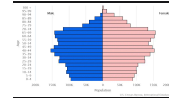


Croatia Country Summary



Introduction

Background

The lands that today comprise Croatia were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the close of World War I. In 1918, the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes formed a kingdom known after 1929 as Yugoslavia. Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, although it took four years of sporadic but often bitter fighting to expel Yugoslav forces.

Geography

Area

total: 56,594 sq km

land: 55,974 sq km

water: 620 sq km

Climate

Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast

Natural resources

oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, gypsum, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower

People and Society

Population

total: 4,150,116

male: 2,003,431

female: 2,146,685 (2024 est.)

Ethnic groups

Croat 91.6%, Serb 3.2%, other 3.9% (including Bosniak, Romani, Albanian, Italian, and Hungarian), unspecified 1.3% (2021 est.)

Languages

Croatian (official) 95.2%, Serbian 1.2%, other 3.1% (including Bosnian, Romani, Albanian, and Italian) unspecified 0.5% (2021 est.)

Religions

Roman Catholic 79%, Orthodox 3.3%, Protestant 0.3%, other Christian 4.8%, Muslim 1.3%, other 1.1%, agnostic 1.7%, none or atheist 4.7%, unspecified 3.9% (2021 est.)

Population growth rate

-0.46% (2024 est.)

Government

Government type

parliamentary republic

Capital

name: Zagreb

Executive branch

chief of state: President Zoran MILANOVIC (since 18 February 2020)

head of government: Prime Minister Andrej PLENKOVIC (since 19 October 2016)

Legislative branch

description: unicameral Assembly or Hrvatski Sabor (151 seats; 140 members in 10 multi-seat constituencies and 3 members in a single constituency for Croatian diaspora directly elected by proportional representation vote using the D'Hondt method with a 5% threshold; an additional 8 members elected from a nationwide constituency by simple majority by voters belonging to minorities recognized by Croatia; the Serb minority elects 3 Assembly members, the Hungarian and Italian minorities elect 1 each, the Czech and Slovak minorities elect 1 jointly, and all other minorities elect 2; all members serve 4-year terms)

Economy

Economic overview

tourism-based economy that was one of the hardest hit by COVID-19 economic disruptions; newest euro user since 2023, helping recover from a 6-year recession; public debt increases due to COVID-19 and stimulus packages; weak exports; continuing emigration; new liquefied natural gas import terminal

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)

\$132.256 billion (2022 est.)

\$124.363 billion (2021 est.)

\$109.296 billion (2020 est.)

Real GDP per capita

\$34,300 (2022 est.)

\$32,100 (2021 est.)

\$27,000 (2020 est.)

Agricultural products

maize, wheat, maize, sugar beets, milk, barley, soybeans, sunflower seeds, grapes, pork (2022)

Industries

chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum, paper, wood products, construction materials, textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food and beverages, tourism

Exports

\$41.953 billion (2022 est.)

\$35.308 billion (2021 est.)

\$24.007 billion (2020 est.)

Exports - partners

Italy 13%, Slovenia 11%, Germany 11%, Hungary 10%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 9% (2022)

Exports - commodities

refined petroleum, electricity, natural gas, garments, wood (2022)

Imports

\$46.307 billion (2022 est.)

\$36.331 billion (2021 est.)

\$27.954 billion (2020 est.)

Imports - partners

Italy 14%, Germany 12%, Slovenia 11%, Hungary 7%, US 7% (2022)

Imports - commodities

natural gas, refined petroleum, electricity, garments, cars (2022)

Exchange rates

euros (EUR) per US dollar -

Exchange rates:

7.16 (2022 est.)

6.36 (2021 est.)

6.614 (2020 est.)

6.623 (2019 est.)

6.279 (2018 est.)

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