

First Release

Year: LIX.

Zagreb, 28 April 2023

TUR-2022-2-1

ISSN 1334-0557



NAUTICAL TOURISM – Capacity and Turnover of Ports, 2022

The survey includes 220 nautical ports on the Croatian coast, as follows: 86 marinas (of which 21 land marinas), 85 anchorages, 16 berths and 33 boat storages. Their total water surface area was 4 793 554 m² and there were 19 105 moorings.

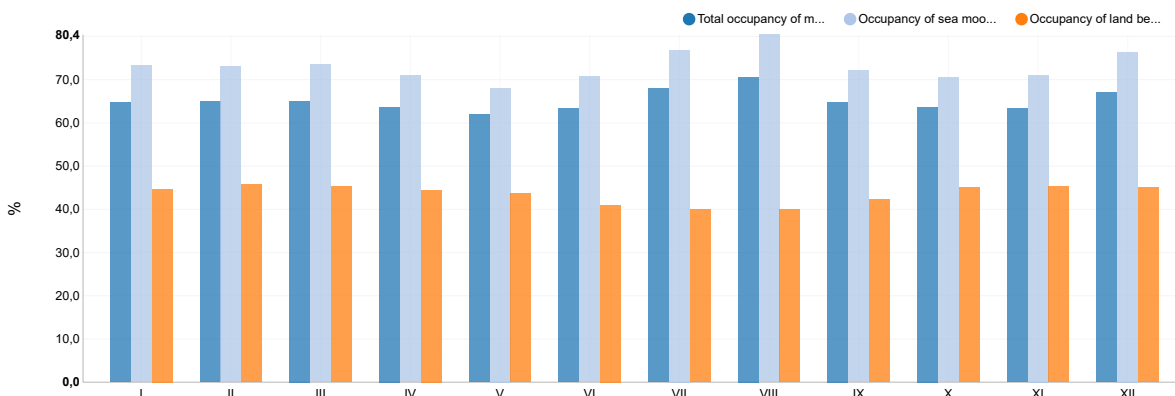
1 CAPACITY OF NAUTICAL PORTS AND PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, SITUATION AS ON 31 AUGUST 2021 AND 2022

	2021	2022
Water surface area, m ²	4 643 877	4 793 554
Number of moorings, total	18 942	19 105
Of that for vessels;		
Under 6 m long	1 049	858
6 – 8 m	1 532	1 709
8 – 10 m	2 440	2 359
10 – 12 m	4 666	5 156
12 – 15 m	5 848	5 592
15 – 20 m	2 455	2 464
Over 20 m	952	967
Length of shoreline equipped for mooring, m	73 705	75 171
Number of berths for land storage	6 137	6 906
Total surface area for land storage, m ²	741 049	796 555
Of that covered area, m ²	18 949	23 189
Number of employed persons, total	1 831	2 018
Of that with seasonal jobs	374	446

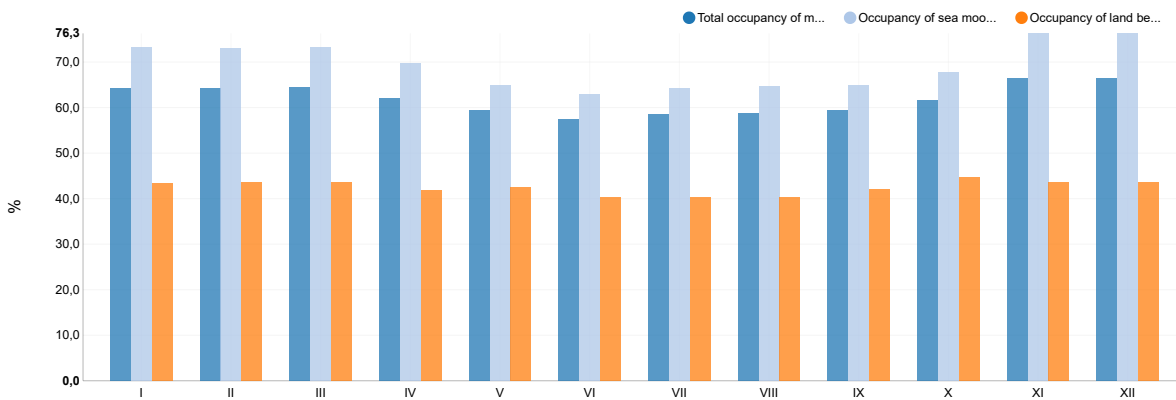
Average total occupancy of mooring capacity in 2022 in nautical ports amounted to 65.1%

In 2022, the average total occupancy of mooring capacity in nautical ports was 65.1%, of sea moorings 73.2% and of land berths 43.6%. The average total occupancy of mooring capacity on a permanent contract was 61.7%. For vessels on a permanent contract, the average occupancy of sea moorings was 68.9% and of land berths 42.5%.

G-1 AVERAGE TOTAL OCCUPANCY OF MOORING CAPACITY IN NAUTICAL PORTS, BY MONTHS, 2022



G-2 AVERAGE OCCUPANCY OF MOORING CAPACITY IN NAUTICAL PORTS ON A PERMANENT CONTRACT, BY MONTHS, 2022



The number of vessels in transit 11.6% higher than in 2021

In 2022, there were 234 496 vessels in transit in nautical ports, which was an increase of 11.6% in the number of vessels in transit compared to 2021.

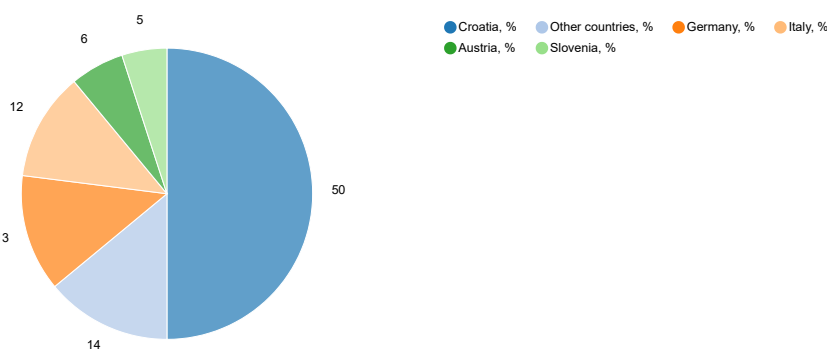
The largest number of vessels in transit, as in 2021, were under the Croatian flag (50.2%). These were followed by vessels in transit under the flag of Germany (12.9%), Italy (12.2%), Austria (6.2%) and Slovenia (5.2%), which accounted for 86.7% of the total number of vessels in transit. The number of vessels in transit under the flags of these countries increased in 2022 compared to 2021, as follows: under the flag of Croatia by 12.9%, under the flag of Germany by 17.7%, under the flag of Italy by 22.7%, under the flag of Austria by 1.9% and under the flag of Slovenia by 28.9%.

By the type of vessels in transit that used sea moorings, the majority were sailboats (59.5%), followed by motor yachts (32.5%) and other vessels (8.0%). In 2022, there were 9.1% more sailboats, 16.7% more motor yachts and 29.8% more other vessels than in 2021.

According to the length of vessels that used sea moorings, the most vessels were 12 to 15 meters long (which accounted for 36.6% of the total number of vessels that used sea moorings), followed by vessels 10 to 12 meters long (which accounted for 27.0% 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, 64 346 vessels, which was 28.1% of the total number of vessels in transit that used sea moorings. It was followed by the County of Šibenik-Knin with 54 306 vessels (23.7%).

G-3 NUMBER STRUCTURE OF VESSELS IN TRANSIT, BY FLAG, 2022



Increase in the number of permanently moored vessels of 9.3% in 2022 compared to 2021

There were 16 176 vessels permanently moored in nautical ports in 2022, which was 9.3% more than in 2021. There were 78.1% of vessels that used sea moorings, while 21.9% of them used land berths only.

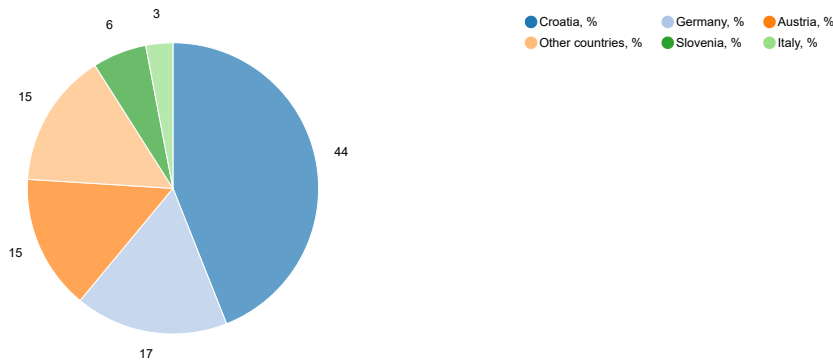
By the type of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings, the most numerous ones were motor yachts (48.9%), followed by sailboats (45.7%) and other vessels (5.4%).

By the flag of vessel, the largest number of permanently moored vessels were those under the flag of Croatia, 44.2%. These were followed by vessels under the flag of Germany (17.0%), Austria (15.4%), Slovenia (5.6%) and Italy (3.1%). The number of vessels under the flags of these countries increased in 2022 compared to 2021, as follows: under the flag of Slovenia by 16.2%, under the flag of Germany by 7.0%, under the flag of Croatia by 6.0%, under the flag of Austria by 3.6% and under the flag of Italy by 1.3%.

The largest number of permanently moored vessels were 12 to 15 meters long (that is, 32.4% of the total number of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings), followed by those that were 10 to 12 meters long (or 28.0% of the total number of permanently moored vessels that used sea moorings).

In 2022, the County of Šibenik-Knin had the highest number of vessels on a permanent sea mooring, as much as 2 918 vessels, which was 23.1% 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 2 811 vessels (22.3%), the County of Zadar with 2 579 vessels (20.4%), the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar with 2 137 vessels (16.9%), the County of Split-Dalmatia with 1 672 vessels (13.2%) and in the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva with 515 vessels (4.1%).

G-4 NUMBER STRUCTURE OF VESSELS ON PERMANENT MOORINGS, BY FLAG, 2022



Income of nautical ports 14.4% higher in 2022 than in 2021

In 2022, the total income of nautical ports amounted to 1.1 billion kuna, excluding VAT, which was 14.4% higher than in 2021.

Out of that, the largest share of 758 million kuna was generated by renting of moorings (which accounted for 70.0% of the total income). Compared to 2021, the income from renting of moorings increased by 12.5%.

All counties generated an increase in total income of nautical ports in 2022 compared to 2021, as follows: the County of Split-Dalmatia of 23.0%, the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva of 19.9%, the County of Istria of 18.8%, the County of Zadar of 10.7%, the County of Šibenik-Knin of 10.3% and the County of Primorje-Gorski kotar of 7.3%.

The highest income in 2022 generated in the County of Šibenik-Knin

In 2022, nautical ports in the County of Šibenik-Knin generated the highest income, of 276 million kuna, which was 25.5% of the total income of nautical ports in the Republic of Croatia. The most income was generated by renting of moorings, 169 million kuna, which was 61.4% of the total income generated in the County of Šibenik-Knin.

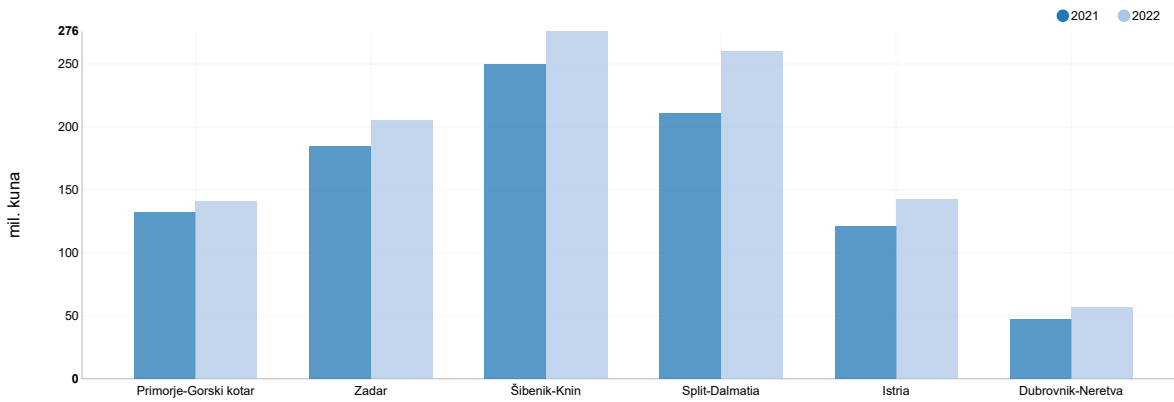
Notice

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 2022 2021
	2021	2022	
Republic of Croatia	945 936	1 081 808	114,4
County of Primorje-Gorski kotar	131 633	141 277	107,3
County of Zadar	184 981	204 806	110,7
County of Šibenik-Knin	250 195	275 875	110,3
County of Split-Dalmatia	211 106	259 646	123,0
County of Istria	120 711	143 459	118,8
County of Dubrovnik-Neretva	47 310	56 745	119,9

G-5 INCOME GENERATED BY NAUTICAL PORTS



NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Sources and methods of data collection

The data are collected via the internet 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, 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).

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.

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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