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# TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION, JUNE 2025

## Traffic of tourists in June 2025 – two-digit increase of tourist arrivals and nights compared to June 2024

In the first summer month of 2025, there were **3.2 million** tourist arrivals and **14.3 million** tourist nights realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 12.6% in tourist arrivals and of 14.5% in tourist nights compared to June 2024. Out of total realised tourist nights in June 2025, foreign tourists realised 92.5% and domestic tourists 7.5% of them.

## Increase in arrivals and nights of domestic and foreign tourists

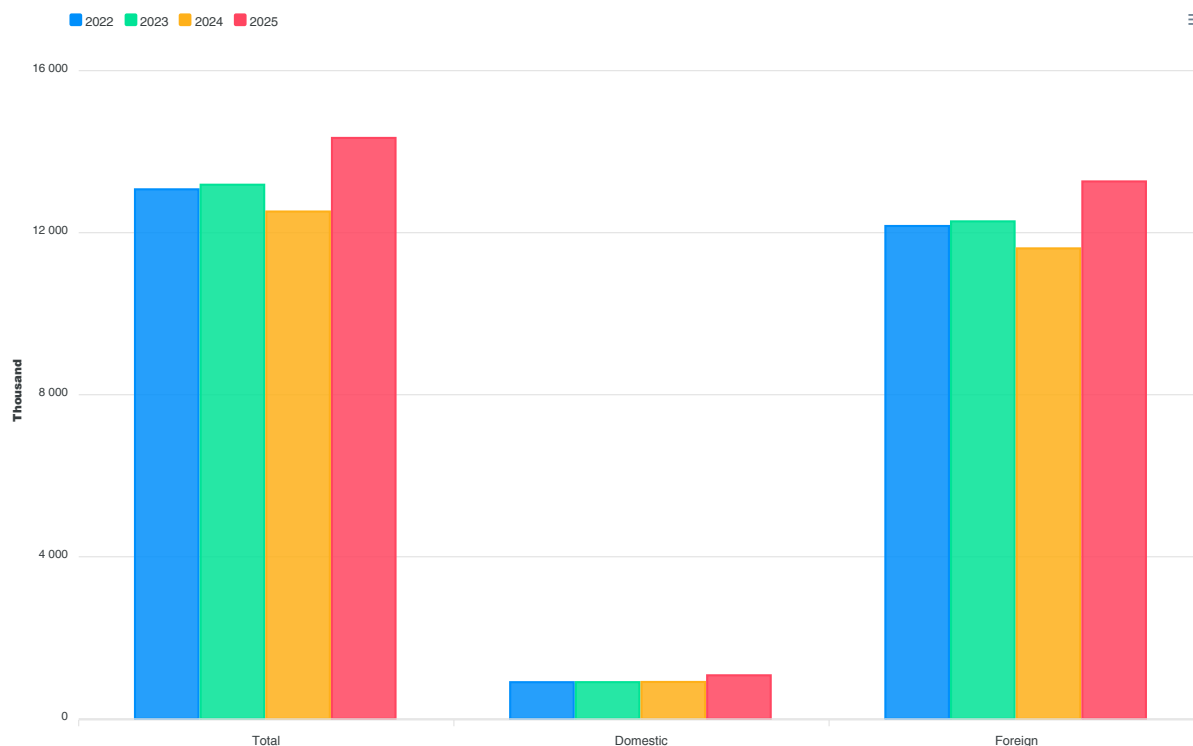
In June 2025 domestic tourists realised 347 thousand arrivals and 1.1 million nights, which was 18.0% more arrivals and 18.1% more nights compared to the same month of 2024.

Foreign tourists realised 2.8 million arrivals and 13.3 million nights, which was 11.9% more arrivals and 14.2% more nights compared to June 2024.

## 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 JUNE, 2022 – 2025



**German tourists realised almost a third of tourist nights**

In June 2025, tourists from Germany realised most foreign tourist nights, i.e., a total of 3.8 million of them (28.4% of the total realised foreign tourist nights). They realised an average of 6.9 nights per arrival. Compared to June 2024, German tourists realised 50.0% more nights.

German tourists, who realised the largest share in foreign tourist nights, were followed by tourists from Austria, with a share of 10.1%, Slovenia, with a share of 8.9%, Poland, with a share of 7.9%, the Czech Republic, with a share of 6.0%, the United Kingdom, with a share of 4.8%, Italy, with a share of 3.3%, and Hungary, with a share of 3.0% in the total realised foreign tourist nights. The tourists from the aforementioned eight countries realised in June 2025 a total of 72.4% of all foreign tourist nights in Croatia.

Compared to June 2024, an increase in tourist nights was realised by tourists from Austria (11.0%), Italy (2.4%), Hungary (6.5%), Slovenia (3.0%) and the United Kingdom (1.5%). In contrast, a decrease in nights was registered for tourists from the Czech Republic (0.3%) and Poland (9.8%).

**Most tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation**

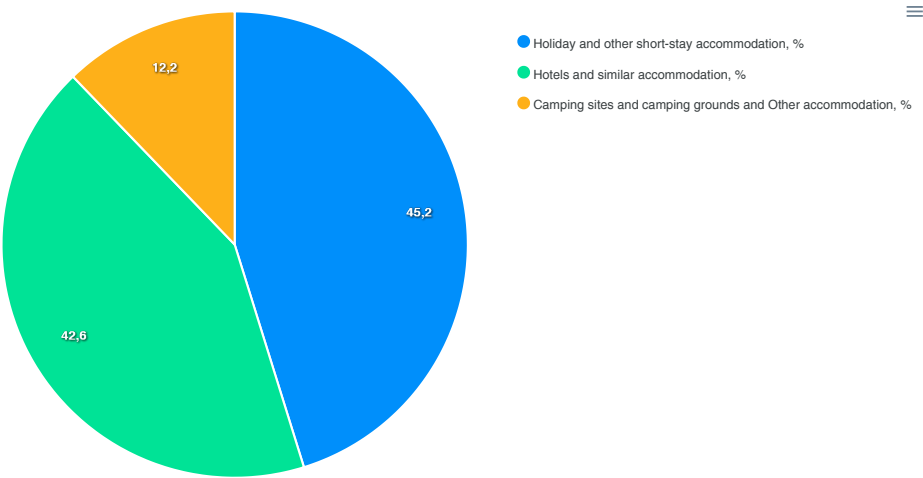
In June 2025, the largest number of tourist nights were realised in the group Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, with a share of 46.9%. A total of 1.5 million arrivals and 6.7 million nights were realised in that group, which was an increase of 14.8% in tourist arrivals and 14.4% in tourist nights compared to June 2024. Most nights in that group were realised by tourists from Germany, 1.6 million nights of them, which accounted for 23.9% of all nights realised in that group. Polish tourists followed with 648 thousand nights (9.6%), while domestic tourists took the third place with 486 thousand nights (7.2%). Compared to June 2024, nights of tourists from Germany increased by 48.5%, and those from Croatia by 23.9%, while there were 10.3% fewer nights of tourists from Poland.

The same shares in tourist nights were realised in the groups Hotels and similar accommodation and Camping sites and camping grounds (26.6% in each group). The first group realised 1.1 million tourist arrivals and 3.8 million tourist nights, which was an increase in the tourist arrivals of 8.7% and in tourist nights of 10.3%, as compared to June 2024. Camping sites and camping grounds realised 647 thousand arrivals and 3.8 million nights, which was also an increase compared to June 2024, namely, of 14.3% in tourist arrivals and of 19.2% in tourist nights.

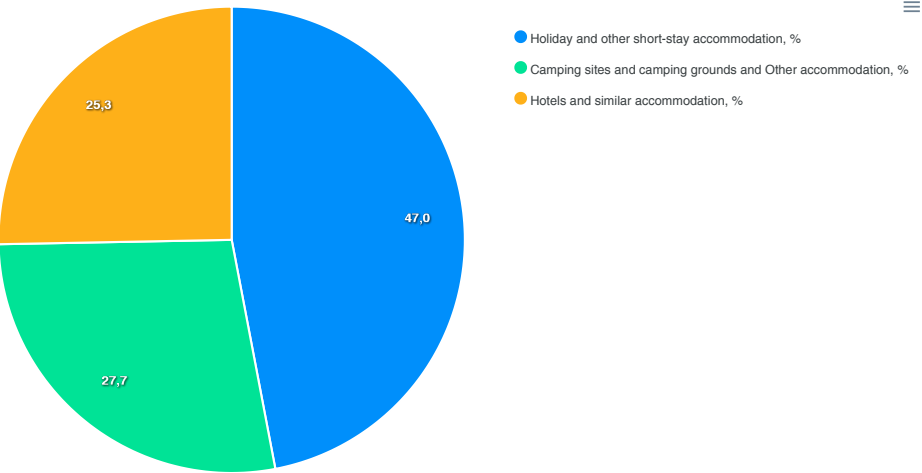
Concerning the group Hotels and similar accommodation, it was also German tourists who realised the largest number of nights, as much as 548 thousand of them (14.4% of all nights in that group). They were followed by Austrian tourists, who realised 492 thousand nights (12.9%) and by domestic tourists, who realised 457 thousand of them (12.0%), thus taking the third place once again.

In the group Camping sites and camping grounds, the first place also belonged to German tourists, who realised 1.6 million nights, followed by tourists from Slovenia, with 532 thousand nights, and Austria, with 428 thousand nights.

G-2 STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JUNE 2025



G-3 STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS ACCORDING TO DIVISION 55 OF NKD 2007, JUNE 2025



A third of all tourist nights in June 2025 were realised in the County of Istria

In June 2025, the County of Istria was once again the leading county of the Croatian tourism, with 4.8 million realised tourist nights, which accounted for 33.3% of the total number of tourist nights realised in Croatia. Compared to June 2024, there were 20.5% more tourist nights, with an increase in foreign tourist nights of 20.8% and of domestic ones of 13.5%.

The largest share of foreign tourist nights in the County of Istria in June 2025, the same as in May 2025, were realised by tourists from Germany (42.7%), followed by tourists from Austria (15.7%), Slovenia (8.9%) and Italy (5.1%). Tourists from aforementioned countries realised an increase in the nights compared to June 2024, specifically, German tourist nights increased by 56.2%, those of Austrian tourists by 9.1%, those from Slovenia by 1.0% and those from Italy by 1.1%.

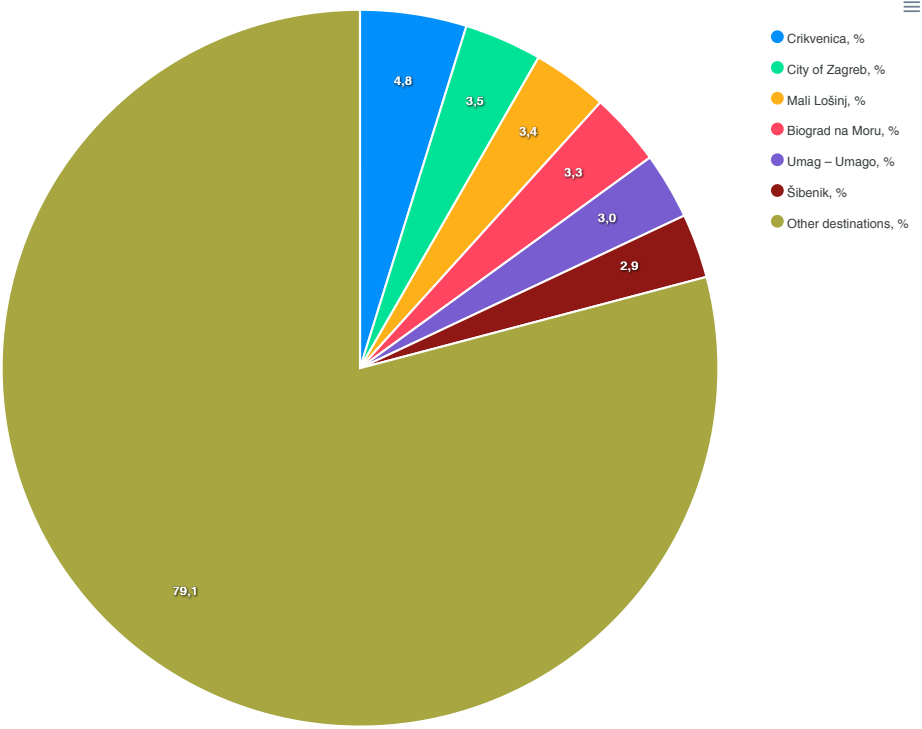
The County of Istria was followed by the County of Split-Dalmatia, with 2.7 million tourist nights, and by the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar, with 2.4 million tourist nights. In both counties the number of tourist nights increased, by 9.2% in the County of Split-Dalmatia and by 18.3% in the County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar. Both foreign and domestic tourists realised an increase in the tourist nights.

The most desirable tourist destinations in June 2025 – Crikvenica among domestic tourists and Rovinj – Rovigno among foreign tourists

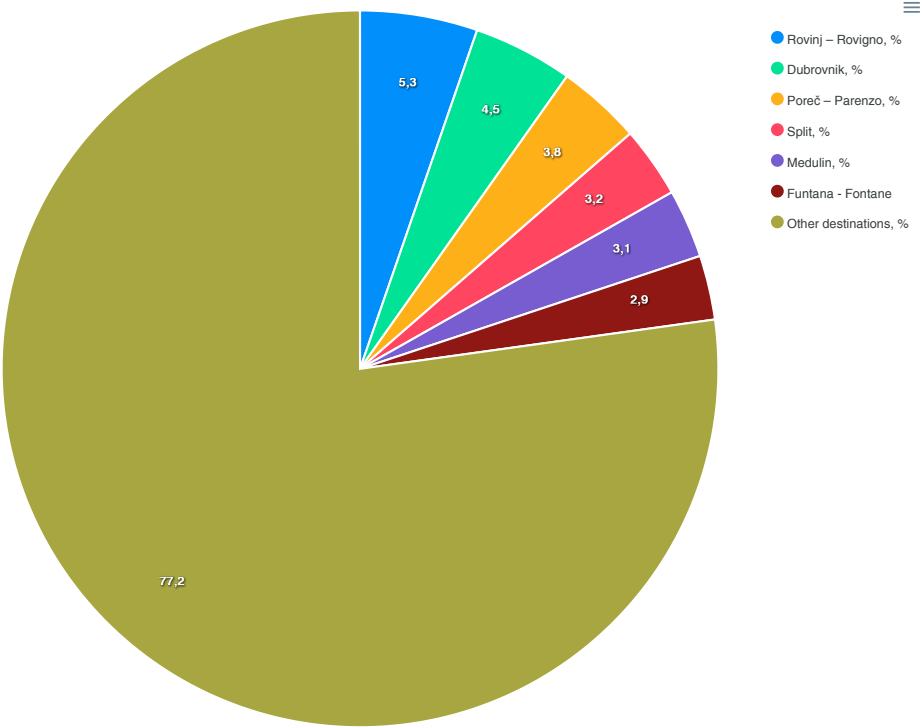
In June 2025, Crikvenica was the most desirable destination among domestic tourists, with 52 thousand realised nights, which was an increase of 19.0% compared to June 2024. This was followed by the City of Zagreb, with 38 thousand nights, Mali Lošinj, with 36 thousand nights, Biograd na Moru, with 35 thousand nights, and Umag – Umago, with 33 thousand domestic tourist nights.

On the other hand, Rovinj – Rovigno was singled out as the most desirable destination among foreign tourists, with a total of 705 thousand realised tourist nights, which was 16.0% more than in June 2024. This was followed by Dubrovnik, with 599 thousand nights, Poreč – Parenzo, with 509 thousand nights, Split with 425 thousand nights, and Medulin, with 414 thousand foreign tourist nights.

G-4 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED DOMESTIC TOURIST NIGHTS, JUNE 2025



G-5 DESTINATIONS WITH THE MOST REALISED FOREIGN TOURIST NIGHTS, JUNE 2025



**In June 2025 tourists had 992 thousand permanent beds at their disposal**

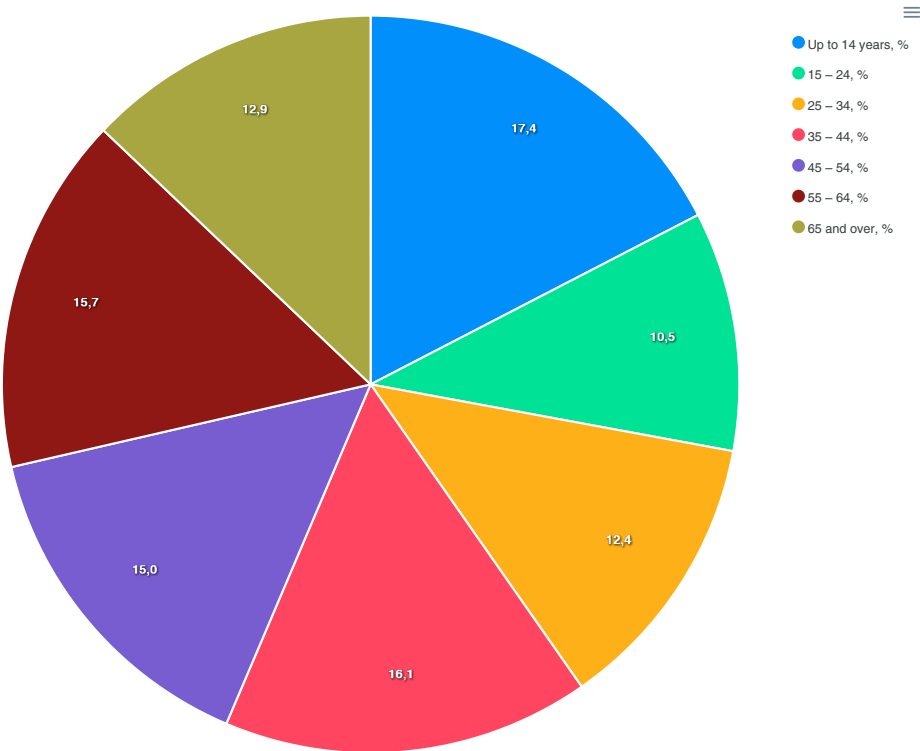
In June 2025, there were 379 thousand rooms, apartments and camping sites with a total of 992 thousand permanent beds available to tourists.

In the group Hotels and similar accommodation, tourists had 82 thousand rooms and apartments at their disposal (which accounted for 21.5% of the total number of available rooms and apartments), with 172 thousand permanent beds (which accounted for 17.3% of the total number of available permanent beds). In June 2025, the average (net) occupancy rate of rooms in the group Hotels and similar accommodation was 72.0% and of permanent beds 75.3%, whereas in June 2024, the average occupancy of rooms was 68.3% and of permanent beds 69.4%.

**Tourists up to 14 years of age realised most nights**

In June 2025, tourists in the youngest age group, that up to 14 years, realised most tourist nights, as many as 2.5 million of them (which accounted for 17.4% of the total realised nights). These were followed by tourist nights realised by tourists aged 35 to 44, with 2.3 million realised nights (which accounted for 16.1% of the total realised nights).

G-6 TOURIST NIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS, JUNE 2025



**In the first half-year of 2025 there were 4.8% more tourist arrivals and 4.2% more tourist nights compared to the same period of 2024**

In the first half-year of 2025, a total of 7.2 million arrivals and 25.9 million nights were realised in commercial accommodation establishments, which was an increase of 4.8% in the number of tourist arrivals and of 4.2% in the number of tourist nights compared to the same period of 2024.

In the first six months of 2025, domestic tourists realised 1.4 million arrivals and 3.2 million nights, which was an increase of 11.8% in the number of arrivals and of 11.7% in the number of nights compared to the first six months of 2024.

Foreign tourists realised a total of 5.9 million arrivals and 22.6 million nights in the first six months of 2025, which was an increase of 3.3% in the number of arrivals and of 3.2% in the number of nights compared to the same period of 2024. Concerning foreign tourist nights, most of them were realised by tourists from Germany, as many as 5.5 million (24.2% of the total number of realised foreign tourist nights). Compared to the first six months of 2024, German tourists realised 2.2% more nights, followed by nights of tourists from Austria (10.8%), Slovenia (10.1%), Poland (6.9%), the United Kingdom (5.7%), the Czech Republic (4.2%) and the USA and Italy (3.7% each). Nights realised by tourists from all aforementioned countries increased in the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024, except the nights realised by Polish tourists, which decreased by 7.6%.

1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS

	Arrivals				Nights			
	VI 2025	I – VI 2025	Indices VI 2025 VI 2024	Indices I – VI 2025 I – VI 2024	VI 2025	I – VI 2025	Indices VI 2025 VI 2024	Indices I – VI 2025 I – VI 2024
Total	3 180 716	7 211 032	112,6	104,8	14 340 174	25 856 108	114,5	104,2
Domestic tourists	346 703	1 359 781	118,0	111,8	1 074 332	3 215 810	118,1	111,7
Foreign tourists	2 834 013	5 851 251	111,9	103,3	13 265 842	22 640 298	114,2	103,2

2 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND NIGHTS, BY COUNTIES, JUNE 2025

		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Indices VI 2025 VI 2024		
					Total	Domestic	Foreign
Republic of Croatia	Arrivals	3 180 716	346 703	2 834 013	112,6	118,0	111,9
	Nights	14 340 174	1 074 332	13 265 842	114,5	118,1	114,2
County of Zagreb	Arrivals	18 729	4 196	14 533	111,3	116,2	109,9
	Nights	30 959	7 147	23 812	111,0	121,9	108,1
County of Krapina-Zagorje	Arrivals	20 138	8 632	11 506	101,4	103,7	99,7
	Nights	42 473	19 909	22 564	113,1	113,9	112,5
County of Sisak-Moslavina	Arrivals	2 229	805	1 424	91,4	77,7	101,6
	Nights	4 519	1 278	3 241	79,8	46,4	111,5
County of Karlovac	Arrivals	44 290	5 373	38 917	109,0	126,3	107,0
	Nights	72 403	9 893	62 510	111,4	132,1	108,7
County of Varaždin	Arrivals	11 555	3 713	7 842	104,6	99,7	107,0
	Nights	22 891	6 983	15 908	100,1	74,1	118,3
County of Koprivnica-Križevci	Arrivals	2 177	1 156	1 021	119,0	112,3	127,5
	Nights	4 701	2 057	2 644	117,2	105,9	127,8
County of Bjelovar-Bilogora	Arrivals	2 405	1 366	1 039	103,2	90,3	127,0
	Nights	6 442	3 355	3 087	92,1	74,8	123,1
County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar	Arrivals	513 462	74 426	439 036	117,2	120,9	116,6
	Nights	2 394 504	237 452	2 157 052	118,3	119,8	118,2
County of Lika-Senj	Arrivals	121 627	9 095	112 532	109,9	127,8	108,6
	Nights	468 968	28 335	440 633	113,5	133,4	112,5
County of Virovitica-Podravina	Arrivals	2 043	1 421	622	104,9	102,3	111,5
	Nights	4 240	3 079	1 161	106,7	102,9	118,5
County of Požega-Slavonia	Arrivals	3 001	1 950	1 051	139,2	142,8	133,0
	Nights	6 393	3 920	2 473	111,3	98,3	140,8
County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina	Arrivals	4 816	1 712	3 104	116,6	118,6	115,5
	Nights	7 663	2 515	5 148	125,7	113,2	132,8
County of Zadar	Arrivals	308 157	39 899	268 258	111,5	112,3	111,4
	Nights	1 503 034	160 176	1 342 858	113,4	115,0	113,2
County of Osijek-Baranja	Arrivals	16 090	9 732	6 358	126,2	131,7	118,5
	Nights	29 148	16 718	12 430	111,3	116,6	104,9
County of Šibenik-Knin	Arrivals	141 479	24 776	116 703	113,2	135,9	109,3
	Nights	685 645	89 316	596 329	113,5	139,0	110,5
County of Vukovar-Srijem	Arrivals	7 856	5 663	2 193	97,3	91,9	114,6
	Nights	13 090	9 174	3 916	96,7	94,3	102,7
County of Split-Dalmatia	Arrivals	613 757	48 799	564 958	109,3	127,5	108,0
	Nights	2 738 974	168 812	2 570 162	109,2	125,7	108,2
County of Istria	Arrivals	874 639	57 706	816 933	118,8	113,2	119,2
	Nights	4 776 840	189 187	4 587 653	120,5	113,5	120,8
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	Arrivals	327 767	19 641	308 126	105,7	122,3	104,8
	Nights	1 250 661	66 012	1 184 649	105,4	115,7	104,8
County of Međimurje	Arrivals	10 177	5 314	4 863	107,2	108,4	106,0
	Nights	22 320	11 383	10 937	107,8	106,1	109,6
City of Zagreb	Arrivals	134 322	21 328	112 994	100,2	106,6	99,1
	Nights	254 306	37 631	216 675	101,5	106,1	100,7

## 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 and 155/23) 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 establishments 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 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 2007, division 55, groups 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation, 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation and 55.3 Camping sites and camping grounds 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 and 33/23). 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 and 155/23) 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 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.

**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 2007** 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 sites and camping grounds 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 2007	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
USA	United States of America

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