotic Defense War, and some valuable exhibit items (lace, church fabrics embroidered with golden threads) were produced by the nuns' hands. The particular preciousness, charm, and importance of the exhibited items is in the fact that they are, to a great extent, works of the locally known and unknown masters or are closely connected with Zadar and the Zadar region. The Permanent Exhibition of Ecclesiastic Art places Zadar among the great cultural capitals as such a collection of valuable and exquisite religious works of art all in one place can only be seen in the greatest European centers.



Sea Organ - as a part of Zadar's Waterfront it can be observed as a differently shaped part of the coast which consists of several stairs that descend into the sea. The stairs extend for about 70 meters along the coast, under them, at the lowest sea-tide level, 35 pipes of different length and diameter. On the pipes there are LABIUMS (whistles), which play 7 chords of 5 tones. Above the canal there are perforated stone stairs through which the sound comes out, the air pushed by the sea. This site is a blend of human ideas and skills and the energy of the sea, waves, tide and flood, a place for relaxation, contemplation and conversation while listening to an endless concert of mystic harmonies of the "Orchestra of Nature".



The Island of Pag



The City of Nin



The City of Nin



The Island of Pag



The Island of Pag



The City of Nin

The Island of Pag - only 40 min away is situated one of the biggest Adriatic islands. It is the fifth largest island with 284.50 square kilometers. Its 270 kilometers of the indented coastline make it the island with the longest coastline on the Adriatic, rich with coves, bays, beaches and capes. The biggest bay, the bay of Pag, is rounded by 20 km of the gravel beaches. Pag is unique

due to its vegetation where trees are the rarest form. Therefore, Pag is the largest kingdom of rocky ground on the Adriatic, where thin grass, low aromatic herb cover, sage and immortelle grow. They make the foundation of the nourishment of the island's sheep on the rocky ground, intersected by long dry stonewalls, giving a special flavour to the well known cheese of Pag.

The City of Nin - The oldest Croatian royal town only 15 min away from Zadar. The city of Nin was an important royal and cultural center through the Croatian history and the testimonies of that fact are the monuments from the 8th and 9th century. You have the possibility to taste homemade products like cheese, bread, wine...

The Zadar region is surrounded by no less than five National Parks: **Paklenica, Kornati, Plitvica lakes, Krka Waterfalls and Northern Velebit.**

The Plitvice Lakes are an hour and half ride away from Zadar. This region was proclaimed a national park in 1949. It is a world natural inheritance under the protection of Unesco Register of World Natural Heritage since 1979, and it is considered as one of the most beautiful natural sights in Europe. For millions of years, the water has carved its way through travertine rocks making deep lakes and waterfalls. This is a woody mountainous region where sixteen crystal dark blue lakes descending one into the other. You can enjoy the long walk through the park and forest and get on board of electric boats to enjoy the indescribable blue-green colours of the lakes and spectacular waterfalls. This exceptional beauty of the lakes and waterfalls, rich plant, animal life and pure mountain colours attract many nature lovers from all over the world.

Kornati Islands only an hour and half ride by boat from Zadar and we arrive in the world of wondrous islands. Kornati and Telašćica are a labyrinth of 150 islands, islets and rocks of sun and salt that rise from the deep blue sea in the most different shapes and sizes. The Kornati archipelago are the most indented and wildest islands group, famous for its varied and unusual forms and extraordinary relief structure, nowhere else to be seen on the Mediterranean. Archipelago of uninhabited islands, islets and reefs are the most indented islands group in the Mediterranean. It is a paradise for those who know how to enjoy the pure form of fascinating crystal sea.

National Park Krka Waterfalls

– Considered the most beautiful travertine waterfalls in Europe and one of the natural wonders of Croatia, with a series of spectacular cascading waterfalls made by the river Krka. Krka National Park lies within Šibenik-Knin County, and covers a total area of 109 km² of the loveliest sections of the Krka River, and the lower course of the Čikola River only 45 min away from Zadar. The national park is a vast and primarily unaltered area of exceptional natural value, including one or more preserved or insignificantly altered ecosystems. Including the submerged part of the river at the mouth, the Krka River is 72.5 km long, making it the 22nd longest river in Croatia. It springs in the foothills of the Dinara mountain range, 2.5 km northeast of Knin. With its seven waterfalls and a total drop in altitude of 242 m, the Krka is a natural and karst phenomenon. The travertine waterfalls of the Krka River are the fundamental phenomenon of this river. The attractions and facilities available are various footpaths, sightseeing tours and presentations, boat trips, museums and restaurants. There are also several archeological remains of unpreserved fortresses in the park's vicinity dating back to as far as the Roman times. In the summer time you can enjoy the refreshing



bath in the river or make wonderful pictures with your camera.

National Park Paklenica - Adventure on the mountain 45 min away from Zadar. With its surface area of 96 km², from the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea to the highest peaks of the Velebit Mountains, Paklenica abounds with numerous natural wonders and phenomena, which is why the entire area was proclaimed the national park in 1949. And rightfully so, as this region is simple and unusual in its connection between the sea and the mountains, rich in beech and black pine forests, its deep canyons cut vertically into the Velebit ridge, its karst formations and numerous caves and pits.



Kornati Islands



National Park Paklenica



National Park Krka Waterfalls



The Plitvice Lakes



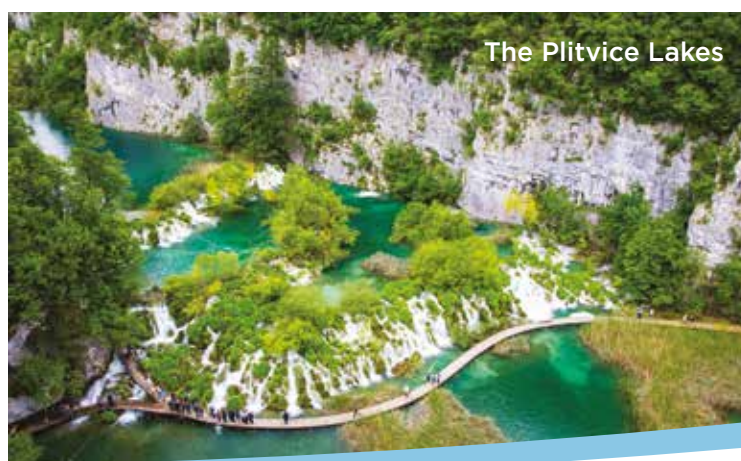
Galesnjak



National Park Paklenica



National Park Krka Waterfalls



The Plitvice Lakes



Kornati Islands



Greeting to the Sun - After the world-known **Sea Organ**, Zadar has become richer for with one more urban installation. At the very end of the Zadar peninsula, next to the famous Sea Organ, shines the **Greeting to the Sun** made by the same architect **Nikola Bašić**.

The Greeting to the Sun consists of three hundred multi-layered glass plates placed on the same level with the stone-paved waterfront in the shape of a 22-meter diameter circle. Under the glass conduction plates there are photo-voltage solar modules through which symbolic communication with nature is made, with the aim to communicate with light, just like the Sea Organ do with sound. Simultaneously with the „**most beautiful sunset in the world**” the lighting elements installed in a circle turn on, and, following a particularly programmed scenario, they produce a marvelous, exceptionally impressive show of light in the rhythm of the waves and the sounds of the Sea organ.

The photo-voltage solar modules absorb the sun energy and then transform it into electrical energy by releasing it into the distributive voltage power network. It is expected for the entire system to produce around 46.500 kWh yearly, being, actually, a small power plant from which energy will be used not only for the Greeting to the Sun installation, but also for the lighting of the entire waterfront.

The project itself is a unique example of connecting the use of renewed energy sources, energy efficiency and city space arrangement. In cooperation with **prof. Maksim Klarin** from Zadar Maritime School, the names of the saints after which present and previous churches on the peninsula have been named, are carved in the ring surrounding the Greeting to the Sun. Next to their names and the date of their feast day are the declination and the altitude of the sun, the length of the sunlight on that day and in that place on the waterfront. Thus the connection is emphasized between Zadar and the **Saint Chrysogonus Calender**, who contributed greatly in marking time and astronomic navigation at its very beginnings.



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