PRACTICAL INFORMATION
Prepared by Vjekoslav Šago, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb

We hope you will find the following information helpful in planning your visit to Split. University of Split as a venue of the Seminar is welcoming you.

Travel documentation: Passport or some other internationally recognized identification document. Information about visa regime between the Republic of Croatia and other countries available at: http://www.mvep.hr/en/consular-information/visas/visa-requirements-overview/

Arrival to Split: After arriving to Split Airport you can take a bus that leaves the airport after every landing of regular flights and takes you to the City Harbor. The journey takes about 30 minutes. Since most of you are staying in (or very close to) the Diocletian Palace, which is located precisely in the City, you can walk from the bus station to your accommodation place. It takes around 15 minutes of walk from bus station to the Diocletian’s Palace. You cannot take taxi after arriving to bus station, because taxies don’t drive through the Palace. But, if you decided to take a taxi from Split Airport to the City, it will cost you approximately 200 kuna (approx. 30 USD).

Taxi Services in Split:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UBER</td>
<td>Smartphone application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Taxi</td>
<td>Tel. (+385) 21 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi Kajla</td>
<td>Tel. (+385) 99 7457730</td>
</tr>
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Contact at Split:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of Split</th>
<th>Viktorija Car</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.unist.hr">www.unist.hr</a></td>
<td>Tel. +385 98 718381 (Viber and WhatsApp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:viktorija.car@gmail.com">viktorija.car@gmail.com</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The venue: The University of Split was officially established on 15 June 1974 when the units having already had an effect in their professional, scientific, and teaching areas entered its structure. The venue of our conference and workshops is Peristil, an ancient square - Forum Romanum - and the central part of the Diocletian’s Palace.

Time Zone: GMT plus one hour.
Weather: There are two climate zones in Croatia. A temperate continental climate prevails in the interior, whereas a pleasant Mediterranean climate prevails along the Adriatic coast with sunny days throughout most of the year, dry and hot summers, and mild and humid winters. Average June temperature in Split varies between 22°C and 26°C. To check the local weather forecast for different cities in Croatia please visit: http://meteo.hr/index_en.php

Water: Tap water is of excellent quality throughout Croatia, no need to buy bottled water.

In Croatia we recycle paper, plastic, glass, metal, etc. Please, help protect the environment and ask in your hotel or private accommodation about possibilities to recycle your trash.

Wi-fi is generally available in almost all hotels, restaurants, bars, and in bigger cities some public areas have wi-fi connection.

There are several mobile phone service (GSM network) providers in Croatia. If you don’t have roaming service, we advise you to make respective arrangements with your local network provider before departure. Upon arrival to Croatia, one of the Croatian network providers will automatically appear on your display. For telephone charges make sure to check details with your local network provider. The international country code for Croatia is +385 and the area code for Split is 021.

Post Offices/Telecommunications: Post offices are generally opened Mo-Fr from 8:00 to 19:00 and on Saturdays until 13:00. Postage stamps can be purchased in post offices and at newsstands.

Banking hours: Banks are generally opened Mo-Fr from 8:00 to 20:00. On Saturdays banks are open until 12:00. Most common credit cards, such as American Express, Diners, Eurocard/Mastercard and Visa are widely accepted at hotels, restaurants, shops, supermarkets, etc. Cash Dispensing/Automated Teller Machines (ATMs; Bankomat in Croatian) are located all around the town.

Stores are open Mo-Sa from 8:00 to 20:00. Many stores are also open on Sundays, especially during the summer. Public services and companies generally work Mo-Fr from 8:00 to 16:00.

Currency: The currency unit in the Republic of Croatia is the kuna (HRK or Kn), which is divided into 100 lipa. Banknotes exist in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 kuna. Foreign currencies can be exchanged at banks, exchange offices, post offices, travel agencies, hotels, camps, marinas, while checks/cheques can be cashed in at banks. The current exchange rates are approximately: 1 USD = 7 Kn. For most current rates you may check the website of the Croatian National Bank https://www.hnb.hr/en/core-functions/monetary-policy/exchange-rate-list/exchange-rate-list.

Tipping: A tip is always welcomed. Taxi drivers, porters, waiters, etc., will always appreciate a small tip (between 5% and 10%).

Language: The official language in Croatia is Croatian, but most of people also speak English, and many people also speak German, Italian or French.

Tax Reimbursements for Foreign Citizens: Tourists making purchases in Croatia (apart from petroleum derivatives) which exceed 500 kuna per receipt may reclaim VAT – Value Added Tax (PDV in Croatian). At the point of purchase the sales person will provide on your request a form which should be filled out and stamped on the spot. On leaving Croatia the receipt must be verified by the Croatian Customs Service at the airport. A PDV refund in kuna can be obtained at the airport, or 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, along with the account number to which the refund should be wired. In that case, the refund will be processed within 15 days of receipt of the claim.
**Safety and Medical Care:** Croatia is considered a safe country with a very low crime rate. You may walk freely throughout the city at all times. You are encouraged, however, to take normal precautions to ensure your safety.

Medical assistance is available in hospitals providing 24-hour emergency service. Foreign tourists do not pay for medical services if a Health Care Agreement was signed between Croatia and their respective country of origin. Health care costs for visitors from a country that does not have a signed convention with Croatia should be paid directly by the user in accordance with listed prices. In case of an emergency, you should call 112.

**Pharmacies/Drug Stores** are opened from 8:00 until 20:00. The list of pharmacies that remain open until late at night on public holidays and on Sundays is available on the web or call 18981.

**Electrical System:** The electrical system in Croatia is based on 220V, frequency 50Hz and requires two-pronged wall plugs. Visitors from other countries may need to bring a voltage adapter and/or a plug adapter for their electronic devices. Please check your current adapters to see if they will accept up to 220V.

**Departure to the airport:**

![Map of Split Kaštela/resnik Airport](image)
BY BUS:
* You can take Croatia Airlines Bus which goes every half an hour. It will take you directly to the Split Airport. The price is 30 kunas (approx. $5). You can walk to bus station from Palace and it usually takes around 10-15 minutes.

BY TAXI:
- You can call taxi or walk to Split Harbor where you can find taxi any time (You can find taxi nearby the Harbor information center), while UBER taxi is the less expensive.

**Useful web sites:**

| **Croatian National Tourist Board** | [http://croatia.hr/en-GB/Homepage](http://croatia.hr/en-GB/Homepage) |
| **Grad Split (The official website)** | [http://www.split.hr/Default.aspx](http://www.split.hr/Default.aspx) |
| **Croatia Airlines** | [http://www.croatiaairlines.hr](http://www.croatiaairlines.hr) |
| **Promet Split – Local bus company** | [http://www.promet-split.hr](http://www.promet-split.hr)  
Central Bus Station: (+385) 021/ 407 – 888  
Information: (+385) 021/ 407 - 999 |
| **Travel Agencies:**  
Atlas  
Kompas.hr | [http://www.atlas-croatia.com](http://www.atlas-croatia.com)  
[http://www.kompas.hr](http://www.kompas.hr) |

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**Croatia** extends from the furthest eastern edges of the Alps in the northwest to the Pannonian lowlands and the banks of the Danube in the east; its central region is covered by the Dinara mountain range, and its southern parts extend to the coast of the Adriatic Sea. The mainland covers 56,542 km², and the surface of the territorial sea is 31,067 km². The coastline of Croatia is 5,835 km long in total of which 4,058 km belongs to islands, solitary rocks and reefs. Hence, Croatia is often also referred to as “the country of thousand islands.” For detailed travel information (maps, etc.) and other general information about the Republic of Croatia (e.g. Croatia’s traditional cuisine and wine), including a number of photos, please visit the following website: [http://www.croatia.hr](http://www.croatia.hr).
Split is the second-largest city of Croatia and the largest city of the region of Dalmatia. It lies on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, centered on the Roman Palace of the Emperor Diocletian. Spread over a central peninsula and its surroundings, Split's greater area includes the neighboring seaside towns as well. An intraregional transport hub and popular tourist destination, the city is a link to numerous Adriatic islands and the Apennine peninsula.

Short history of Split

Split is one of the oldest cities in the area. While traditionally considered just over 1,700 years old, counting from the construction of Diocletian's Palace in 305 CE, the city was in fact founded as the Greek colony of Aspálathos (Ἀσπάλαθος) in the 4th century BC, about 2,400 years ago. It became a prominent settlement around 650 CE, when it succeeded the ancient capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia, Salona: as after the Sack of Salona by the Avars and Slavs, the fortified Palace of Diocletian was settled by the Roman refugees. Split became a Byzantine city, to later gradually drift into the sphere of the Byzantine vassal, the Republic of Venice, and the Croatian Kingdom, with the Byzantines retaining nominal suzerainty. For much of the High and Late Middle Ages, Split enjoyed
autonomy as a free city, caught in the middle of a struggle between Venice and the king of Hungary for control over the Dalmatian cities. 

Venice eventually prevailed and during the early modern period Split remained a Venetian city, a heavily fortified outpost surrounded by Ottoman territory. Eventually, its hinterland was won from the Ottomans in the Morean War of 1699, and in 1796, as Venice fell to Napoleon, the Treaty of Campo Formio rendered the city to the Habsburg Monarchy. In 1805, the Peace of Pressburg added it to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, and in 1809, after the Treaty of Schönbrunn, it was included directly in the French Empire, as part of the Illyrian Provinces. After Napoleon's defeat in 1814, it was eventually granted to the Austrian Empire, where the city remained a part of the Austrian Kingdom of Dalmatia until the fall of Austria-Hungary in 1918 and the formation of Yugoslavia. During World War II, the city was annexed by Italy, then liberated by the Partisans after the Italian capitulation in 1943. It was then re-occupied by Germany, which granted it to its puppet Independent State of Croatia. The city was liberated again by the Partisans in 1944, and was included in the post-war Federal Yugoslavia, as part of its republic of Croatia. In 1991 Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia amid the Croatian War of Independence.

Places of interest

The particularity and uniqueness of Split is its permanent live connection to its rich past and its cultural heritage, while it keeps vibrantly in pace with contemporary life, echoing its spiritual identity and its presence in the European cultural environment. Since 1979 the Diocletian's Palace is on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

*The State Archives in the Sponza Palace,* which contains documents from the 12th century on, attracts those who would like to know more about the political, economic, and cultural relations between the Dubrovnik Republic and other states in the past.
The most recognizable feature which defines the history of Split and gives it its character is Diocletian’s Palace. Diocletian's Palace is an ancient palace built by the Roman emperor Diocletian at the turn of the fourth century AD, that today forms about half the old town and city center of Split, in Croatia. While it is referred to as a "palace" because of its intended use as the retirement residence of Diocletian, the term can be misleading as the structure is massive and more resembles a large fortress: about half of it was for Diocletian's personal use, and the rest housed the military garrison.

Diocletian built the massive palace in preparation for his retirement on 1 May 305 AD. It lies in a bay on the south side of a short peninsula running out from the Dalmatian coast, four miles from Salona, the capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia. The terrain slopes gently seaward and is typical karst, consisting of low limestone ridges running east to west with marl in the clefts between them.

There are several museums in Split today. The Archaeological, Ethnographic museum, Archaeological museum of Croatian monuments (also known as “HAS Museum”), Natural History Museum, Split City Museum (located in the Palace). If you are interested in sports, you will be interested to see “Split Hall of Fame”. If you are a football fan, you should definitely see “Poljud Stadium”. Every of these museums is located nearby the center.

Finally, if you wish to read more detailed pieces of information on Split, let us suggest you visit Split Tourist Board website: http://www.visitsplit.com available in six languages.

*We are looking forward meeting you in Split!*