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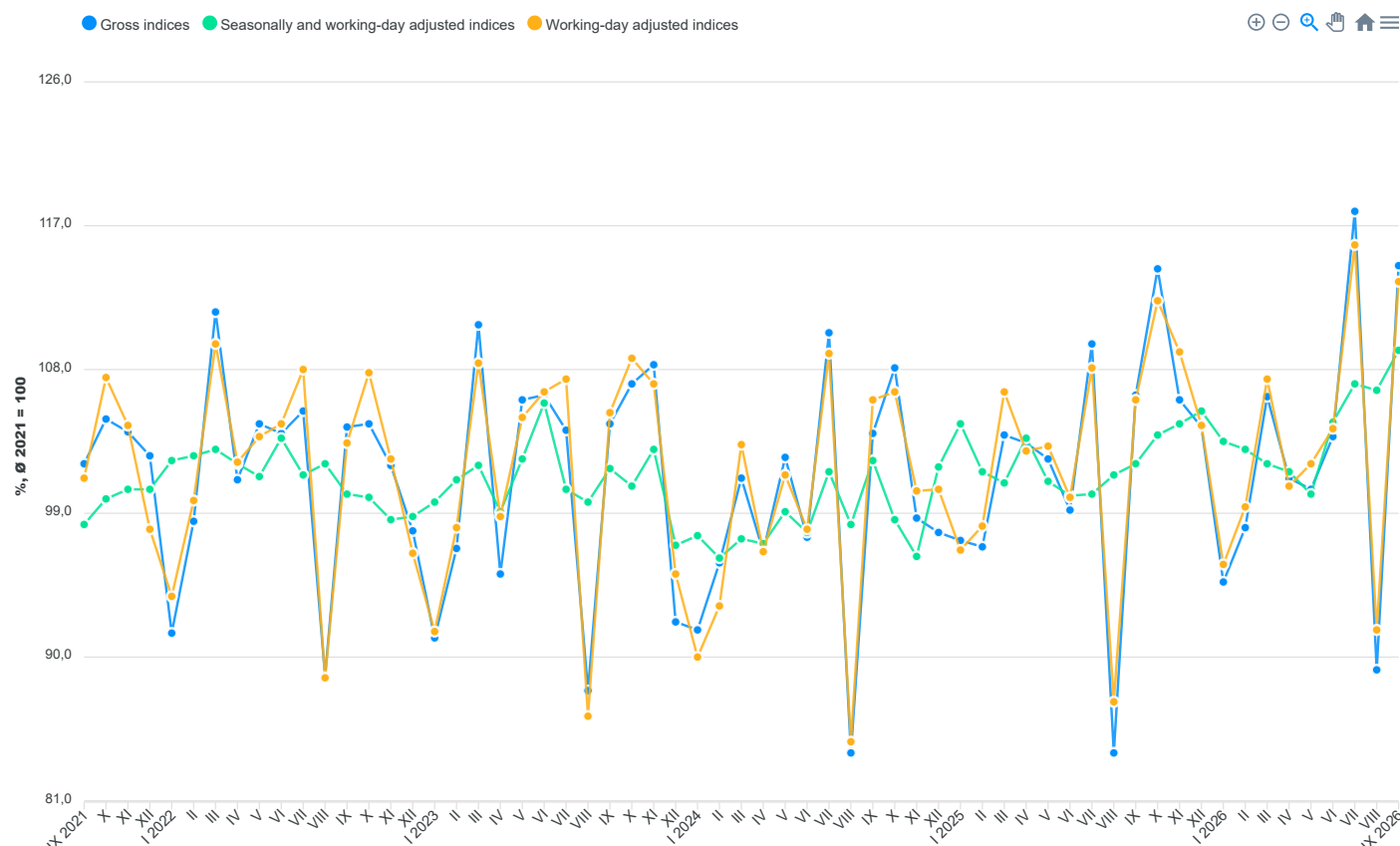
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VOLUME INDEX AND INDICES OF STOCKS, PERSONS EMPLOYED AND LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY, SEPTEMBER 2026

Industrial production volume index – total

The total seasonally and working-day adjusted industrial production in the Republic of Croatia increased by **2.4%** in September 2026, as compared to August 2026.

In September 2026, as compared to September 2025, working-day adjusted industrial production in the Republic of Croatia increased by **7.0%**.

G-1 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VOLUME INDICES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, SEPTEMBER 2021 – SEPTEMBER 2026



Industrial production volume index, according to the MIGs 2009 aggregates

Monthly comparison¹⁾

In September 2026, as compared to August 2026, the production of Intermediate goods increased by 11.9%, whereas the production of Durable consumer goods decreased by 9.2%, of Energy by 7.1%, of Capital goods by 4.0%, and of Non-durable consumer goods by 1.9%.

Annual comparison²⁾

In September 2026, as compared to September 2025, the production of Intermediate goods increased by 22.8% and of Energy by 4.1%, whereas the production of Durable consumer goods decreased by 18.2%, of Capital goods by 12.4%, and of Non-durable consumer goods by 1.4%.

Industrial production volume index, according to the NKD 2007 sections – adjusted indices

Monthly comparison¹⁾

According to the NKD 2007 sections, seasonally and working-day adjusted industrial production in September 2026, as compared to August 2026, increased in Manufacturing by 3.5% and in Mining and quarrying by 2.8%, whereas it decreased in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 7.4%.

Annual comparison²⁾

In September 2026, as compared to September 2025, working-day adjusted industrial production increased in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by 9.1% and in Manufacturing by 6.6%, whereas it decreased in Mining and quarrying by 7.6%.

Producers' stock index of industrial finished products – gross indices

At the end of September 2026, the total stocks of industrial finished products in the Republic of Croatia were 1.0% lower than the stocks at the end of August 2026, while they were 1.9% higher than the stocks at the end of September 2025.

Index of persons employed in industry – gross indices

The total number of persons employed in industry in September 2026 increased by 0.1% compared to August 2026, whereas it decreased by 4.9% compared to September 2025.

Labour productivity index in industry – gross indices

From January to September 2026, the total labour productivity in industry was 8.2% higher than in the same period of 2025.

1) Seasonally and working-day adjusted indices. See Notes on Methodology.

2) Working-day adjusted indices. See Notes on Methodology.

I SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND WORKING-DAY ADJUSTED INDICATORS

1 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION – MONTH-ON-MONTH GROWTH RATES CALCULATED ON BASIS OF SEASONALLY AND WORKING-DAY ADJUSTED INDICES, SEPTEMBER 2026

	<u>IV 2026</u> III 2026	<u>V 2026</u> IV 2026	<u>VI 2026</u> V 2026	<u>VII 2026</u> VI 2026	<u>VIII 2026</u> VII 2026	<u>IX 2026</u> VIII 2026
Total industry	-0,5	-1,4	4,5	2,3	-0,4	2,4
According to MIGs 2009						
AI Intermediate goods	0,4	0,0	12,7	3,9	-3,6	11,9
AE Energy	4,7	-1,1	-0,2	5,5	2,0	-7,1
BB Capital goods	-5,0	-1,7	4,0	1,6	1,6	-4,0
CD Durable consumer goods	2,4	4,5	-4,3	0,4	5,7	-9,2
CN Non-durable consumer goods	-1,1	-2,1	0,5	1,8	-1,2	-1,9
According to NKD 2007 sections and divisions						
B Mining and quarrying	-0,5	-2,9	0,4	0,8	-5,1	2,8
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0,3	-0,8	-6,2	-1,3	4,5	-14,0
08 Other mining and quarrying	-1,9	-3,4	4,0	1,3	-1,2	3,1
09 Mining support service activities	-0,3	-4,8	4,3	5,3	-7,4	2,6
C Manufacturing	-0,8	-1,8	4,9	3,9	-2,6	3,5
10 Manufacture of food products	-0,4	-0,2	1,7	-2,0	-3,9	2,6
11 Manufacture of beverages	-3,3	0,4	-3,6	1,9	-1,3	17,6
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	11,9	-12,4	-24,9	-28,0	23,6	-18,5
13 Manufacture of textiles	-2,2	0,0	0,3	5,6	0,6	-12,6
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	-15,2	0,5	1,1	5,8	3,7	-11,9
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	-7,7	13,8	-2,9	-3,9	19,6	3,9
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	-2,7	2,4	-2,7	-10,1	12,7	-3,2
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	-0,8	-2,7	-0,7	-1,0	-3,3	7,8
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	-3,9	2,5	-7,6	62,5	-33,8	11,2
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	37,7	-13,8	-10,8	-0,6	-4,7	-3,4
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1,9	-5,8	-22,9	-8,6	-0,7	-33,8
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	3,0	-4,7	-1,5	4,4	-6,5	-13,7
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3,3	-3,1	-6,0	3,0	2,0	0,2
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	-9,7	4,2	4,7	-0,8	4,6	-3,1
24 Manufacture of basic metals	7,0	-5,0	4,0	0,8	2,6	-2,8
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-2,2	6,3	1,3	3,8	-1,5	0,6
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4,6	-9,2	-4,9	16,4	27,9	-16,5
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	19,4	-3,0	53,0	23,1	-22,0	54,3
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	0,2	-8,0	0,9	6,3	-0,9	-6,9
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1,7	-5,8	8,6	-9,6	30,3	-14,5
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	-14,1	9,9	-0,1	-17,0	-6,7	13,2
31 Manufacture of furniture	3,8	2,2	-1,3	-1,3	7,3	-7,0
32 Other manufacturing	12,9	-7,0	-5,3	11,8	8,7	-14,0
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0,6	-0,2	5,0	-2,4	5,0	-7,1

D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-3,5	1,5	2,8	8,6	3,7	-7,4
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-3,5	1,5	2,8	8,6	3,7	-7,4

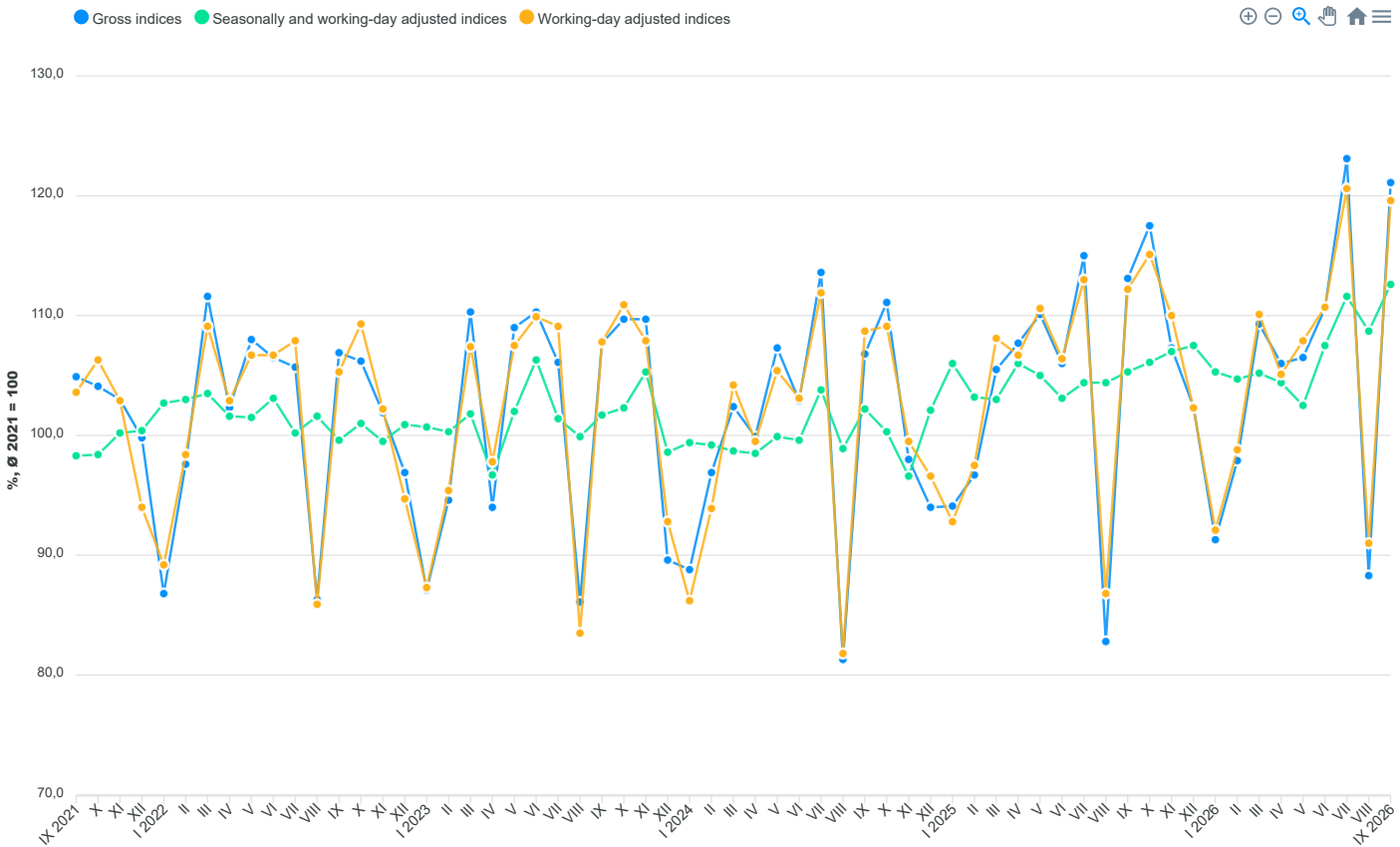
2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION – YEAR-ON-YEAR GROWTH RATES CALCULATED ON BASIS OF WORKING-DAY ADJUSTED INDICES, SEPTEMBER 2026

%

	<u>IV 2026</u> IV 2025	<u>V 2026</u> V 2025	<u>VI 2026</u> VI 2025	<u>VII 2026</u> VII 2025	<u>VIII 2026</u> VIII 2025	<u>IX 2026</u> IX 2025	<u>I – IX 2026</u> I – IX 2025
Total industry	-2,1	-1,1	4,3	7,2	5,2	7,0	2,4
According to MIGs 2009							
AI Intermediate goods	1,0	0,4	14,8	16,5	14,3	22,8	8,4
AE Energy	-7,1	4,6	1,2	9,1	10,4	4,1	1,2
BB Capital goods	-7,2	-11,3	-7,2	-7,4	-4,2	-12,4	-5,6
CD Durable consumer goods	-12,2	-11,3	-13,9	-6,2	1,0	-18,2	-10,3
CN Non-durable consumer goods	-2,5	-2,7	-1,5	1,6	-1,7	-1,4	0,2
According to NKD 2007 sections and divisions							
B Mining and quarrying	-0,7	-5,1	-6,5	-3,7	-3,7	-7,6	-4,6
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0,9	0,5	-8,2	-9,1	-1,4	-17,1	-4,2
08 Other mining and quarrying	-3,5	-10,6	-5,8	-2,7	-1,4	-1,3	-5,3
09 Mining support service activities	-3,5	-9,2	-3,1	-0,4	-6,7	-4,8	-4,0
C Manufacturing	-1,5	-2,4	4,0	6,7	4,8	6,6	2,3
10 Manufacture of food products	0,2	0,7	6,2	2,1	-1,2	0,6	1,6
11 Manufacture of beverages	9,0	0,9	-1,7	0,6	-0,7	22,1	5,5
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	125,1	134,0	44,8	-11,6	-14,5	-21,3	22,7
13 Manufacture of textiles	-16,1	-12,3	-10,2	-5,7	-14,4	-16,4	-9,3
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	-14,5	-16,5	-27,2	-0,3	-3,1	-16,8	-8,0
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	-16,2	-0,5	-3,4	-11,3	20,2	11,8	-4,4
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	-6,3	-1,3	-5,2	-15,3	3,3	-5,2	-5,4
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	-5,0	-9,8	-7,1	-8,7	0,7	-7,4	-7,6
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	-11,3	-9,9	-12,1	39,4	-12,7	4,9	1,7
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	5,0	13,2	10,0	14,6	4,7	-2,1	-8,6
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	-4,2	12,6	-15,0	-35,1	-47,4	-43,9	-7,2
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	-4,8	-4,7	-7,4	-3,5	-10,3	-18,6	-5,6
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3,8	0,4	-9,1	-6,5	6,0	-0,4	-1,0
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	-14,9	-4,2	-1,2	0,6	7,8	3,0	-0,7
24 Manufacture of basic metals	15,1	5,7	9,2	8,7	1,8	5,7	6,1
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-8,0	-1,6	-2,8	3,5	4,9	-6,9	-4,1
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	-3,6	-21,2	-21,6	1,2	23,0	10,8	-9,2
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	28,9	13,6	94,2	106,4	79,9	111,5	54,1
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	3,3	-1,5	-10,0	-11,0	-9,4	-8,9	-3,8
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-2,6	3,8	14,4	3,0	32,7	12,7	6,4

30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	-28,2	-33,0	-21,1	-44,4	-53,4	-46,3	-17,5
31 Manufacture of furniture	-9,5	-9,9	-4,4	-9,5	1,9	-8,6	-9,5
32 Other manufacturing	-2,0	-17,8	-26,2	-11,4	8,8	-6,4	-8,4
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	-6,1	-6,6	-0,5	-0,6	6,2	-2,5	-4,5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-11,3	0,9	-0,7	10,9	13,4	9,1	4,1
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-11,3	0,9	-0,7	10,9	13,4	9,1	4,1

G-2 MANUFACTURING VOLUME INDICES OF REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, SEPTEMBER 2021 – SEPTEMBER 2026



II GROSS INDICES

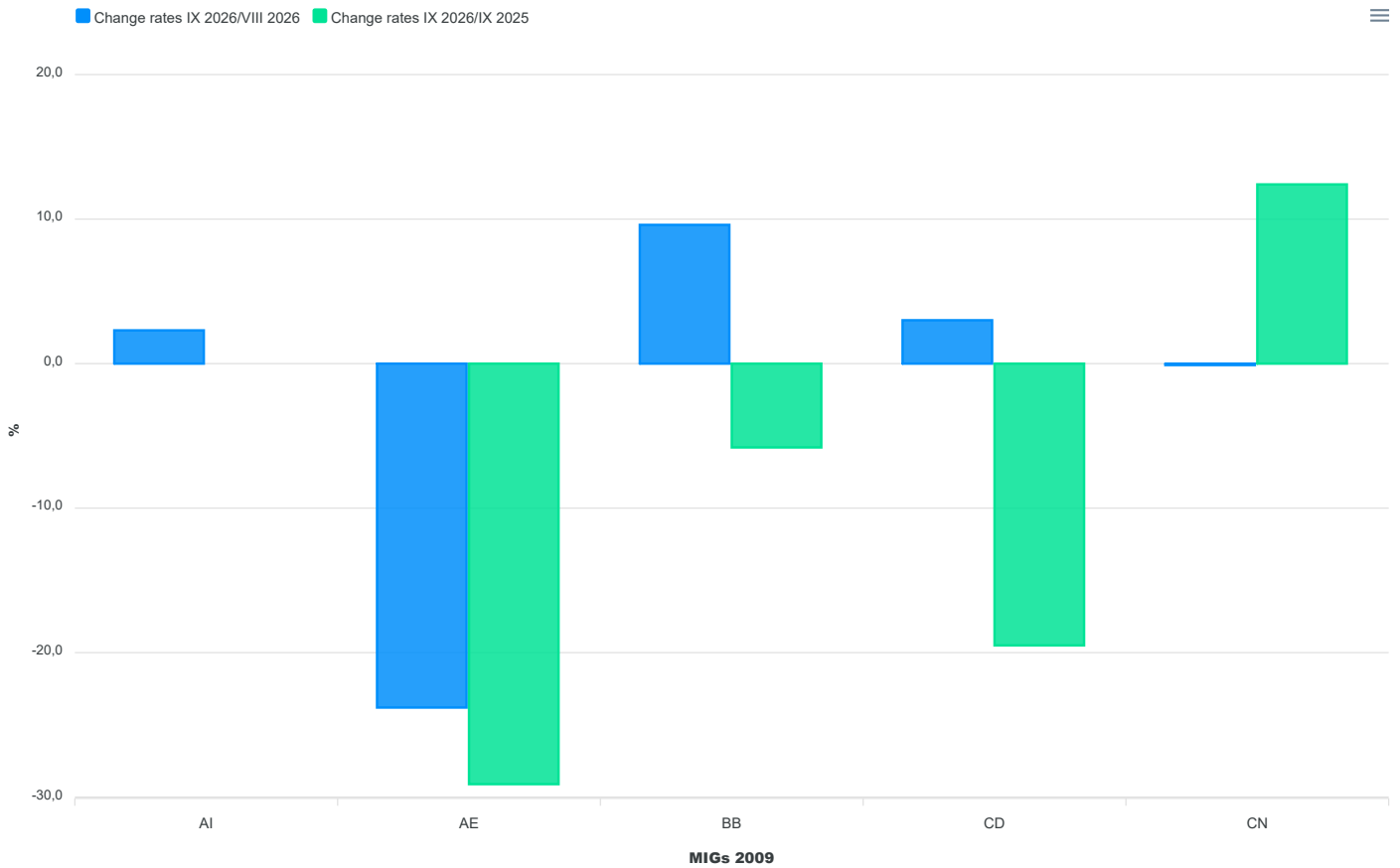
1 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION – GROSS VOLUME INDICES, TOTAL, ACCORDING TO MIGs 2009 AND NKD 2007 SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS, SEPTEMBER 2026

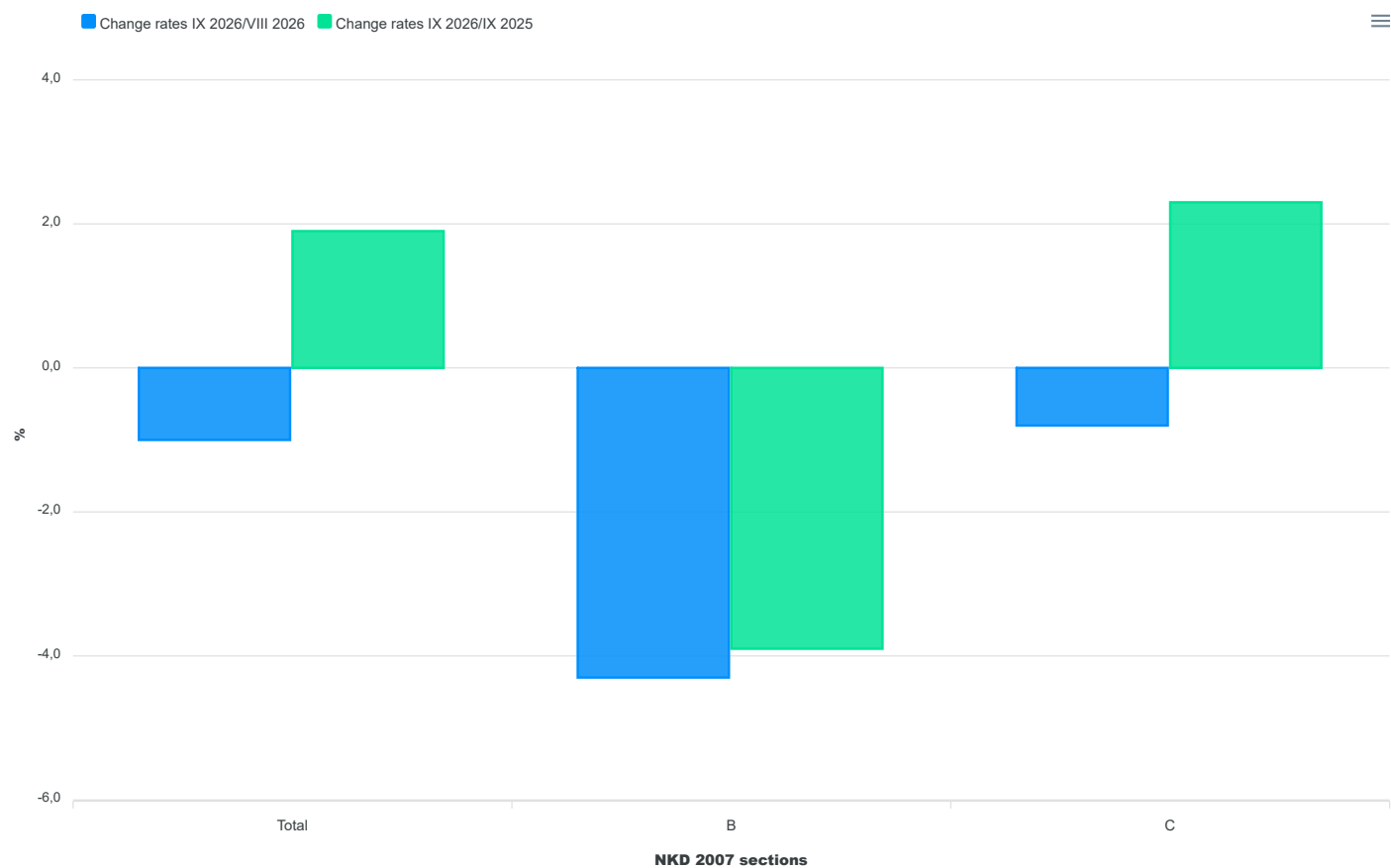
	Structure	<u>IX 2026</u> Ø 2025	<u>IX 2026</u> IX 2025	<u>I – IX 2026</u> I – IX 2025
Total industry	100,00	111,9	107,6	102,5
According to MIGs 2009				
AI Intermediate goods	35,69	136,2	122,8	108,5
AE Energy	15,44	91,4	104,1	101,2
BB Capital goods	14,53	95,6	88,0	94,7
CD Durable consumer goods	2,05	98,0	81,7	90,5
CN Non-durable consumer goods	32,29	103,1	99,1	100,2
According to NKD 2007 sections and divisions				
B Mining and quarrying	4,21	95,5	92,4	95,5
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1,89	83,1	82,9	95,8
08 Other mining and quarrying	1,93	107,5	99,1	94,9
09 Mining support service activities	0,39	96,7	95,7	96,5
C Manufacturing	84,64	115,5	107,0	102,5
10 Manufacture of food products	16,70	106,2	100,4	101,7
11 Manufacture of beverages	4,49	112,8	123,5	105,5
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	0,29	54,5	82,8	122,2
13 Manufacture of textiles	0,59	86,2	84,0	91,0
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,43	88,5	83,1	92,1
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	1,07	129,2	111,2	95,6
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	3,82	97,3	94,1	94,5
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,11	97,4	93,4	92,6
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2,22	99,9	104,7	102,0
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2,40	99,8	97,8	91,4
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2,85	70,2	56,8	92,6
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	5,84	87,5	80,1	93,8
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	4,94	108,3	99,4	98,8
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6,43	108,0	103,0	99,4
24 Manufacture of basic metals	1,39	112,3	104,1	105,3
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	7,63	105,7	93,6	95,9
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0,95	110,1	106,7	91,0
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	7,68	264,4	212,0	154,3
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	2,93	94,3	91,1	96,3
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0,84	111,7	112,7	106,4
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	2,44	65,7	51,5	82,7
31 Manufacture of furniture	1,70	99,5	91,2	90,9
32 Other manufacturing	0,96	107,9	93,6	91,5
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2,94	96,4	99,4	95,9
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11,15	91,1	109,1	104,2
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11,15	91,1	109,1	104,2

2 PRODUCERS' STOCK OF FINISHED PRODUCTS – GROSS VOLUME INDICES, TOTAL, ACCORDING TO MIGs 2009 AND NKD 2007 SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS, SEPTEMBER 2026

	Structure	<u>IX 2026</u> Ø 2025	<u>IX 2026</u> VIII 2026	<u>IX 2026</u> IX 2025
Total industry	100,00	100,9	99,0	101,9
According to MIGs 2009				
AI Intermediate goods	38,37	106,5	102,3	100,0
AE Energy	9,23	76,8	76,2	70,9
BB Capital goods	3,83	95,1	109,6	94,2
CD Durable consumer goods	1,72	80,0	103,0	80,5
CN Non-durable consumer goods	46,85	102,4	99,9	112,4
According to NKD 2007 sections and divisions				
B Mining and quarrying	6,08	101,6	95,7	96,1
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	3,60	95,8	90,5	88,3
08 Other mining and quarrying	2,48	110,0	103,1	108,4
C Manufacturing	93,92	100,9	99,2	102,3
10 Manufacture of food products	17,22	95,6	99,0	103,7
11 Manufacture of beverages	8,43	104,1	104,6	130,1
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	0,94	101,3	86,2	187,6
13 Manufacture of textiles	1,62	92,9	97,5	97,6
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,36	99,2	86,9	92,7
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	1,21	60,3	89,7	71,3
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	6,23	96,0	101,4	100,9
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,29	77,2	93,1	78,3
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	5,63	64,6	66,3	59,7
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7,08	74,7	93,1	65,5
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	15,35	105,2	101,8	109,6
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3,05	100,3	106,5	98,7
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	11,39	119,7	99,1	117,3
24 Manufacture of basic metals	1,39	124,6	95,1	109,5
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2,79	103,1	104,2	84,6
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0,36	148,6	93,6	145,5
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	4,41	139,0	130,7	114,9
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	0,87	80,8	108,2	119,0
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0,56	86,4	99,7	100,9
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	0,04	87,5	104,8	78,5
31 Manufacture of furniture	0,83	75,1	103,3	71,8
32 Other manufacturing	1,87	122,3	95,8	116,8

G-3 CHANGE RATES OF PRODUCERS' STOCKS OF FINISHED PRODUCTS BASED ON SEPTEMBER 2026 / AUGUST 2026 AND SEPTEMBER 2026 / SEPTEMBER 2025 INDICES





MIGs 2009

AI Intermediate goods
AE Energy
BB Capital goods
CD Durable consumer goods
CN Non-durable consumer goods

NKD 2007 sections

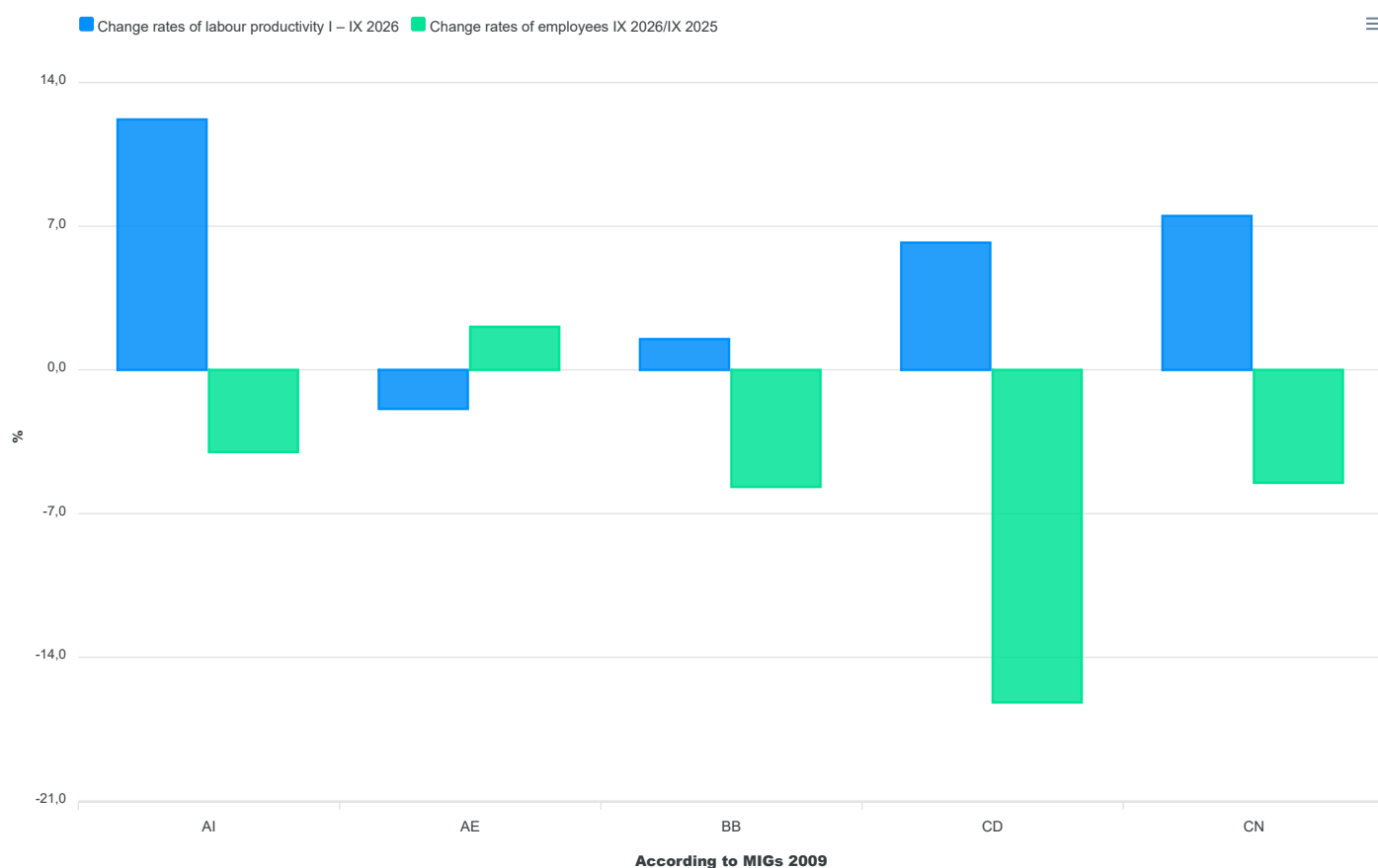
B Mining and quarrying
C Manufacturing

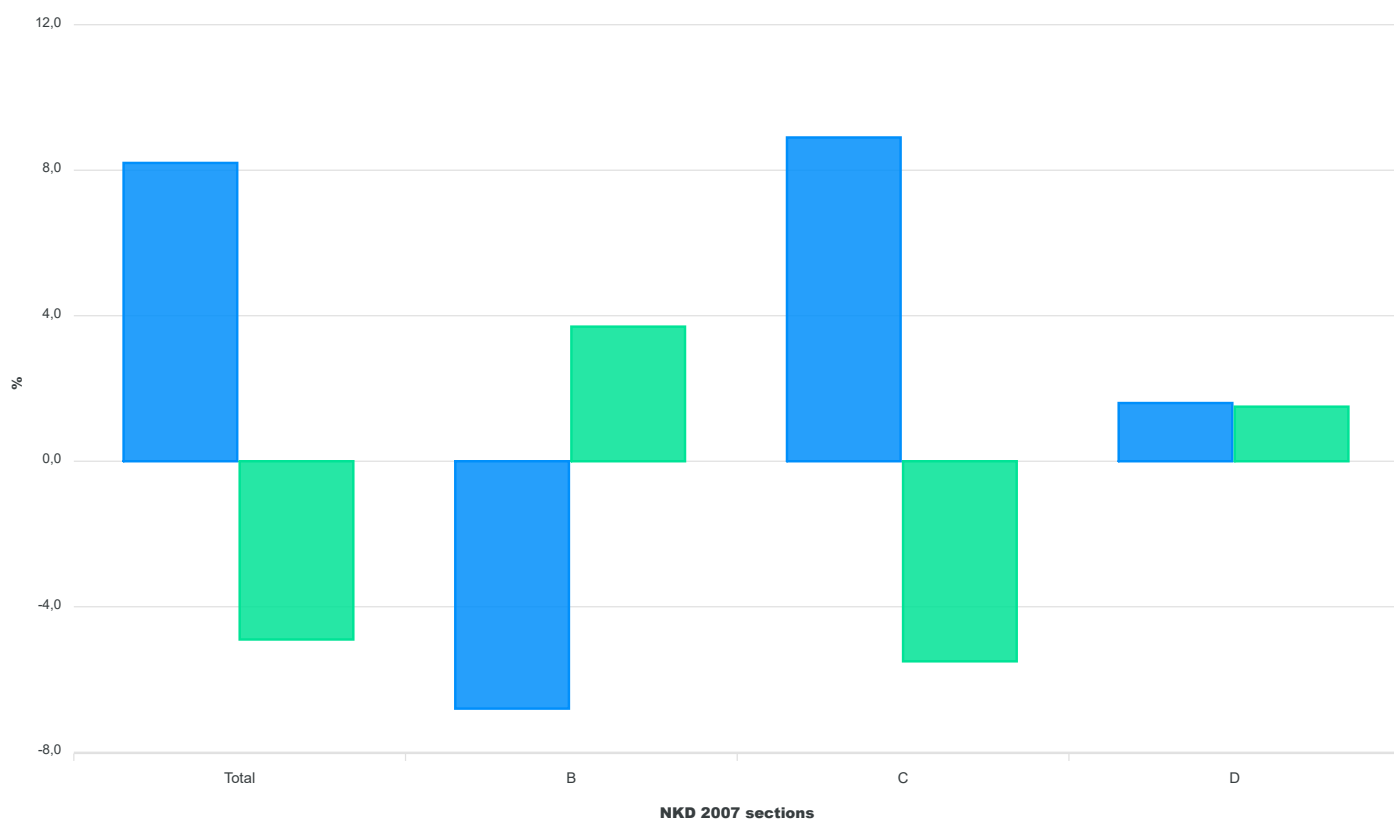
3 PERSONS EMPLOYED AND LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY – GROSS VOLUME
INDICES, TOTAL, ACCORDING TO MIGs 2009 AND NKD 2007 SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS,
END OF SEPTEMBER 2026

	Structure	IX 2026 Ø 2025	IX 2026 VIII 2026	IX 2026 IX 2025	I – IX 2026 I – IX 2025	Labour productivity
Total industry	100,00	94,4	100,1	95,1	94,7	108,2
According to MIGs 2009						
AI Intermediate goods	34,44	95,6	100,1	96,0	96,7	112,2
AE Energy	6,97	102,7	100,1	102,1	103,2	98,1
BB Capital goods	19,32	93,0	100,3	94,3	93,3	101,5
CD Durable consumer goods	4,14	82,7	100,6	83,8	85,2	106,2
CN Non-durable consumer goods	35,13	93,8	99,9	94,5	93,2	107,5
According to NKD 2007 sections and divisions						
B Mining and quarrying	2,06	103,8	100,3	103,7	102,5	93,2
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0,53	105,6	100,8	105,3	105,0	91,2
08 Other mining and quarrying	1,05	98,3	100,8	98,4	97,1	97,7
09 Mining support service activities	0,48	113,8	99,3	113,3	111,4	86,6
C Manufacturing	91,86	93,7	100,1	94,5	94,1	108,9
10 Manufacture of food products	16,94	101,0	100,2	101,0	99,2	102,5
11 Manufacture of beverages	2,67	99,3	97,7	99,4	98,1	107,5
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	0,48	84,2	100,3	91,2	90,8	134,6
13 Manufacture of textiles	1,49	82,7	99,5	85,3	84,5	107,7
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	4,45	68,6	99,8	70,8	69,7	132,1
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	3,64	81,9	100,3	83,4	83,2	114,9
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	6,79	87,3	98,9	88,7	90,4	104,5
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,62	93,4	100,6	94,0	94,7	97,8
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2,43	101,9	99,3	103,4	102,4	99,6
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	0,36	110,3	99,8	105,9	113,2	80,7
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2,93	93,1	99,1	93,3	94,4	98,1
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	3,09	96,0	99,7	95,9	95,8	97,9
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3,95	97,4	99,8	97,4	98,7	100,1
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4,60	101,5	100,3	100,8	101,9	97,5
24 Manufacture of basic metals	2,37	88,9	99,6	90,5	89,9	117,1
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	9,17	98,7	100,7	99,4	98,1	97,8
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1,19	102,5	99,7	103,7	102,3	89,0
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	5,24	99,4	100,8	98,6	99,7	154,8
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	4,90	88,7	100,5	89,0	88,4	108,9
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1,21	111,5	102,0	112,5	110,5	96,3

30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	2,75	80,6	99,3	86,2	79,6	103,9
31 Manufacture of furniture	3,63	82,0	100,8	83,2	85,0	106,9
32 Other manufacturing	1,14	102,4	100,2	100,0	104,3	87,7
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3,82	92,8	101,0	94,4	95,5	100,4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,08	102,0	100,0	101,5	102,5	101,7
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,08	102,0	100,0	101,5	102,5	101,7

G-4 CHANGE RATES OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, END OF SEPTEMBER 2026





MIGs 2009

AI Intermediate goods
 AE Energy
 BB Capital goods
 CD Durable consumer goods
 CN Non-durable consumer goods

NKD 2007 sections

B Mining and quarrying
 C Manufacturing
 D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Industrial production volume indices are presented on an interannual chain basis and on the fixed base year 2021 = 100, in line with Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics submits the industrial production index for the Republic of Croatia to Eurostat on a monthly basis and publishes it on Eurostat's website <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/news/euro-indicators> for the principal European economic indicators (the so-called PEEIs) presented on the fixed base year 2021 = 100, which enables a direct comparison of the development of industrial production between the Member States. The industrial production volume index for the Republic of Croatia is fully harmonised with the European standards.

We would like to inform users that the First Release IND-2026-3-1 is published around the 29th day in a month at 11 a.m. for indices of the previous reference month. Precise publishing dates are listed in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues for 2026, which is available in printed form and on the website of the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#).

The time series of the industrial production volume indices with the base year 2021 = 100 and the monthly and annual change rates in Excel format are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics at the Database link under the headings [STS databases](#) and [PC-Axis databases](#).

Legal and methodological framework

The presented indices were calculated on the basis of the data collected in the Monthly Survey on Industrial Production and Persons Employed (IND-1/KPS/M form) in 2026, which is directly carried out by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23, 124/25 – corr. and 69/26).

The concepts and definitions used in the IND-1/KPS/M Survey are specified in the Statistical Standards for the Monthly Survey on Industrial Production and Persons Employed (IND-1/KPS/M form) published on the website of the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#). They are harmonised with the EU concepts and definitions and especially with Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics and the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics.

Scope and coverage

The IND-1/KPS/M Survey covers enterprises and parts thereof employing 20 or more persons (the so-called 'cut-off sample') and performing one or several industrial activities listed in the NKD 2007¹⁾ sections (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07 – correction), and these are: B Mining and quarrying, C Manufacturing, and D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, that is, their divisions 05 – 35 (except group 35.3). The IND-1/KPS/M Survey for September 2026 covered 1 876 enterprises (legal entities and tradesmen). In September 2026, the response rate was 98.8% and the non-response estimate was 1.2%.

Reference period and data collection method

The reference period for data collection is one month and is identical to a calendar month. The data collection method used in 2026 is a web-based application (the so-called CAWI). The reporting units enter data directly into the IND-1/KPS/M e-form, which is available on the website of the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#).

The time schedule for data collection is between the 1st and the 15th day in a month for the previous reference month data.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES

Definition of indicator

The industrial production volume index is an important short-term indicator of a business cycle that measures the monthly results of the industrial sector. Taking into account its periodicity and its rapid availability, it is a central and an up-to-date indicator of the development of the industrial sector, which is one of the most volatile components of the economy.

Industrial production volume indices are indices of finished industrial products defined by the Nomenclature of Industrial Products (NIPUM 2026).

A finished product is considered every product that reached a certain level in the production process and is listed in the NIPUM 2026 under a separate code and heading.

Calculation method²⁾

Industrial production volume indices for various levels of NKD 2007 are calculated in two stages according to the Laspeyres formula. In the first stage, indices are calculated from quantity data on the production of individual products according to NIPUM 2026 and an adequate weighting coefficient, which represents an estimated value added of individual products. In the second stage, all indices of groups and higher levels are weighted with the shares of the value added of the individual activities of industrial production by the NKD 2007 levels. In this way, the relative importance of individual levels of NKD 2007 is defined and, at the same time, different levels of coverage are levelled.

MIGs 2009 aggregates

Indices for MIGs 2009 aggregates are calculated in the same way, according to the predominant end-use of products within the same NKD 2007 activity group. Since January 2009, new definitions have been applied for MIGs aggregates in the calculation of aggregated indices in order to facilitate further harmonisation with the EU statistical standards.³⁾

The grouping at the level of NKD 2007 groups or divisions according to MIGs 2009, using alphabetic marks of abbreviations, was done as follows:

AI	Intermediate goods: the NKD 2007 divisions and groups: 07 – 09, 10.6, 10.9, 13.1 – 13.3, 16, 17, 20.1 – 20.3, 20.5, 20.6, 22 – 24, 25.5 – 25.7, 25.9, 26.1, 26.8, 27.1 – 27.4 and 27.9
AE	Energy: the NKD 2007 divisions: 05, 06, 19 and 35 (excluding 35.3)
BB	Capital goods: the NKD 2007 divisions and groups: 25.1 – 25.4, 26.2, 26.3, 26.5, 26.6, 28, 29, 30.1 – 30.4, 32.5 and 33
CD	Consumer durables: the NKD 2007 divisions and groups: 26.4, 26.7, 27.5, 30.9, 31, 32.1 and 32.2
CN	Consumer non-durables: the NKD 2007 divisions and groups: 10.1 – 10.5, 10.7, 10.8, 11, 12, 13.9, 14, 15, 18, 20.4, 21, 32.3, 32.4 and 32.9

Weighting system

The weighting coefficients of individual products of NIPUM 2026 used in the calculation of industrial production index represent the value added to the unit production of a respective product. They are calculated on the basis of unit values of the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2021 and are revised every five years.

The weighting coefficients used in the period from 2018 to 2023 were calculated on the basis of the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2015, while those used in the period from 2012 to 2017 were calculated on the basis of the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2010.

In the Republic of Croatia, the structure of industrial activities (division structure) was calculated on the basis of the gross value added of factor costs by the pure activity principle in 2024. It was calculated on the basis of the 2024 annual statistical results of the Structural Business Survey carried out by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics by processing annual results taken over from the administrative data of Fina – the Annual Accounts of Industrial Enterprises in 2024. It was further corrected by the results of the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2024 and then by the industrial production physical volume indices for 2025. The division structure is updated at the beginning of every year for the calculation of the industrial production volume indices in the current year.

Presentation and interpretation of movements in volume of industrial production

The presentation and the interpretation of the industrial production volume indices are in line with Eurostat's requirements for the presentation of short-term business indicators and with Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics.

The movements of the industrial production volume are presented and interpreted in relation to growth rates calculated on the basis of seasonally adjusted and working-day adjusted indices. Seasonally adjusted indices are used for the monthly comparison of movements of the industrial production volume and working-day adjusted indices for the annual comparison.

Seasonal and working-day adjustment method

Seasonal and working-day adjustment has been done by using the X13 ARIMA method on the monthly index series, which starts with the January 1998 index for the total industry (sections B, C and D, excluding group 35.3 of NKD 2007) for the divisions of NKD 2007 as well as for MIGs 2009. The effect of a random component in the seasonal adjustment process of time series of indices has been excluded.

Due to the character of the implemented seasonal adjustment method, the extension of the index series by adding new monthly observations for each new month could cause subsequent corrections of the already published seasonally and working-day adjusted indices and trend for several previous months.

Notice concerning the terminology used

In the Croatian language, the term "kalendarsko prilagođavanje" (calendar adjustment) is not the literal translation of the term "working-day adjustment" in English, which means "adjustment for the number of working days". It is used in order to prevent misunderstandings by national users.

The term "working-day adjustment" in short-term business statistics actually refers to the calendar adjustment, but due to Eurostat's specific requirements for short-term statistics, the term "working-day adjustment" is used instead.

Seasonally and working-day adjusted indices

The term "seasonally and working-day adjusted indices" is used to indicate that gross indices are adjusted for both seasonal and working-day effects, in line with Eurostat's requirements for short-term business indicators. The data that are compared to those of the previous month (that is, monthly comparison) are presented in a seasonally and working-day adjusted form of industrial production indices or growth rates calculated from them.

In line with the above mentioned, month-on-month growth rates of the volume of industrial production calculated on the basis of seasonally and working-day adjusted indices (the comparison between the indices of the current reporting month with the indices of the previous reporting month) are presented and interpreted in the monthly comparison (Table 1).

Working-day adjusted indices

The term "working-day adjusted indices" is used to indicate that gross indices are adjusted only for working-day effects in line with Eurostat's requirements for short-term business indicators, while data compared to those of the same month of the previous year (that is, annual comparison) are presented in a working-day adjusted form of industrial production indices or growth rates calculated from them.

In line with the above mentioned, year-on-year growth rates of the volume of industrial production calculated on the basis of working-day adjusted indices (comparison between indices of the reporting month with the indices of the same reporting month of the previous year) are presented and interpreted in the annual comparison (Table 2).

Gross indices

The term "gross indices" indicates that indices are unadjusted for seasonal and working-day effects. In line with Eurostat's recommendations and requirements for the industrial production volume index, they are not used for the interpretation of the movement of the industrial production volume. Eurostat does not publish them, neither is it the practice in most Members States.

INDICES OF PRODUCERS' STOCK OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

Definition of indicator

Indices of producers' stock of finished products are the chain physical volume indices of finished products as defined in the Nomenclature of Industrial Products – NIPUM 2026.

A **finished product** is considered every product that reached a certain level in the production process and is listed under a separate code and heading in NIPUM 2026.

Calculation method²⁾

The volume stock indices of finished products for B and C sections and divisions of NKD 2007 as well as for the total industry were calculated on the basis of the data on the state of the stocks of finished products at the end of the reporting month, using the Laspeyres formula in the same way as for the production indices. Stock indices of finished products are calculated on the basis of the data on the state of the stocks of finished products according to NIPUM 2026 at the end of the reporting month and an adequate weighting coefficient.

The stock indices for the MIGs 2009 aggregates are calculated in the same way by the predominant end-use of products within the same NKD 2007 activity group. They are harmonised with the EU statistical standards.³⁾

The weighting coefficients of the stocks of finished products, as defined in NIPUM 2026, were calculated on the basis of constant prices, that is, on the basis of the unit values from the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2021 and are revised every five years. The weighting coefficients used in the period from 2012 to 2017 were calculated on the basis of the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2010 and those used in the period from 2018 to 2023 were calculated on the basis of the PRODCOM Survey on Industrial Production for 2015.

The basis for the calculation of the volume indices of stocks in 2026 are the states of stocks or the average annual stocks that were calculated on the basis of 12 states of producers' stocks of industrial finished products at the end of each month of 2025.

The presented volume indices of producers' stocks of industrial finished products are neither seasonally nor working-day adjusted, which must be taken into account in the interpretation of the results.

INDICES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Definition of indicators

Indices of persons employed show the dynamics of the number of persons employed in industrial activities of enterprises, excluding persons employed in non-industrial activities of the same enterprise.

Persons employed are persons who work for an employer in the state or private sector and are paid in cash or in kind for their work. This includes all persons who have signed a work contract with an employer for a fixed or an unspecified period of time, irrespective of the type of ownership and of whether they work full time or less than full time. This also includes trainees, persons on maternity, paternal or parental leave and sick leave and persons absent from work for other reasons, until the cessation of employment.

Persons employed are also persons who presently or occasionally work under a service or author's contract or for payment in cash or in kind as well as retired or unemployed persons and regular students. Persons employed are also persons employed in own trade company, enterprise, or craft.

Calculation method²⁾

The labour productivity index was calculated as a relation between the volume index of industrial production from the beginning of the year until the end of the reference month and the level index of the number of persons employed in industry, also from the beginning of the year to the end of the reference month. The level index presents the comparison of the current period with the same period of the previous year.

The labour productivity indices for MIGs 2009 aggregates are calculated in the same way, according to the prevailing activity at the NKD 2007 group level, which are published for these types of indicators in order to harmonise them with the EU statistical standards.³⁾

The presented indices of persons employed in industry and labour productivity indices are not seasonally adjusted, which must be taken into account in the interpretation of the results.

1) Until 31 December 2027, in the IND-1/KPS/M survey, the Decision on the National Classification of Activities, 2007 version – NKD 2007, will apply, pursuant to the transitional provision of Article 6 of the Decision of the National Classification of Activities, 2025 version – NKD 2025 (NN, No. 47/24).

2) Additional information is available in the Studies and Analyses – Short-Term Indicators on Industry, No. 85, Zagreb, 1999, CBS.

3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics, as regards the definitions of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGs).

Notice

The Croatian Bureau of Statistics has changed the package and the method of seasonal adjustment of the time series of industrial production indices and other short-term indicators. Up until now, the TRAMO-SEATS method was used in the Demetra (version 2.2.) package. Since January 2016, the new X13 ARIMA method in the new JDemetra+ (version 2.0.0. or newer versions once they become officially available) package has been used. Due to this, there was a change in the already published seasonal and working-day adjusted values and corresponding change rates on whole time series.

Abbreviations

CAWI	computer-assisted web interview
CBS	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
Fina	Financial Agency
MIGs 2009	Main Industrial Groupings, 2009 version
n. e. c.	not elsewhere classified
NIPUM 2026	Nomenclature of Industrial Products for the Monthly Survey on Industrial Production, 2026 version
NKD 2007	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NKD 2025	National Classification of Activities, 2025 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
PRODCOM	PRODucts of the European COMMunity (PRODuction COMMunautaire)

Symbols

0,0 value not zero but less than 0.05 of the unit of measure used



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