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REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

INTERESTING FACTS

Zagreb, 26 January 2017

International Customs Day

The International Customs Day is celebrated on 26 January as the day when the first official meeting of the World Customs Organization (World Customs Organization – WCO) was held. WCO was established in 1952 as an independent body in order to increase the efficiency of customs administrations around the world.

The topics of the International Day customs are different each year, focusing on specific issues, and 2017 is dedicated to the analysis of data.

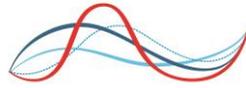
The World Customs Organisation has a vital role regarding customs authorities in the world and in development of global businesses, thereby preventing the risk that threatens international security. Croatia has been a member of the World Customs Organisation since 1 July 1993. Twenty years of membership marked the Croatian accession to the European Union, when the historic day was celebrated with fireworks at the Bregana border crossing point on 1 July 2013.

Customs plays an important role in Croatian international trade. By joining the European Union, statistics on Croatian foreign trade are obtained from two different sources: the Intrastat trade form on foreign trade statistics between the EU Member States (Intrastat) and the Single Administrative Document for trade statistics with non-EU countries (Extrastat).

In the European Union, Croatia has recorded growth in exports and is one of the leading countries of the Eurozone¹

According to initial Eurostat estimates, the value of goods exported from the European Union in November 2016 grew by 6% and imports by 5% compared to the value of goods in November 2015. As a result, the Eurozone recorded a surplus of 25.9 billion euros. According to the rate of growth of exports of the Member States of the European Union in the period from January to November 2016, Croatia has risen by 4%, which puts it among EU countries with the highest export growth in the period.

¹ Source: Eurostat: "Eurozone international trade in goods surplus € 25.9 bn"



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In addition to Croatia, Ireland had also increased exports by 4%. Only Malta (18%) and Romania (5%) had recorded a higher rate of growth in exports.

Foreign trade in goods of Republic of Croatia 2010 – 2015



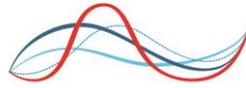
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Most are exported to the European Union, specifically to Italy

The total Croatian exports in the period from January to October 2016, according to preliminary data, amounted to 9.9 billion euros, while for imports it was nearly double that amount, 16.1 billion euros, while foreign trade deficit amounted to 6.2 billion euros. In recent years, export is growing steadily. Thus, in 2010 it amounted to 8.9 billion euros and in 2015 to 11.5 billion euros, which is an increase of 29.2%.

In 2010, Croatia mostly exported to EU countries, a total value of 5.4 billion euros worth in goods. Of the EU countries in which we have exported in 2010, Italy is in the lead with 1.6 billion euros. From then until 2016, Italy has been the country in which we exported the most.



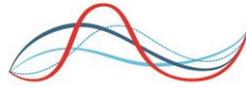
According to the latest available data in EU countries in the period from January to October 2016, Croatia exported a total of 6.6 billion euros worth of goods. Of that, 1.3 billion euros worth of goods was exported to Italy, followed by Slovenia and Germany (1.2 billion each).

Besides EU countries, the highest exports in the last few years were into CEFTA countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia), while in the third place there were other European and American countries in the period from 2010 to 2016.

We mostly export machines and transport vehicles

Looking at exports by sector according to the Standard International Trade Classification of 2010, machines and transport vehicles were the most exported goods, amounting to 2.8 billion euros worth of goods in 2010. Through the years, a noticeable drop in the value of exported machinery and transport vehicles can be observed. In 2015, this value was reduced by 36 million euros compared to 2010, while in the January – October 2016 period it was further reduced by almost half a million euros compared to 2010. But, according to preliminary data from January to October 2016, there has been an increase in the value of exported machinery and transport vehicles by 95 million euros compared to the same period in 2015.

Looking at 2010, when imports amounted to 15.1 billion euros, they increased by 3.3 billion euros in 2015. According to the latest data, those for January to October 2016, imports amounted to 16.1 billion euros. In recent years, the most exported goods were machinery



and transport vehicles as well as the most imported ones. The exception was 2012, when the value of imports was dominated by mineral fuels and lubricants.

Since 2013, most imports were from Germany

In 2010, there was a total of 9.1 billion euros worth of goods imported from the countries of the European Union, with Italy at the forefront with about 25% of the total value of imports from EU countries, followed by Germany with over 20.8% and Slovenia with around 9.7%. Following the countries of the European Union, the highest value of imports in 2010 was realised with other Asian countries (2.2 billion euros) and other European countries (1.9 billion euros).

In the years to follow, the highest value of imports was realised with countries of the European Union, namely Italy, up until 2013, when Germany took over and this trend continued in 2016. Thus, from January to October 2016, the total value of imports from Germany amounted to 2.6 billion euros, which is almost one-fifth of the total value of imports. It is followed by Italy with more than 2.0 billion euros and Slovenia with 1.8 billion euros.

In the period from January to October 2016, besides the countries of the European Union, the highest imports were realised with other Asian countries and, in the third place, with CEFTA countries with a little less than a billion euros, most of it with Bosnia and Herzegovina (459 million euro), Serbia (399 million euro) and Macedonia (67 million euro).

