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NAUTICAL TOURISM – Capacity and Turnover of Ports, 2023

The survey includes 224 nautical ports on the Croatian coast, as follows: 85 marinas (of which 20 land marinas), 79 anchorages, 17 berths and 43 boat storages. Their total water surface area was 4 823 256 m² and there were 19 131 moorings.

1 CAPACITY OF NAUTICAL PORTS AND PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, SITUATION AS ON 31 AUGUST 2022 AND 2023

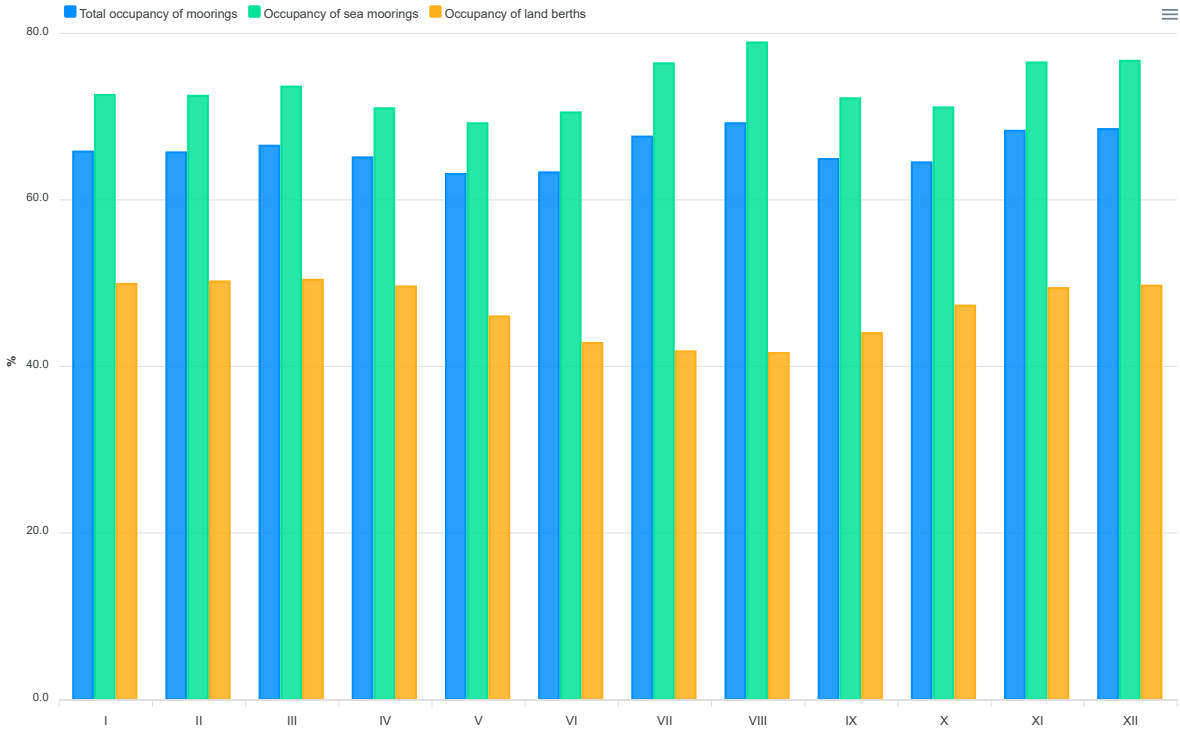
	2022	2023
Water surface area, m ²	4 793 554	4 823 256
Number of moorings, total	19 105	19 131
Of that for vessels;		
Under 6 m long	858	854
6 – 8 m	1 709	1 696
8 – 10 m	2 359	2 315
10 – 12 m	5 156	5 027
12 – 15 m	5 592	5 601
15 – 20 m	2 464	2 648
Over 20 m	967	990
Length of shoreline equipped for mooring, m	75 171	75 118
Number of berths for land storage	6 906	7 102
Total surface area for land storage, m ²	779 398 ¹⁾	782 113
Of that covered area, m ²	23 189	27 866
Number of employed persons, total	2 018	2 042
Of that with seasonal jobs	446	467

1) Data for Croatia, as well as data for the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar were revised in 2022 due to subsequent changes in the data source.

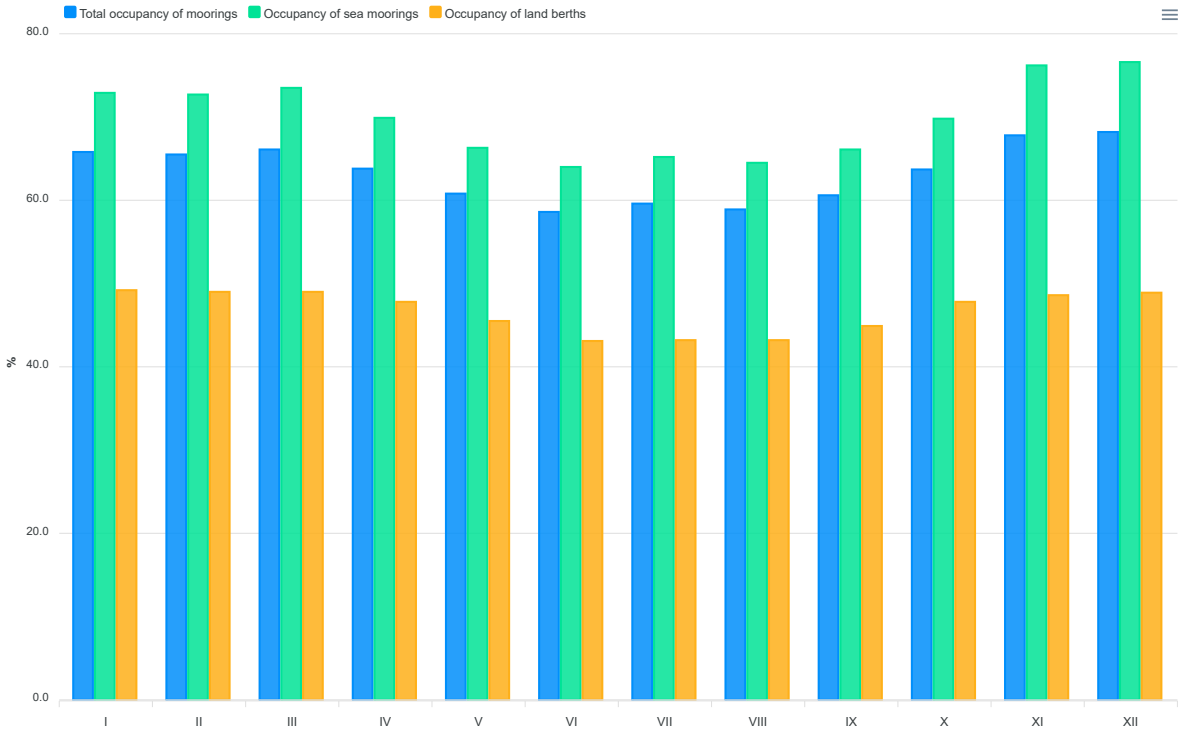
Average total occupancy of mooring capacity in 2023 in nautical ports amounted to 66.0%

In 2023, the average total occupancy of mooring capacity in nautical ports was 66.0%, of sea moorings it was 73.5% and of land berths it was 46.9%. The average total occupancy of mooring capacity on a permanent contract was 63.1%. For vessels on a permanent contract, the average occupancy of sea moorings was 69.5% and of land berths it was 46.7%.

G-1 AVERAGE TOTAL OCCUPANCY OF MOORING CAPACITY IN NAUTICAL PORTS, BY MONTHS, 2023



G-2 AVERAGE OCCUPANCY OF MOORING CAPACITY IN NAUTICAL PORTS ON A PERMANENT CONTRACT, BY MONTHS, 2023



The number of vessels in transit 4.3% lower than in 2022

In 2023, there were 224 404 vessels in transit in nautical ports, which was a decrease of 4.3% in the number of vessels in transit compared to 2022.

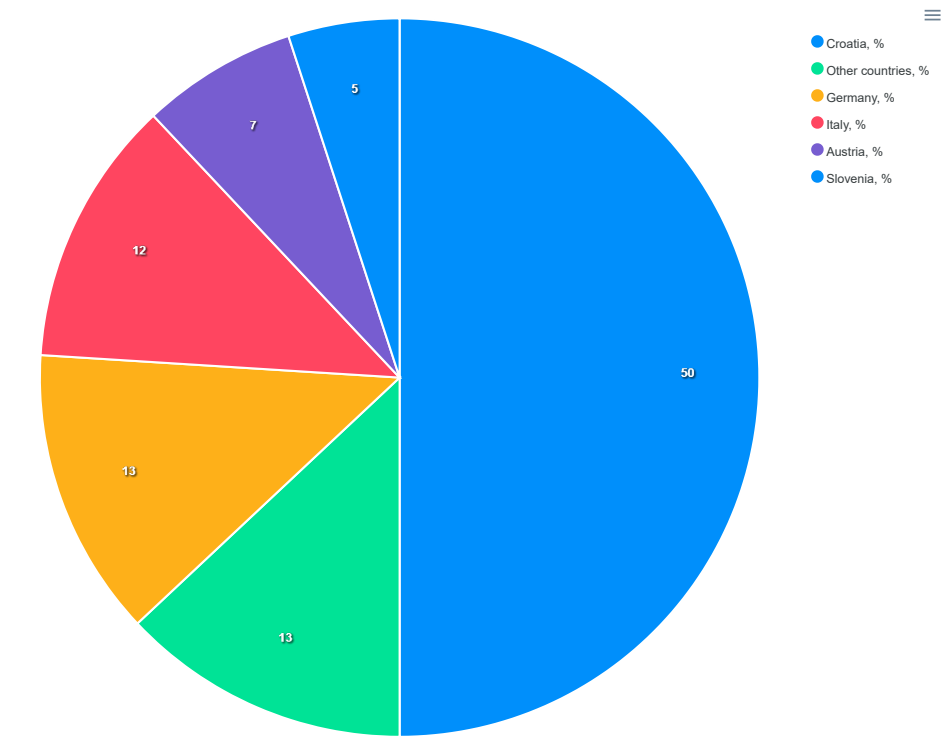
The largest number of vessels in transit were under the Croatian flag (49.8%). These were followed by vessels in transit under the flag of Germany (13.0%), Italy (12.1%), Austria (6.6%) and Slovenia (5.3%), which accounted for 86.8% of the total number of vessels in transit. Of the aforementioned countries, only the number of vessels in transit under the flag of Austria increased by 2.6% in 2023 compared to 2022. The number of vessels in transit under the flags of the remaining aforementioned countries decreased in 2023 compared to 2022, as follows: under the flag of Croatia by 5.4%, under the flag of Italy by 5.3%, under the flag of Germany by 3.7% and under the flag of Slovenia by 2.1%.

By the type of vessels in transit that used sea moorings, the majority were sailboats (59.7%), followed by motor yachts (31.7%) and other vessels (8.6%). In 2023 compared to 2022, there were 4.2% less sailboats and 7.0% less motor yachts, while there were 1.3% more other vessels.

The most vessels in transit that used sea moorings were 12 to 15 meters long (which accounted for 37.4% of the total number of such vessels) and vessels 10 to 12 meters long (which accounted for 26.3% of the total number of vessels in transit that used sea moorings).

The County of Split-Dalmatia had the largest number of vessels in transit that used sea moorings, 58 562 of them, which was 26.8% of the total number of vessels in transit that used sea moorings. It was followed by the County of Šibenik-Knin with 49 516 vessels (22.7%).

G-3 NUMBER STRUCTURE OF VESSELS IN TRANSIT, BY FLAG, 2023



A mild increase in the number of permanently moored vessels in 2023

There were 16 482 vessels permanently moored in nautical ports in 2023, which was 1.9% more than in 2022. There were 78.8% of vessels that used sea moorings, while 21.2% of them used land berths only.

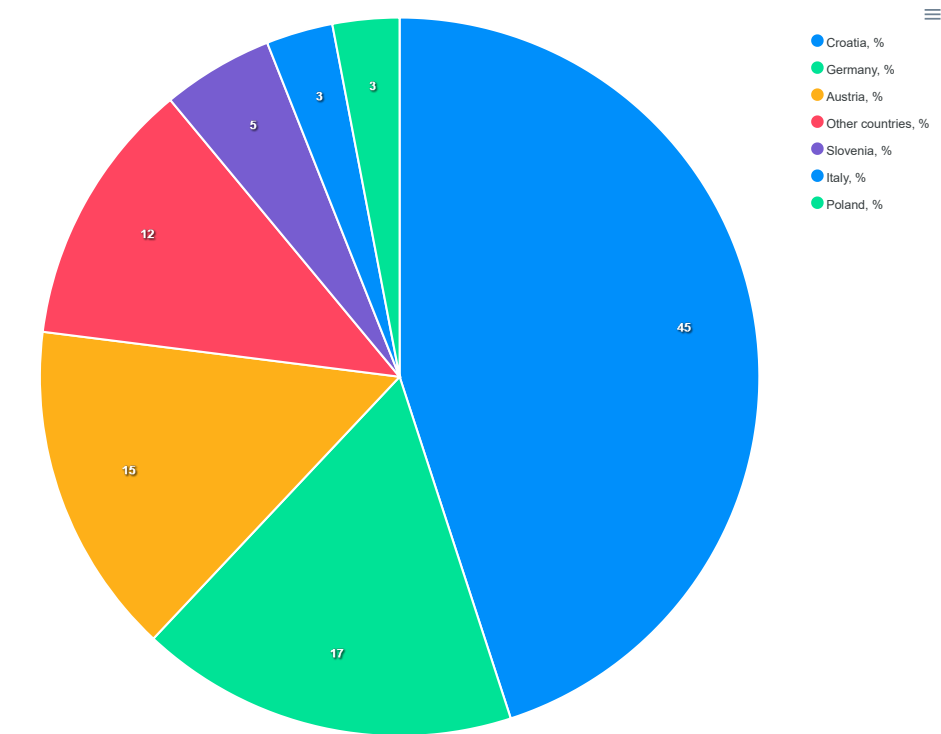
By the type of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings, the most numerous ones were motor yachts (47.9%), followed by sailboats (46.2%) and other vessels (5.9%).

By the flag of vessel, the largest number of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings were those under the flag of Croatia, 45.1%. These were followed by vessels under the flag of Germany (16.7%), Austria (15.2%), Slovenia (5.4%) as well as Italy and Poland (2.9% each). The number of vessels under the flags of these countries increased in 2023 compared to 2022, as follows: under the flag of Austria by 1.8%, under the flag of Croatia by 4.8%, under the flag of Germany by 0.5% and under the flag of Poland by 29.0%. The number of vessels under the flag of Italy and under the flag of Slovenia decreased, by 4.1% and 0.7%, respectively.

The largest number of vessels on a permanent sea moorings were 12 to 15 meters long (that is, 33.7% of the total number of such vessels), followed by those that were 10 to 12 meters long (or 26.8% of the total number of vessels on a permanent sea mooring).

In 2023, the County of Istria had the highest number of vessels on a permanent sea mooring, as much as 3 040 vessels, which was 23.4% of the total number of vessels on a permanent sea mooring. These were followed by vessels on a permanent mooring in the County of Šibenik-Knin, with 2 994 vessels (23.1%), the County of Zadar, with 2 596 vessels (20.0%), the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar with 2 172 vessels (16.7%), the County of Split-Dalmatia with 1 648 vessels (12.7%) and in the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva with 534 vessels (4.1%).

G-4 NUMBER STRUCTURE OF VESSELS ON PERMANENT MOORINGS, BY FLAG, 2023



Income of nautical ports 12.1% higher in 2023 than in 2022

In 2023, the total income of nautical ports amounted to 161 million euro, excluding VAT, which was 12.1% more than in 2022.

Out of that, the largest share in the total income, or 115 million euro, was generated by renting of moorings (which accounted for 71.6% of the total income). Compared to 2022, the income from renting of moorings increased by 14.6%.

All counties generated an increase in total income of nautical ports in 2023 compared to 2022, as follows: the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva of 19.6%, the County of Zadar of 15.6%, the County of Istria of 14.1%, the County of Split-Dalmatia of 12.4%, the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar of 8.7% and the County of Šibenik-Knin of 8.3%.

The highest income in 2023 was generated in the County of Šibenik-Knin

In 2023, the same as in 2022, nautical ports in the County of Šibenik-Knin generated the highest income, of 40 million euro, which was 24.6% of the total income of nautical ports in the Republic of Croatia. The most income was generated by renting of moorings, 26 million euro, which was 64.9% of the total income generated in the County of Šibenik-Knin.

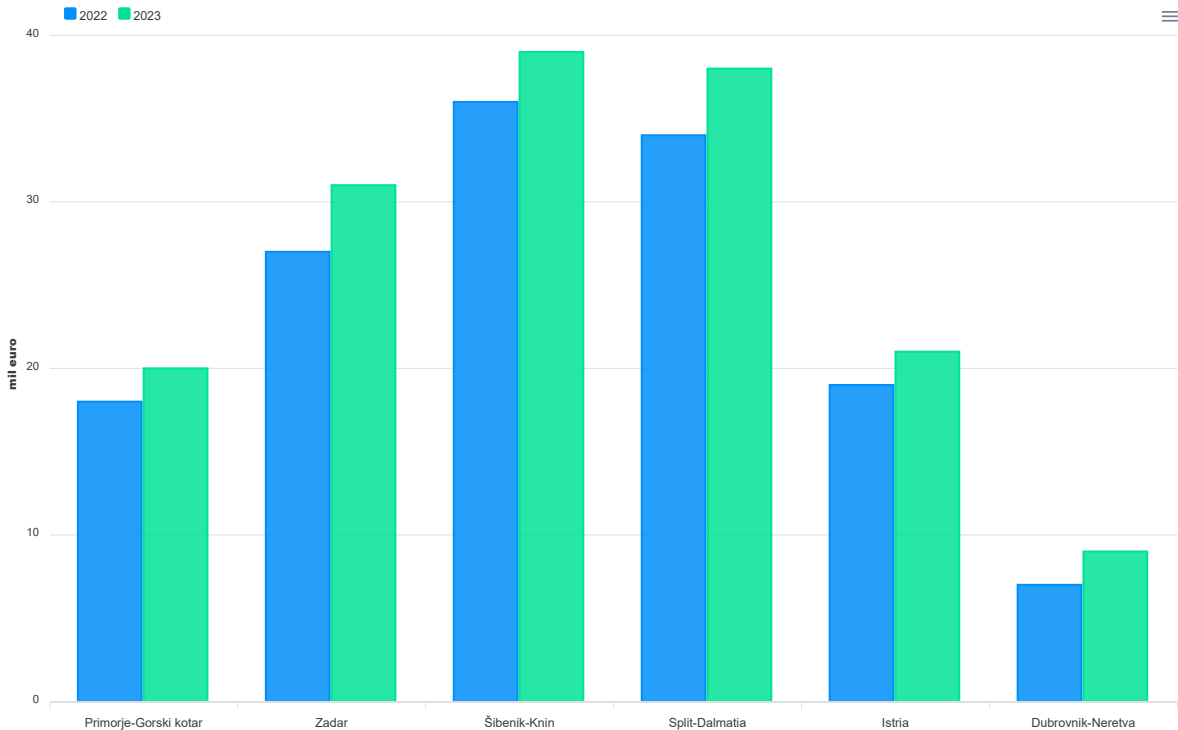
Notice

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 euro		Indices 2023 2022
	2022	2023	
Republic of Croatia	143 581	160 924	112,1
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	18 751	20 383	108,7
County of Zadar	27 182	31 413	115,6
County of Šibenik-Knin	36 615	39 647	108,3
County of Split-Dalmatia	34 461	38 751	112,4
County of Istria	19 040	21 719	114,1
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	7 531	9 010	119,6

G-5 INCOME GENERATED BY NAUTICAL PORTS, EXCLUDING VAT



NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Sources and methods of data collection

The data are collected using an online questionnaire, on TU-18 e-form (Report on Capacity and Turnover of Nautical Ports), available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics <https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/>.

Purpose of statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey is to monitor the capacity and 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 survey is carried out on the basis of the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20) and the Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia in 2023 (NN, No. 35/23).

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 the 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.

Berth (nautical berth) 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 usage, 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

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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