



Athletes, sports officials, ladies and gentlemen, friends of our town and sport,

It is my great honour and pleasure to welcome you here on behalf of the Town of Poreč and its citizens.

I am pleased that this year's World Veterans Fencing Championships are taking place in our city; it definitely contributes to the promotion of Poreč not only in sports and business, but also in tourist circles.

You have come to the most touristic town in Croatia, known by its beautiful natural ambiance, long tourist tradition and rich history. Our town inspires all its visitors by its unique historical beauties, fosters the aroma and taste of authentic culinary masterpieces and tells a story, which connects the old and the new, the traditional and the modern. It is known for its numerous monuments, the most significant of which is the Euphrasian Basilica, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1997.

You have come to a town, in which everybody is welcome and which nobody leaves indifferent. Poreč is alive, full of positive people, love, energy, enthusiasm, scents and sounds. And it all unstoppably opens the door for you to discover something new, exciting and unforgettable each day, just like our great sporting stories.

Poreč is tremendously proud of its sporting history, which you have become a part of today.

We wish you great fun and much success in your sport.

Edi Štifanić

Mayor of Poreč



Veterans, distinguished guests,

I bid you a warm welcome to the upcoming 2011 World Veterans Championships in Poreč on behalf of all Croatian fencers and myself.

The fact that Pierre de Coubertin included fencing in the program of the first Olympic Games (1896 Athens, 1900 Paris) proves the longevity of this noble sport within the sports family. The founding of the First Croatian Fencing Club in 1902 by Franjo Bučar testifies to the tradition of this knightly and interesting sport in Croatia.

Championships are an opportunity for people from different countries to connect, places where sports stories and legends are made, where memorable moments occur. Sport is something wonderful. However, one must always bear in mind that veterans competitions are not only forums where participants compete and test their abilities, but also refresh their memory, meet old sports friends and challenge the limits of the possible.

I hope you will again be good ambassadors of sporting spirit, strength, endurance and fairness, which marked you during your active careers as athletes and that you will remember these Championships gladly and with pride.

I wish you a lot of joy in fencing during these Championships and a pleasant stay in Poreč, one of the pearls of the Adriatic coast, this time and also if you come back as tourists sometime in the future.

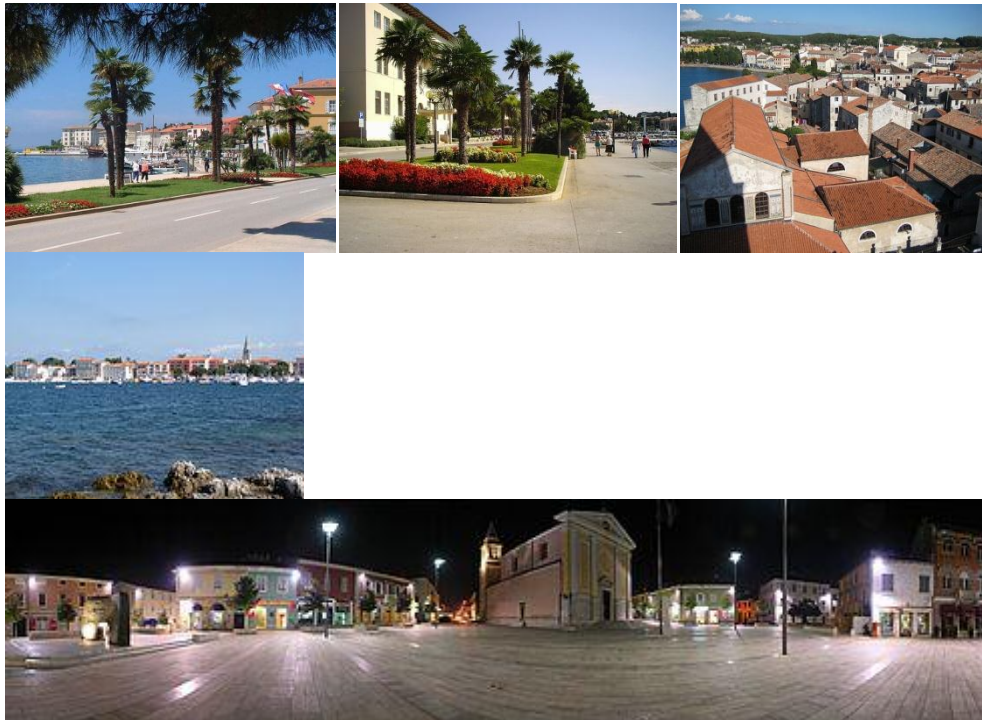


Željko Kvesić President

of the Croatian Fencing



POREČ



(Italian: Parenzo; Latin: Parens or Parentium; archaic German: Parenz; Ancient Greek: Πάρενθος Pàrenthos)

is a town and municipality on the western coast of the Istrian peninsula, in Istria County, Croatia. Its major landmark is the 6th century Euphrasian Basilica, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1997.

Poreč is almost 2,000 years old, and is set around a harbor protected from the sea by the small island of Saint Nicholas/San Nicolo (St. Nicholas). The town's population of approximately 12,000 resides mostly on the outskirts, while the wider Poreč area has a population of approximately 17,000 inhabitants. The municipal area covers 142 square kilometres (55 sq mi), with the 37 kilometres (23 miles) long shoreline stretching from the Mirna River near Novigrad to Funtana and Vrsar in the south.

Ever since the 1970s, the coast of Poreč has been the most visited tourist destination in Croatia.

This area has been inhabited since prehistoric times. During the 2nd century BC, Roman Castrum was built on a tiny peninsula with approximate dimensions of 400 m × 200 m (1,312.34 ft × 656.17 ft) where the town centre is now. During the reign of Emperor Augustus in the 1st century, it officially became a city and was part of the Roman colony of *Colonia Iulia Parentium*. In the 3rd century the settlement had an organized Christian community with an early-Christian complex of sacral buildings. The earliest basilica contained the remains of and was dedicated to Saint Maurus of Parentium and dates back to the second half of the 4th century. The floor mosaic from its oratory, originally part of a large Roman house, is still preserved in the garden of the Euphrasian Basilica.

With the fall of the Roman empire in 476, different rulers and powers governed. First, it was held by the Ostrogoths and after 539 was part of the Byzantine Empire. From 788 it was ruled by the Franks. A short independence period followed in the 12th century and later it was ruled by the Patriarchate of Aquileia. In 1267 Poreč became the first Istrian city that chose to become part of the Republic of Venice, whose rule lasted for more than five centuries. During this period several palaces, squares and religious buildings in Venetian style were built. In 1354 the city was destroyed by the Genoese. In 1363 the town was given the City Statute. The population was decimated by plague at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. After the fall of the Venetian Republic, Poreč came under the sovereignty of the Habsburg Monarchy.

Between 1805 and 1814, Poreč was part of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy and then of the Illyrian Provinces, nominally part of the First French Empire. After this period it was returned to the Habsburgs, with the Monarchy reorganized into the Austrian Empire. In 1844 a steamship connection was established between Poreč and Trieste.

In 1861, Poreč became the capital of Istria, the seat of the regional Parliament, with schools, administrative and judiciary offices, and other services. During this time, it slowly became a shipbuilding center. It also became a popular tourist resort for the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy. Between 1902 and 1935 the Parenzana (from the name 'Parenzaner Bahn'), a narrow-gauge railway line connected the town to Trieste.

After 1918, it was annexed by the Kingdom of Italy. In 1947, it became part of Croatia. The Italian population left the city and was replaced by Slavic people from different regions of Yugoslavia.^[4] In 1944, the city was bombed by the Allies 34 times, damaging 75% of the city.^[5]

From 1945 to 1991 Poreč was a city of SR Croatia, a part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In 1991 Croatia became an independent state. Today, the city's Italian name ("*Parenzo*") is also used in an official capacity.

Climate

Situated on the western coast of Istria and cooled by sea breezes, the local climate is relatively mild and free of oppressive summer heat. The month of July is the hottest, with a maximum air temperature of 30°C in conditions of low humidity, while January is the coldest with an average of 6 °C (43 °F). There are more than 2,400 hours of sun a year, an average of more than 10 hours of sunshine during the

summer days. Sea temperatures can reach 28 °C (82 °F), higher than one might expect compared to the coast of southern Croatia where the air temperatures are higher. The average annual rainfall of 920 mm (36.2 in) is more or less equally distributed throughout the year, although July and August are very dry.^[8] Winds here are *Bora*, bringing the cold, clear weather from the north in the winter, and the Sirocco warm Mediterranean wind from the south bringing rain. The summer breeze that blows from the land to the sea is called the *Maestral*.

Physical characteristics

The Baredine Cave, the only open geological monument in Istria, is in the vicinity. Stalagmites in the cave are known for their curious shapes. One is said to resemble the Virgin Mary, another the Leaning Tower of Pisa.^[9] (Lim Bay) is a 12-km long fjord-like canal, created by the river Pazinčica eroding the ground on its way to the sea. Quartz boulders are occasionally found here, exposed by the sea.

The landscape is rich in Mediterranean vegetation, with pine woods and green bushes, mostly of the holm oak and strawberry tree. For generations, the fertile blood-red land (*Crljenica*) has been used for agriculture, with cereals, orchards, olive groves and vegetables the main crops. Today the production of organic food is significant, including olives, grapes, and popular wines such as *Malvazija*, *Borgonja*, *Merlot*, *Pinot*, Cabernet Sauvignon and *Teran*.

Transportation

Road traffic is the primary form of transportation. Poreč is well-connected with the rest of Istria and with larger cities such as Trieste, Rijeka, Ljubljana and Zagreb. The nearest commercial airport is in Pula. Sea traffic is less important today than it was in previous centuries; these days it is primarily used for tourist excursions. The closest railway station is in Pazin, which is the seat of the Istria County local authority. Between 1902 and 1937 the Parenzana, a narrow-gauge railway line connected the town to Trieste

Coordinates:  [45°13'N 13°35'E](#)[45.217°N 13.583°E](#)

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Main sights

The town plan still shows the ancient Roman Castrum structure. The main streets are *Decumanus* and *Cardo Maximus*, still preserved in their original forms. *Marafor* is a Roman square with two temples attached. One of them, erected in the first century AD, is dedicated to the Roman god Neptune; its dimensions are 30 by 11 m (98.43 by 36.09 ft)

Intersection of Decumanus and Saint Eleutherius, martyr streets in center Poreč.

A few houses from the Romanesque period have been preserved and beautiful Venetian Gothic palaces can be seen here. Originally a Gothic Franciscan church built in the 13th century, the 'Dieta Istriana' hall was remodeled in the Baroque style in the 18th century.

The Euphrasian Basilica, rebuilt in the 6th century under the Byzantine Empire and bishop Euphrasius, is the most important historical site in Parenzo. It is a protected World Heritage Site, so designated by UNESCO in 1997. Between the 12th and 19th centuries, the city had defensive walls, as the better-known Dubrovnik still does today.

Tourism

In 1844 the Austrian Lloyd steamship company opened a tourist line which called at Parenzo. The first tourist guide describing and depicting the town was printed as early as 1845. The oldest hotel is the Riviera, constructed in 1910. Later came the Parentino and others.

Today, tourist infrastructure is intentionally dispersed along the 37 km (23 mi) long coastline, between the Mirna River and the deep Lim valley. The south hosts self-contained centres like *Plava Laguna* (Blue Lagoon), *Zelena Laguna* (Green Lagoon), *Bijela Uvala* (White Cove) and *Brulo*. To the north, mirroring centres are *Materada*, *Červar Porat*, *Ulika* and *Lanterna*. In the high season, the area's temporary population can exceed 120,000.

Poreč's heritage can be seen in the historic town centre, in museums and galleries hosted in houses and palaces, many of them still private homes as they have been for centuries. In the off season, weekend visitors from Croatia, Slovenia, Austria and Italy visit the area. Sports complexes are developed and used year-round.

Welcome to Poreč





General Information



Place and Date

The Championships will be held in the **Intersport Centre** of the **PLAVA LAGUNA** company in Poreč from 14 May to 17 of May 2015.

Climate

Poreč has a mild Mediterranean climate. Summers are delightfully warm, with low humidity and more than 10 hours of sun daily. Sea temperatures in summer peak at 28°C, which is higher than in South Adriatic. Winds in the region of Poreč are moderate; mostly the light mistral in summer. Winters are temperate and snow is very rare.

Month	May
Max. air temperature [°C]	26
Average air temperature [°C]	18
Min. air temperature [°C]	13
Sea temperature [°C]	24
Average precipitation [mm]	72

Language

The official language is Croatian. Many people speak English and German.

Time Zone

GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) +1. From March through October, during DST, it is GMT +2

Mains Power

The voltage in Croatia is 230 V, 50 Hz, like in the rest of Europe.

Currency Exchange

1 € = 7,200 – 7,400 HRK

The basic Croatian currency unit is KUNA. There are 1, 2 and 5 kuna coins , and 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 kuna notes. 1 KUNA has 100 LIPAs, with coins ranging from 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 to 50 lipas. Foreign currencies can be exchanged in banks, exchange offices, post offices, etc.

Bank Work Hours

Banks and exchange offices are open 8 - 19 Monday through Friday and 8 - 12 Saturdays. Most banks have ATMs, which operate 24 hours a day. Banks at the Zagreb Airport are open 7 - 21 daily (including Sundays and holidays).

Post Offices

Post boxes in Croatia are yellow and post collection times are indicated on the post boxes. The main post office in Poreč is in Vukovarska Street. Work hours: 7 - 21 Monday through Friday, 7 - 19 Saturdays.

Work Hours

Work hours of governmental offices are 8:30 - 16:30 Monday through Friday. Most shops and department stores are open non-stop 8 - 20 Monday through Friday, 8 - 15 Saturdays and 8 - 13 Sundays.

Tipping

A service charge is already included in restaurant bills, but it is customary to "round up" the amount of a restaurant bill. Hotel personnel usually expect tips of 10-30 kunas for their services.

Tax Free Shopping

Tourists whose purchases exceed 500 Kunas may claim a VAT refund for all goods except for petroleum products with TAX-FREE Cheques stamped by the Croatian customs authorities when leaving the country. The time limit for tax refunds is one year.

Credit Cards

All major credit cards, such as American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard/Master Card, Visa, JCB and Eurocheques, are usually accepted in Croatia and their logos displayed in points of sale.

Alcohol Law

The legal drinking age in Croatia is 18 years.

Telephone

Public phones take only phone cards, which can be purchased in post offices and department stores.

To call Poreč from abroad, dial the international code for Croatia 385, the Poreč area code 52 and then the desired telephone number. GSM mobile networks are available. Please check compatibility with your operator.

Medical Services – General Information:

No vaccination or other medical certificates are required to enter Croatia. Health insurance is not mandatory.

Pharmacies are open 8 – 20.

In case of illness or injury dial 194 or 112 free of charge to call an ambulance.

Police:

Dial 192 or 112 free of charge

Official Travel Agency FA tours – Arlen/Poreč

Arlen d.o.o., Vukovarska 26, 52440 Poreč,

Hrvatska/Croatia

tel: 00385 (0)52 453 145 ; 00385 (0)52 434 819

arlen@arlen.hr ; <http://www.arlen.hr/>

Transportation between Hotels and Sports Hall

will not be necessary if you book accommodation through the Official Travel Agency FA tours – Arlen. Otherwise, it is to be organized and paid by oneself.

Taxi in Poreč:

The reception desk of each hotel can call a taxi for you. The taxi stand in the town of Poreč is next to the Poreč Bus Terminal.

Taxi fares from the Pula Airport to the Zelena Laguna resort and hotels in Poreč are to be negotiated with the taxi driver.

Zagreb Airport: Pleso bb, 10150 Zagreb, Croatia

Information ++385 1 4562 170

www.zagreb-airport.hr

Pula Airport:

Information ++385 52 530 105

<http://www.airport-pula.hr/>

13th EUROPEAN INDIVIDUAL VETERAN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS - POREČ
May 14-19, 2015

Žatika: 24 pistes

Intersport: 12 pistes + PODIUM

Date	Program	Hall
13.05.2015. WEDNESDAY	10:00 Weapon control 10:00 Accreditation 15:00 CONGRESS 16:00 1st DT Meeting 17:00 Meeting with Referees 18:00 Meeting with Delegations 19:00 2nd DT Meeting	Intersport Žatika Hotel Molindrio Žatika Hotel Molindrio Hotel Molindrio Hotel Molindrio
14.05.2015. THURSDAY	8:00 Weapon control 9:00 Men's Epee 40-49 11:00 Men's Epee 70+ 11:00 Women's Sabre 50-59 13:00 Women's Sabre 60-69 13:30 Women's Foil 70+ 15:00 Women's Foil 40-49 18:00 OPENING CEREMONY 19:00 FINALS	Žatika/Intersport Žatika Žatika Intersport Intersport Žatika Žatika Intersport Intersport
15.05.2015. FRIDAY	8:00 Weapon control 9:00 Men's Epee 50-59 9:00 Women's Sabre 40-49 9:00 Women's Sabre 70+ 12.30 Men's Epee 60-69	Žatika/Intersport Žatika Intersport Intersport Žatika Žatika

	14:00 Women's Foil 60-69 14:30 Women's Foil 50-59 19:00 FINALS	Intersport Intersport
16.05.2015. SATURDAY	8:00 Weapon control 9:00 Men's Foil 50-59 9:00 Women's Epee 40-49 9:00 Men's Sabre 40-49 11:00 Women's Epee 70+ 11:00 Men's Foil 60-69 12:30 Men's Sabre 70+ 18:00 FINALS 21:00 GALA DINNER	Žatika/Intersport Žatika Žatika Intersport Žatika Žatika Intersport Intersport Hotel Molindrio
17.05.2015. SUNDAY	8:00 Weapon control 9:00 Women's Epee 60-69 9:00 Men's Foil 40-49 9:00 Men's Sabre 50-59 11:00 Women's Epee 50-59 12:30 Men's Foil 70+ 12:30 Men's Sabre 60-69 19:00 FINALS	Žatika/Intersport Intersport Žatika Žatika Intersport Žatika Žatika Intersport