Theme of the Conference

46th EDTNA/ERCA International Conference

True Partnership and Global Approach in Management of Renal Care

First Announcement

Krakow, Poland, September 9 - 12, 2017
Basic facts

- **Population:** 762 500 people
- **Area:** 326.8 km²
- **Currency:** Złoty
- **Electricity:** 220 Volts (V)
- **Location:** Kraków lies in the southern part of Poland, on the Vistula River (Polish name: Wisła), in a valley at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains.
Krakow is one of the oldest cities in Poland. First settlements are dating back to 50,000BC. In 1038 Kraków became the capital of Poland, with Wawel Royal Castle becoming the residence of Polish kings. Kraków became the first Polish city liberated from Austrian rule on October 31st, 1918.

The Treaty of Versailles would establish the first sovereign Polish state in over a century, however twenty years later in September 1939, Nazi German forces entered Kraków, setting up command of their ‘General Government’ in Wawel Castle.

After Second World War Almost forty-five years of communism followed. In 1978 Kraków’s Old Town and Kazimierz districts were placed on the first UNESCO World Heritage List and in the same year Kraków’s archbishop Karol Wojtyła became the first non-Italian pope in 455 years.
How to get to ICE Krakow

From the airport
✓ ICE Kraków is located 15,1 km from the Airport
✓ 20 minutes by taxi to conference venue
✓ 45 minutes by public transport

From railway station
✓ Main train station Kraków Główny is located in city center, near to old town.
✓ 15 minutes by taxi
✓ 10 minutes by public transport

By car
✓ Highway A4 leads to Krakow from Wroclaw (Berlin)
✓ From Highway via route 780 and Monte Cassino
Modern Venue
Krakow Highlights

Wawel Castle

✅ The Gothic **Wawel Castle** was built at the behest of Casimir III the Great, who reigned from 1333 to 1370, and consists of a number of structures situated around the central courtyard.

Wawel Cathedral

✅ More than 900 years old **Wawel Cathedral** is a Roman Catholic church located on Wawel Hill. It is the Polish national sanctuary and traditionally has served as coronation site of the Polish monarchs.
Krakow Highlights

Oskar Schindler's Factory

- The Exhibition Kraków under Nazi Occupation 1939 –1945 is located in the former administrative building of Oskar Schindler’s Enamel Factory at 4 Lipowa Street.
- The exhibition is primarily a story about Kraków and its inhabitants, both Polish and Jewish, during Second World War.

Auschwitz concentration camp

- Auschwitz was the largest of the German Nazi concentration camps and extermination centers. Auschwitz was built and operated by the Third Reich in Polish areas annexed by Nazi Germany during Second World War.
Kazimierz

Kazimierz is the district south of the Old Town between the Wisła River and ul. Dietla was the centre of Jewish life in Kraków for over 500 years, before it was systematically destroyed during World War II.
Krakow Highlights

Gastronomy

- **Barszcz (Borsch)** - Its strictly vegetarian soup, served with dumplings called "uszka“ and with mushroom filling or sauerkraut can be used as well). It is made out of beetroot.

- **Żurek** - is a soup made of soured rye flour with potatoes, egg and meat, usually polish sausage (kielbasa)

- **Pierogi** - are dumplings, usually filled with sauerkraut, mushrooms, meat, potato, savory cheese, sweet curd cheese with a touch of vanilla, or blueberries or other fruits

- **Oscypek** - is a smoked cheese made of salted sheep milk exclusively in the Tatra Mountains region of Poland.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION