



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Extrastat – Statistics on Trading in Goods with Non-EU Countries
for 2024

Organisational unit: Foreign Trade in Goods Statistics Department

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0. Basic information

- Purpose and subject matter

The importance of statistics on trading in goods of the Republic of Croatia with non-EU countries is the result of the importance of this activity for Croatia's economy. Following the basic methodological recommendations of the UN Statistics Division and Eurostat, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics statistically processes and disseminates the collected Intrastat (statistics on trading in goods with EU Member States) and Extrastat (statistics on trading in goods with non-EU countries) data as a unique information on foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia. These statistical data are the most important instrument for numerous institutions that create economic policies: they enable administrative bodies to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations, and companies to conduct market research and define their market position; they serve as a basic source of information for the preparation of the country's balance of payments and national accounts as well as for the calculation of the gross domestic product and the analysis of economic cycle. These statistics are among the most important areas of statistical activity. They provide information on decrease or increase in a country's material resources, as well as on the participation of the country in the international trade; they represent an important part of the statistical documentation base, which is required for the monitoring of the country's economic developments, and an essential element for the calculation of a country's national accounts system. The source of data on trade statistics with third countries or non-EU countries are customs declarations on export and import of goods. The Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia receives from the Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia controlled customs declarations in the form of records.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

The legal basis for conducting the Extrastat survey is the European legislation related to the statistics on the trading in goods with third countries: 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, 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, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1225 of 27 July 2021 specifying the arrangements for the data exchanges pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197, as regards the Member State of extra-Union export and the obligations of reporting units, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/235 of 8 February 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 as regards formats and codes of common data requirements, certain rules on surveillance and the competent customs office for placing goods under a customs procedure, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1704 of 14 July 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council by further specifying the details for the statistical information to be provided by tax and customs authorities and amending its Annexes V and VI, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/234 of 7 December 2020 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 as regards common data requirements, and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/341 as regards the codes to be used in certain forms, EU Customs Legislation Implementation Act (NN, No. 40/16), Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20 and 155/23), Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia 2024 (NN, No. 29/25) and Customs Service Act (NN, Nos 68/13, 30/14, 115/16, 39/19, 98/19, 155/23 and 36/24).

- **Classification system**

Combined Nomenclature 2024
National Classification of Activities 2007
Geonomenclature
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 4)
Main Industrial Groupings, 2009
Types of trade transactions
Modes of transport

- **Concepts and definitions**

The values expressed are actual values achieved at the time when deals were contracted (invoice values), which are then further recalculated according to deliveries at the Croatian border. Export values are calculated on the basis of the FOB parity. It means that the invoice value is reduced for transportation and other costs incurred from the Croatian border to the place of delivery abroad, if it was agreed that goods are delivered abroad. If it was agreed for the delivery to take place in the country (Republic of Croatia), the invoice value is increased by the costs incurred from the place of delivery in Croatia to the Croatian border. Import values are calculated on the basis of the CIF parity. It means that the invoice value is increased by transportation and other costs incurred from the place of delivery abroad to the Croatian border, if it was agreed that goods are delivered abroad. If it was agreed for the delivery to take place in the country (Republic of Croatia), the invoice value is reduced for the costs incurred from the Croatian border to the place of delivery in Croatia. Official data on foreign trade in goods are expressed in euros and American dollars. The amounts expressed in foreign currency are converted into euros and American dollars according to the monthly exchange rate lists determined for the reporting month. The mean exchange rate of the Croatian National Bank is used.

- **Statistical units**

All business entities that realise the trade in goods with non-EU countries.

- **Statistical population**

Business entities included in the Statistical Business Register.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

The main users are ministries and state administration bodies, the Croatian Chamber of Economy, financial institutions (Croatian National Bank, commercial banks), economic analysts, the media, researches and students, entrepreneurs, international organisations (UNSD, IMF) and users within the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (Macroeconomic Statistics Directorate, Spatial Statistics Directorate – Agricultural Production and Structural Statistics Department and Environment and Energy Statistics and Sustainable Development Indicators Department).

1.1.1. User needs

International trade is an important part of the world economy, so statistics must monitor it in an adequate way. The foreign trade statistics is a valuable source of data on trends of exports and imports of goods for numerous users who create economic policies: they enable administrative bodies to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations, and companies to conduct market research and define their market position; they serve as a basic source of information for preparation of the country's balance of payments and national accounts as well as for the calculation of the gross domestic product and the analysis of economic cycle.

1.1.2. User satisfaction

The first survey on satisfaction of users of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was carried out in 2013, then in 2015 and in 2022, and the most recent one at the end of 2024. The results can be checked out on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – [User Satisfaction Surveys](#).

1.2. Completeness

Information is complete and in line with concepts and definitions, which are based on principles set in the Code of Practice of the European Statistics and defined in the Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (Text with relevance for the EEA) (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009) as well as its subsequent amendments of 29 April 2015 and of 27 November 2024.

1.2.1. Data completeness rate

The indicator is not computed.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not available.

2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Not available.

2.2.1. Coverage error

Not available.

2.2.2. Overcoverage rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.3. Measurement error

Goods, as well as their quantity and value, are often classified incorrectly by enterprises when filling in customs declarations. The impact of this error is very difficult to measure, but it is considered a major reason for asymmetries in mirror statistics flow.

2.2.4. Nonresponse error

Not available.

2.2.5. Unit nonresponse rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.6. Item nonresponse rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.7. Processing error

The error list contains identification fields of non-valid records (validity status = excluded, or validity status = included and recoding flag = recoded), accompanied with validity error codes and explanations. The fields containing the error list are flow of goods, reference period, OIB, MRN, ordinal number of item, error code, error explanation. A single record can have more types of validity errors; therefore, a single record can appear in several rows in an error list.

2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.9. Model assumption error

Not available.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, on the link [General Revision Policy of the CBS](#).

2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Monthly data are corrected until final data processing for the current year is completed (the middle of the next year). Monthly data are considered provisional until the final processing for the current year is completed and dissemination of final data is done.

2.3.3. Data revision – average size

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | % |
|--|--------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|------------|
| Domain | Domain value | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | On average |
| Extrastat – statistics on trading in goods with non-EU countries | 100 | 1.21 | 1.18 | 0.34 | 0.62 | 1.30 | 6.31 | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.77 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.18 | |

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

Data are released 40 days after the end of a reference period (aggregated data) and 70 days after the end of a reference period (detailed data).

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

Timeliness of first results is T + 40 days.

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness of final results is T + 6 months.

3.2. Punctuality

Data are released on the date announced in advance in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues and there is no time lag between the advanced and actual data release date.

3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is 100% (all data are published complying the deadlines as defined in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues). The results of this survey were released on the exact date as announced in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues 2024.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are published in the First Releases VT-2024-1-1 and VT-2024-1-2, Statistics in Line, Statistical Information of the Republic of Croatia, Croatia in Figures and Statistical Database of the foreign trade in goods.

4.1. News release

[Foreign Trade in Goods of the Republic of Croatia](#)

4.2. Online database

[PC-Axis databases](#) – Foreign trade in goods

4.3. Microdata access

The Croatian Bureau of Statistics provides access to confidential statistical data to scientists and scientific organisation for carrying out scientific and research activities. The access to these data is regulated by provisions of the [Ordinance on the Conditions and Terms of Using Confidential Data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics for Scientific Purposes](#) (NN, No. 5/23) and in line with the rules and in-house procedures aimed at ensuring the implementation of statistical confidentiality principle.

Applications for access to confidential data for scientific purposes can be submitted by the following applicants:

- research entities – legal entities entered into the register of scientific organisations kept by a competent registry body in the Republic of Croatia in line with special laws, or legal entities included in a list of recognised research entities of the European Commission (Eurostat), which carry out statistical analyses for scientific purposes pursuant to specific EU laws
- individual researchers – scientists entered into the register of scientists kept by a competent registry body in the Republic of Croatia pursuant to specific laws, who individually submits the application for access to the data for scientific purposes

Applications for access to confidential data for scientific purposes are considered by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

4.4. Documentation on methodology

Notes on methodology are published in the First Releases VT-2024-1-1 and VT-2024-1-2, the Statistics in Line and the Statistical Database of the Foreign trade in goods. A detailed description of the methodology applied can be found in the quality reports published on the webpage of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

5. Coherence and comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

The indicator for the foreign trade in goods was not calculated for 2024.

5.2. Comparability over time

Data have been comparable since 2013.

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series in December 2024 amounted to 138 months or 11.5 years.

| Domain | Domain value | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|--|--------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Extrastat – statistics on trading in goods with non-EU countries | 100 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 |

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

The first break in time series took place in 2007, when the National Classification of Activities was revised, while the second break was due to the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union on 1 July 2013. Since then, data on foreign trade in goods statistics of the Republic of Croatia have been acquired from two different sources: the Intrastat form for the statistics of the trading in goods between the EU Member States (Intrastat) and customs declarations for statistics of trading in goods with non-EU countries (Extrastat).

5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not computed.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not applicable.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. Cost

The Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia is in charge of collection of Extrastat data, while the Croatian Bureau of Statistics is in charge of their processing and dissemination. Data processing for Extrastat involves three to four employees.

6.2. Burden

Since data are collected from administrative sources, there is no heavy burden on enterprises.