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NAUTICAL TOURISM – Capacity and Turnover of Ports, 2021

The survey includes 206 nautical ports on the Croatian coast, as follows: 85 marinas (of which 21 land marinas), 83 anchorages, 15 moorings and 23 boat storages. The total water surface area was 4 643 877 m² and there were 18 942 moorings.

1 CAPACITY OF NAUTICAL PORTS AND PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, SITUATION AS ON 31 AUGUST 2020 AND 2021

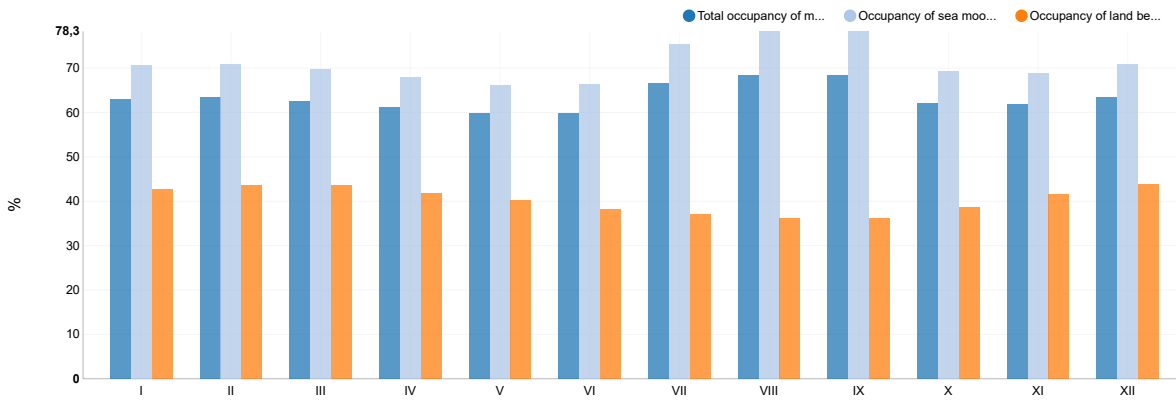
	2020	2021
Water surface area, m ²	4 616 675 ¹⁾	4 643 877
Number of moorings, total	18 625	18 942
Of that for vessels;		
Under 6 m long	755	1 049
6 – 8 m	1 271	1 532
8 – 10 m	2 676	2 440
10 – 12 m	4 620	4 666
12 – 15 m	5 290	5 848
15 – 20 m	3 078	2 455
Over 20 m	935	952
Length of shoreline equipped for mooring, m	67 177	73 705
Number of berths for land storage	6 068 ¹⁾	6 137
Total surface area for land storage, m ²	736 471 ¹⁾	741 049
Of that covered area, m ²	21 975	18 949
Number of employed persons, total	1 751	1 831
Of that with seasonal jobs	327	374

¹⁾ Data for Croatia, as well as data for the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar, County of Šibenik-Knin, County of Istria and County of Dubrovnik-Neretva were revised in 2020 due to subsequent changes in the data source.

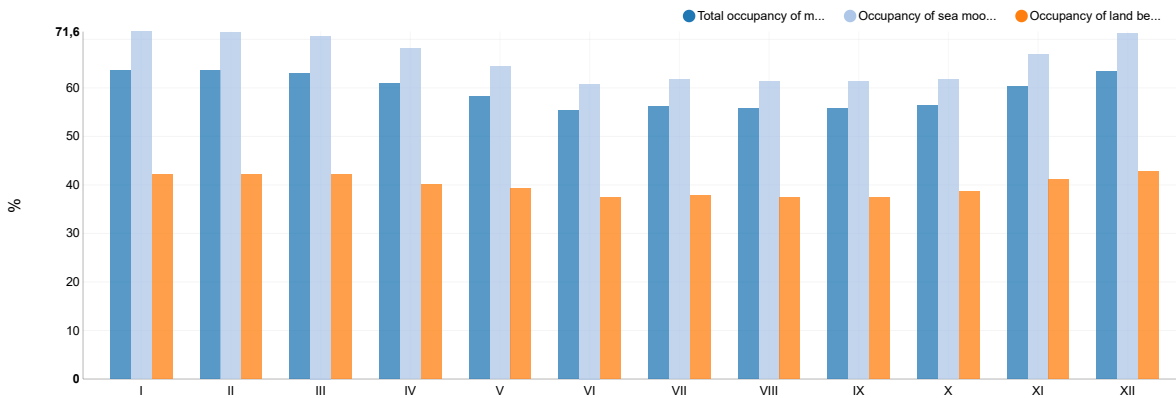
Average total occupancy of mooring capacity in 2021 in nautical ports amounted to 62.9%

In 2021, the average total occupancy of mooring capacity in nautical ports was 62.9%, of sea moorings 70.3% and of land berths 41.1%. The average total occupancy of moorings on a permanent contract was 59.8%. For vessels on a permanent contract, the average occupancy of sea moorings was 66.4% and of land berths 40.4%.

G-1 AVERAGE TOTAL OCCUPANCY OF MOORING CAPACITY IN NAUTICAL PORTS, BY MONTHS, 2021



G-2 AVERAGE OCCUPANCY OF MOORING CAPACITY IN NAUTICAL PORTS ON A PERMANENT CONTRACT, BY MONTHS, 2021



In 2021, 72.8% more vessels in transit than in 2020

In 2021, there were 210 071 vessels in transit in nautical ports, which was an increase of 72.8% in the number of vessels in transit compared to 2020, when the arrival of vessels was greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and epidemiological measures taken against the spread of the disease both in Croatia and in the world. Compared to the pre-pandemic 2019, the number of vessels also increased, by 2.5%.

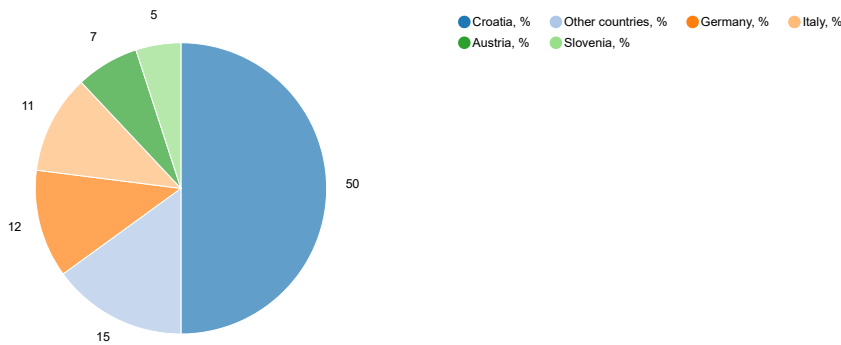
The largest number of vessels in transit were under the Croatian flag (50.2%). These were followed by vessels in transit under the flag of Germany (12.4%), Italy (11.2%), Austria (6.8%) and Slovenia (4.5%), which accounted for 85.1% of the total number of vessels in transit. The number of vessels in transit under the flags of these countries increased in 2021 compared to 2020, as follows: under the flag of Croatia by 86.4%, under the flag of Germany by 48.4%, under the flag of Italy by 68.0%, under the flag of Austria by 46.2% and under the flag of Slovenia by 20.6%.

By the type of vessels in transit that used sea moorings, the majority were sailboats (61.6%), followed by motor yachts (31.4%) and other vessels (7.0%). In 2021, there were 75.7% more sailboats, 59.9% more motor yachts and 82.0% more other vessels than in 2020.

According to the length of vessels that used sea moorings, the most vessels were 12 to 15 meters long (which accounted for 36.9% of the total number of vessels that used sea moorings), followed by vessels 10 to 12 meters long (which accounted for 28.0% of the total number of vessels that used sea moorings).

The County of Split-Dalmatia had the largest number of vessels in transit that used sea moorings, 59 349 vessels, which was 29.2% of the total number of vessels in transit that used sea moorings. It was followed by the County of Šibenik-Knin with 53 151 vessels (26.2%).

G-3 NUMBER STRUCTURE OF VESSELS IN TRANSIT, BY FLAG, 2021



Increase in the number of permanently moored vessels of 3.4% in 2021 compared to 2020

There were 14 805 vessels permanently moored in nautical ports on 31 December 2021, which was 3.4% more than on 31 December 2020. There were 81.3% of vessels that used sea moorings, while 18.7% of them used land berths only.

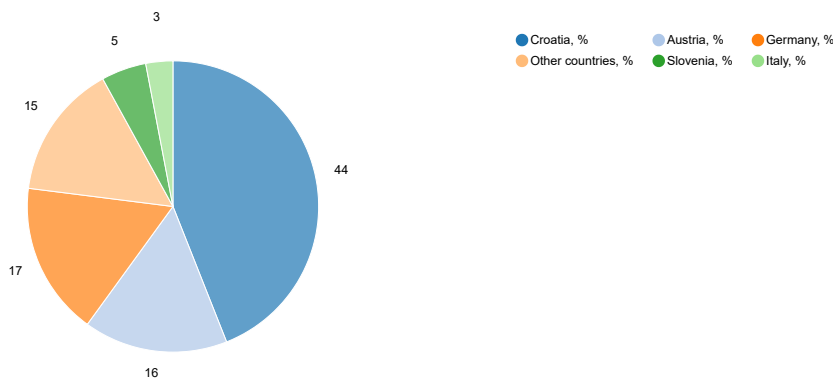
By the type of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings, the most numerous ones were motor yachts (48.0%), followed by sailboats (46.8%) and other vessels (5.2%).

By the flag, the largest number of permanently moored vessels were those under the flag of Croatia (43.8%). These were followed by vessels under the flag of Germany (16.7%), Austria (15.6%), Slovenia (5.1%) and Italy (3.2%). The number of vessels under the flags of these countries increased in 2021 compared to 2020, as follows: under the flag of Germany by 4.2%, Austria by 1.5%, Italy by 0.8%, Croatia by 0.3% and Slovenia by 0.2%.

As with vessels in transit that used sea moorings, the largest number of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings were 12 to 15 meters long (that is, 33.8% of the total number of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings), followed by those that were 10 to 12 meters long (27.5% of the total number of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings).

In 2021, the County of Šibenik-Knin had the highest number of vessels on a permanent sea mooring, as much as 2 815 vessels, which was 23.4% of the total number of vessels on a permanent mooring. These were followed by vessels on a permanent mooring in the County of Istria with 2 591 vessels (21.5%), the County of Zadar with 2 408 vessels (20.0%), the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar with 2 062 vessels (17.1%), the County of Split-Dalmatia with 1 703 vessels (14.1%) and in the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva with 461 vessels (3.8%).

G-4 NUMBER STRUCTURE OF VESSELS ON PERMANENT MOORINGS, BY FLAG, 2021



Increase in total income of nautical ports of 16.5% in 2021 compared to 2020

In 2021, the total income of nautical ports amounted to 946 million kuna, excluding VAT, which was 16.5% more than in 2020 and 3.0% more than in 2019.

Out of that, the largest share of 674 million kuna was generated by renting of moorings (which accounted for 71.2% of the total income). Compared to 2020, the income from renting of moorings increased by 12.6%.

All six maritime counties generated an increase in total income in 2021 compared to 2020, as follows: the County of Split-Dalmatia of 23.6%, the County of Šibenik-Knin of 20.5%, the County of Istria of 19.8%, the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva of 15.5%, the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar of 9.9% and the County of Zadar of 7.7%.

The highest income in 2021 generated in the County of Šibenik-Knin, 250 million kuna

In 2021, nautical ports in the County of Šibenik-Knin generated the highest income, of 250 million kuna, which was 26.4% of the total income of nautical ports in the Republic of Croatia. The most income was generated by renting of moorings, 158 million kuna, which was 63.2% of the total income generated in the County of Šibenik-Knin.

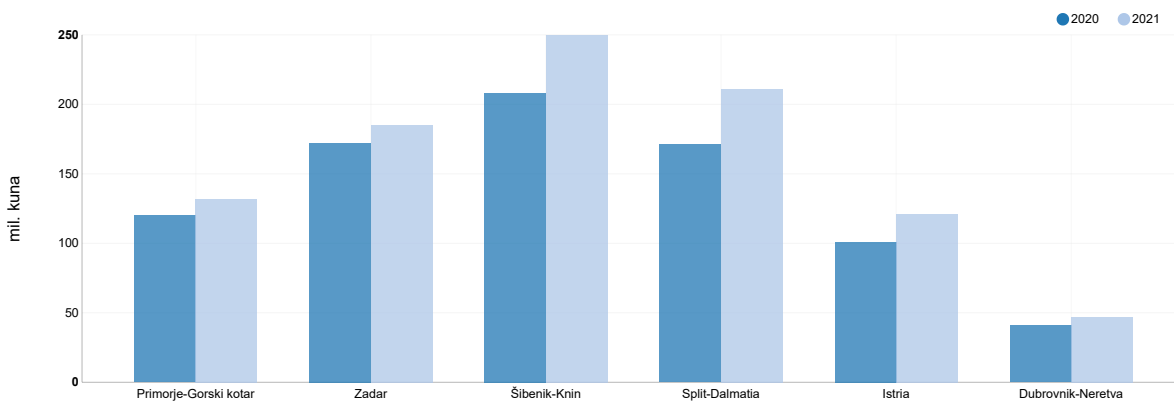
Notice

Detailed 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 at the annual basis.

2 INCOME GENERATED BY NAUTICAL PORTS, EXCLUDING VAT

	Income, thousand kuna		Indices 2021 2020
	2020	2021	
Republic of Croatia	811 840	945 936	116,5
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	119 821	131 633	109,9
County of Zadar	171 723	184 981	107,7
County of Šibenik-Knin	207 672	250 195	120,5
County of Split-Dalmatia	170 860	211 106	123,6
County of Istria	100 800	120 711	119,8
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	40 964	47 310	115,5

G-5 INCOME GENERATED BY NAUTICAL PORTS, EXCLUDING VAT



NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Source

Data are obtained regularly through the Report on Capacities and Turnover of Nautical Ports, which is carried out in the annual dynamics.

Purpose of statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey is to monitor the capacity, the number of vessels on a permanent mooring and in transit according to the flag and length of vessels in nautical ports and other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels, occupancy and income of nautical ports and other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels.

Legal basis

The Croatian Bureau of Statistics conducts the annual survey on the capacity and operation of nautical ports on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20).

Reporting units and coverage

The reporting units in this survey are nautical ports: anchorages, berths, land marinas, marinas and boat storages.

On 9 December 2019, the new Ordinance on Categorisation of Nautical Ports and Classification of Other Facilities for Rendering Services of Mooring and Storage of Vessels (NN, No. 120/19) entered into force. Pursuant to this Ordinance, the term "nautical port" includes only marinas, while other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels are classified as nautical anchorage, nautical mooring, boat storage and land marina.

In accordance with the new Ordinance, nautical ports and other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels are business functional units in which a legal or natural person operates and provides tourist services in nautical tourism and other services for tourists (trade, hospitality, etc.).

Legal or natural persons which on the day of entry into force of this Ordinance have a decision for a nautical port in accordance with the Ordinance on Classification and Categorisation of Nautical Ports (NN, Nos 142/99, 47/00, 121/00, 45/01, 108/01, 106/04 and 72/08) are not obliged to comply with this Ordinance. However, they may, in accordance with the Ordinance, submit a request for classification and categorisation.

The coverage of this survey is complete, which means that the survey covers nautical ports – marinas and other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels – anchorage/nautical anchorage, mooring/nautical mooring, land marina and boat storage, in which tourist services in nautical tourism are provided.

This survey does not cover the following special-purpose ports: military ports, ports of interior affairs authorities, industrial ports, sports ports and fishing ports.

Confidentiality

The confidentiality of the collected data is guaranteed by the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20). The collected data are used exclusively for statistical purposes, they are presented in aggregate form and may not be used or forwarded to other persons or bodies in order to determine the rights and obligations of reporting units (such as administrative, legal or tax purposes) or to verify reporting units.

Definitions

Nautical tourism is the sailing and stay of tourists (sailors or passengers) on vessels (motor yachts, sailboats, boats, etc.) for personal needs or for economic activity and stay in nautical ports for rest, recreation and cruising.

Marina is a part of a specially built and arranged sea or water area and coast intended for rendering services of mooring, accommodation of tourists on vessels and other services for tourists. Marinas provide the services of preparing and serving drinks, beverages and food.

Marinas and other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels are classified by types, while marinas are also categorised.

In accordance with the Ordinance on Classification and Categorisation of Nautical Ports (NN, Nos 72/08 and 120/19), marinas are marked by anchors (two anchors, three anchors, four anchors and five anchors). Marinas that already have decisions in accordance with the former Ordinance (NN, Nos 142/99, 47/00, 121/00, 45/01 and 108/01) are not obliged to comply with the new Ordinance and are categorised as the first, second and third category marinas.

Anchorage (nautical anchorage) is a part of a sea or water area suitable for the mooring of vessels and equipped with installations for safe mooring.

Mooring (nautical mooring) is a part of a specially built sea or water area and a part intended for rendering mooring services.

Land marina is a part of a fenced and equipped land intended for rendering the services of dry storage of vessels, as well as the services of transporting a vessel, launching it into the water or lifting it from the water. Land marinas may render the services of tourist stays, preparation of vessels for navigation as well as preparation and serving of drinks, beverages and food.

Boat storage is a part of a fenced and equipped land intended for rendering the services of dry storage of vessels, as well as the services of transporting a vessel, launching it into the water or lifting it from the water. The category of Boat storage does not render the services of tourist stays and preparation of vessels for navigation.

Water surface area comprises the sea area of a nautical port with piers (not including land part).

Sea mooring is an area in the sea where a vessel can be placed.

Shoreline equipped for mooring of vessels is a part of a shore adapted for mooring of vessels (piers with moorings).

Space for land storage is an area adapted for the storage of vessels.

Land area is a part of land where a vessel can be stored.

Stays in nautical ports are divided to permanent and transit ones, depending on whether or not there has been a contract signed in advance for the sea mooring or land area. In case it has been signed, it is considered a permanent stay, if not, it is considered a transit (temporary, one-day) stay.

Motor yacht is a vessel equipped with an engine intended for entertainment, sport or recreation and having, according to the common maritime usance, a cabin with at least two beds, a toilet and cooking facilities.

Sailboat is a vessel intended for entertainment, sport or recreation whose main power is wind. It is equipped with a cabin with at least two beds, a toilet and a cooking facility.

Other vessels are boats (made of wood, plastic, rubber and the like) 3 or more meters long or less than 3 meters long if they are equipped with an engine. Included are also motorboats if they do not meet requirements for yachts.

Occupancy of sea mooring capacity is expressed as the ratio of occupied and available moorings in the sea, taking into account calendar days in the month. The data is expressed as percentage.

Occupancy of land berth capacity is expressed as the ratio of occupied and available land berths, taking into account calendar days in the month. The data is expressed as percentage.

Occupancy of sea mooring capacity (vessel days) on a permanent contract is expressed as the ratio of occupied sea moorings on a permanent contract and available sea moorings. The data is expressed as percentage.

Occupancy of land berth capacity (vessel days) on a permanent contract is expressed as the ratio of occupied land berths on a permanent contract and available land berths. The data is expressed as percentage.

Income includes only the income (excluding VAT) generated by nautical ports and other facilities for rendering services of mooring and storage of vessels (by renting of moorings and providing other services, such as maintaining services, renting of vessels, selling goods and hospitality services).

Abbreviations

COVID-19	COrona Vlrus Disease-19
m	metre
m ²	square metre
mil.	million
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
VAT	value added tax
'000	thousand

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