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Unofficial matchday magazine

HAJDUK



Europa League match
2014-15

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28 aug 2014
19:00
Second leg



HNK Hajduk Split
FC Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk

Gradski stadion u Poljudu
Split



HNK Hajduk Split, commonly referred to as Hajduk Split or simply Hajduk, is a Croatian football club founded in 1911 and based in the city of Split. The club's home ground since 1979 is the 35,000-seater Poljud Stadium and the team's traditional home colours are white shirts with blue shorts and socks.

Between the early 1920s and 1940 Hajduk regularly participated in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia national championship. Following World War II and the formation of the Yugoslav league system in 1946 Hajduk went on to spend the entire SFR Yugoslavia period in top level. Their run continued following the breakup of Yugoslavia as the club joined the Croatian First League in its inaugural season in 1992.

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Honours and achievements

Hajduk won two Kingdom of Yugoslavia championships, seven Yugoslav championships, six Croatian championships, as well as nine Yugoslav Cup titles, four Croatian Cups and five super cups. Abroad, the club has reached the quarterfinals of the Champions Cup (now UEFA Champions League) three times (last time 1995), and two European semifinals: Cup Winners' Cup 1973, and UEFA Cup 1984.

National Championships - 18
 SFR Yugoslavia Championships (9): 1927, 1929, 1950, 1952, 1954-55, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1978-79
 Runners-up (11): 1924, 1928, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1936-37, 1947-48, 1952-53, 1975-76, 1980-81, 1982-83, 1984-85
 Banovina of Croatia (1): 1940-41
 Socialist Republic of Croatia (2): 1945, 1946
 Prva HNL (6): 1992, 1994, 1995, 2000, 2004, 2005
 Runners-up (12): 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

National Cups - 21
 Yugoslav Cup (9): 1967, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1984, 1987, 1991
 Runners-up (5): 1953, 1955, 1963, 1969, 1990
 Croatian Cup (6): 1993, 1995, 2000, 2003, 2010, 2013
 Runners-up (11): (4): 2001, 2005, 2008, 2009
 Croatian Supercup (6): 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 2004, 2005
 Runners-up (2): 2003, 2010

Other tournaments
 Croatian Indoor Championships (2): 2008, 2009
 Sultan Cup (1): 2012
 Trofeo Ciudad de La Huelva (1): 1974
 Marjan Trophy (12): 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1989, 2002
 Andrija Ankovic Memorial tournament (1): 2013

Runner up
 2008 Lunar New Year Cup



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European Competitions

European Cup (defunct, succeeded by UEFA Champions League):
 Quarter-finalists (3): 1975-76, 1979-80, 1994-95
 UEFA Cup Winners' Cup (defunct):
 Semi-finalists (1): 1972-73
 Quarter-finalists (1): 1977-78
 UEFA Cup (defunct, succeeded by UEFA Europa League):
 Semi-finalists (1): 1983-84
 Quarter-finalists (1): 1985-86

Origins

Founding members of Hajduk, in the U Fleku inn in Prague. The club was founded in the centuries-old pub U Fleku in Prague (then also part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire), by a group of students from Split: Fabijan Kaliterna, Lucijan Stella, Ivan Ćakic and Vjekoslav Ivanišević. They went to the pub following a match between AC Sparta and SK Slavia and decided it was time their own town founded a professional club. They all knew how popular the sport was in Split (their home), and how well their friends there played.

The club was officially registered with the authorities on February 13, 1911.[3] While trying to come up with a name for the club, the students went to an old teacher Josip Barac for advice, and according to accounts he told them to take the name "Hajduk" which symbolized "that which is best in our people: bravery, humanity, friendship, love of freedom, defiance to powers, and protection of the weak. Be worthy of that great name."

Hajduks were romanticized bandits that fought the rule of the Ottoman Turks. It is speculated that famed hajduk Andrija Ćimic, who triumphantly arrived in Split in 1902 to cheering crowds (after a long stint in an Austrian prison), was perhaps the inspiration for the name. The founders subsequently designed the club's emblem and a group of Catholic nuns from a monastery in Split created copies which were distributed to fans.

Hajduk gathered the pro-Croat party of citizens of Split, Croat unionists or puntari. That is why the club specifically has the name "hrvatski nogometni klub" (Croatian football club) and has the Croatian coat-of-arms in its crest. The club itself was against the Austrian-Hungarian government's policy of not allowing the unification of the Croatian provinces and keeping them separated (the government and the emperor did not allow the reunion of Dalmatia with the rest of Croatia). Hajduk's first opponent were Calcio Spalato, the club of an autonomist party from in Split, and the match ended with a 9-0 (6-0) victory for Hajduk. The first to score for Hajduk was Sime Raunig.

In 1912, Hajduk played their first match in Zagreb against the "HASK" football club, and lost 3-2. The first international match against an eminent opponent was held in 1913 against the Czech squad Slavia Prague, which at that time were one of the strongest squads in Europe. Hajduk ended up losing the game by 1-13 (0-13). After the formation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Hajduk first played in Yugoslav league in 1923, but they did not rank too well at the end of that season. In their first international match Hajduk defeated Olympique Marseille by 3-2. In 1933, eleven years after their first match, Hajduk defeated HASK 7-1.

Hajduk reached their first period of glory in the late twenties, when they won two Yugoslav championships (1927 and 1929), which earned them a slot in the Central European Cup.





World War II

In April 1941, during World War II, Yugoslavia was invaded, occupied, and carved-up by the Axis powers, with Split being annexed directly into Italy. Residents and players were both opposed to the assimilation to Italy, thus the club ceased to compete in defiance throughout the occupation of Split, declining an offer to join the Italian first division (under the name "AC Spalato"). After capitulation of Italy in 1943, the Partisans temporarily liberated Split and disarmed the Italian garrison, but the Germans re-occupied the city and granted it to the fascist puppet government of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) they had installed in Zagreb in 1941. The attitude of the club did not change when the NDH authorities attempted to include Hajduk in the Independent State of Croatia Cup; the NDH earned resentment in Split for allying and partitioning them to Italy.

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With the Allies occupying southern Italy and controlling the Mediterranean, the Adriatic islands became a haven for the resistance (prompting Hajduk's move there in 1944.)

The club's players then joined the Partisan general headquarters on the island of Vis in the Adriatic sea. On 7 May 1944 on the Feast of Saint Dujce, the patron saint of Split, Hajduk began playing again as the official football team of the Yugoslav resistance. They competed with Allied service football teams from across the Adriatic in Italy, where they famously defeated the British in a friendly match. At this time, the club leadership adopted the Partisans' red star as the badge on the white-and-blue club dress. During 1945, Hajduk embarked on a tourney through Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Malta. In Lebanon, Charles de Gaulle gave Hajduk the title of honorary team of Free France.

With its proficiency and its "unique Dalmatian spirit", the club reportedly impressed Tito, who frequently attended matches. After the war, he invited Hajduk to move to the Yugoslav capital Belgrade and become the official Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) team, but Hajduk refused, wanting to continue to play in their hometown of Split.

The club, however, continued to enjoy the reputation of "Tito's favorite" long after the war, and it was because of the friendly relationship with the resistance which benefited Hajduk in numerous ways. Among other things it was one of the few Yugoslav football clubs (and the only prominent one), not to be disbanded after the war by the communist government (as was the case with a number of other clubs, especially prominent ones such as BSK, Gradanski, Jugoslavija, Concordia, HASK, and Slavija).

1945-1991

After World War II, Hajduk continued to play in the Yugoslav championship and Cup. In 1946, they won Croatian championship and established the magazine "Journal of Hajduk". In 1948-1949, Hajduk visited Australia and became the first team from Yugoslavia who played on all continents. The club won the 1950 Yugoslav championship without a single loss, where it set a record that no one had yet accomplished. On 28 October 1950, a day before the decisive match against Red Star (a 2-1 win), the official fan organization Torcida was founded,

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Consequent seasons showed Hajduk's supremacy, but also the political manipulations to prevent them winning the championships. For one, Torcida was viewed as a hostile club by the communist authorities, which posed a risk to the national consciousness of the new Yugoslavian state. Hajduk's leadership was sanctioned, the team's captain expelled from the communist party, and Vjenceslav Zuvela was imprisoned. Also, in the winter break of the 1952-53 season, Hajduk went on tour to South America; following an invitation from Juan Peryn, they extended their stay there. This caused them to come home late, but instead of a "delay of game" in the championship, they faced defeats against BSK and Spartak Subotica as their youth team played those games.

Although Hajduk later beat Red Star in Belgrade 4-1, Red Star became the champions. Next season saw a similar occurrence with players Vladimir Beara and Bernard Vukas arriving late for national team training and receiving a month-long ban from the game. Without these essential players Hajduk lost important matches, and Dinamo won the championship. All this prompted the club legend Frane Matošić to storm a meeting of the Yugoslav Football Association quipping, "Do you at least have a gram of integrity?". On 3 April 1955 in Zagreb, Hajduk defeated Dinamo 6-0, which is the biggest win in the derby between the two largest Croatian clubs. In 1955, Hajduk won the championship, the Football Association of Yugoslavia sent Hajduk as the champions to the Mitropa Cup, while Partizan was chosen to participate in the inaugural European Cup. The 1960s were some of the hardest times in Hajduk's history, including one occasion when they were nearly relegated to the second league after five-point deduction in the 1965-66 season due to Planinic affair. In that period they only managed to win a single trophy - the 1967 cup, which was also their first triumph in that competition.

From 1970-1980 Hajduk had some of its best years in SFR Yugoslavia. The "Golden Generation" won five consecutive cups and three championships in the period from 1972 to 1979.

It was the third most successful club in Yugoslavia, far outstripping the rest, including NK Dinamo. In 1972, they won the title after 16 years, defeating Partizan 4-3 after losing 0-3. At that time they played Petar Nadoveza (who finished his career at the beginning of the decade), goalkeeper Ivan Katalinic (later a successful coach for the team), Dragan Holcer, Jurica Jerkovic, Luka Peruzovic, Vilson Dzoni, Brane Oblak, Drazen Muzinic, Ivica Surjak, Ivan Buljan, Slavisa Zungul and upcoming stars were the brothers Zoran and Zlatko Vujovic.

There was the legendary coach Tomislav Ivić, who won three championships and four Cups. With great success in domestic competitions (nine trophies in 10 years) and international competitions, Hajduk lost a semi-final Cup Winners' Cup match against Leeds United in 1973.



In 1979, Hajduk moved to the newly designed stadium at Poljud. However, the 1980s were noticeably less successful. Success abroad was often better than at home, and during that decade Hajduk defeated such teams as Valencia, Bordeaux, etz, Stuttgart, Torino, Olympique de Marseille and Manchester United. Prominent players were Blaz Slišković, the popular "Baka", Zoran Vulić, Aljosa Asanović, and Ivan Gudelić.

On 8 May 1991, Hajduk won the Yugoslav Cup final, defeating the former European Champions Red Star 1-0 with the only goal scored by Alen Bokšić. It was during this time that Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia. Hajduk was finally able to restore its traditional emblem with the Croatian chequy but without the red star.





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HNK Hajduk Split in Europe

1960s-1980

Season	Competition	Round	Opponent	Home	Away	Agg.
1967-68	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Tottenham Hotspur	0-2	3-4	3-6
1970-71	Inter-Cities Fairs Cup	R1	Slavia Sofia	3-0	0-1	3-1
1970-71	Inter-Cities Fairs Cup	R2	Vitória Setúbal	2-1	0-2	2-3
1971-72	European Cup	R1	Valencia	1-1	0-0	1-1 (a)
1972-73	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Fredrikstad FK	1-0	1-0	2-0
1972-73	Cup Winners' Cup	R2	Wrexham	2-0	1-3	3-3 (a)
1972-73	Cup Winners' Cup	QF	Hibernian	3-0	2-4	5-4
1972-73	Cup Winners' Cup	SF	Leeds United	0-0	0-1	0-1
1974-75	European Cup	R1	Keflavík	7-1	2-0	9-1
1974-75	European Cup	R2	Saint-Étienne	4-1	1-5	5-6
1975-76	European Cup	R1	Floriania	3-0	5-0	8-0
1975-76	European Cup	R2	Molenbeek	4-0	3-2	7-2
1975-76	European Cup	QF	PSV Eindhoven	2-0	0-3 (aet)	2-3
1976-77	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Lierse	3-0	0-1	3-1
1976-77	Cup Winners' Cup	R2	Atlético Madrid	1-2	0-1	1-3
1977-78	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Dundalk	4-0	0-1	4-1
1977-78	Cup Winners' Cup	R2	Diósgyőri VTK	2-1	1-2	3-3 (4-3 p)
1977-78	Cup Winners' Cup	QF	Austria Vienna	1-1	1-1	2-2 (0-3 p)
1978-79	UEFA Cup	R1	Rapid Vienna	2-0	1-2	4-1
1978-79	UEFA Cup	R2	Arsenal	2-1	0-1	2-2 (a)
1979-80	European Cup	R1	Trabzonspor	1-0	1-0	2-0
1979-80	European Cup	R2	Vejle	1-2	3-0	4-2
1979-80	European Cup	QF	Hamburger SV	3-2	0-1	3-3 (a)

1980-1990

Season	Competition	Round	Opponent	Home	Away	Agg.
1981-82	UEFA Cup	R1	VfB Stuttgart	3-1	2-2	5-3
1981-82	UEFA Cup	R2	Beveren	1-2	3-2	4-4 (a)
1981-82	UEFA Cup	R3	Valencia	4-1	1-5	5-6
1982-83	UEFA Cup	R1	Zurrieq	4-0	4-1	8-1
1982-83	UEFA Cup	R2	Bordeaux	4-1	0-4	4-5
1983-84	UEFA Cup	R1	Universitatea Craiova	1-0	0-1	1-1 (3-1 p)
1983-84	UEFA Cup	R2	Budapest Honvéd	3-0	2-3	5-3
1983-84	UEFA Cup	R3	Radnički Niš	2-0	2-0	4-0
1983-84	UEFA Cup	QF	Sparta Prague	2-0	0-1	2-1
1983-84	UEFA Cup	SF	Tottenham Hotspur	2-1	0-1	2-2 (a)
1984-85	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Dynamo Moscow	2-5	0-1	2-6
1985-86	UEFA Cup	R1	Metz	5-1	2-2	7-3
1985-86	UEFA Cup	R2	Torino	3-1	1-1	4-2
1985-86	UEFA Cup	R3	Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk	2-0	1-0	3-0
1985-86	UEFA Cup	QF	KSV Waregem	1-0	0-1	1-1 (4-5 p)
1986-87	UEFA Cup	R1	OFI Crete	4-0	0-1	4-1
1986-87	UEFA Cup	R2	Trakia Plovdiv	3-1	2-2	5-3
1986-87	UEFA Cup	R3	Dundee United	0-0	0-2	0-2
1987-88	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Aalborg BK	1-0	0-1	1-1 (4-2 p)
1987-88	Cup Winners' Cup	R2	Marseille	0-3†	0-4	0-7



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1990-2000

Season	Competition	Round	Opponent	Home	Away	Agg.
1991-92	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Tottenham Hotspur	1-0	0-2	1-2
1993-94	Cup Winners' Cup	R1	Ajax	1-0	0-6	1-6
1994-95	Champions League	QR	Legia Warsaw	4-0	1-0	5-0
1994-95	Champions League	Group	Benfica	0-0	1-2	-
1994-95	Champions League	C	Steaua Bucharest	1-4	1-0	-
1994-95	Champions League		Anderlecht	2-1	0-0	-
1994-95	Champions League	QF	Ajax	0-0	0-3	0-3
1995-96	Champions League	QR	Panathinaikos	1-1	0-0	1-1 (a)
1996-97	UEFA Cup	PR	Zimbru	2-1	4-0	6-1
1996-97	UEFA Cup	QR	Torpedo Moscow	1-0	0-2	1-2
1997-98	UEFA Cup	QR1	CS Grevenmacher	2-0	4-1	6-1
1997-98	UEFA Cup	QR2	Malmö FF	3-2	2-0	5-2
1997-98	UEFA Cup	R1	Schalke 04	2-3	0-2	2-5
1998-99	UEFA Cup	QR2	Malmö FF	1-1	2-1	3-2
1998-99	UEFA Cup	R1	Fiorentina	0-0	1-2	1-2
1999-2000	UEFA Cup	QR	F91 Dudelange	5-0	1-1	6-1
1999-2000	UEFA Cup	R1	Levski Sofia	0-0	0-3	0-3

2000-2010

Season	Competition	Round	Opponent	Home	Away	Agg.
2000-01	Champions League	QR2	Dunaferr	0-2	2-2	2-4
2001-02	Champions League	QR2	Ferencváros	0-0	0-0	0-0 (6-5 p)
2001-02	Champions League	QR3	Mallorca	1-0	0-2 (aet)	1-2
2001-02	UEFA Cup	R1	Wisła Kraków	2-2	0-1	2-3
2002-03	UEFA Cup	QR	Gí Gota	3-0	8-0	11-0
2002-03	UEFA Cup	R1	Fulham	0-1	2-2	2-3
2003-04	UEFA Cup	QR	FC Haka	1-0	1-2	2-2 (a)
2003-04	UEFA Cup	R1	Grasshopper	0-0	1-1	1-1 (a)
2003-04	UEFA Cup	R2	Roma	1-1	0-1	1-2
2004-05	Champions League	QR2	Shelbourne	3-2	0-2	3-4
2005-06	Champions League	QR2	Debrecen	0-5	0-3	0-8
2007-08	UEFA Cup	QR1	Budućnost Podgorica	1-0	1-1	2-1
2007-08	UEFA Cup	QR2	Sampdoria	0-1	1-1	1-2
2008-09	UEFA Cup	QR1	Birkirkara	4-0	3-0	7-0
2008-09	UEFA Cup	QR2	Deportivo La Coruña	0-2	0-0	0-2
2009-10	Europa League	QR3	MŠK Žilina	0-1	1-1	1-2

2010-present

Season	Competition	Round	Opponent	Home	Away	Agg.
2010-11	Europa League	QR3	Dinamo Bucharest	3-0	1-3	4-3
2010-11	Europa League	PO	Unirea Urziceni	4-1	1-1	5-2
2010-11	Europa League	Group	AEK Athens	1-3	1-3	-
2010-11	Europa League	G	Anderlecht	1-0	0-2	-
2010-11	Europa League	G	Zenit St. Petersburg	2-3	0-2	-
2011-12	Europa League	QR3	Stoke City	0-1	0-1	0-2
2012-13	Europa League	QR2	Skonto	2-0	0-1	2-1
2012-13	Europa League	QR3	Internazionale	0-3	2-0	2-3
2013-14	Europa League	QR2	Turnovo	2-1	1-1	3-2
2013-14	Europa League	QR3	Dila Gori	0-1	0-1	0-2
2014-15	Europa League	QR2	Dundalk	1-2	2-0	3-2
2014-15	Europa League	QR3	Shakhter Karagandy	3-0	2-4	5-4
2014-15	Europa League	PO	Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk	-	1-2	-



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1. Fabjan Tomic



2. Dino Mikanovic



4. Antonio Milic



5. Goran Milovic



6. Avdija Vrsajevic



7. Mislav Andelkovic



8. Nikola Vlasic



9. Anton Maglica



10. Andrija Balic



11. Sandro Gotat



13. Ivo Grbic



14. Ivan Anton Vasilj



15. T. Abdoukholikov



17. Goran Jozinovic



18. Mijo Caktas



19. Elvir Maloku



22. Mario Maloca



23. Zoran Nizic

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25. Dante Stipica



26. Josip Vukovic



27. Zvonimir Milic



28. Filip Bradaric



30. Josip Basic



31. Tino Susic



32. Marko Bencun



77. Jean Evrard Kouassi



91. Lovre Kalinic



99. Artem Milevskyi

Colours

White jersey, blue shorts, blue socks
Hajduk's original home colours.
Hajduk played its first game in a strip with red and white vertical stripes, which symbolized the Croatian coat of arms. The former Austrian City Council did not want to be seen as partisan and would not allow club colours to be made up from the emergent Croatian tricolour. The proscribed banner, which comprised the red of Croatia, blue and 'Hajduk' in white print, saw the club choose a white shirt, blue shorts and socks; a combination that symbolizes white sails on a blue sea. The colour white has become a symbol for the club, along with the nickname 'Bili'.

Its away strip consists of red and blue shirts with vertical or horizontal stripes (sometimes narrow, sometimes wide), blue shorts and socks. This is to symbolise the Croatian flag.

Although UEFA has not introduced compulsory registration of the third set of colours, it was problematic. One possibility was shirts of vertical red and white stripes, but it was not adopted due to the resemblance of other team colours such as Red Star. It was also seen as being negative.





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FC Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk



Formed: 1918

Nickname: Dnipryani (Dnepr-siders)

UEFA club competition honours

- None

Domestic honours (most recent triumph in brackets)

- Soviet/Ukrainian league title: 2 (1988)
- Soviet/Ukrainian Cup: 1 (1989)

History

• Founded in 1918 and originally known as BRIT, the initials of the Bryansk Workers Industrial College, the club was a local concern until it entered the first Soviet competition in 1936 under the name Stal.

• Known as Metalurh Dnipropetrovsk between the years 1949 and 1961, the club reached the semi-finals of the Soviet Cup in 1954, only to lose out to FC Ararat Yerevan.

• Struggled to compete with major forces of Soviet football during the 1960s but saw an upturn in fortunes in the 1970s, earning promotion to the top tier of Soviet football in 1971 and making the semi-finals of the Soviet Cup in both 1973 and 1976.

• The 1980s proved a golden age, with the club claiming the Soviet title in both 1983 and 1988, and lifting the Soviet Cup in 1989, beating FC Torpedo Moskva in the final.

Made the quarter-finals of the European Champions' Clubs' Cup in both the 1984/85 and 1989/90 seasons, losing to eventual finalists SL Benfica in the latter.

• Founder members of the Ukrainian Premier League on inception in 1992, Dnipro have been ever present in the country's top flight, finishing outside the top six on just two occasions. Consistency has not resulted in silverware, however, with the club's best finish their second place in 1992/93, while in the Ukrainian Cup they have finished as runners-up three times, losing to FC Shakhtar Donetsk in each final.

Markevych replaces Ramos at Dnipro

Myron Markevych has been unveiled as FC Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk's new coach, the former Ukraine boss filling the void left by Juande Ramos's departure.

The club have moved quickly to fill the void, with Markevych, 63, agreeing a three-season deal. Markevych made his name at FC Metalist Kharkiv with an eight-and-a-half-year spell that ended in February. He combined the job with a role of Ukraine national-team coach in 2010 before stepping aside to focus on duties at Metalist, whom he guided to second spot in 2013.

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Hajduk vs Dnipro players

Goalkeepers

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
1	Fabjan Tomić	CRO	15.06.1995
13	Ivo Grbić	CRO	18.01.1996
25	Dante Stipica	CRO	30.05.1991
91	Lovre Kalinić	CRO	03.04.1990

Defenders

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
2	Dino Mikanović	CRO	07.05.1994
4	Antonio Milić	CRO	10.03.1994
5	Goran Milović	CRO	29.01.1989
6	Avdija Vršajević	BIH	06.03.1986
14	Ivan Anton Vasilj	CRO	05.04.1991
17	Goran Jozinović	CRO	27.08.1990
22	Mario Maloča	CRO	04.05.1989
23	Zoran Nižić	CRO	11.10.1989
27	Zvonimir Milić	CRO	20.02.1995
30	Josip Bašić	CRO	02.03.1996

Midfielders

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
7	Mislav Andjelković	CRO	22.04.1988
8	Nikola Vlašić	CRO	04.10.1997
10	Andrija Balić	CRO	11.08.1997
18	Mijo Caktaš	CRO	08.05.1992
20	Ivan Tomićić	CRO	01.03.1993
26	Josip Vuković	CRO	02.05.1992
28	Filip Bradarić	CRO	11.01.1992
31	Tino-Sven Sušić	BIH	13.02.1992
32	Marko Bencun	CRO	09.11.1992
78	Dejan Mezga	CRO	16.07.1985

Forwards

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
9	Anton Maglica	CRO	11.11.1991
11	Sandro Gotat	AUT	09.09.1991
15	Temurkhuja Abdukholikov	UZB	25.09.1991
19	Elvir Maloku	CRO	14.05.1996
21	Jô	BRA	19.09.1988
77	Jean Evrard Kouassi	CIV	25.09.1994
99	Artem Milevskiy	UKR	12.01.1985

Coach

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
	Igor Tudor	CRO	16.04.1978



Goalkeepers

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
16	Jan Laštůvka	CZE	07.07.1982
71	Denys Boyko	UKR	29.01.1988
77	Denys Shelikhov	UKR	23.06.1989

Defenders

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
2	Alexandru Vlad	ROU	06.12.1989
3	Ondřej Mazuch	CZE	15.03.1989
8	Volodymyr Polioviy	UKR	28.07.1985
17	Ivan Strinić	CRO	17.07.1987
23	Douglas	BRA	04.04.1990
24	Valeriy Luchkevych	UKR	11.01.1996
44	Artem Fedetskiy	UKR	26.04.1985

Midfielders

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
4	Serhiy Kravchenko	UKR	24.04.1983
7	Jaba Kankava	GEO	18.03.1986
12	Leo Matos	BRA	02.04.1986
14	Yevhen Cheberyachko	UKR	19.06.1983
20	Bruno Gama	POR	15.11.1987
21	Mladen Bartulović	CRO	05.10.1986
28	Yevhen Shakhov	UKR	30.11.1990
29	Ruslan Rotan	UKR	29.10.1981
89	Serhiy Politylo	UKR	09.01.1989
97	Andriy Blyznychenko	UKR	24.07.1994

Forwards

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
9	Nikola Kalinić	CRO	05.01.1988
10	Yevhen Konoplyanka	UKR	29.09.1989
11	Yevhen Seleznyov	UKR	20.07.1985
18	Roman Zozulya	UKR	17.11.1989
99	Matheus	BRA	15.01.1983

Coach

No.	Name	Nat.	DoB
	Myron Markevych	UKR	01.02.1951