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TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, SEPTEMBER 2026

In September 2026, there was an increase of 3.5% in the number of tourist nights compared to September 2025

In September 2026, there were a total of **2.5** million tourist arrivals and **12.3** million tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 3.0% in tourist arrivals and of 3.5% in tourist nights compared to September 2025.

Out of the total realised tourist nights in September 2026, foreign tourists realised 93.6% and domestic tourists 6.4% of them.

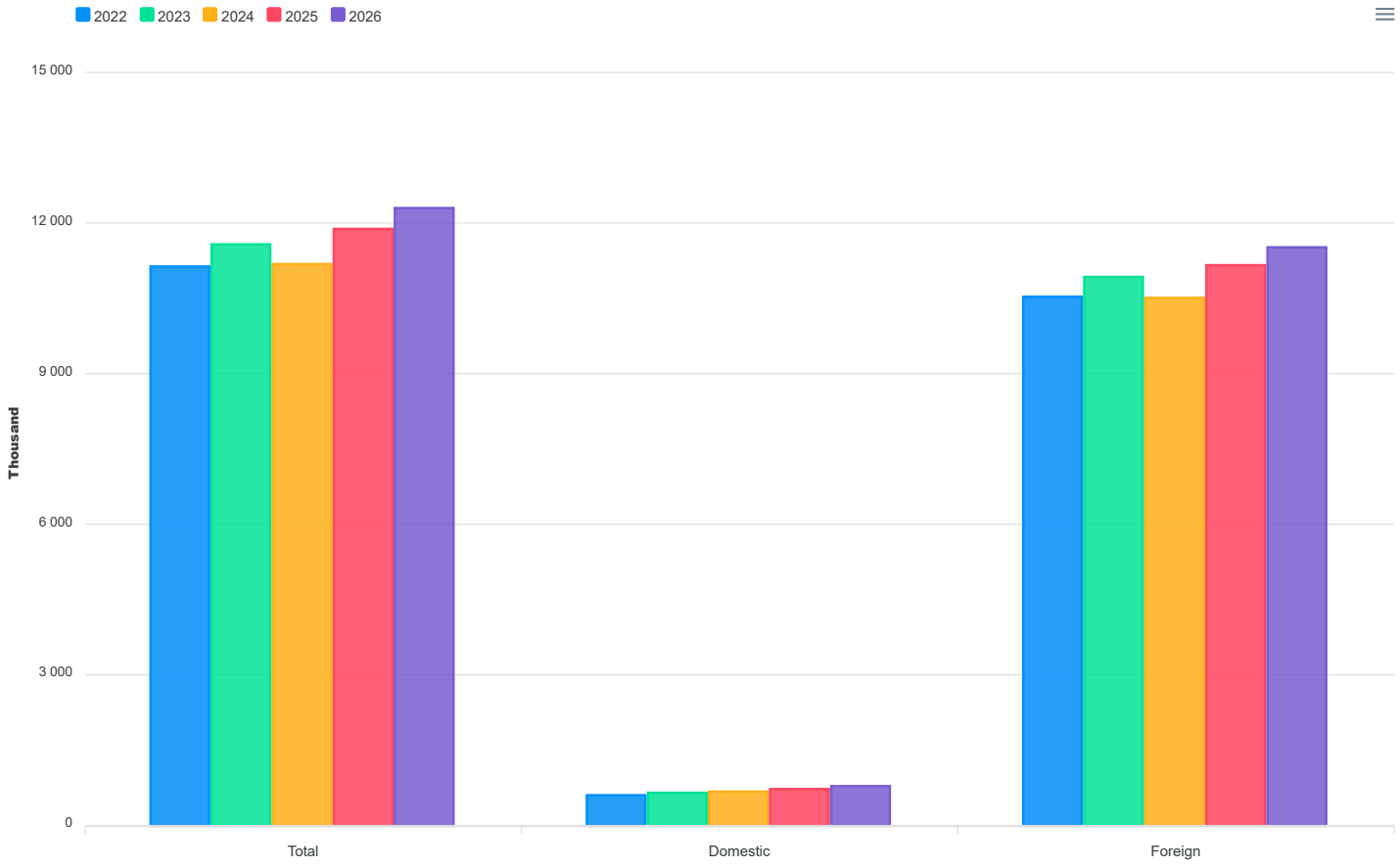
Foreign tourists realised 2.2 million arrivals and 11.5 million nights, which was an increase of 2.5% in arrivals and of 3.2% in nights compared to September 2025. They realised an average of 5.2 nights per arrival.

Domestic tourists realised 273 thousand arrivals and 782 thousand nights, which was 6.3% more arrivals and 7.9% more nights compared to September 2025. They realised an average of 2.9 nights per arrival.

Notice

Detailed monthly data are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, under "PC-Axis databases", where it is possible to browse and print data in various forms. Databases are updated on a monthly basis.

G-1 TOURIST NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER, 2022 – 2026



1) Deviation of sums may occur due to the rounding of numbers.

Tourists from Germany realised 31.9% of foreign tourist nights in September 2026

In September 2026, the most foreign tourist arrivals and nights were realised by tourists from Germany, as many as 455 thousand arrivals (which accounted for 20.6% of the total realised foreign tourist arrivals) and 3.7 million nights (which accounted for 31.9% of the total realised foreign tourist nights). Despite their leading position in terms of tourist arrivals and nights, German tourists realised 2.9% less arrivals and 2.0% less tourist nights compared to September 2025. On average, they realised 8.1 nights per arrival.

These were followed by nights realised by tourists from Austria (11.0%), Poland (7.8%), Slovenia (6.3%), the United Kingdom (5.3%), the Czech Republic (5.0%), and the USA (3.4%). Compared to September 2025, tourists from these countries realised an increase in tourist nights. The highest increase in the number of nights was realised by tourists from Austria (of 15.7%), followed by nights realised by tourists from the USA (of 12.8%), the Czech Republic (of 7.2%), Slovenia (of 5.7%), Poland (of 5.1%), and the United Kingdom (of 0.9%).

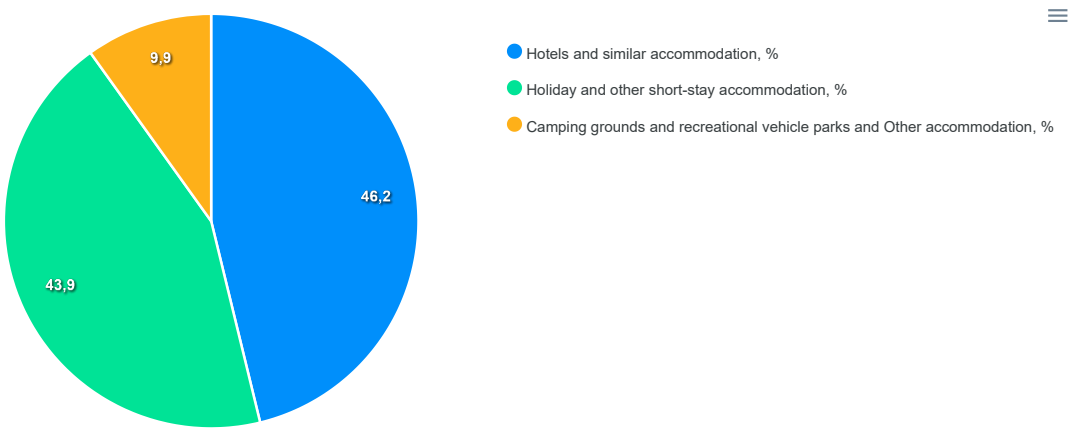
In the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, 45.0% of all tourist nights realised

In September 2026, the highest number of tourist nights was realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, 5.5 million (which accounted for 45.0% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia). Compared to September 2025, an increase of 4.5% in tourist nights was realised in that group of accommodation.

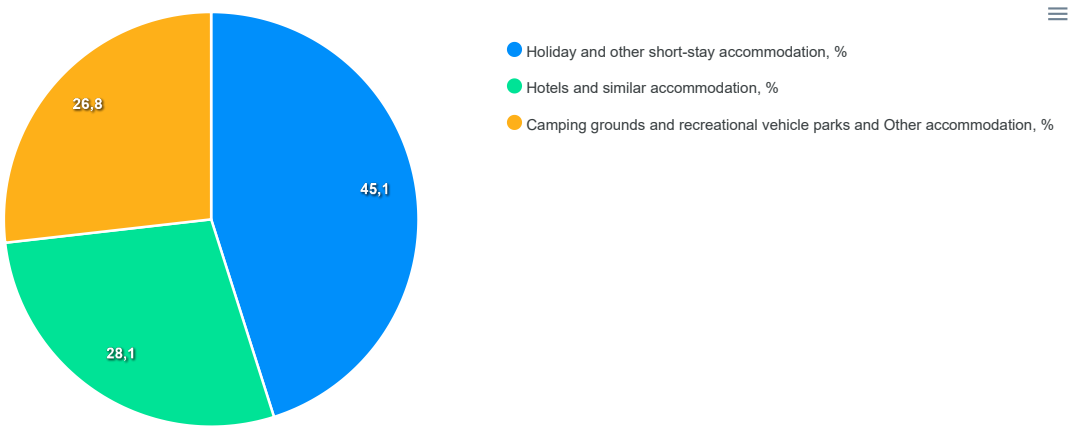
The group Hotels and similar accommodation followed, with 3.6 million nights realised (which accounted for 29.3% of the total realised tourist nights). Compared to September 2025, an increase of 3.1% in tourist nights was realised in that group of accommodation.

The group Camping grounds and recreational vehicle parks ranked third in terms of the share of total realised tourist nights, with a share of 25.7%. In September 2026, 3.2 million nights were realised in that group of accommodation, which was an increase of 2.1% in the number of nights compared to September 2025.

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2025, SEPTEMBER 2026



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2025, SEPTEMBER 2026



The County of Istria ranked first in the number of realised tourist nights in September 2026

In September 2026, the County of Istria realised the highest number of tourist nights, a total of 3.9 million of them (which accounted for 31.8% of the total tourist nights realised in Croatia). Compared to September 2025, the total tourist nights in the County of Istria increased by 5.2%, with domestic tourist nights increasing by 7.9% and foreign tourist nights by 5.1%. Out of the total of 3.8 million foreign tourist nights realised in the County of Istria in September 2026, the highest share was realised by tourists from Germany (47.7%). They were followed by nights realised by tourists from Austria (16.2%), Slovenia (6.6%), Italy (4.0%), Poland (3.9%), and the Czech Republic (3.7%).

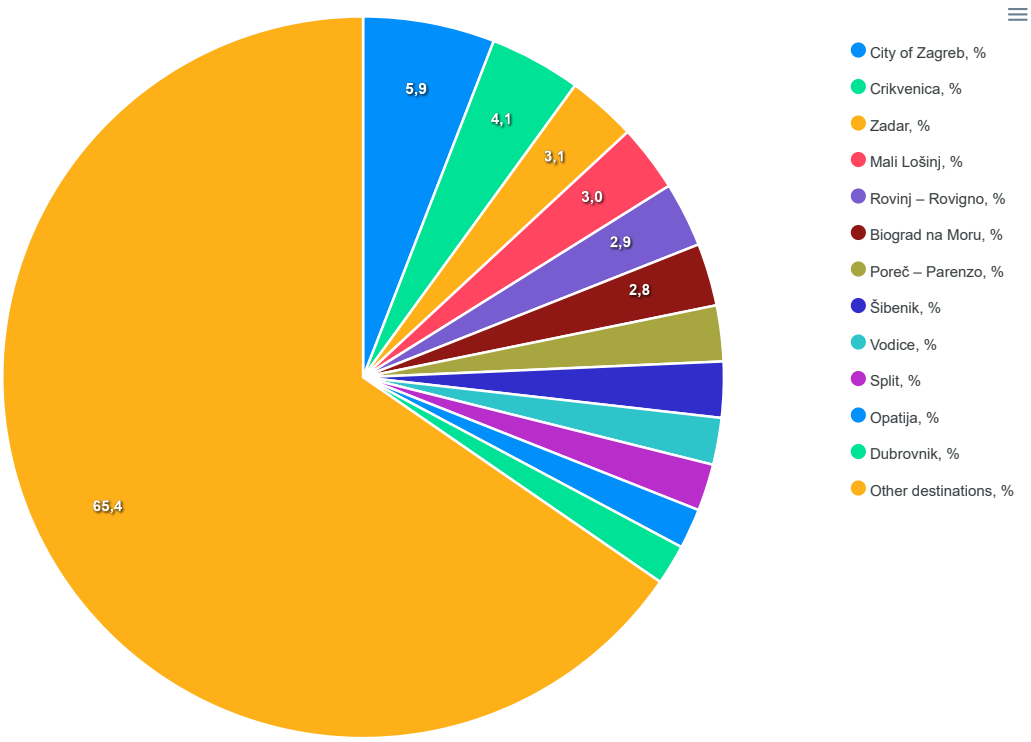
The County of Istria was followed by the County of Split-Dalmatia in the terms of the number of tourist nights realised, with 2.5 million of realised tourist nights (20.0% of the total tourist nights realised), as well as the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 2.0 million nights (16.3%). Compared to September 2025, there was an increase in the number of tourist nights of 0.7% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and of 5.3% in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar.

The City of Zagreb was the leading destination for domestic tourists, and Rovinj – Rovigno for foreign tourists

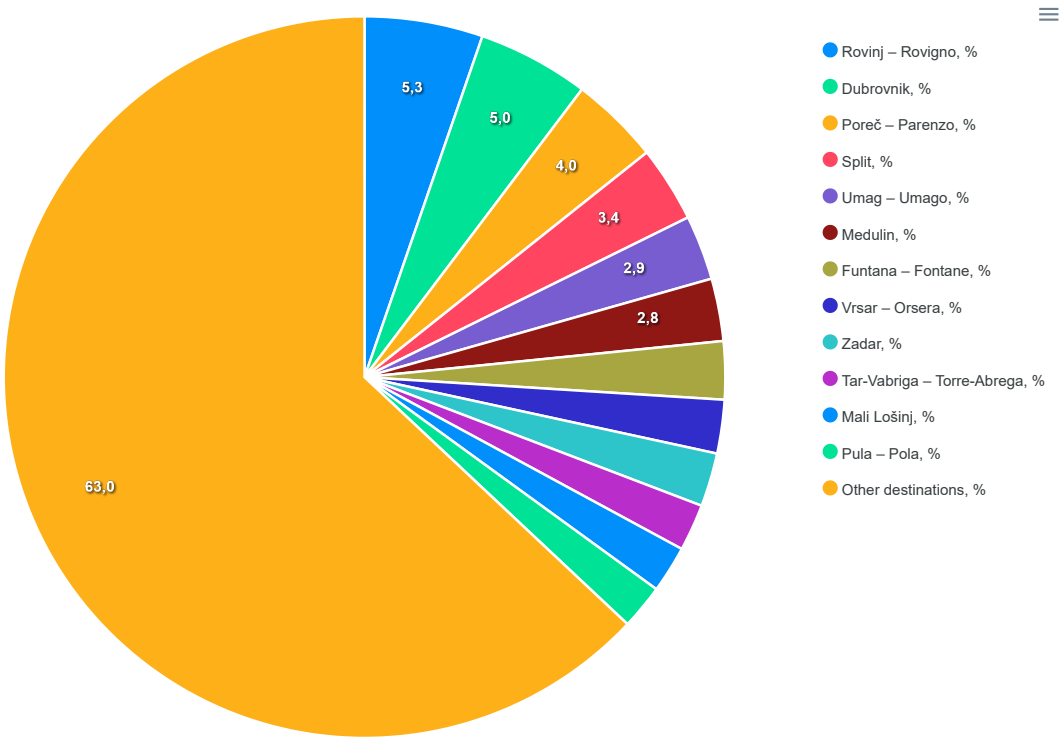
In September 2026, the City of Zagreb was the destination with the highest number of nights realised by domestic tourists, with a total of 46 thousand nights. It was followed by Crikvenica, with 32 thousand tourist nights, Zadar and Mali Lošinj, with 24 thousand nights each, and Rovinj – Rovigno, with 23 thousand nights.

Among foreign tourists, the most tourist nights were realised in Rovinj – Rovigno, with a total of 616 thousand nights. It was followed by Dubrovnik, with 579 thousand nights, Poreč – Parenzo, with 461 thousand nights, Split, with 396 thousand nights, and Umag – Umago, with 333 thousand nights.

G-4 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 2026



G-5 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 2026



The group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation had the largest accommodation capacity

In September 2026, there were 376 thousand accommodation units (rooms, apartments and camping sites) and 979 thousand permanent beds available to tourists.

The group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation had the largest accommodation capacity, with a total of 210 thousand accommodation units (which accounted for 55.9% of all available accommodation units). There were 556 thousand permanent beds in this group (which was 56.8% of the total number of available permanent beds).

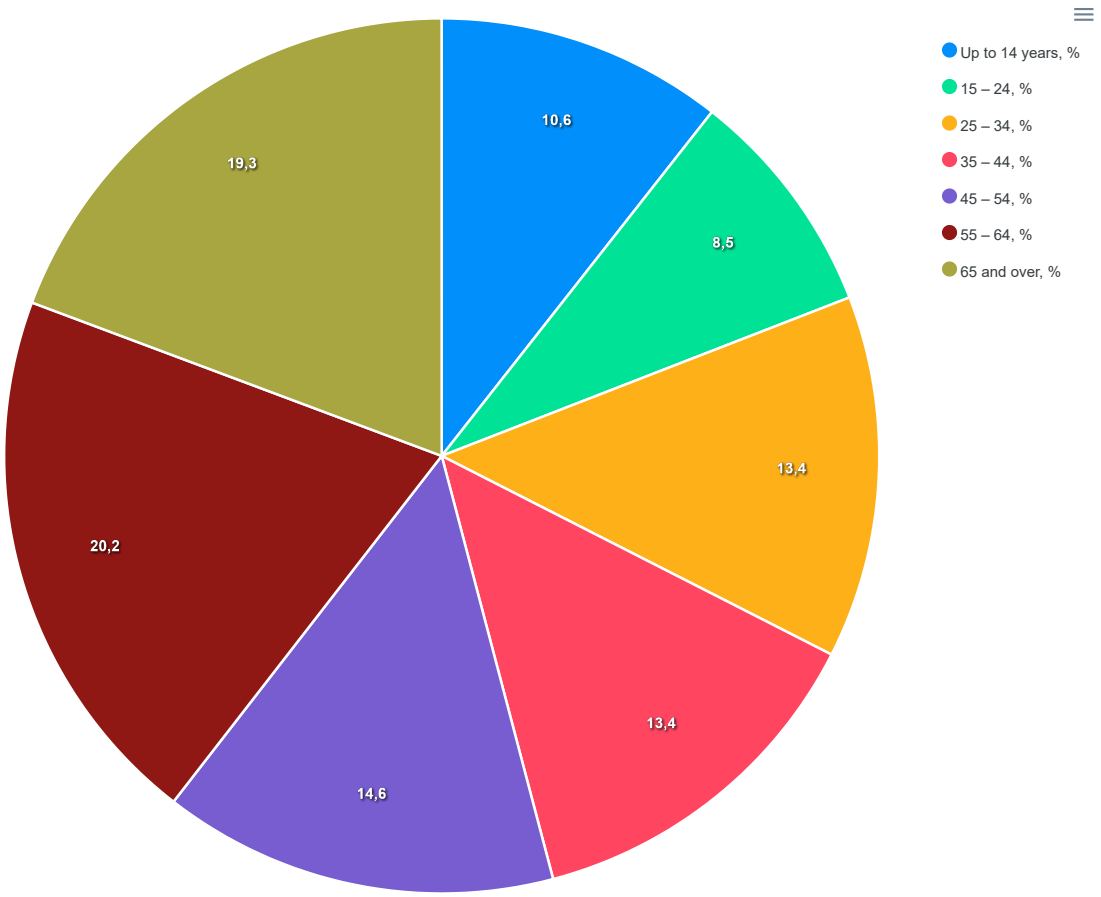
In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 82 thousand accommodation units at their disposal (which was 21.9% of the total number of available accommodation units), with 173 thousand permanent beds (which was 17.7% of the total number of available permanent beds). In September 2026, the average (net) occupancy rate of rooms in the group Hotels and similar accommodation was 75.0%, which was higher than in September 2025, when it amounted to 73.4%. In September 2026, the average (net) occupancy of permanent beds was 71.7%, while it was 69.6% in September 2025.

Tourists in the age group from 55 to 64 years realised the most nights

In September 2026, the most tourist nights were realised by tourists in the age group from 55 to 64 years, with 2.5 million nights (which accounted for 20.2% of all tourist nights). They were followed by tourists in the oldest age group, of 65 and over, who realised 2.4 million nights (which accounted for 19.3% of total realised nights).

The most nights realised by tourists in the age group from 55 to 64 years were in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, with 1.0 million nights realised (which accounted for 40.5% of the total realised nights of that age group). This was followed by the group Hotels and similar accommodation, with 754 thousand nights (which accounted for 30.4% of the total realised nights of that age group).

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, SEPTEMBER 2026



In the first nine months of 2026, there were 19.0 million tourist arrivals and 90.4 million tourist nights realised

In the first nine months of 2026, there was a total of 19.0 million tourist arrivals and 90.4 million tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 1.8% in the number of tourist arrivals and of 1.1% in the number of tourist nights compared to the same period of 2025. Concerning the structure of the total realised tourist nights, 90.5% of them were foreign tourist nights, and 9.5% were domestic tourist nights.

Domestic tourists realised 2.7 million arrivals and 8.5 million nights in the first nine months of 2026, which was an increase of 7.9% in the number of arrivals and of 6.6% in the number of nights compared to the first nine months of 2025.

Foreign tourists realised 16.4 million arrivals and 81.8 million nights in the first nine months of 2026, which was an increase of 0.9% in the number of arrivals and of 0.5% in the number of nights compared to the same period of 2025. The most foreign tourist nights were realised by tourists from Germany, a total of 19.7 million (which was 24.0% of the total foreign tourist nights). They were followed by nights realised by tourists from Slovenia (which accounted for 9.5% of the total foreign tourist nights), Austria (8.6%), Poland (8.5%), the Czech Republic (5.7%), Hungary (4.6%), Italy and the United Kingdom (4.4% each). Compared to the same period of 2025, an increase in the number of nights

was realised by tourists from all aforementioned countries, except for tourists from Austria (a decrease in the number of tourist nights of 0.8%) and Germany (a decrease in the number of tourist nights of 1.7%).

In the first nine months of 2026, the County of Istria realised 30.6% of the total tourist nights in Croatia

In the first nine months of 2026, the County of Istria realised the highest number of tourist nights, 27.7 million (which accounted for 30.6% of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia). It was followed by the County of Split-Dalmatia, with 17.7 million realised tourist nights (a share of 19.5%), and by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 14.9 million realised tourist nights (a share of 16.5%). Compared to the same period of 2025, all these counties realised a slight increase in the number of tourist nights, as follows: the County of Istria of 1.5%, the County of Split-Dalmatia of 0.9%, and the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar of 1.3%.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights					
	IX 2026	I – IX 2026	Indices IX 2026 / IX 2025	Indices I – IX 2026 / I – IX 2025	IX 2026	I – IX 2026	Indices IX 2026 / IX 2025	Indices I – IX 2026 / I – IX 2025	Structure of nights, %	Average number of nights per arrival
Total	2 484 976	19 034 780	103,0	101,8	12 296 605	90 390 134	103,5	101,1	100,0	4,9
Domestic tourists	272 781	2 660 621	106,3	107,9	781 845	8 549 520	107,9	106,6	6,4	2,9
Foreign tourists	2 212 195	16 374 159	102,5	100,9	11 514 760	81 840 614	103,2	100,5	93,6	5,2

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, SEPTEMBER 2026

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices IX 2026 / IX 2025		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	2 484 976	272 781	2 212 195	103,0	106,3	102,5
	Nights	12 296 605	781 845	11 514 760	103,5	107,9	103,2
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	18 619	4 807	13 812	95,1	109,7	90,9
	Nights	29 990	8 661	21 329	98,5	116,1	92,8
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	19 049	7 988	11 061	97,2	94,0	99,6
	Nights	38 752	18 978	19 774	100,1	100,3	99,9
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	3 187	1 356	1 831	127,4	130,0	125,5
	Nights	5 769	2 348	3 421	111,1	126,6	102,5
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	41 026	4 294	36 732	100,1	103,7	99,7
	Nights	65 638	7 364	58 274	98,2	107,3	97,2
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	10 530	4 168	6 362	98,5	91,0	104,1
	Nights	21 765	8 514	13 251	92,9	95,8	91,2
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 796	1 478	1 318	140,0	127,0	158,2
	Nights	6 047	2 949	3 098	140,2	138,1	142,2
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	3 279	2 443	836	143,3	171,8	96,4
	Nights	9 314	6 466	2 848	163,1	205,3	111,2
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	372 428	45 170	327 258	104,0	103,7	104,0
	Nights	2 009 678	147 424	1 862 254	105,3	107,3	105,2
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	83 980	6 926	77 054	100,0	102,2	99,8
	Nights	330 135	20 421	309 714	104,7	108,7	104,4
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	2 342	1 720	622	111,2	117,4	97,0
	Nights	4 581	3 508	1 073	106,4	113,1	89,2
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	3 055	2 183	872	97,7	101,2	89,9
	Nights	6 397	4 363	2 034	99,7	102,3	94,4
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	5 773	2 461	3 312	96,3	102,2	92,4
	Nights	8 856	4 095	4 761	94,5	103,7	87,8
County of Zadar	Arrivals	218 747	26 961	191 786	101,4	112,8	100,0
	Nights	1 249 784	104 291	1 145 493	103,8	112,0	103,1
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	17 595	11 449	6 146	108,6	113,1	101,1
	Nights	33 383	19 780	13 603	108,3	110,4	105,5
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	107 510	16 314	91 196	101,7	103,9	101,3
	Nights	617 558	56 240	561 318	102,5	102,2	102,5
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	11 712	9 317	2 395	111,9	117,0	95,6
	Nights	20 766	16 325	4 441	116,7	126,8	90,4
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	495 401	36 572	458 829	100,6	103,9	100,4
	Nights	2 454 962	127 617	2 327 345	100,7	107,3	100,4
County of Istria	Arrivals	601 713	40 688	561 025	106,0	107,5	105,9
	Nights	3 904 680	116 526	3 788 154	105,2	107,9	105,1
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	311 408	15 138	296 270	103,8	95,6	104,2
	Nights	1 189 458	51 642	1 137 816	102,3	96,3	102,6
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	8 256	3 931	4 325	97,1	90,8	103,6
	Nights	17 799	7 906	9 893	94,2	94,5	93,9
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	146 570	27 417	119 153	100,4	114,0	97,8
	Nights	271 293	46 427	224 866	97,1	116,5	93,9

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey Tourist Arrivals and Nights is to monitor the tourism activity realised in commercial accommodation establishments and to provide internationally comparable data in accordance with European standards for tourism statistics. The results of this survey provide the basic indicators necessary for the analysis of tourism in the Republic of Croatia. The basic indicators are the following: tourist arrivals and nights by country of residence, types of accommodation establishments, tourists by sex and age groups, mode of arrival as well as the number of rooms and permanent beds.

Legal basis

The survey is implemented on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23, 124/25 – corr. and 69/26) and the Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.

Observation units

The observation units are all legal entities and natural persons that provide overnight accommodation services, as well as natural persons who provide hospitality services in households and on private family farms.

The Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24) defines the manner and conditions under which legal entities and natural persons can provide overnight accommodation in an accommodation establishment.

Sources and methods of data collection

The data source for the statistical survey on tourism activity (the number of tourist arrivals and nights) and accommodation capacities is the eVisitor system. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics takes over the data from the administrative source eVisitor system from the Croatian National Tourist Board on a monthly basis and further processes them statistically. Monthly data are downloaded on the seventh day of the month for the previous month.

All legal entities and natural persons that provide overnight accommodation services in an accommodation establishment, as well as natural persons who provide hospitality services in households and on private family farms, according to the Ordinance on the eVisitor system (NN, No. 43/20), check in and check out tourists via the eVisitor system, as the central electronic system for checking in and checking out tourists in the Republic of Croatia.

Coverage and comparability

This statistical survey covers accommodation establishments that are categorised in the groups Hotels, Camping sites and Other accommodation establishments pursuant to the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24). The Minister of Tourism and Sport prescribes the types of accommodation establishments within these groups in an ordinance.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification, Categorisation and Special Standards of Accommodation Establishments in the Group Hotels (NN, Nos 56/16 and 120/19), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, special-standard hotels, spa-type accommodation, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses and guest houses.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Accommodation Establishments in the Group Camping Sites (NN, Nos 75/08, 54/16, 68/19 and 120/19), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: camping sites, glamping, small camps and quickstop camping.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Accommodation Establishments in the Group Other Accommodation Establishments (NN, Nos 54/16 and 69/17), the types of accommodation establishments are the following: rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, holiday houses, overnight

accommodations, vacation establishments for children, hostels, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes or akademis and Robinson-type accommodation establishments.

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality and Catering Services in Households (NN, Nos 9/16, 54/16, 61/16, 69/17 and 120/19), accommodation establishments in households are the following: rooms, suites, studio-type suites, holiday houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

According to the Ordinance on the Classification and Categorisation of Establishments Providing Hospitality and Catering Services on Private Family Farms (NN, Nos 54/16, 69/17 and 120/19), these are the following: rooms, suites, rural holiday houses, camping sites, quickstop camping and Robinson-type accommodation (quickstop camping – Robinson-type accommodation).

Pursuant to Article 29 of the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (NN, Nos 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24), this statistical survey also covers organised off-site camping sites. During sports, scout, cultural/artistic and similar events as well as during organised trips in canoes and similar vessels on sea, rivers and lakes, or by bikes etc., organised off-site camping is allowed on spaces provided for it.

This statistical survey also covers the following establishments providing accommodation services: spas, inns offering accommodation services and uncategorised establishments.

Pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, data on tourist arrivals and nights in the Republic of Croatia according to the NKD 2025, division 55, groups 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation, 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation and 55.3 Camping grounds and recreational vehicle parks are submitted to Eurostat on a monthly basis. Data submitted for the group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation also include information on occupancy rates of permanent beds and rooms (net). The mentioned data are published on the Eurostat's website http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat and are comparable to EU Member States data.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Introduction of Temporary Protection in the Republic of Croatia for Displaced Persons from Ukraine of 7 March 2022, the citizens of Ukraine are granted temporary protection in accordance with the Act on International and Temporary Protection (NN, Nos 70/15, 127/17, 33/23 and 17/25). Persons from Ukraine who have not requested temporary protection in the Republic of Croatia use the service of accommodation in a short-stay accommodation establishment and pay for the accommodation service. Therefore, they are registered in the eVisitor system and are considered tourists.

The data do not include non-commercial tourist traffic (the stay of owners, their family members, and other relatives and friends in apartments and holiday houses as well as of tourists in other establishments where accommodation service is not charged, e.g., when they are accommodated by citizens of a tourist town/municipality). Non-commercial tourist traffic is covered by a separate statistical survey.

Confidentiality

Aggregate data for which there are reasons for keeping their confidentiality in line with the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23, 124/25 – corr. and 69/26) and Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics are treated as confidential and are not published.

Definitions

Tourism means the activity of visitors taking a trip to or staying in a main destination outside their usual environment for less than a year, for the purposes of leisure, business or other personal purposes other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

eVisitor is the central electronic system for checking in and checking out tourists that serves to link all tourist boards in the Republic of Croatia. It is available via internet with no need for any additional software installations.

The tourist registry in the eVisitor system is kept separately for each individual legal entity and natural person offering accommodation services as part of the hospitality and catering activity (boarding houses, hotels, hostels, etc.), or on a sea vessel as part of the nautical tourism (charter, cruising), as well as accommodation services in households and rural households.

Checking in and checking out of the tourists who are entered into the eVisitor system is authorised on the basis of a secure access to the eVisitor authentication protocol which ensures the conditions for a safe and correct electronic check-in and check-out.

Establishing and running the eVisitor system is the responsibility of the Croatian National Tourist Board (CNTB).

CNTB is a national tourist organisation founded in order to create and promote the identity and reputation of Croatian tourism, to plan and implement a common strategy and concept of its promotion, to propose and perform promotional activities of mutual interest for all entities in tourism in the country and abroad, as well as to raise the overall quality of the entire tourist offer in the Republic of Croatia. The head office of the CNTB is situated in Zagreb. The duties of the President of the Croatian National Tourist Board are undertaken by the Minister of Tourism and Sport.

Tourist is any person who, outside his/her place of usual residence, spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment for reasons of rest, recreation, health, study, sport, religion, family, business, public missions or meetings. Excluded are persons residing at a place for longer than 12 consecutive months, persons whose main reason for visiting is an activity that is financed from the place of visit, persons who travel to their work place or an education institution on a daily or weekly basis, persons coming into or going out of the country as migrants, frontier workers, diplomats, consular representatives and military force members on their regular duties, displaced persons, nomads and persons in transit.

Domestic tourist is any person permanently residing in the Republic of Croatia who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment outside his/her place of permanent residence.

Foreign tourist is any person permanently residing outside the Republic of Croatia who temporarily resides in the Republic of Croatia and who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other tourist accommodation establishment.

Tourist arrival is the number of persons (tourists) who were registered and stayed overnight in an accommodation establishment. Consequently, in case tourists change the accommodation establishment they stay in, they are re-registered, which results in data ambiguity. Statistics thus registers the number of tourist arrivals and not the number of tourists.

Tourist nights refer to every registered overnight stay of a person (tourist) in an accommodation establishment.

Residence is the place where a person settles with the intention of a permanent stay.

Age group of tourists is presented according to the years of age at the time of stay in a tourist accommodation establishment.

Accommodation capacities are presented as the number of rooms, apartments and camping sites, and the number of permanent beds. The application of the Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism means that the capacity of an accommodation establishment presented is taken over from the month when it reached its maximum.

Permanent beds are those that are regularly available to guests.

Occupancy rate of permanent beds (net) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of nights by the number of beds on offer and the number of days when the beds were actually available for use during the reference period. The data are expressed as a percentage.

Occupancy rate of bedrooms (net) in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period by the number of bedrooms available for use during the reference period. The data are expressed as a percentage.

Division 55 of the NKD 2025 includes the provision of short-stay accommodation services to tourists. Particular units may only provide accommodation services, while others may combine the services of accommodation, catering and/or recreation equipment. Tourist accommodation establishments listed in this division are broken down into four groups.

Group 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation includes the following types of accommodation establishments: hotels, heritage hotels, all-suite hotels, integral hotels, diffuse hotels, spa-type accommodation, special standard hotels, tourist resorts, tourist apartments, boarding houses and guest houses.

Group 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation includes rooms, apartments, studio-type suites, summer houses, rural summer houses, hostels, spas, overnight accommodation, vacation establishments for children, inns offering accommodation services, mountain lodges, hunting lodges, pupils' homes or students' homes and Robinson-type accommodation establishment.

Group 55.3 Camping grounds and recreational vehicle parks include camping sites, glamping, small camps, quickstop camping, quickstop camping in households – Robinson-type accommodation, quickstop camping on private family farms – Robinson-type accommodation, and organised off-site camping sites.

Group 55.9 Other accommodation includes uncategorised establishments.

Territorial constitution

Data by counties, cities and municipalities are given by the territorial constitution according to the Act on the Territories of Counties, Towns and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia (NN, Nos 86/06, 125/06, 16/07, 95/08, 46/10, 145/10, 37/13, 44/13, 45/13 and 110/15).

Abbreviations

EC	European Community
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
NKD 2025	National Classification of Activities, 2025 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
USA	United States of America

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