

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES

January — June 2010

6 July 2010

A total of 200 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the January to June period in 2010, which is a decrease of 44% compared with 358 counterfeit banknotes detected in the second half of 2009.

In the text below you may find an overview of detected counterfeit banknotes by denomination and their shares in the total number of counterfeit banknotes:

Denomination	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	6	55	47	40	13	29	10	0	200
Percent	3	28	24	20	6	14	5	0	100

These data and the fact that there were 156.4 million banknotes in circulation at the end of June 2010 indicate that 1 counterfeit banknote was detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation in the period from January to June 2010.

In view of the ongoing tourist season and increase in currency in circulation, as well as the fact that the authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters, in addition to printing out the banknote design, ever more often try to imitate some special security features, such as the security thread, watermark, kinegram or iridescent colour effect, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to adhere to the central bank's decisions on banknote processing and redistribution.

The Croatian National Bank has launched the National Programme of Training Courses on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details on the Programme and the application procedure are posted on the web site of the Croatian National Bank.

The Croatian National Bank has published educational brochures on the security features of banknotes and banknote authentication which can be ordered free of charge by filling out the form posted on the web site of the Croatian National Bank.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES

July – December 2009

11 January 2010

A total of 358 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the July to December 2009 period. The data for the second half of 2009 indicate a rise in detected counterfeit kuna banknotes relative to the first half of the year when 239 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected.

The comparison of the number of detected counterfeit kuna banknotes in 2009 and 2008 showed a considerable fall of the number of detected counterfeit kuna banknotes in 2009, by 120 banknotes. A total of 597 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in 2009, while in 2008 their number was 717. In the text below you may find an overview of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in the July to December 2009 period by denomination:

Denomination	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	15	54	160	43	20	49	17	0	358
Percent	4	15	45	12	6	14	5	0	100

These data and the fact that there were 139.3 million banknotes in circulation at the end of December 2009 indicate that 2 counterfeit banknotes were detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation in the period from July to December 2009.

The Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to be cautious and consistently apply the guidelines for banknote authentication.

The Croatian National Bank has launched the National Programme of Training Courses on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details on the Programme and the application procedure are posted on the web site of the Croatian National Bank.

The Croatian National Bank has published educational brochures on the security features of banknotes and banknote authentication which can be ordered free of charge by filling out the form posted on the web site of the Croatian National Bank.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES

January — June 2009

9 July 2009

A total of 239 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the January to June period in 2009, which is a decrease of 22% compared with 292 counterfeit banknotes detected in the second half of 2008. Compared with the January-June period of 2008, in which 425 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected, the number of counterfeit banknotes decreased considerably in the first half of 2009.

Denomination	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	16	25	100	26	37	19	16	0	239
Percent	7	10	42	11	15	8	7	0	100

These data and the fact that there were 149.6 million banknotes in circulation at the end of June 2009 indicate that 2 counterfeit banknotes were detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation in the period from January to June 2009. 99% of the counterfeits were produced with the aid of digital technology, mostly by scanning and printing on colour printers.

In view of the ongoing tourist season and increase in currency in circulation, as well as the fact that the authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters, in addition to printing out the banknote design, ever more often try to imitate some special security features, such as the security thread, watermark, kinegram or iridescent colour effect, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to consistently apply the guidelines for fitness sorting of banknotes and detection of counterfeits prior to redistributing banknotes to clients.

The Croatian National Bank has launched the National Programme of Training Courses on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. All details on the Programme and the application procedure are posted on the web site (<http://www.hnb.hr>).

The Croatian National Bank has published educational brochures (available in Croatian language) on the security features of banknotes and banknote authentication which can be ordered free of charge by filling out the form posted on the web site (<http://www.hnb.hr>).

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES July - December 2008

12 January 2009

A total of 292 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the July to December period in 2008, which is a significant decrease compared with 425 counterfeit banknotes detected in the first half of 2008.

The comparison of the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected during 2008 and 2007 shows that their number increased by only 13 in 2008, from 704 counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in 2007 to 717 counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in 2008.

Below is a breakdown by denomination of counterfeit banknotes detected in the July to December period in 2008:

Denomination	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	22	27	139	38	47	10	9	0	292
Percent	8	9	48	13	16	3	3	0	100

These data and the fact that there were 134.9 million banknotes in circulation at the end of December 2008 indicate that 2 counterfeit banknotes were detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation in the period from July to December 2008.

Although 99% of the counterfeits detected in 2008 were produced by scanning and printed on colour printers, heightened alert is necessary since counterfeiters ever more often try to imitate some special features, including the watermark, kinegram, security thread and iridescent colour.

The Croatian National Bank therefore calls upon the general public and, in particular, upon institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on constant alert and consistently check banknote authenticity.

In June 2007, the Croatian National Bank published the Guidelines for Banks and Other Cash Handling Institutions Related to Fitness Sorting of Banknotes and Detection of Counterfeits. The consistent application of the Guidelines is to ensure the integrity and protection of banknotes in circulation and, consequently, the trust of the general public in the monetary unit of the Republic of Croatia.

The Croatian National Bank has published educational brochures on the security features of banknotes and banknote authentication which can be ordered free of charge by sending an email to: durdica.prazetina@hnb.hr. The Croatian National Bank also organises special training courses on banknote authentication for interested institutions. Applications can be sent to: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3, Zagreb.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES

January — June 2008

4 July 2008

A total of 425 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the period from January to June 2008, which is an increase of 45% compared with 292 counterfeit banknotes detected in the second half of 2007 and a very slight rise compared with 412 counterfeit banknotes detected in the period from January to June 2007.

Denomination	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	11	17	166	52	59	68	52	0	425
Percent	3	4	39	12	14	16	12	0	100

These data and the fact that there were 147.2 million banknotes in circulation at the end of December 2007 indicate that 3 counterfeit banknotes were detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation in the period from January to June 2008. 99% of the counterfeits were produced with the aid of digital technology, mostly by scanning and printing on colour printers.

In view of the ongoing tourist season and increase in currency in circulation, as well as the fact that the authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters, in addition to printing out the banknote drawing, increasingly more often trying to imitate special security features, including the security thread, watermark, kinegram and iridescent colour, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to consistently apply the guidelines for fitness sorting of banknotes and detecting counterfeits prior to redistributing banknotes to clients.

The Croatian National Bank has published educational brochures on the security features of banknotes and banknote authentication, which can be ordered free of charge using the form on the CNB website.

The Croatian National Bank also organises special training courses on banknote authentication for interested institutions. Applications can be sent to: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3, Zagreb.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
July - December 2007

17 January 2007

A total of 292 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the July to December period in 2007, which is a decrease compared with 412 counterfeit banknotes detected in the first half of 2007. The number of detected counterfeit banknotes stood at 704 in 2007, showing a marked decline from 1,167 counterfeits detected in 2006.

Below is a breakdown by denomination of counterfeit banknotes detected in the July to December period in 2007:

Denomination	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	14	35	144	45	34	11	9	0	292
Percent	5	12	49	15	12	4	3	0	100

Based on these data and given that there were 135.2 million banknotes in circulation at end-December 2007, it can be concluded that 2 counterfeit banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the July to December period in 2007.

Although 99% of the counterfeits detected in 2007 were produced by scanning and printed on colour printers, heightened alert is necessary since counterfeiters ever more often try to imitate some special features, including the watermark, kinegram, security thread and iridescent colour.

The Croatian National Bank therefore calls upon the general public and, in particular, upon institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on constant alert and consistently check banknote authenticity.

In June 2007, the Croatian National Bank published the Guidelines for Banks and Other Cash Handling Institutions Related to Fitness Sorting of Banknotes and Detection of Counterfeits. The consistent application of the Guidelines is to ensure the integrity and protection of banknotes in circulation and, consequently, the trust of the general public in the monetary unit of the Republic of Croatia.

The CNB has educational materials on security features of kuna banknotes that are available to legal persons on request. The Croatian National Bank also organises special courses for interested institutions dealing with cash, aimed at providing training in banknote authentication. The applications can be sent to the following address: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3, Zagreb.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
January - June 2007

9 July 2007

A total of 412 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the January to June period in 2007, which is an increase of 32% compared with 313 counterfeit banknotes detected in the second half of 2006. However, the number of detected counterfeits more than halved in the first six months of 2007 as compared with 854 counterfeit banknotes detected in the January to June period in 2006.

Denomination	1000	500	200	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	34	95	125	52	46	40	20	0	0	0	0	412
Percent	8	23	30	13	11	10	5	0	0	0	0	100

Based on these data and given that there were 139.6 million banknotes in circulation at end-June 2007, it can be concluded that 3 counterfeit banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the January to June period in 2007.

1% of the counterfeit banknotes detected this year were printed in offset technique, and this primarily includes counterfeit 1000 kuna banknotes, which first appeared in circulation in late June 2003, while 99% of the counterfeits were made using digital technology, in most cases scanners and colour printers.

The Croatian National Bank calls upon the general public and, in particular, upon institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on heightened alert and consistently check banknote authenticity. This is especially important in view of the current tourist season and the increase in currency in circulation, as well the fact that counterfeiters, as shown by expert analyses of detected counterfeit banknotes, in addition to printing out the banknote design ever more often try to imitate some special security features, such as the security thread, watermark, kinegram and iridescent colour.

The Croatian National Bank has educational materials on security features of kuna banknotes that are available to legal persons on request. The CNB also organises special courses for interested institutions dealing with cash, aimed at providing training in banknote authentication. The applications can be sent to the following address: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3, Zagreb.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
July - December 2006

15 January 2007

In the period July-December 2006, a total of 313 forged kuna banknotes were detected. The data for the second half of the year indicate thus a decline in the number of identified forgeries compared with the first half of 2006, when 854 forged kuna bank notes were detected. The total number of forged banknotes discovered was 4,734 in 2005 and 1,167 in 2006.

The following table provides an overview of forged banknotes by denomination detected in the period July-December 2006:

Denomination	100	50	20	10	50	20	10	5	Total
Number	49	45	99	49	34	25	12	0	313
Percent	15.7	14.4	31.6	15.7	10.9	8.0	3.8	0	100.0

Based on the above data and given that there were 123.9 million banknotes in circulation at end-December 2006, it can be concluded that 3 forgeries were discovered per million of genuine banknotes in circulation during the period July-December 2006.

In 99% of cases discovered forged banknotes were produced by scanning or printing on colour printers.

Expert evaluations of forged banknotes have shown that, besides the classic image printout, forgers increasingly try to imitate some special features of banknotes, such as watermark, kinegram, security thread or iridescent colour effect.

Although statistical data indicate a decline in the number of detected forged banknotes, the Croatian National Bank urges citizens, especially institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on heightened alert for forged banknotes and to carry out authenticity checks of banknotes.

It is important to note that the Croatian National Bank provides educational materials on security features of kuna banknotes to legal persons upon request. The Croatian National Bank also organises special courses for interested institutions dealing with cash, at their request, aimed at giving instructions on the banknote authenticity checking procedure. Applications for the courses may be submitted to the following address: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Zagreb, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
January - June 2006

17 July 2006

In the period January-June 2006, a total of 854 forged kuna banknotes were detected. The data for the first half of 2006 point to a 71% fall in the number of identified forgeries compared with the second half of 2005, when 2,897 forged kuna banknotes were detected.

The following table provides an overview of forged banknotes by denomination detected in the period January-June 2006:

Denomination	1000	500	200	100	50	20	10	5	2	1	5	Total
Number	78	206	284	158	9	2	1	2	4	2	0	854
Percent	9	24	33	19	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	100.0

Based on the above data and given that there were 125.0 million banknotes in circulation at end-June 2006, it can be concluded that 7 forgeries were discovered per million of genuine banknotes in circulation during the period January-June 2006.

In 1% of cases, detected forged banknotes were made using the offset printing technique, primarily the forged 1000 kuna banknotes (put into circulation at end-June 2003). In the remaining 99% of cases forged banknotes were produced using digital techniques, especially scanning and printing on colour printers.

In view of the forthcoming tourist season, an increase in the volume of cash in circulation and the expert evaluations which have shown that, in addition to the classic image printout, forgers increasingly try to imitate some special security features, such as the security thread, watermark, kinegram or iridescent colour effect, the Croatian National Bank urges citizens, especially institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on heightened alert for forged banknotes and to carry out thorough authenticity checks of banknotes.

It is important to note that the Croatian National Bank provides educational materials on security features of kuna banknotes to legal persons upon request. The Croatian National Bank also organises special courses for interested institutions dealing with cash, at their request, aimed at giving instructions on the banknote authenticity checking procedure. Applications for the courses may be submitted to the following address: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Zagreb, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
July - December 2005

18 January 2006

In the period July - December 2005, a total of 2,897 forged kuna banknotes were detected. The data for the first half of 2005 point to a 57.7% rise in the number of identified forgeries compared with the first half of 2005.

A comparison between the total numbers of forged banknotes discovered in 2005 and 2004 shows a 105.7% increase in the number of forgeries discovered over 2005. The total number of forged banknotes discovered was 4,734 in 2005 and 2,301 in 2004.

The following table provides an overview of forged banknotes by denomination detected in the period July- December 2005:

Denomination	1000	500	200	100	50	20	10	5	Total
Number	154	498	1,357	625	236	15	12	0	2,897
Percent	5.3	17.2	46.9	21.6	8.1	0.5	0.4	0	100.0

In the second half of 2005, relative to the first semi-annual period, forged 1000 kuna banknotes increased by 22%, forged 500 kuna banknotes by 40%, forged 200 kuna banknotes by 26%, and forged 100 kuna and 50 kuna banknotes by 551% and 81% respectively.

Based on the above data and given that there were 109.8 million banknotes in circulation at end-December 2005, it can be concluded that 26 forgeries were discovered per million of genuine banknotes in circulation during the period July-December 2005.

In 99% of cases discovered forged banknotes were produced by scanning or printing on colour printers.

Expert evaluations of forged banknotes have shown that, besides the classic image printout, forgers increasingly try to imitate some special features of banknotes, such as watermark, kinogram, security thread or iridescent colour effect.

Therefore, the Croatian National Bank urges citizens, especially institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on heightened alert for forged banknotes and to carry out thorough authenticity checks of banknotes.

It is important to note that the Croatian National Bank provides educational materials on security features of kuna banknotes to legal persons upon request. The Croatian National Bank also organises special courses for interested institutions dealing with cash, at their request, aimed at giving instructions on the banknote authenticity checking procedure. Applications for the courses may be submitted to the following address: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Zagreb, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
January - June 2005

14 July 2005

In the period January - June 2005, a total of 1,837 forged kuna banknotes were detected. The data for the first half of 2005 point to a 53% rise in the number of identified forgeries compared with the second half of 2004.

The following table provides an overview of forged banknotes by denomination detected in the period January- June 2005:

Denomination	1000	500	200	100	50	20	10	5	Total
Number	126	35	1,076	96	13	3	1	1	1,837
Percent	7	19	59	5	7	2	1	0	100

In the first half of 2005, an increase was only recorded in the forged 200 kuna banknotes, by 135% compared with the number of forgeries discovered in the second half of 2004. This increase in the forged 200 kuna banknotes detected resulted from distributing forgeries produced by using printing techniques, of which the Croatian National Bank informed the public in its press release of 2 May 2005. In the period from 2 May 2005 to 30 June 2005, a total of 775 forged banknotes of this type were detected, 72% of the total number of detected 200 kuna forgeries.

Based on the data presented above and considering that there were 111.2 million banknotes in circulation at end-June 2005, it can be said that 16 forgeries were discovered per million of genuine banknotes in circulation during the period January - June 2005.

In 3% of cases, detected forged banknotes were made using the offset printing technique, primarily the forged 1000 kuna banknotes (put into circulation at end-June 2003). In the remaining 97% of cases forged banknotes were produced using digital techniques, especially scanning and printing on colour printers.

In view of the forthcoming tourist season, an increase in the volume of cash in circulation and the expert evaluations which have shown that, in addition to the classic image printout, forgers increasingly try to imitate some special security features, such as the security thread, watermark, kinegram or iridescent colour effect, the Croatian National Bank urges citizens, especially institutions and companies dealing with cash, to be on heightened alert for forged banknotes and to carry out thorough authenticity checks of banknotes. It is particularly necessary to check the authenticity of 200 kuna banknotes in order to detect any doubtful banknotes of this denomination.

It is important to note that the Croatian National Bank has designed educational materials on the security features of kuna banknotes that are available to legal persons on request. For the purpose of giving instruction regarding the procedure of banknote authenticity checking and at the request of interested institutions dealing with cash, the Croatian National Bank organises special courses.

Requests for the courses may be submitted to the following address: Hrvatska narodna banka, Direkcija trezora, Zagreb, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3.

**STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
July - December 2004**

19 January 2005

In the period July - December 2004, a total of 1,203 forged kuna banknotes were discovered. According to the figures for the second half of 2004, the number of identified forgeries rose by 9.5% compared with the first half of the year.

The comparison of the total number of forged kuna banknotes discovered during 2004 and 2003 shows that their number reduced by 44% in 2004, from 3,316 forged kuna banknotes discovered in 2003 to 2,301 forged kuna banknotes discovered in 2004.

The following table shows forged banknotes found in circulation during the period July - December 2004 according to denomination:

Denomination	1000	500	200	100	50	20	10	5	Total
Number	85	328	457	105	203	13	13	20	1,203
Percent	7.0	27.3	38.0	8.7	16.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0

The second half of 2004 saw an increase in the discovered forged banknotes of only two denominations: the 500 kuna banknotes and the 200 kuna banknotes. The number of forged 500 kuna banknotes increased by 24%, while the number of forged 200 kuna banknotes rose by 137% on the first half of the year.

Based on the data presented above and given that there were 100.4 million banknotes in circulation at the end of December 2004, it may be said that 12 forged banknotes were discovered per each million of genuine banknotes in circulation during the period May - December 2004.

In 11% of cases discovered forged banknotes were printed in the offset printing technique, this primarily relates 1000 kuna banknotes that entered into circulation at the end of June 2003. In the remaining 89% of cases forged banknotes were scanned or printed on colour printers, resulting in a small number of identical counterfeits.

Although there were no high quality counterfeits discovered in the period from May to December 2004, the Croatian National Bank urges Croatian citizens and especially institutions and companies dealing with cash to be on heightened alert for counterfeit banknotes and perform consistent authenticity checks because expert evaluations of discovered counterfeit banknotes have shown that in addition to the classic image printout, counterfeiters ever more often try to imitate special security features such as watermarks or security threads.

STATISTICS ON THE DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA BANKNOTES
January - June 2003

29 July 2003

In the period January-June 2003, a total of 1,885 forged kuna banknotes were discovered. According to the figures for the first half of 2003, the number of identified forgeries rose by 29% compared with 2002, when they totaled 1,414. Of the total of 1,885 forged banknotes 1,036 have been removed from circulation, as the result of the banknote authenticity checking, while the police have seized 849 forgeries within the measures taken against the distribution of counterfeit bills.

The following table shows forged banknotes found in circulation according to denomination:

Denomination	1000	500	200	100	50	20	10	5	Total
Number	84	26	679	771	298	24	3	0	1,885
Percent	4.5	1.4	36.0	40.9	15.8	1.3	0.1	0	100.0

In 98% of all cases, counterfeit notes have been produced by scanning and color printing of small series of identical copies, which mainly resulted in poor-quality forgeries that could be easily recognized and removed from circulation. Given the 95.6 million banknotes in circulation at end-June, the number of discovered forgeries is not significant - 20 counterfeit bills per 1 million genuine banknotes.

In the process of banknote authenticity checking financial institutions discovered and removed from circulation 78.8% of forgeries, while only 21.2% of fake notes was seized at sales outlets and points of payment.

Given the spread of counterfeiting, the Croatian National Bank is urging the public, particularly those employed at sales outlets and points of payment, to check the authenticity of accepted banknotes. The Croatian National Bank is willing to supply all legal persons with free instruction materials about the features of genuine kuna banknotes and the method of checking their authenticity. The Croatian National Bank also recommends legal persons to arrange for the submission of individual reports on all discovered forgeries and their summaries. These reports and summaries are made by the Croatian National Bank and submitted promptly to the stated institutions.