



National Counterfeit, National Analysis and Coin  
National Analysis Centres



HNB

EUROSYSTEM

# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT BANKNOTES AND COINS

1 January – 31 December 2022



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 133 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation in 2022, which is a decrease of 32.8% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in 2021, when 198 counterfeit banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Given an average of 288.4 million kuna banknotes in circulation in 2022, it may be ascertained that an average of 0.5 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2013 to 2022.

**Table 1**

Number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	515	330	519	435	253	499	506	157	198	133

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denominations were 200 kuna banknotes, with 47 detected counterfeits, and 1000 kuna banknotes, with 46 detected counterfeits, together accounting for 69.9% of the total registered kuna banknote counterfeits. Counterfeit 10, 20, 100 and 500 kuna banknotes together accounted for 30.1% of the total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**Table 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0,0%	2,3%	2,3%	0,0%	4,5%	35,3%	21,0%	34,6%

A total of 437 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were detected and withdrawn from circulation from January to December 2022, which is a decrease of 45.8% from the total number of banknote counterfeits of all currencies registered in the same period in 2021. The 133 registered kuna banknote counterfeits accounted for 30.4% of the total registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies withdrawn from circulation (Table 3).

**Table 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from circulation

Currency	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	SEK
Share in total	30,4%	59,5%	8,0%	1,9%	0,2%

## Counterfeit banknotes of other currencies

Among the 437 counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from circulation, counterfeit euro banknotes accounted for the largest share of 59.5%. They were followed by counterfeit US dollar, pound sterling and Swedish krona banknotes, accounting for 8.0%, 1.9% and 0.2%, respectively.

A total of 260 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation in 2022, which is an increase of 14.0% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in 2021, when 228 counterfeit banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. Table 4 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2013 to 2022.

**Table 4**

Number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	863	770	749	897	785	1.488	4.280	237	228	260

50 euro banknotes accounted for the largest number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation, with a share of 37.3% in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5).

**Table 5**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€ 5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
Share in total	3,1%	12,7%	12,3%	37,3%	10,7%	5,8%	18,1%



## Counterfeit coins

A total of 2,025 counterfeit coins were withdrawn from circulation in 2022, all of which were counterfeit euro coins. Relative to the number of counterfeit euro coins registered in 2021, when 8,074 counterfeit euro coins were withdrawn from circulation, the number of counterfeit euro coins decreased by 74.9%. Table 6 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro coins withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2013 to 2022.

**Table 6**

Number of registered counterfeit euro coins withdrawn from circulation from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of counterfeit euro coins	453	442	288	204	124	166	128	817	8.074	2.025

1,969 pieces of counterfeit 2 euro coins, 48 pieces of counterfeit 1 euro coins and 8 pieces of counterfeit 50 cent euro coins were withdrawn from circulation. Table 7 shows their respective shares in the total number of detected counterfeit euro coins.

**Table 7**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro coins

Denomination	€ 0,50	€ 1	€ 2
Share in total	0,4%	2,4%	97,2%

No counterfeit kuna coins were detected in 2022. Table 8 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna coins withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2013 to 2022.

**Table 8**

Number of registered counterfeit kuna coins withdrawn from circulation from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of counterfeit kuna coins	9	11	7	8	4	2	3	3	1	0

Counterfeits registered in 2022 did not cause any significant financial damage, nor did their quantity and production quality cause any disturbances in cash operations in specialised institutions or among the general public.

The risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency and the risk of fraud are always present in cash operations. A technical analysis of counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optically variable ink feature. The CNB therefore calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with EU regulations, decisions of the European Central Bank and the CNB decision on the control of authenticity and fitness checking of euro cash.

In accordance with its legal obligations, the Croatian National Bank continuously organises and carries out the training of employees of financial institutions and all other interested parties handling banknotes and coins, in order to prevent and detect counterfeits.

The national training programme on kuna, euro and US dollar banknote and coin authentication for bank and financial institution employees has been systematically implemented since 2009, with more than 30,000 financial institution employees having completed the training so far.

As part of the project of introducing the euro as the official currency in the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian National Bank launched intensive training for target groups in July 2021. A website “Euro edukacija” (euro training), available at <https://euro-edukacija.hnb.hr/> has been created for the public and retailers. The website has been available to the public since July 2022, with more than 158,000 people completing the training up till now.

The travelling educational exhibition “Euro on Wheels”, which attracted 27,665 visitors in 27 cities and towns, and the “Euro Days” campaign in the four biggest cities of Croatia, provided the general public with the opportunity to learn how to easily check the authenticity of euro banknotes and obtain information materials on euro banknotes and coins.

Specialist training for employees of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Finance – Customs Administration and the State Attorney’s Office of the Republic of Croatia started in January 2022.

In the second half of 2022, in cooperation with the Croatian Chamber of Economy, the Croatian Employers’ Association and the Croatian Banking Association, the Croatian National Bank held a number of seminars, lectures, workshops and webinars for more than 2,000 participants in 16 cities and towns. Children’s education received particular attention, with lectures held across Croatia for primary and secondary school pupils, students, as well as pensioners, with a variety of materials available for all age groups.

Textual and illustrative materials on the appearance and security features of euro banknotes and coins are available at the following link on the Croatian National Bank’s website [https://euro-edukacija.hnb.hr/courses/course-v1:HNB+NPO\\_Razina1+2022/course/](https://euro-edukacija.hnb.hr/courses/course-v1:HNB+NPO_Razina1+2022/course/), from which they can be downloaded and printed. The main purpose of training and education is to teach participants how to check security features of banknotes and coins and draw attention to the need for checking the authenticity of accepted banknotes and coins on an ongoing basis so as to reduce the possibility of accepting counterfeit currency.



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# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT BANKNOTES AND COINS

1 January – 31 December 2021



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 198 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation in 2021, which is an increase of 26.1% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in 2020, when 157 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Given an average of 291.1 million kuna banknotes in circulation in 2021, it may be ascertained that an average of 0.7 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2021.

**Table 1**

Number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	315	515	330	519	435	253	499	506	157	198

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was the 200 kuna banknote, which accounted for 98 registered counterfeit kuna banknotes or 49.5% of the total registered kuna banknote counterfeits. Counterfeit 500, 50 and 1000 kuna banknotes together accounted for 40.9% of the total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**Table 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	2.5%	2.0%	11.1%	5.1%	49.5%	19.2%	10.6%

A total of 807 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were registered from January to December 2021, which is an increase of 77.8% from the total number of banknote counterfeits of all currencies registered in the same period in 2020. The 198 registered kuna banknote counterfeits accounted for 24.5% of the total registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies withdrawn from circulation (Table 3).

**Table 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from

circulation

Currency	HRK	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP	DEM	SEK
Share in total	24.5%	28.3%	42.9%	2.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%

### Counterfeit banknotes of other currencies

Among the 807 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies withdrawn from circulation, counterfeit US dollar banknotes accounted for the largest share of 42.9%, followed by counterfeit euro banknotes with a share of 28.3%, counterfeit banknotes of the Swiss franc with a share of 2.4%, counterfeit banknotes of the pound sterling with a share of 1.7% and counterfeit banknotes of the German mark and the Swedish krona, each accounting for a share of 0.1%.

A total of 228 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation in 2021, which is a decrease of 3.8% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in 2020, when 237 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. Table 4 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2012 to 2021.

Table 4

Number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	861	863	770	749	897	785	1,488	4,280	237	228

50 euro banknotes accounted for the largest number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation, with a share of 38.6% in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by 20 and 100 euro banknotes, which together made up 38.2% in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5).

Table 5

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€ 5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
Share in total	0.4%	7.5%	22%	38.6%	16.2%	6.1%	9.2%

## Counterfeit coins

A total of 8,075 counterfeit coins were withdrawn from circulation in 2021, of which one counterfeit 5 kuna coin and 8,074 counterfeit euro coins. Relative to the number of counterfeit euro coins registered in 2020, when 817 counterfeit euro coins were withdrawn from circulation, the number of counterfeit euro coins increased by 888.3%. The increase in the number of counterfeit euro coins withdrawn from circulation was the outcome of CNB's intensive activities aimed at adjusting banknote and coin processing machines and training within the National Training Programme.

Table 6 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro coins withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2012 to 2021.

**Table 6**

Number of registered counterfeit euro coins withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2021

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of counterfeit euro coins	537	453	442	288	204	124	166	128	817	8,074

7,371 pieces of counterfeit 2 euro coins, 466 pieces of counterfeit 1 euro coins and 237 pieces of counterfeit 50 cent euro coins were withdrawn from circulation. Table 7 shows their respective shares in the total number of detected counterfeit euro coins.

**Table 7**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro coins

Denomination	€ 0.5	€ 1	€ 2
Share in total	2.9%	5.8%	91.3%

Table 8 shows annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna coins withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2012 to 2021.

**Table 8**

Number of registered counterfeit kuna coins withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2021



Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of counterfeit kuna coins	20	9	11	7	8	4	2	3	3	1

Counterfeits registered in 2021 did not cause any significant financial damage, nor did their quantity and production quality cause any disturbances in cash operations in specialised institutions or among the general public. One of the reasons for the slight increase in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes in 2021 compared to 2020 was the relaxation of the measures to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the opening of hospitality industry and sports facilities, the relaxation of the limits on the number of consumers at shopping chains and the lifting of restrictions on passenger travel, all of which were in effect for most of 2020.

The risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency and the risk of fraud are always present in cash operations. A technical analysis of counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optically variable ink feature. The CNB therefore calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using the "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, as described on the CNB website. In order to increase public awareness of banknote authentication the CNB has released a series of educational videos on the security features of kuna banknotes. The authentication process for each kuna banknote denomination is explained in detail. Educational video animations are available on the CNB website and YouTube channel.

Since 2009, the CNB has been implementing the National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. Also developed in the course of 2021 was an online educational application, the National Training Programme, which consists of four educational programmes. The programmes launched so far are the training programme for the entities subject to the Decision on handling of unfit and suspect cash (Official Gazette 30/2021) and specialist training for employees of the Ministry of the Interior who may come into contact with counterfeit cash in their day-to-day work. The details about the programme and the application procedure are available on the CNB website. The training for retailers and the public, which is scheduled to begin in mid-2022, is currently being developed.



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# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 July – 31 December 2020



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 60 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2020, which is a decrease of 73.7% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period in 2019 when 228 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. In comparison to the first half of 2020, 38.1% less counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation, which is directly connected to the outbreak of the SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic, the imposed travel-related restrictions and consequently fewer tourist arrivals.

Given an average of 283.4 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2020, it may be ascertained that an average of 0.7 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2016 to 2020.

**Table 1**

Semi-annual statistics on registered counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2016 to 2020.

Period	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018	1st half 2019	2nd half 201s	1st half 2020	2nd half 2020
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	353	82	90	163	263	236	278	228	97	60

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was the 500 kuna banknote, which accounted for 29 registered counterfeit kuna banknotes or 48.3%, and the 200 kuna and 20 kuna banknotes, which together accounted for 41.6% of the total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**Table 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	3.4%	0.0%	28.3%	48.3%	6.7%

A total of 205 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were registered from July to December 2020, which is a decrease of 95.3% from the total number of banknote counterfeits of all currencies registered in the same period in 2019. In comparison to the first half of 2020, 17.7% less counterfeit kuna banknotes were

withdrawn from circulation. The 60 registered kuna banknote counterfeits accounted for 29.3% of the total registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Table 3).

**Table 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Denomination	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	CHF	BAM	DEM	PLN
Share in total	29.3%	52.7%	8.8%	5.8%	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Among the 205 counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation, counterfeit euro banknotes accounted for the largest share of 52.7%, followed by the counterfeit banknotes of the US dollar with a share of 5.8%, counterfeit banknotes of the Swiss franc with a share of 1.9% and the counterfeit banknotes of the convertible German mark and the Polish zloty with respective shares of 0.5% per currency.

A total of 108 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered from July to December 2020, which is a decrease of 97.3% from the number of counterfeit euro banknotes registered in the same period 2019, when 4,056 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. In comparison to the first half of 2020, 16.3% less counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Table 4 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2016 to 2020.

**Table 4**

Semi-annual statistics on registered counterfeit euro banknotes from 2016 to 2020

Period	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018,	2nd half 2018	1st half 2019	2nd half 2019	1st half 2020	2nd half 2020
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	206	691	211	574	1,203	285	224	4,056	129	108

50 euro banknotes accounted for the largest number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation, with a share of 37.0% in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by 20 and 100 euro banknotes, which together made up 37.0% in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5).

**Table 5**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€ 5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
Share in total	0.9%	7.4%	13.9%	37.0%	23.1%	5.6%	12.1%

Counterfeits registered in the second half of 2020 did not cause more significant financial damage, nor did their quantity and production quality cause any disturbances in cash operations in specialised institutions or among the general public. One of the reasons for the reduction in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes in the period under observation in 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 were the measures undertaken to combat the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic, which are related to the closing down of hospitality industry and sports facilities, the limiting of the number of consumers at shopping chains and restrictions on passenger travel.

Despite the reduction in the number of registered counterfeit banknotes, the risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency cannot be excluded so the possibility of fraud should always be taken into consideration in cash operations. A technical analysis of counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optically variable ink feature. The CNB therefore calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using the "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, as described on the CNB website. In order to increase public awareness of banknote authentication the CNB has released a series of educational videos on the security features of kuna banknotes. The authentication process for each kuna banknote denomination is explained in detail. Educational video animations are available on the CNB website and YouTube channel.

Since May 2009, the CNB has been implementing the National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details about the Programme and the application procedure are available on the CNB website.

The CNB has published and delivers free of charge educational brochures on the security features of kuna banknotes and banknote authentication. Brochures can be ordered through a form posted on the CNB website. In cooperation with the Croatian National Bank, the European Central Bank has published educational leaflets and posters in the Croatian language on the security features of euro banknotes. Leaflets and posters on the security features of euro banknotes can be downloaded from the ECB website.



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COUNTERFEIT PREVENTION AND CURRENCY  
ANALYSIS DIVISION



# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 January – 30 June 2020



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 97 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from January to June 2020, which is a decrease of 65,1% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period of 2019, when 278 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Given the average of 269.5 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2020, 0.4 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected, on average, per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2015 to 2020.

**TABLE 1**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2015 to 2020

Period	2nd half of 2015	1st half of 2016	2nd half of 2016	1st half of 2017	2nd half of 2017	1st half of 2018	2nd half of 2018	1st half of 2019	2nd half of 2019	1st half of 2020
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	304	353	82	90	163	263	236	278	228	97

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200-kuna banknote, with 38 counterfeits or 39.2%, and 1000 and 500-kuna banknotes, which jointly accounted for 46.4% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**TABLE 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	3.1%	4.1%	3.1%	4.1%	39.2%	33.0%	13.4%

A total of 249 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were registered from January to June 2020, which a decrease of 55% from the total number of counterfeit banknotes of all currencies registered in the same period of 2019. Counterfeit kuna, with a total of 97 counterfeits registered, accounted for 39% (Table 3) of the registered counterfeit banknotes of all currencies.

**TABLE 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Denomination	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP
Share in total	39.0%	51.8%	8.8%	0.4%

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

A total of 129 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered from January to June 2020, which is a decrease of 42.4% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes registered in the same period of 2019, when 224 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. Table 4 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2015 to 2019.

**TABLE 4**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2015 to 2019

Period	2nd half of 2015	1st half of 2016	2nd half of 2016	1st half of 2017	2nd half of 2017	1st half of 2018	2nd half of 2018	1st half of 2019	2nd half of 2019	1st half of 2020
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	527	206	691	211	574	1,203	285	224	4,056	129

Counterfeit 50 euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation accounted for 54.3% or the biggest share of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by 20 and 100 euro banknotes, which jointly accounted for 32.6% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5).

**TABLE 5**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€5	€10	€20	€50	€100	€200	€500
Share in total	0.0%	4.6%	17.1%	54.3%	15.5%	5.4%	3.1%

The counterfeits registered in the first half of 2020 were not of significant nominal value and, as regards their quantity and production quality, they did not cause any disturbances in cash operations, neither in specialised institutions nor among the general public.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, described at the CNB website. In order to increase public awareness of banknote authentication the CNB has released a series of educational videos on the security features of kuna banknotes. The authentication process for each kuna banknote denomination is explained in detail in a video animation. Educational video animations may be found at the CNB website or CNB YouTube channel.

Since May 2009, the Croatian National Bank has been implementing a National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details about the Programme and the application procedure are available at the CNB website.

The Croatian National Bank has published and delivered free of charge educational brochures on the security features of kuna banknotes and banknote authentication. The brochures can be ordered by filling in the form posted on the CNB website. Educational leaflets and posters in Croatian on the security features of euro banknotes have been published by the European Central Bank in cooperation with the Croatian National Bank. The leaflets and posters on the security features of euro banknotes can be downloaded from the European Central Bank website.



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COUNTERFEIT PREVENTION AND CURRENCY  
ANALYSIS DIVISION



# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 July – 31 December 2019



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 228 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2019, which is a decrease of 3.4% relative to 236 registered counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the same period in 2018.

Given an average of 276.1 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2019, an average of 0.8 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2015 to 2019.

**TABLE 1**

TABLE 1 Semi-annual statistics on registered counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2015 to 2019

Period	1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018	1st half 2019	2nd half 2019
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	215	304	353	82	90	163	263	236	278	228

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200 kuna banknote, with 89 counterfeits registered (39% of total kuna banknote counterfeits), followed by 1000 and 500 kuna banknotes, which together accounted for 46.9% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**TABLE 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	0.9%	3.1%	0.4%	9.6%	39.0%	28.1%	18.9%

A total of 4,341 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were registered from July to December 2019, which is an increase of 608.2% from the total number of banknote counterfeits of all currencies registered in the same period in 2018. 228 registered kuna banknote counterfeits account for 5.3% of total registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Table 3).

**TABLE 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Denomination	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	BAM	SEK
Share in total	5.25%	93.43%	0.81%	0.37%	0.12%	0.02%

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

A total of 4,056 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered from July to December 2019, which is an increase of 1,323.2% relative to 285 registered counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the same period in 2018. Table 4 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2015 to 2019.

**TABLE 4**

Semi-annual statistics on registered counterfeit euro banknotes from 2015 to 2019

Period	1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018	1st half 2019	2nd half 2019
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	222	527	206	691	211	574	1203	285	224	4,056

With 3,771 banknotes withdrawn, 500 euro banknotes accounted for the largest share (93%) in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5). The increase in the number of registered counterfeit 500 euro banknotes was due to fraud committed against a natural person.

**TABLE 5**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
Share in total	0.2%	0.1%	1.5%	3.8%	1.2%	0.2%	93%

Despite a higher nominal value of registered counterfeit euro banknotes, counterfeits registered in the second half of 2019, as regards their quantity and production quality, did not cause any disturbances in cash operations, neither in specialised institutions nor among the general public.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency, so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optically variable ink feature. The CNB therefore calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using the "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, as described on the CNB website. In order to increase public awareness of banknote authentication the CNB has released a series of educational videos on the security features of kuna banknotes. The authentication process for each kuna banknote denomination is explained in detail in a video animation, available on the CNB website and YouTube channel.

Since May 2009, the CNB has been implementing the National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details about the Programme and the application procedure are available on the CNB website.

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COUNTERFEIT PREVENTION AND CURRENCY  
ANALYSIS DIVISION



# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 January – 30 June 2019



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 278 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from January to June 2019, which is an increase of 5.7% relative to 263 registered counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the same period in 2018.

Given an average of 254.3 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2019, an average of 1.1 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per 1 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2014 to 2019.

**TABLE 1**

TABLE 1 Semi-annual statistics on registered counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2014 to 2019

Period	2nd half 2014	1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018	1st half 2019
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	142	215	304	353	82	90	163	263	236	278



The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200 kuna banknote, with 124 counterfeits registered (44.6% of total kuna counterfeits), followed by 1000 and 500 kuna banknotes, which together accounted for 38.1% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**TABLE 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0%	1%	0%	2.2%	14%	44.6%	14.8%	23.4%

A total of 555 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were registered from January to June 2019, which is a decrease of 62.7% from total registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies in the same period in 2018. 278 registered kuna banknote counterfeits account for 50.1% of total registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Table 3).

**TABLE 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Denomination	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	CHF	AUD	JPY
Share in total	50.1%	40.3%	4.5%	2%	2.7%	0.2%	0.2%

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

A total of 224 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered from January to June 2019, which is a decrease of 81.4% relative to 1 203 registered counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the same period in 2018. Table 4 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2014 to 2019.

**TABLE 4**

TABLE 4 Semi-annual statistics on registered counterfeit euro banknotes from 2014 to 2019

Period	2nd half 2014	1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018	1st half 2019
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	584	222	527	206	691	211	574	1203	285	224

With 112 banknotes withdrawn from circulation, 50-euro banknotes accounted for the largest share (50.0%) in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5).

**TABLE 5**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€5	€ 10	€ 20	€ 50	€ 100	€ 200	€ 500
Share in total	0.5%	1.3%	9.4%	50.0%	10.7%	1.8%	26.3%

As regards their quantity and production quality, counterfeit banknotes registered in the first half of 2019 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the general public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optically variable ink feature. The CNB therefore calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using the FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK method, as described on the CNB website. In order to increase public awareness of banknote authentication, the CNB has released a series of educational videos on the security features of kuna banknotes. The authentication process for each kuna banknote denomination is explained in detail in a video animation, available on the CNB website and YouTube channel.

Since May 2009, the CNB has been implementing the National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details about the Programme and the application procedure are available on the CNB website.

The CNB has published and delivers free of charge educational brochures on the security features of kuna banknotes and banknote authentication. Brochures can be ordered through a form posted on the CNB website. In cooperation with the Croatian National Bank, the European Central Bank has published educational leaflets and posters in the Croatian language on the security features of euro banknotes, which can be downloaded from the ECB website.



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ANALYSIS DIVISION



# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 July – 31 December 2018



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 236 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2018, which is an increase of 44.8% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period of 2017, when 163 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Given the average of 258 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2018, 0.91 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected, on average, per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2014 to 2018.

**TABLE 1**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2014 to 2018

Period	1st half 2014	2nd half 2014	1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	188	142	215	304	353	82	90	163	263	236

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200-kuna banknote, with 124 counterfeits or 52.5%, and 50 and 500-kuna banknotes, which together accounted for 36.4% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**TABLE 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	1.7%	2.1%	6.8%	3.0%	52.5%	29.7%	4.2%

In the period from July to December 2018, 236 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 38.5% of the total 613 registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Table 3).

**TABLE 3**

Share of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Currency	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	BAM	PLN
Share in total	38.5%	46.5%	9.9%	4.7%	0.2%	0.2%



## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

A total of 285 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered from July to December 2018, which is a decrease of 50.4% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes registered in the same period of 2017, when 574 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. Table 4 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2014 to 2018.

**TABLE 4**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2014 to 2018

Period	1st half 2014	2nd half 2014	1st half 2015	2nd half 2015	1st half 2016	2nd half 2016	1st half 2017	2nd half 2017	1st half 2018	2nd half 2018
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	186	584	222	527	206	691	211	574	1,203	285

The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 50-euro banknotes (157 banknotes), accounting for 55.1% of the total number of registered counterfeit Euro banknotes (Table 5).

**TABLE 5**

Share of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€5	€10	€20	€50	€100	€200	€500
Share in total	0.7%	4.6%	16.8%	55.1%	15.0%	3.9%	3.9%

As regards their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in 2018 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with CNB's decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, described at the CNB website.

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# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 January – 30 June 2018



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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 263 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from January to June 2018, which is an increase of 192.2% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period of 2017, when 90 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Given the average of 231.7 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2018, 1.1 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected, on average, per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2013 to 2018.

**TABLE 1**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2013 to 2018

Period	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2017	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2018
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	160	188	142	215	304	353	82	90	163	263

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200-kuna banknote, with 139 counterfeits or 52.9%, and 100 and 500-kuna banknotes, which together accounted for 39.9% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Table 2).

**TABLE 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	1.5%	2.7%	1.5%	4.9%	52.9%	35.0%	1.5%

In the period from January to June 2018, 263 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 17.7% of the total 1,486 registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Table 3).

**TABLE 3**

Share of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Currency	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	CHF	HUF	AUD
Share in total	17.7%	80.9%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

A total of 1,203 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered from January to June 2018, which is an increase of 470.1% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes registered in the same period of 2017, when 211 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. The cause of an increased number of 500-euro counterfeit banknotes are two fraud cases against individuals and involving bad quality counterfeits, accounting for 99.1% of the total number of 500-euro counterfeit banknotes. Table 4 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2013 to 2018.

**TABLE 4**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2013 to 2018

Period	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2017	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2018
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	574	186	584	222	527	206	691	211	574	1,203

The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 500-euro banknotes (1,044 banknotes), accounting for 86.8% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes (Table 5).

**TABLE 5**

Share of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€5	€10	€20	€50	€100	€200	€500
Share in total	0.1%	0.3%	1.9%	9.2%	1.4%	0.3%	86.8%



As regards their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the first half of 2018 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, described at the CNB website.

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# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 July – 31 December 2017





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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 163 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2017, which is an increase of 98.8% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period of 2016, when 82 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. A year-on-year decrease in the number of withdrawn counterfeit kuna banknotes of 41.8% was observed, since 435 counterfeit kuna banknotes had been withdrawn in 2016, compared to 253 withdrawn in 2017.

Given the average of 236.5 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2017, 0.7 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected, on average, per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

**TABLE 1**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2013 to 2017

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2017
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	355	160	188	142	215	304	353	82	90	163



The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200-kuna banknote, with 94 counterfeits or 57.7%, and 100 and 500-kuna banknotes, which together accounted for 31.3% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits.

**TABLE 2**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes

Denomination	HRK 5	HRK 10	HRK 20	HRK 50	HRK 100	HRK 200	HRK 500	HRK 1000
Share in total	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	3.7%	12.9%	57.7%	18.4%	6.1%

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

From July to December 2017, a total of 814 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies were registered. A total of 163 registered counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 20% of the total registered counterfeit banknotes.

**TABLE 3**

Shares of individual currencies in the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes

Currency	HRK	EUR	USD	GBP	CHF
Share in total	20.0%	70.5%	7.0%	2.4%	0.1%



A total of 574 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, which is a decrease of 16.9% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in the same period in 2016, when 691 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

**TABLE 4**

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2013 to 2017 in the Republic of Croatia

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2017
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	289	574	186	584	222	527	206	691	211	574

The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 50-euro banknotes (333 banknotes), accounting for 58% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes.

**TABLE 5**

Shares of individual denominations in the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes

Denomination	€5	€10	€20	€50	€100	€200	€500
Share in total	0.9%	1.9%	25.6%	58.0%	6.4%	3.0%	4.2%



As regards their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the second half of 2017 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

A risk of attempted fraud with counterfeit currency cannot be excluded. The expertise of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, described at the CNB website.

With the aim of fostering a timely detection of counterfeit currency, by means of a quality training of individuals handling cash in their everyday activity, since May 2009, the Croatian National Bank has been implementing a National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details about the Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication and the application procedure are available at the CNB website.

The Croatian National Bank has published and delivered free of charge educational brochures on the security features of kuna banknotes and banknote authentication. The brochures can be ordered by filling in the form posted on the CNB website. Educational leaflets and posters in Croatian on the security features of euro banknotes have been published by the European Central Bank in cooperation with the Croatian National Bank. The leaflets and posters on the security features of euro banknotes can be downloaded from the European Central Bank website.





STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES  
1 July – 31 December 2017



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# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 January – 30 June 2017





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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 90 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from January to June 2017, which is a decrease of 74.5% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period of 2016, when 353 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

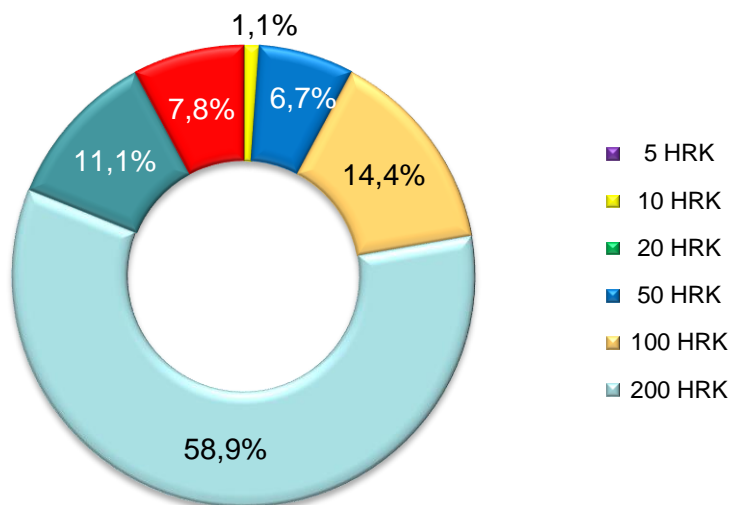
Given the average of 211 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2017, 0.4 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected, on average, per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2017.

**TABLE 1**

*Semi-annual statistic on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2012 to 2017*

Period	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2017
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	155	355	160	188	142	215	304	353	82	90



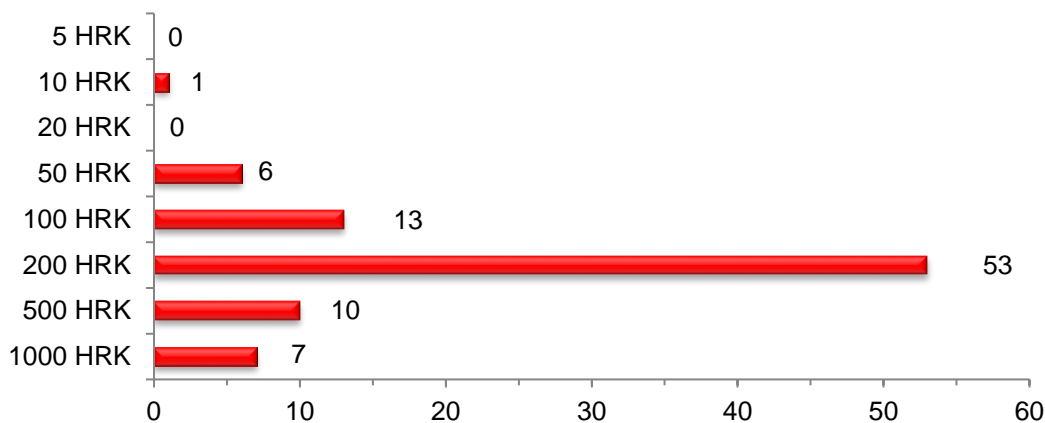
### GRAPH 1

*Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2017*

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination was a 200-kuna banknote, with 53 counterfeits or 58.9% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits (Graphs 1 and 2).

### GRAPH 2

*Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2017*

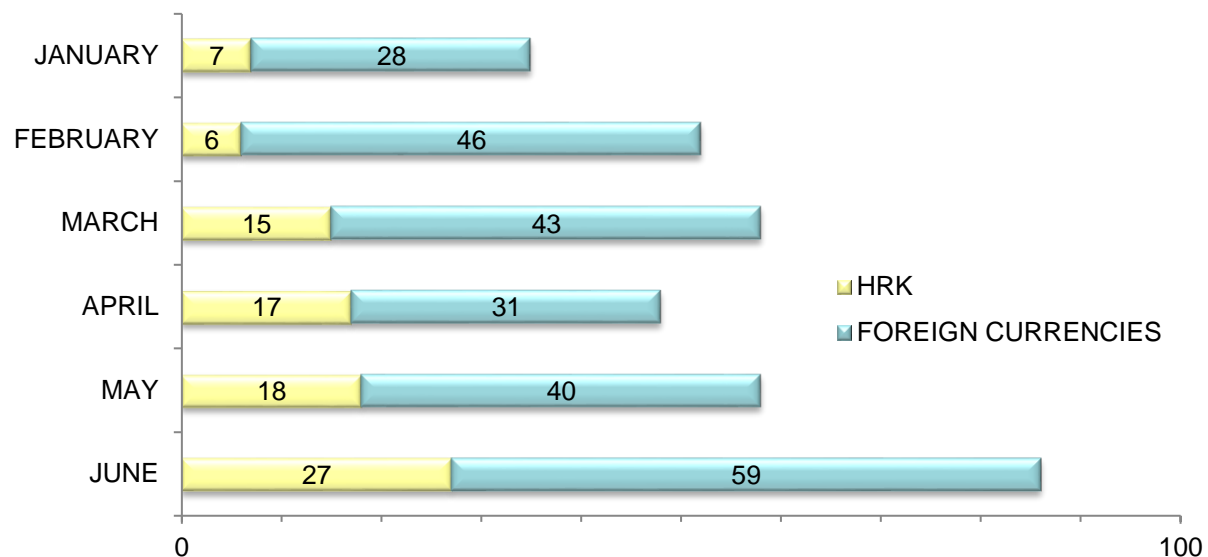




Graph 3 shows the absolute monthly ratio between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the first half of 2017.

### GRAPH 3

*Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 30 June 2017*

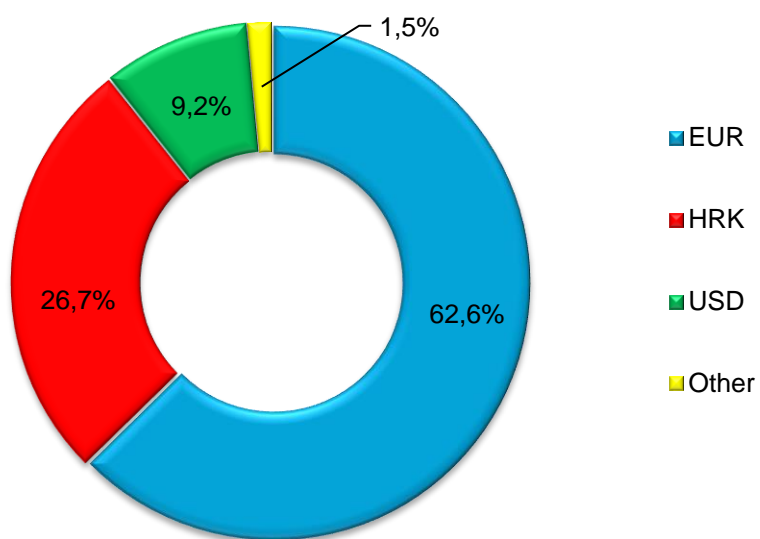




In the period from January to June 2017, 90 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 26.7% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Graph 4).

**GRAPH 4**

*Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation (1 January to 30 June 2017)*





## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 337 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 62.6%, was accounted for by counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by counterfeit kuna banknotes (26.7%) and counterfeit US dollar banknotes (9.2%) (Graph 4). The category "Other", accounting for 1.5% of the total, includes counterfeit pound sterling banknotes.

From January to June 2017, a total of 211 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, which is an increase of 2.4% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in the same period in 2016, when 206 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 50-euro banknotes (114 banknotes), accounting for 54% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes. They are followed by 20-euro counterfeits, accounting for 21.3%, and by 100-euro counterfeits, accounting for 10.9%.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2012 to 2017.

**TABLE 2**

*Semi-annual statistic on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2012 to 2017*

Period	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2017
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	554	289	574	186	584	222	527	206	691	211





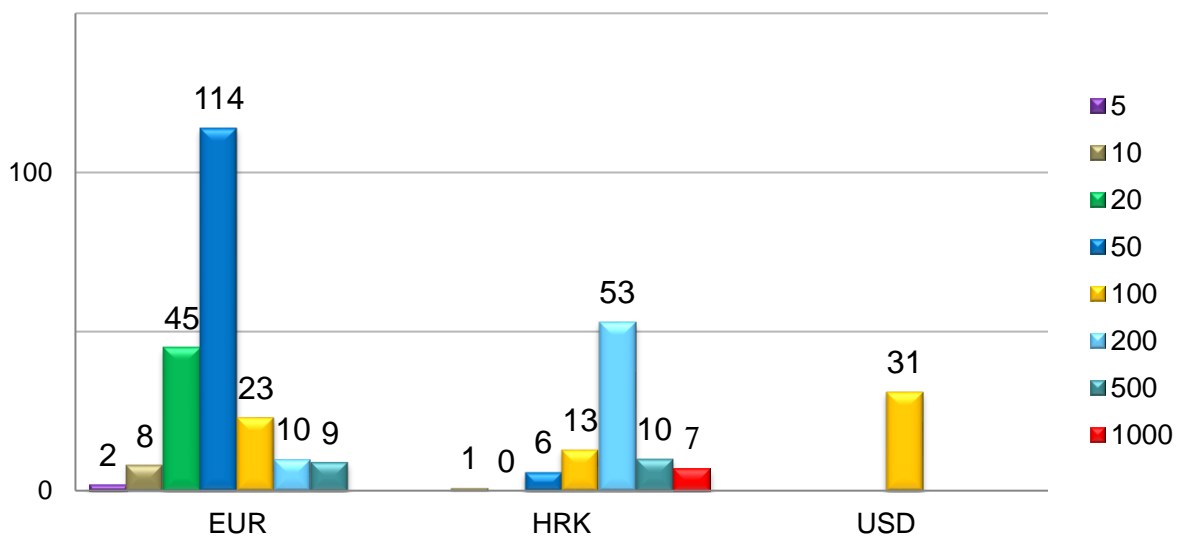
Thirty-one counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period. Their number decreased by 56.9% from the number of counterfeit US dollar banknotes registered in the same period of 2016, when 72 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Of other currencies, registered were five counterfeit pound sterling banknotes.

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of registered counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes.

### GRAPH 5

*Counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2017*



As regards their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the first half of 2017 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security



features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a "FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK" method, described at the CNB website.

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NATIONAL COUNTERFEIT, NATIONAL ANALYSIS  
AND COIN NATIONAL ANALYSIS  
CENTRES



# STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

1 July – 31 December 2016





STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA  
AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES  
FROM 1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

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## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 82 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2016, which is a decrease of 73% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period in 2015, when 304 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

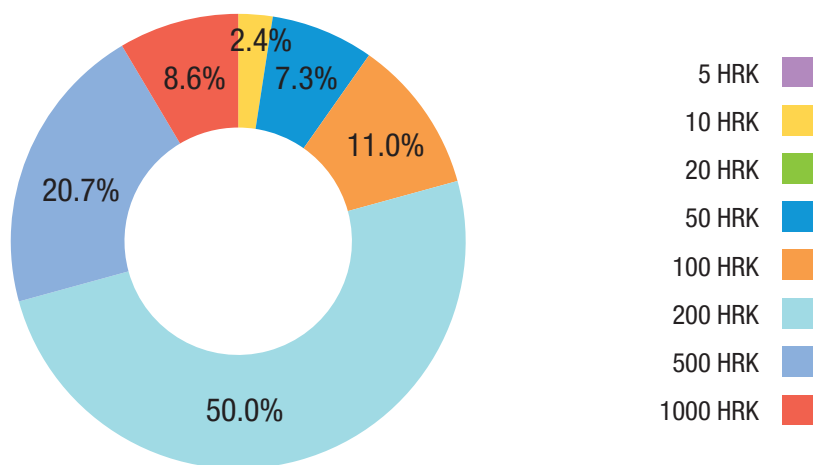
Given the average of 214.5 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2016, one counterfeit kuna banknote was detected, on average, per 2.6 million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period, i.e. 0.4 counterfeit kuna banknotes per one million genuine banknotes in circulation.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2012 to 2016.

TABLE 1

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2012 to 2016

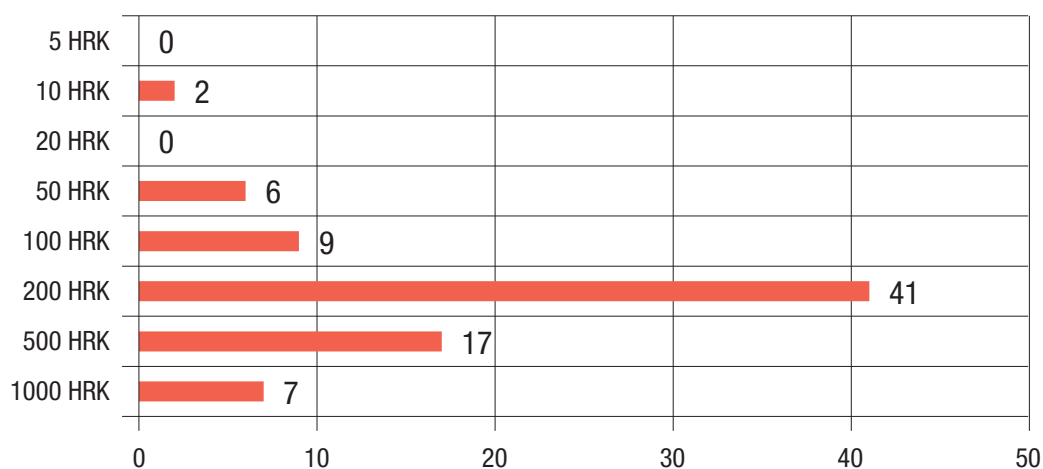
Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2016
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	160	155	355	160	188	142	215	304	353	82



**GRAPH 1** Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2016

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes (41 counterfeits or 50% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits) and 500-kuna banknotes (17 counterfeits or 20.7% of the total) (Graphs 1 and 2).

**GRAPH 2** Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2016

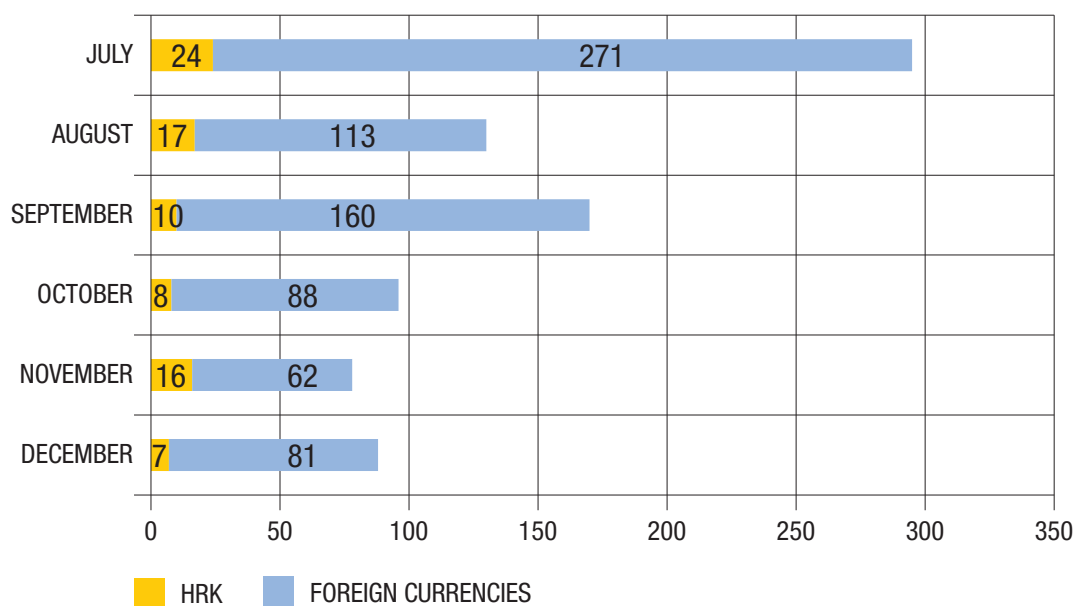




Graph 3 shows the absolute monthly ratio between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the second half of 2016.

### GRAPH 3

Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 July to 31 December 2016



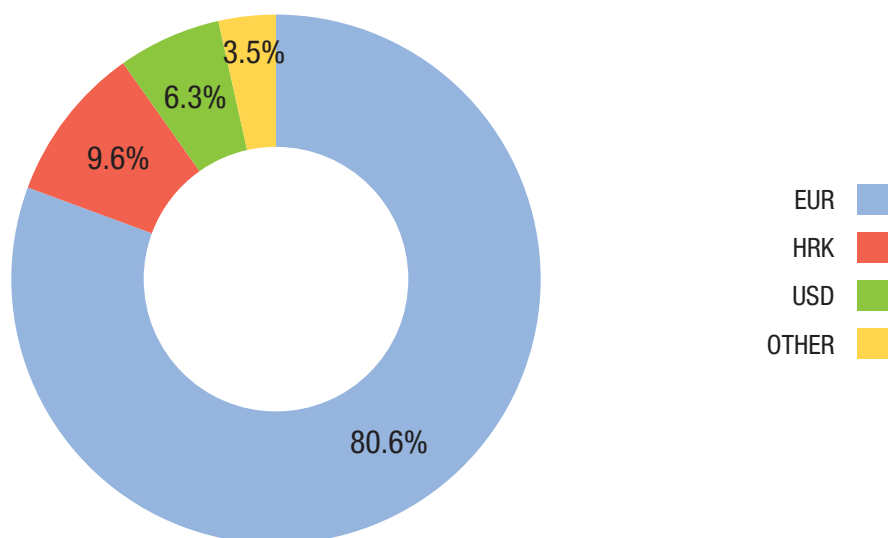




In the period from July to December 2016, 82 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 9.6% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Graph 4).

#### GRAPH 4

Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation from 1 July to 31 December 2016





## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 857 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 80.6%, was accounted for by counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by counterfeit kuna banknotes (9.6%) and counterfeit US dollar banknotes (6.3%) (Graph 4). The category 'Other', accounting for 3.5% of the total, includes counterfeit pound sterling banknotes, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar and Polish zloty.

From July to December 2016, a total of 691 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, which is an increase of 31.1% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in the same period in 2015, when 527 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 500-euro banknotes (200 banknotes), accounting for 28.9% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes. They are followed by 50-euro counterfeits, accounting for 28.2% and by 20-euro counterfeits accounting for 24.2%.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2012 to 2016.

TABLE 2

Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2012 to 2016

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half	2 <sup>nd</sup> half	1 <sup>st</sup> half	2 <sup>nd</sup> half	1 <sup>st</sup> half	2 <sup>nd</sup> half	1 <sup>st</sup> half	2 <sup>nd</sup> half	1 <sup>st</sup> half	2 <sup>nd</sup> half
	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	307	554	289	574	186	584	222	527	206	691



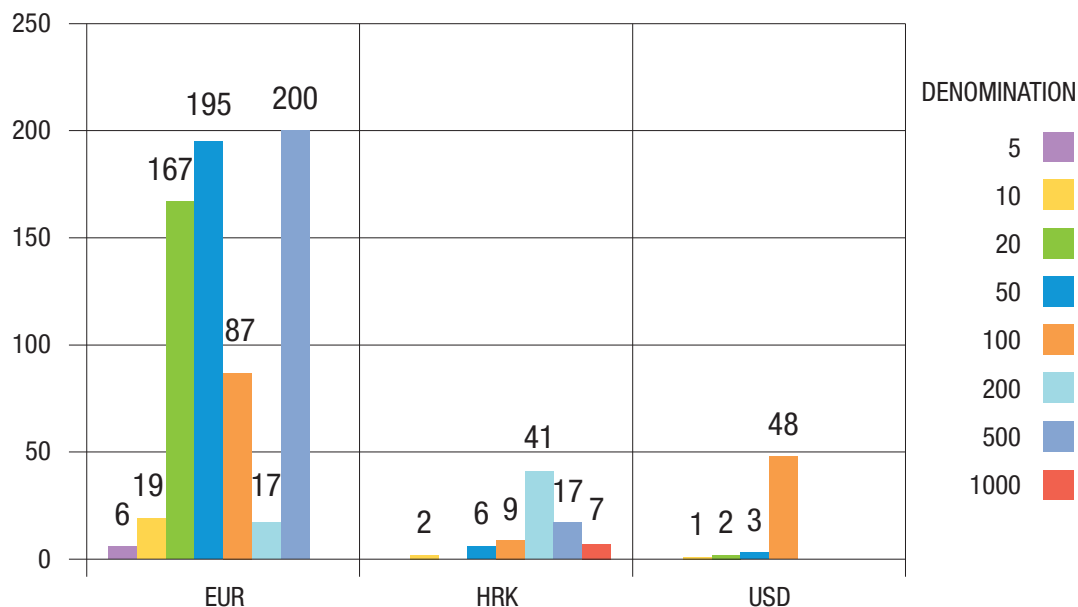
Fifty-four counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period. Their number grew by 1.9% from the number of counterfeit US dollar banknotes registered in the same period of 2015, when 53 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Of other currencies, also registered were 27 counterfeit banknotes of pound sterling, one banknote of the Australian dollar, one banknote of the Canadian dollar and one banknote of the Polish zloty.

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of registered counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes.

#### GRAPH 5

Counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2016



As regards their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the second half of 2016 did not cause any disturbances in the



cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optically variable ink. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a 'FEEL – LOOK – TILT – CHECK' method, described at the CNB website.

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STATISTICS ON  
REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND  
FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 January – 30 June 2016 ▶

## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 353 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from January to June 2016, which is an increase of 64.2% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period in 2015, when 215 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

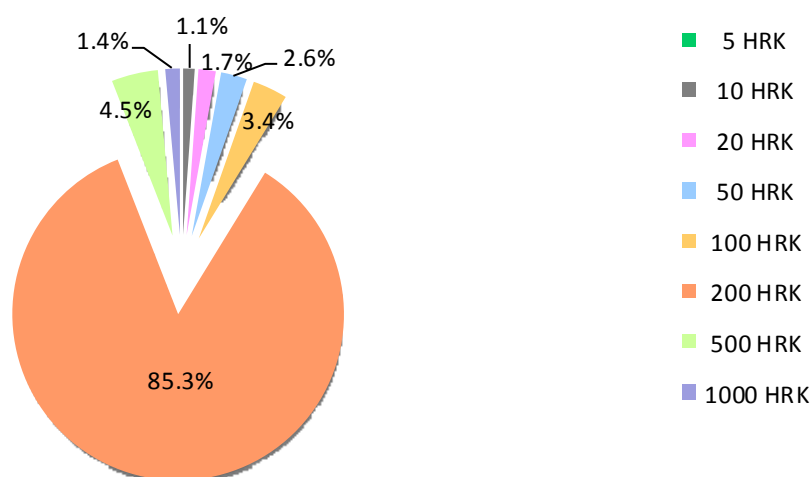
Given the average of 179.8 million kuna banknotes in circulation in in the first half of 2016, two counterfeit banknotes were detected, on average, per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2011 to the first half of 2016.

*Table 1 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2011 to 2016*

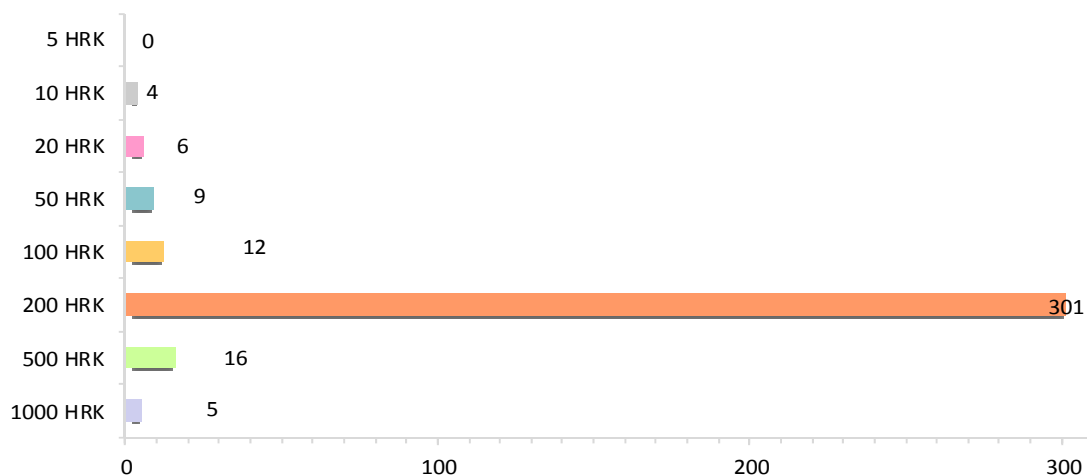
Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	183	261	160	155	355	160	188	142	215	304	353

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes (301 counterfeits or 85.3% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits), 500-kuna banknotes (16 counterfeits or 4.5% of the total) and 100-kuna banknotes (12 counterfeits or 3.4% of the total) (Graphs 1 and 2.).



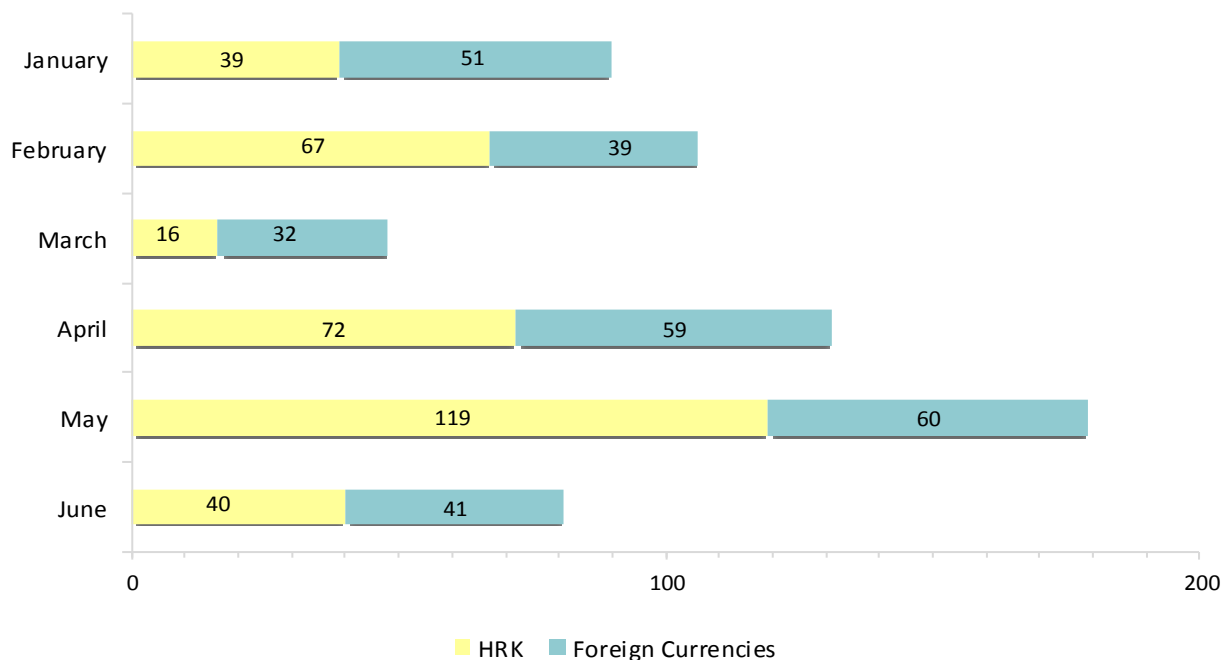
*Graph 1 Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2016*

The sharp increase in the number of counterfeit 200-kuna banknotes was stopped by adequate measures – warnings issued to the trade sector.



Graph 2 Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2016

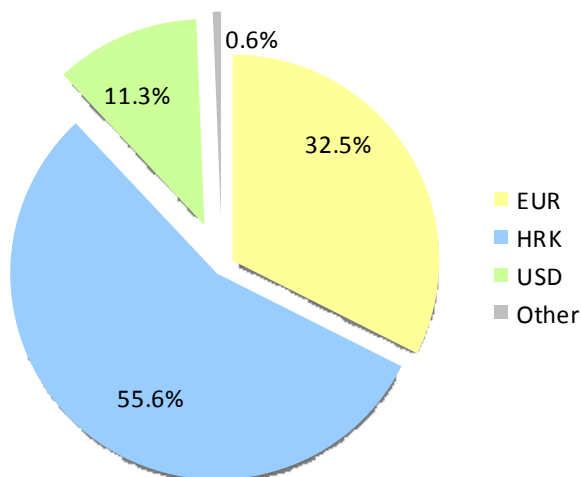
Graph 3 shows the absolute monthly ratio between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the first half of 2016.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 30 June 2016



In the period from January to June 2016, 353 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 55.6% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Graph 4).



Graph 4 Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2016

### Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 635 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 55.6%, was accounted for by counterfeit kuna banknotes, followed by counterfeit euro banknotes (32.5%) and counterfeit US dollar banknotes (11.3%) (Graph 4). The category "Other", accounting for 0.6% of the total, includes pound sterling (0.5%) and Canadian dollar (0.1%) banknotes.

The observed period saw the first drop in the number of registered euro counterfeits, while the number of registered kuna counterfeits exceeded the number of euro counterfeits due to an increase in the number of counterfeit 200 kuna banknotes.

From January to June 2016, a total of 206 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, which is a decrease of 7.2% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in the same period in 2015, when 222 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 50-euro banknotes (75 banknotes), accounting for 36.4% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro

banknotes and 20-euro banknotes (69 banknotes), accounting for 33.5% of the total.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2011 to 2016.

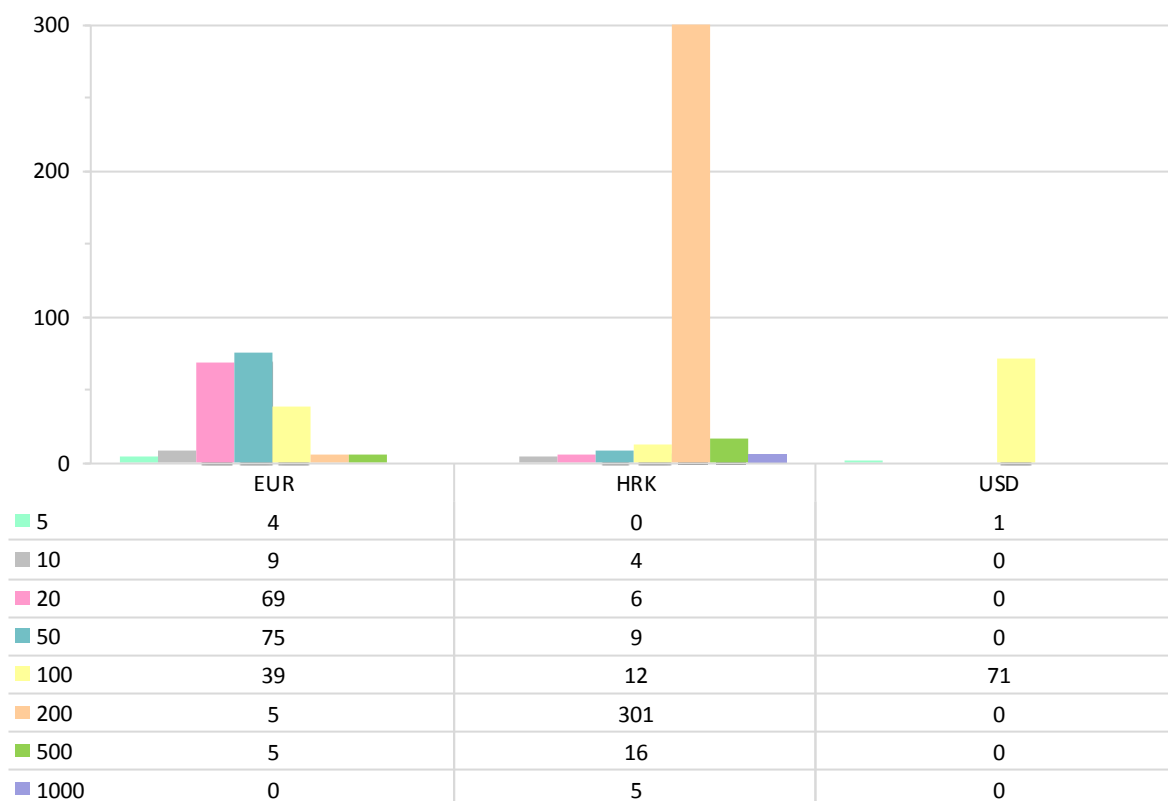
Table 2 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2011 to 2016

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2016
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	156	508	307	554	289	574	186	584	222	527	206

72 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period. Their number grew by 10.8% from the number of counterfeit US dollar banknotes registered in the same period of 2015, when 65 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Of other currencies, also registered were three banknotes of the pound sterling, one banknote of the Australian dollar and one banknote of the Canadian dollar.

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of registered counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes.



Graph 5 Counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 June 2016

As regards their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the second half of 2016 did not cause any disturbances in cash operations.

The quality of production of registered counterfeits was assessed as poor. However, a counterfeit 200 kuna banknote had an imitated hologram (an applied commercial foil patch bearing no inscription), which was, having been handled by a retail cashier with insufficient attention, detected subsequently during the processing of bank deposits.

Cash operations always carry a risk of the occurrence and acceptance of counterfeit currency so that there is always a possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a

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STATISTICS ON  
REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND  
FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 July – 31 December 2015 ▶

## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 304 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2015, which is an increase of 114.1% relative to the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the same period in 2014, when 142 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

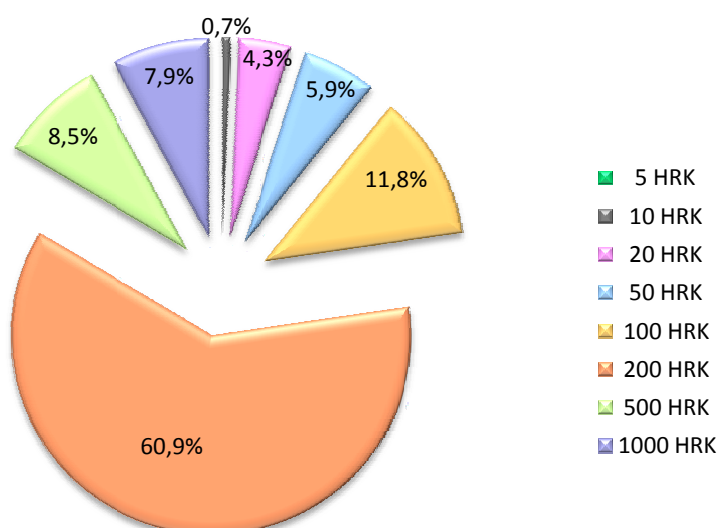
Given the average of 195.6 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2015, one counterfeit kuna banknote was detected per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2011 to 2015.

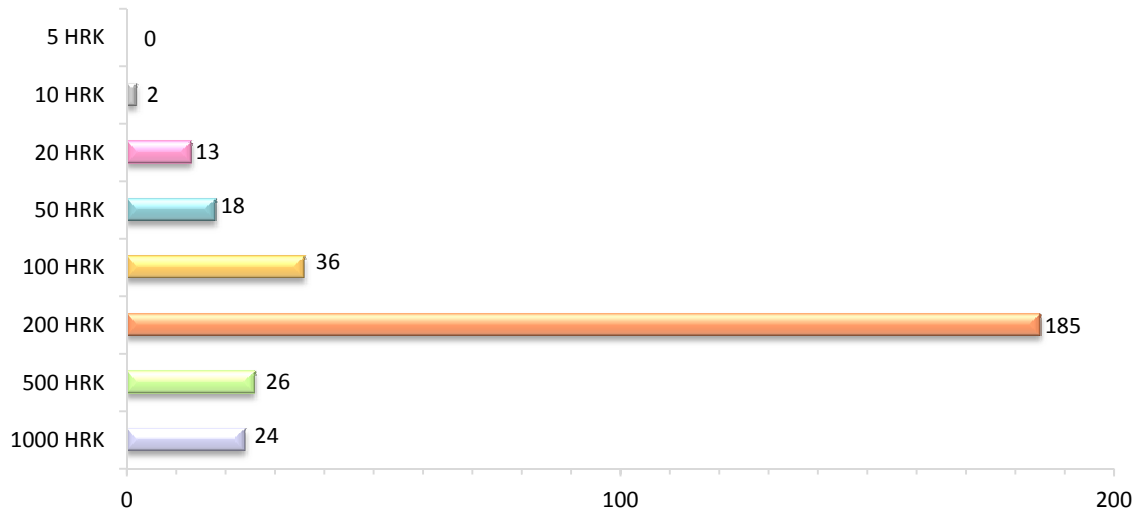
Table 1 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes from 2011 to 2015

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>st</sup> half 2015
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	183	261	160	155	355	160	188	142	215	304

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes, with 185 counterfeits or 60.9% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits, and 100-kuna banknotes, with 36 counterfeits or 11.8% of the total (Graph 1 and Graph 2).

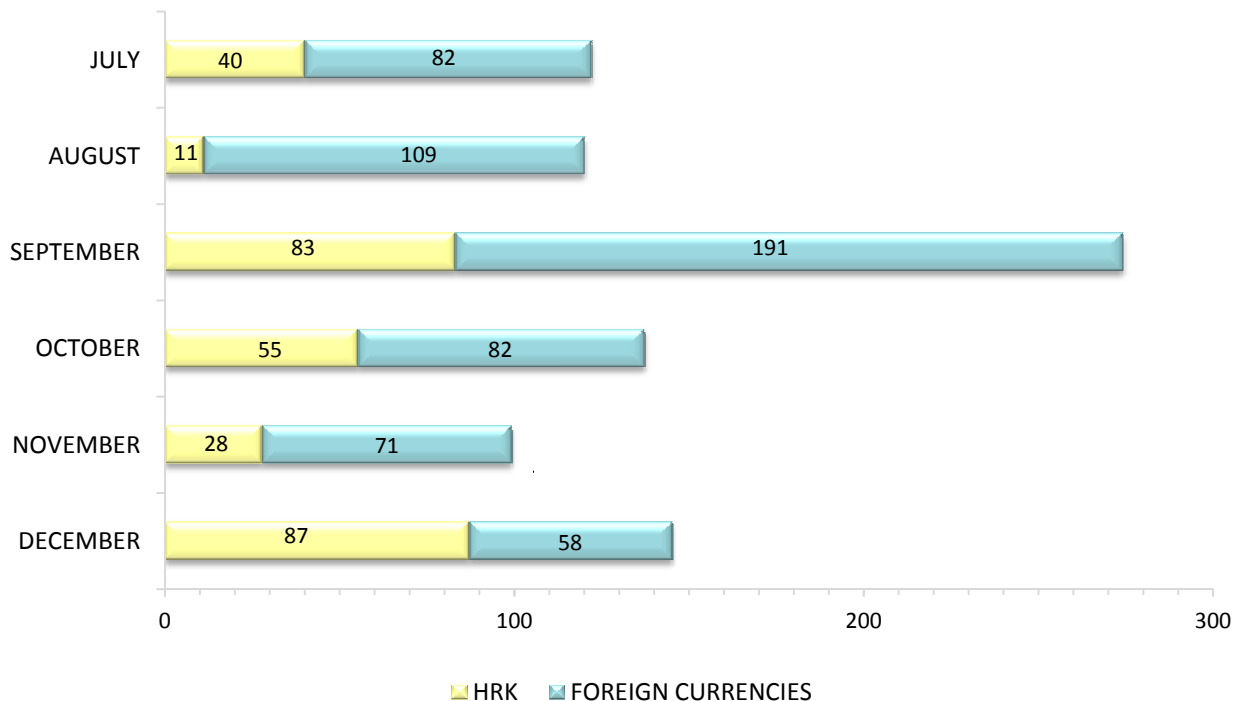


Graph 1 Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2015



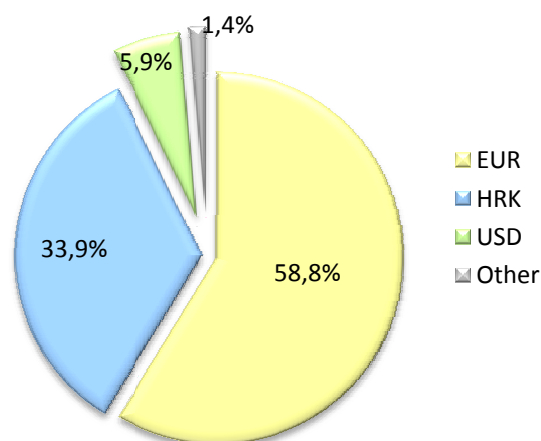
Graph 2 Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2015

Graph 3 shows the monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the second half of 2015.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 July to 31 December 2015

In the period from July to December 2015, 304 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 33.9% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Graph 4).



Graph 4 Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation from 1 July to 31 December 2015

## Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 897 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 58.8%, was accounted for by counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by counterfeit kuna banknotes (33.9%) and counterfeit US dollar banknotes (5.9%) (Graph 4). The category "Other", accounting for 1.4% of the total, relates to convertible mark, Swiss franc, pound sterling and Polish zloty banknote counterfeits.

From July to December 2015, a total of 527 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, which is a decrease of 9.8% relative to the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in the same period in 2014, when 584 counterfeit euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. The largest number of withdrawn counterfeits were 20-euro banknotes (198 banknotes), accounting for 37.6% of the total number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2011 to 2015.

Table 2 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2011 to 2015

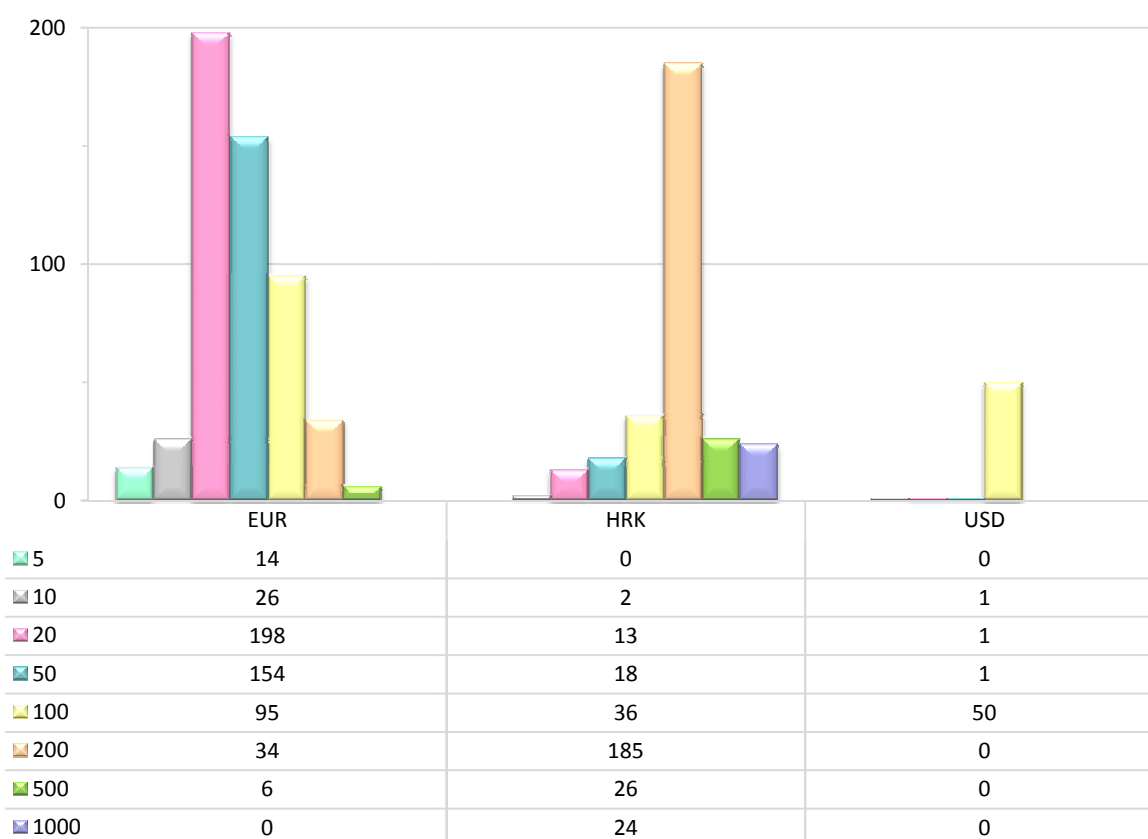
Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2015
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	156	508	307	554	289	574	186	584	222	527



53 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period. Their number decreased by 62.1% from the number of counterfeit US dollar banknotes registered in the same period of 2014, when 140 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.

Of other currencies, also registered were four counterfeit convertible mark banknotes, two counterfeit Swiss franc banknotes, six counterfeit pound sterling banknotes and one counterfeit Polish zloty banknote.

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of registered counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes.



Graph 4 Counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes  
detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2015

Given their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the second half of 2015 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of counterfeit occurrence and possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on

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STATISTICS ON  
REGISTERED COUNTERFEIT  
KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 January – 30 June 2015 ▶

## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 215 registered counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from the beginning of January to the end of June 2015, which is an increase of 14.4% relative to the same period in 2014.

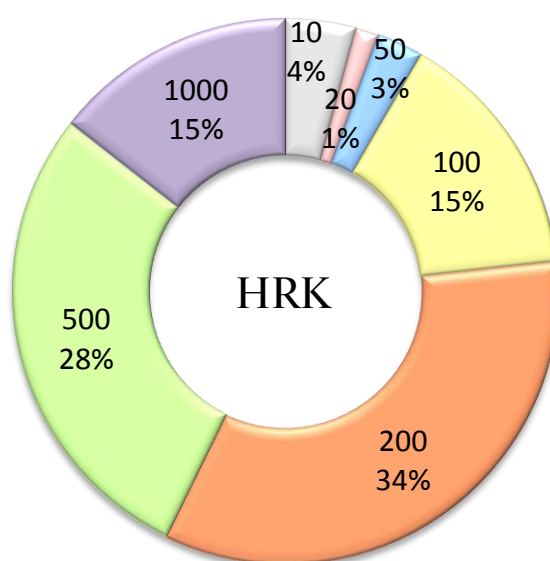
Given the average of 176.6 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2015, one counterfeit kuna banknote was detected per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from the beginning of 2011 to the end of June 2015.

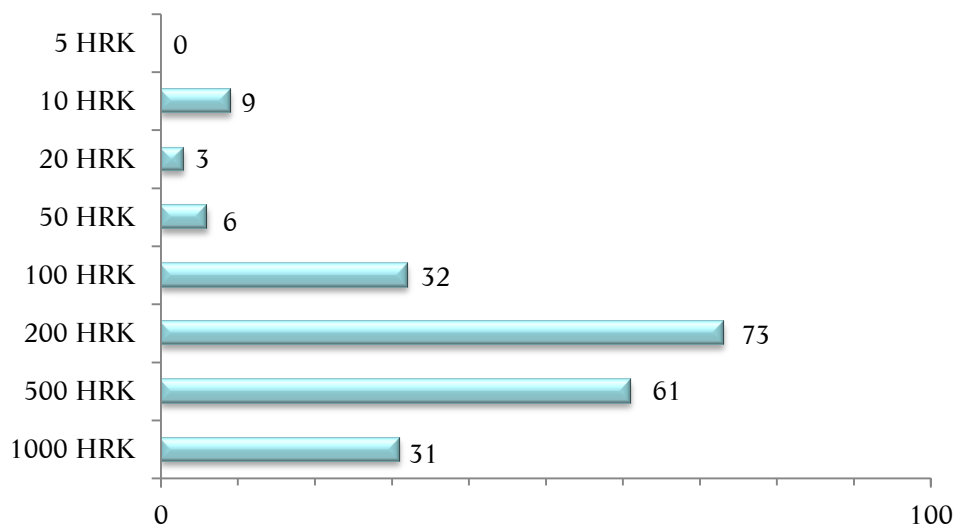
*Table 1 Trends in the number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation*

Period	1st half 2011	2nd half 2011	1st half 2012	2nd half 2012	1st half 2013	2nd half 2013	1st half 2014	2nd half 2014	1st half 2015
Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes	183	261	160	155	355	160	188	142	215

The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes, with 73 counterfeits or 34% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits, and 500-kuna banknotes, with 61 counterfeits or 28% of the total (Graph 1).

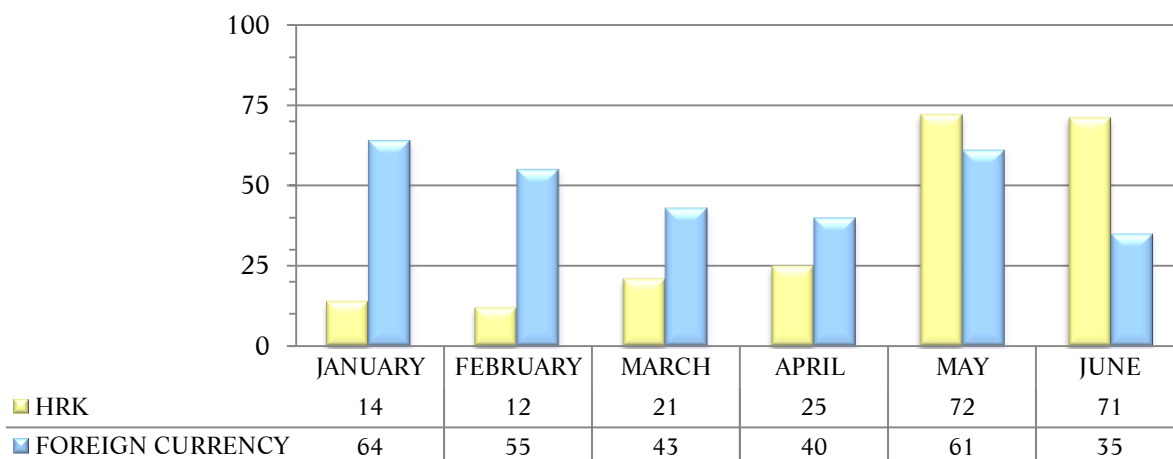


**Graph 1 Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2015**



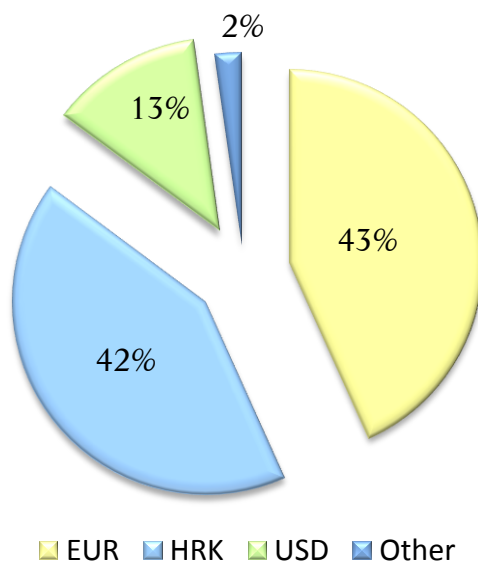
**Graph 2 Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2015**

Graph 3 shows the monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation and analysed in the first half of 2015.



**Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 30 June 2015**

In the period from January to June 2015, 215 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 42% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits of all currencies (Graph 4).



**Graph 4 Shares of counterfeit banknotes by currency in total counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2015**

### Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 513 counterfeit banknotes of all currencies withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 43%, was accounted for by counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by counterfeit kuna banknotes (42%) and counterfeit US dollar banknotes (13%) (Graph 4). The category "Other" in Graph 4, accounting for 2% of the total, relates to Australian dollar, convertible mark, Canadian dollar, German mark and pound sterling banknote counterfeits.

From January to June 2015, a total of 222 counterfeit euro banknotes were detected and withdrawn from circulation, which is an increase of 19.4% from the same period in the previous year. The most frequently detected counterfeit foreign currency banknotes were 50-euro banknotes, with 88 banknotes, which is an increase of 35.4% from the first half of 2014.

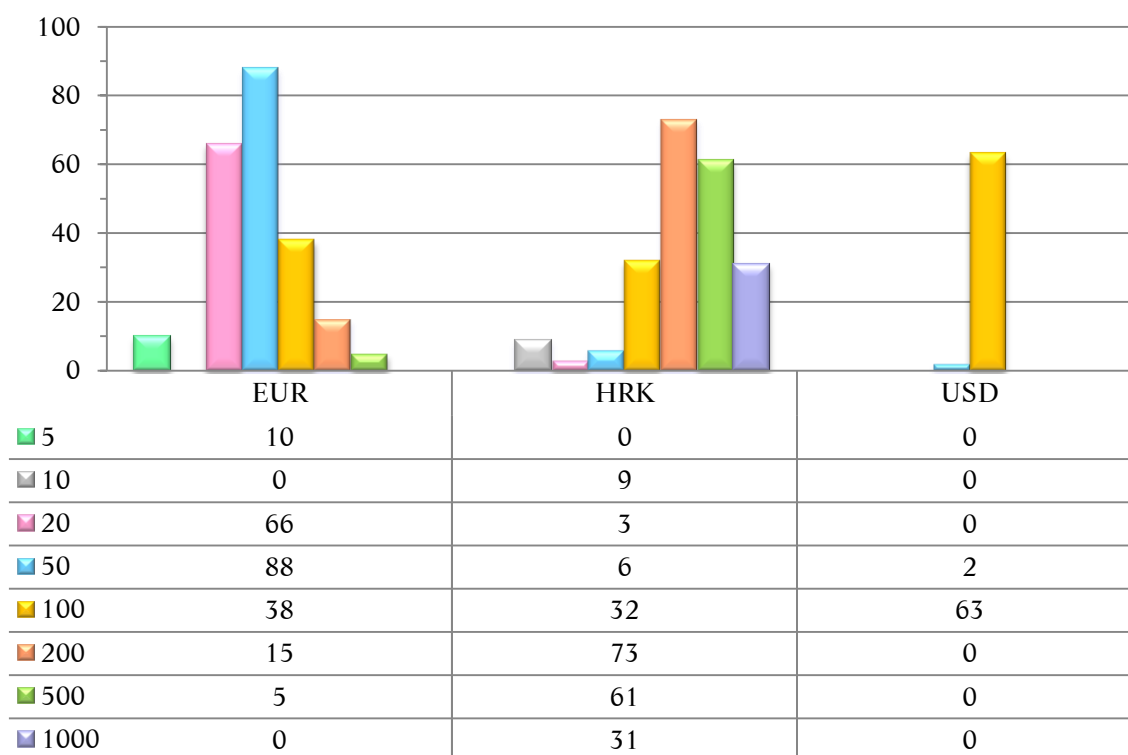
Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation from the beginning of 2011 to the end of June 2015.

Table 2 Trends in the number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation

Period	1st half 2011	2nd half 2011	1st half 2012	2nd half 2012	1st half 2013	2nd half 2013	1st half 2014	2nd half 2014	1st half 2015
Number of counterfeit euro banknotes	156	508	307	554	289	574	186	584	222

65 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period, an increase of 30% from the same period in the previous year. Also registered were six counterfeit pound sterling banknotes, two counterfeit German mark banknotes, and one counterfeit banknote of each of the following currencies: Australian dollar, convertible mark and Canadian dollar.

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of registered counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes.



Graph 5 Counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes by denomination withdrawn from circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2015

Given their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the first half of 2015 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of counterfeit occurrence and possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and recycling.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a simple "FEEL-LOOK-TILT-CHECK" method, described at the CNB website.

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STATISTICS ON  
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KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 July – 31 December 2014 ▶

### Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 142 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2014, which is a decrease of 11.3% relative to the same period in 2013.

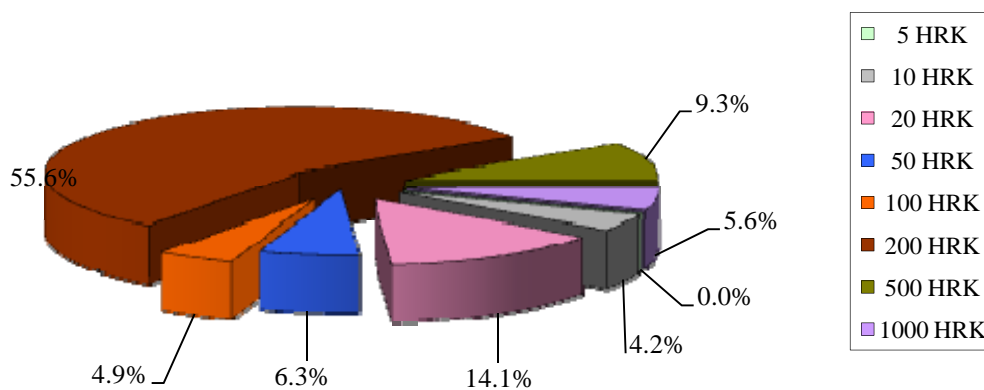
Given the average of 181.6 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2014, one counterfeit kuna banknote was detected per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2011 to 2014.

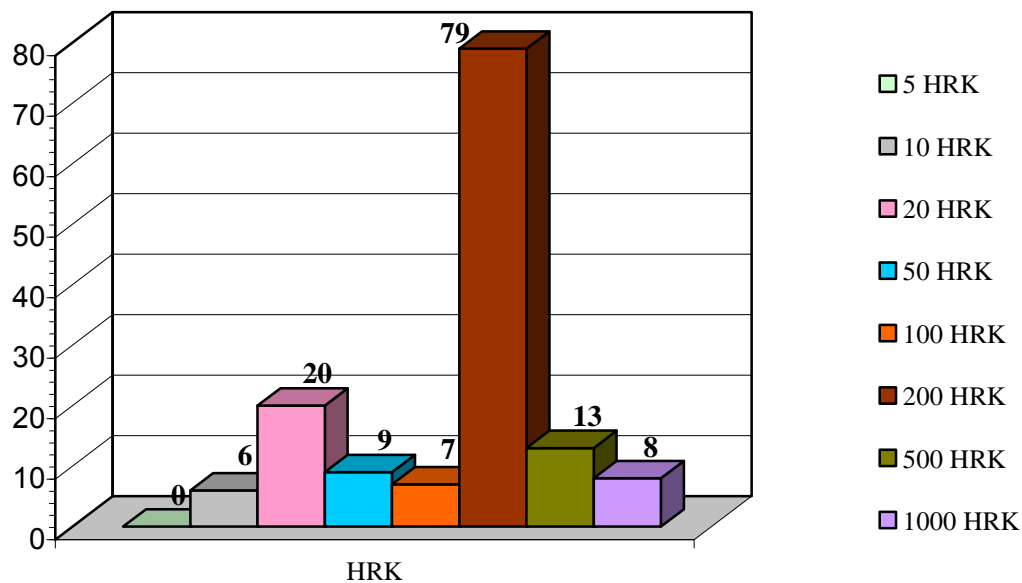
Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014
Number of counterfeit banknotes	183	261	160	155	355	160	188	142

Table 1 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2011 to 2014

In the period from July to December 2014, 142 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 16.0% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits. The most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes, with 79 counterfeits or 55.6% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits, and 20-kuna banknotes, with 20 counterfeits or 14.1% of the total (Graph 1 and Graph 2).

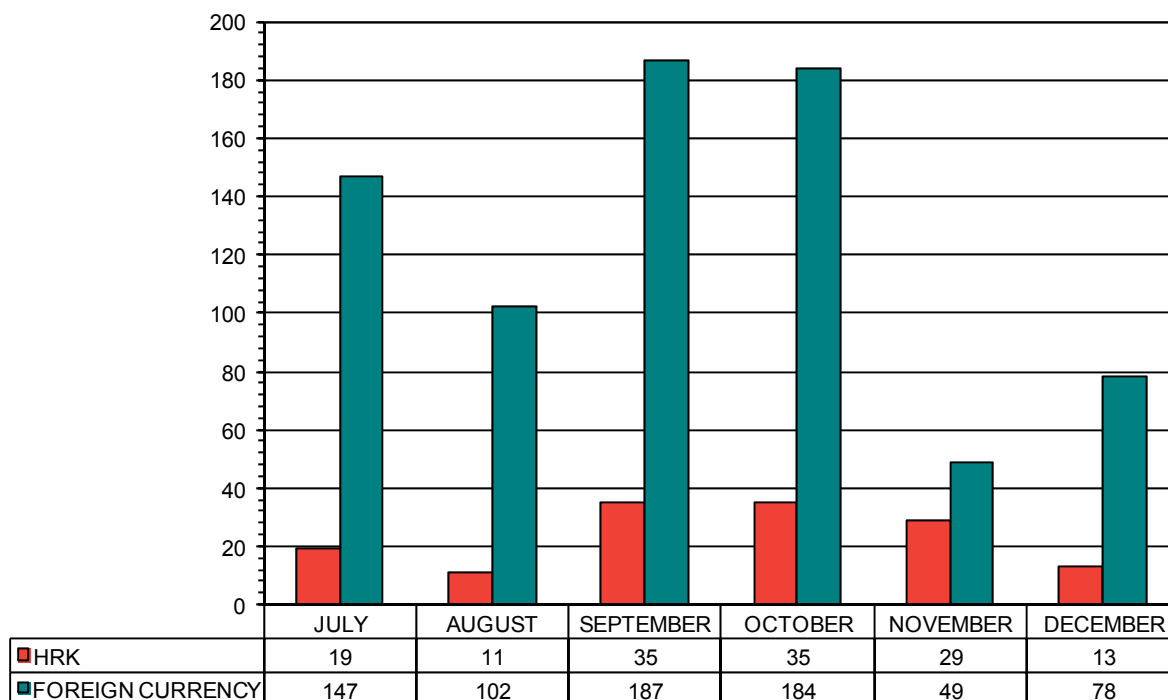


Graph 1 Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2014



Graph 2 Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2014

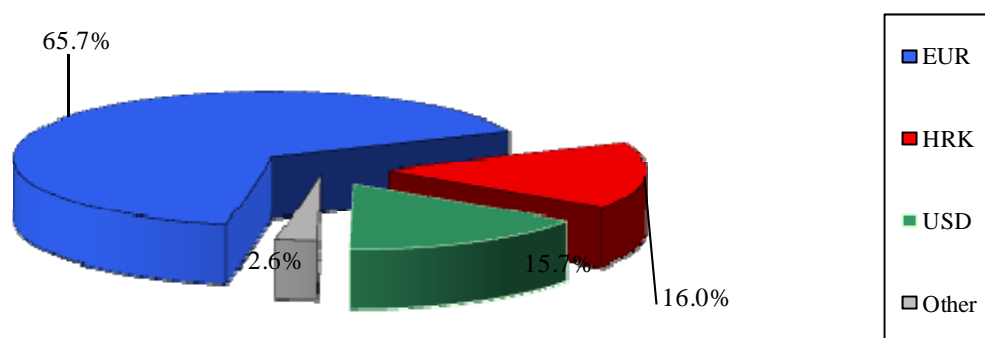
Graph 3 shows the monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the second half of 2014.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 July to 31 December 2014

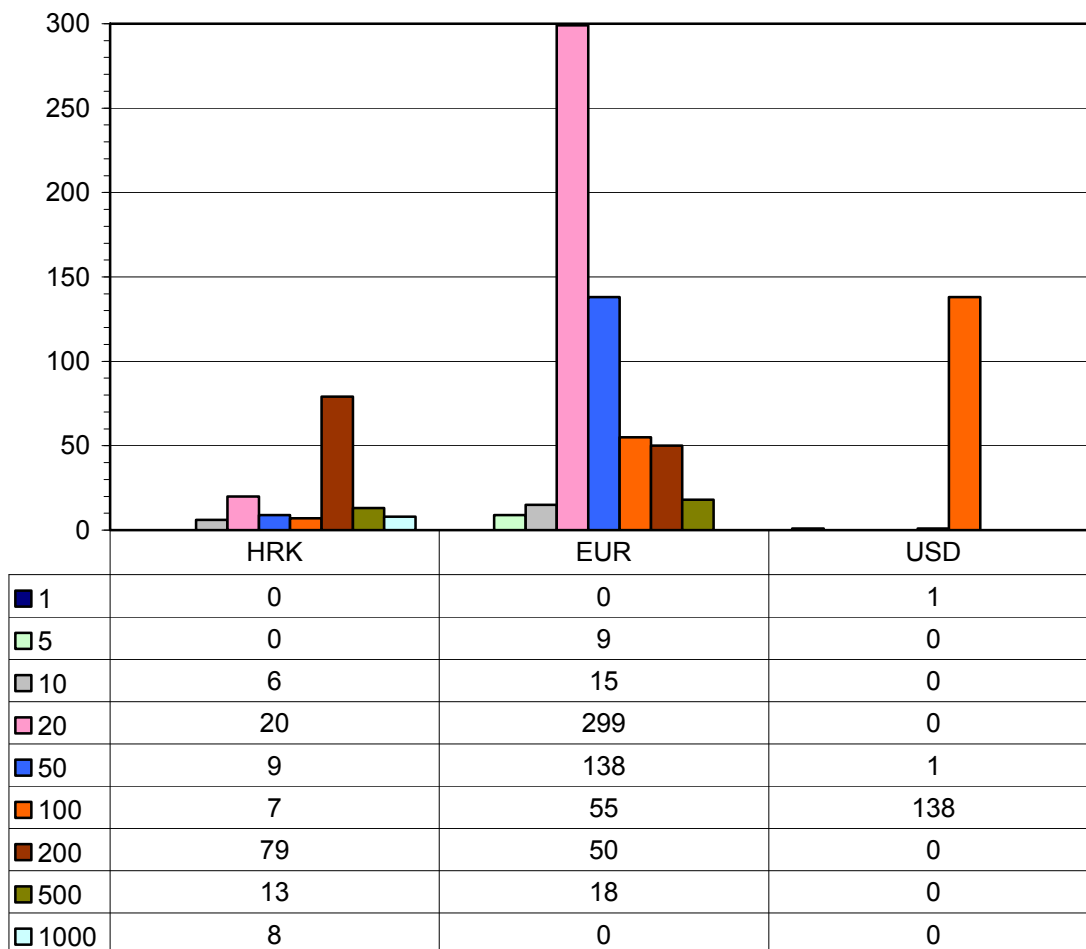
**Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes**

Out of a total of 889 counterfeit banknotes of all kinds withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 65.7%, was accounted for by counterfeit euro (EUR) banknotes, followed by counterfeit kuna (HRK) banknotes (16.0%) and counterfeit US dollar (USD) banknotes (15.7%) (Graph 4). The remaining share of 2.6% went to pound sterling (GBP), Canadian dollar (CAD) and convertible mark (BAM) banknote counterfeits.



*Graph 4 Shares of counterfeit kuna, euro and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2014*

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.



Graph 5 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2014

From July to December 2014, a total of 584 counterfeit euro banknotes were detected, which is an increase of 1.7% from the same period in the previous year. The most frequently withdrawn counterfeit foreign currency banknotes were 20-euro banknotes, with 299 banknotes, which is an increase of 90.4% from the second half of 2013.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of euro banknote counterfeits withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2011 to 2014.

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2014
Number of counterfeit banknotes	156	508	307	554	289	574	186	584

Table 2 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2011 to 2014

140 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period, a decrease of 27.5% from the same period in the previous year.

Given their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the second half of 2014 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of counterfeit occurrence and possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and redistribution.

Banknote counterfeits are easy to identify by checking some of their security features using a simple "FEEL-LOOK-TILT-CHECK" method, described at the CNB website.

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STATISTICS ON  
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◀ 1 January – 30 June 2014 ▶

## Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 188 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from January to June 2014, which is a decrease of 47.0% relative to the same period in 2013 and an increase of 17.5% relative to the second half of 2013.

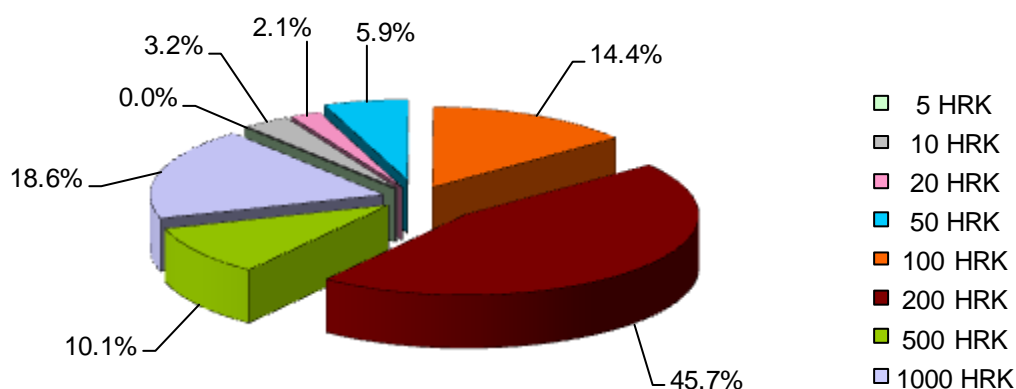
Given the average of 165.9 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the first half of 2014, one counterfeit kuna banknote was detected per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2010 to 2014:

Period	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2010	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014
Number of counterfeit banknotes	178	183	261	160	155	355	160	188

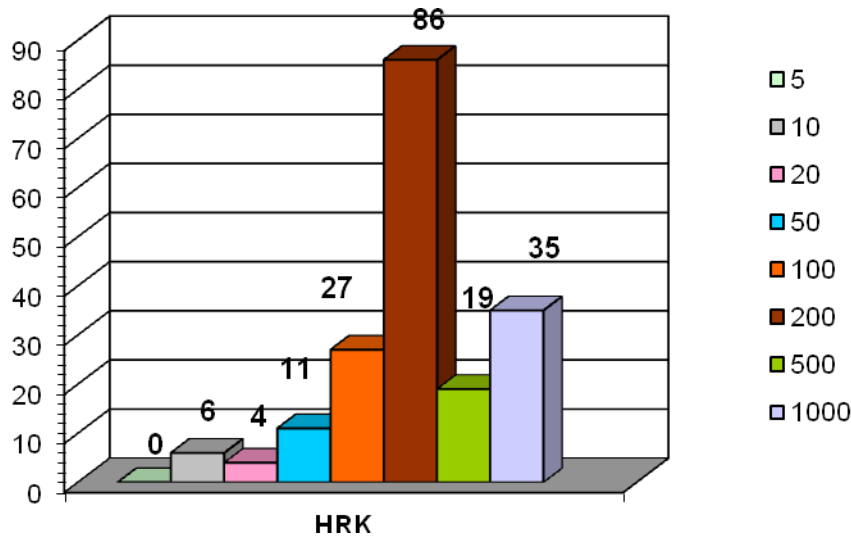
Table 1: Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2010 to 2014

In the period from January to June 2014, 188 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 44.0% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits. The most frequently counterfeit domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes, with 86 counterfeits or 45.7% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits, and 1000-kuna banknotes, with 35 counterfeit or 18.6% of the total (Pie graph 1 and Pie graph 2).



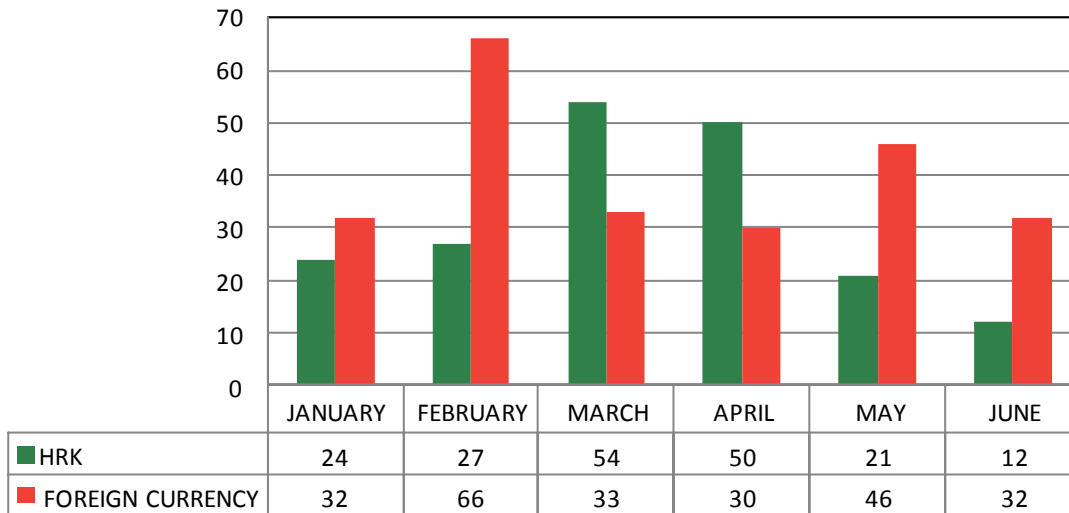
Pie graph 1: Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2014





Graph 2: Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2014

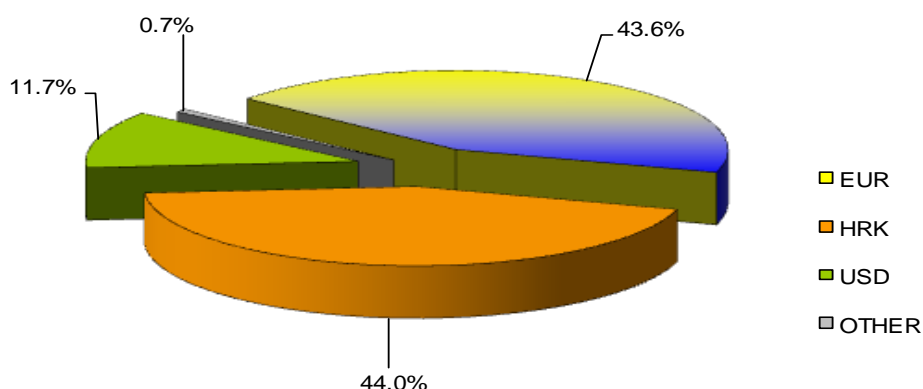
Chart 3 shows the monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from the circulation in the first half of 2014.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 30 June 2014

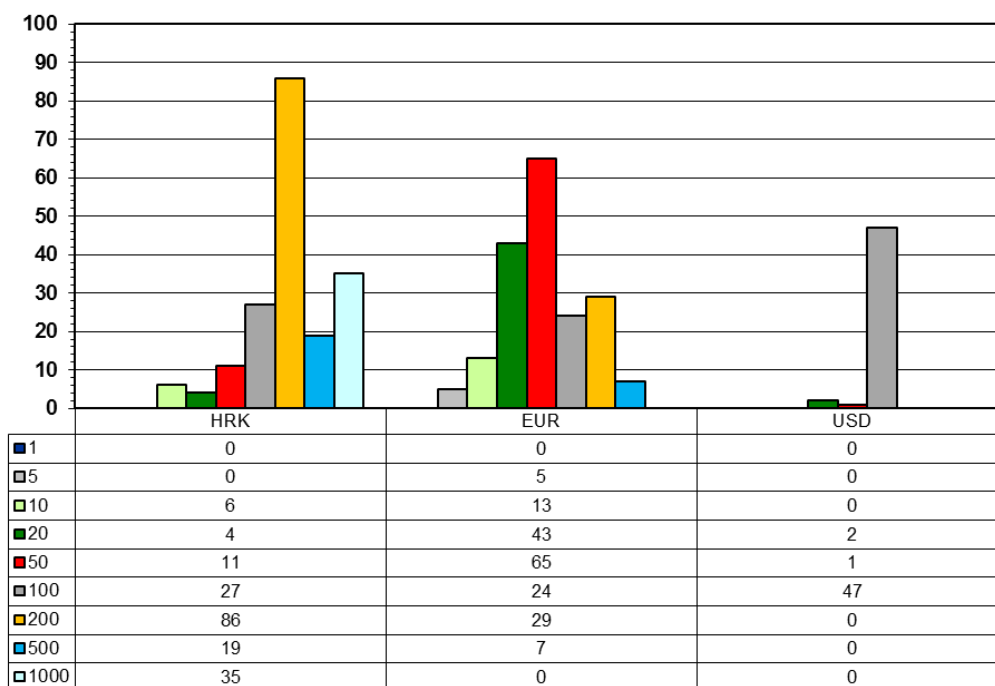
### Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 427 counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 44.0%, was accounted for by counterfeit kuna banknotes, followed by counterfeit euro banknotes (43.6%) and US dollar banknote counterfeits (11.7%) (Graph 4). The remaining share of 0.7% went to pound sterling (GBP) and Serbian dinar (RSD) banknote counterfeits.



Graph 4 Shares of counterfeit kuna, euro and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2014

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.



Graph 5 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2014

From January to June 2014, a total of 186 counterfeit euro banknotes were detected, which is a decrease of 35.6% from the same period in the previous year. Compared with the second half of 2013, when 574 euro banknote counterfeits were withdrawn from circulation, the number of registered counterfeits decreased by 67.6%.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of euro banknote counterfeits withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2010 to 2014.

Period	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2010	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2014
Number of counterfeit banknotes	989	156	508	307	554	289	574	186

*Table 2 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2010 to 2014*

50 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period, an increase of 61.3% from the same period in the previous year. Compared with the second half of 2013, when 193 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were withdrawn from circulation, the number of registered counterfeits decreased by 74.1%.

Given their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the first half of 2014 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of counterfeit occurrence and possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and redistribution.

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STATISTICS ON  
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◀ 1 July – 31 December 2013 ▶

### Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 160 counterfeit kuna banknotes were withdrawn from circulation from July to December 2013, which is an increase of 3.2% relative to the same period in 2012 and a decrease of 54.9% relative to the first half of 2013.

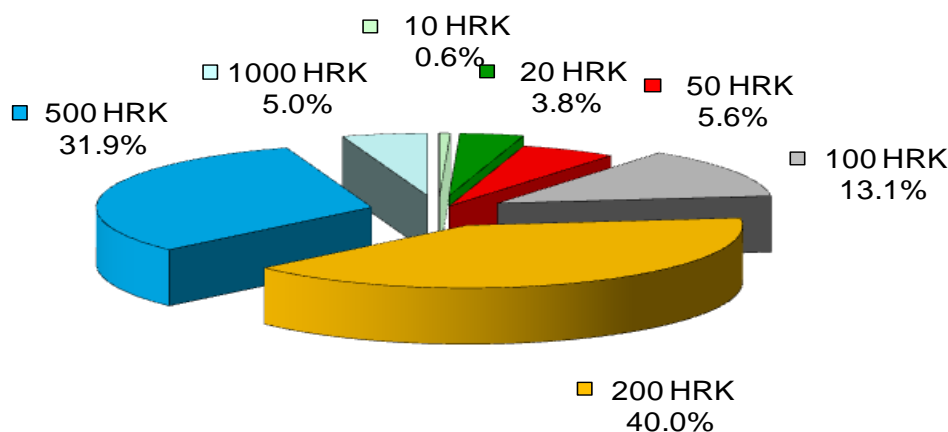
Given the average of 172.0 million kuna banknotes in circulation in the second half of 2013, one counterfeit kuna banknote was detected per one million genuine banknotes in circulation in the said period.

Table 1 shows semi-annual trends in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2010 to 2013:

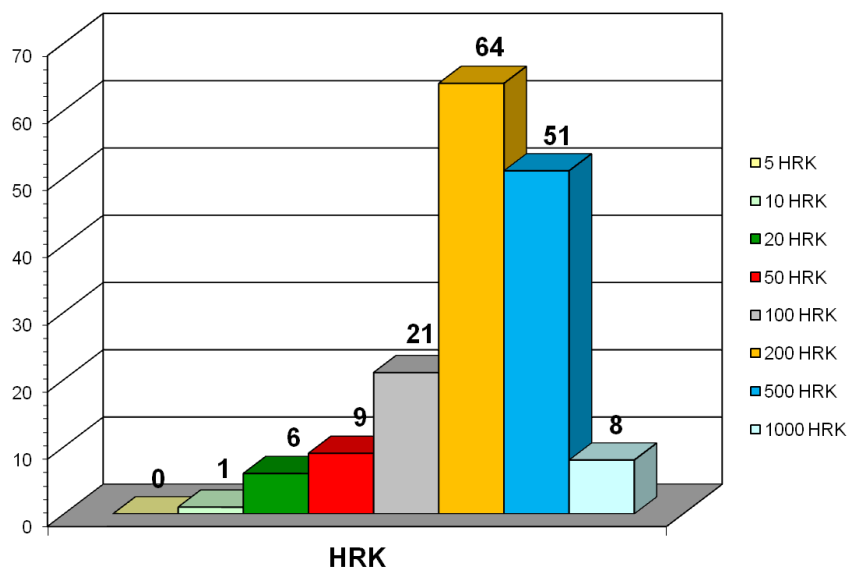
Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2010	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2010	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013
Number of counterfeit banknotes	186	178	183	261	160	155	355	160

*Table 1: Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit kuna banknotes withdrawn from circulation from 2010 to 2013.*

In the period from July to December 2013, 160 counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 16.7% of the total number of registered banknote counterfeits. The most frequently counterfeit domestic currency denominations were 200-kuna banknotes, with 64 counterfeits or 40% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits, and 500-kuna banknotes, with 64 counterfeits or 40% of total registered kuna banknote counterfeits, and 500-kuna banknotes, with 51 counterfeit or 31.9% of the total (Pie graph 1 and Pie graph 2).

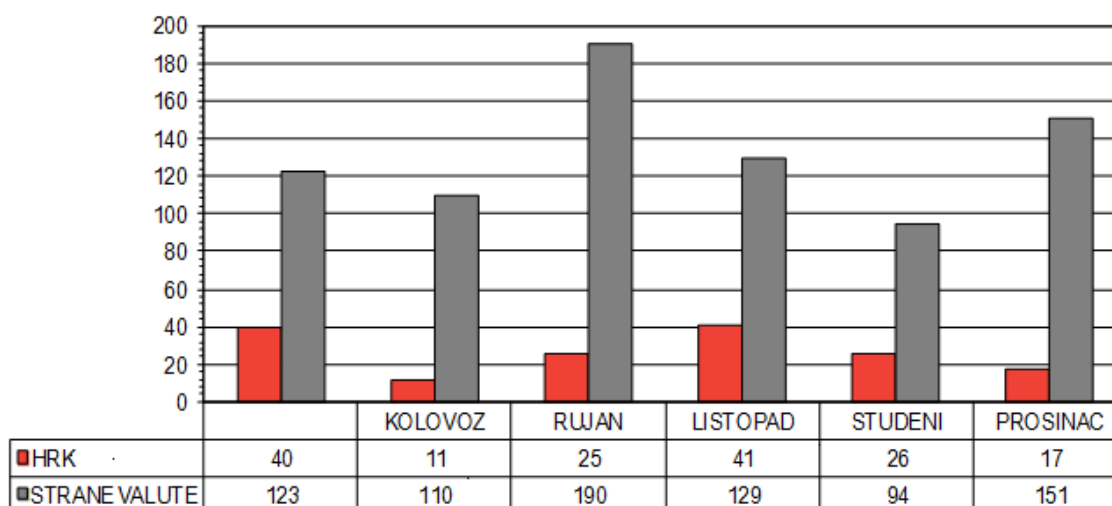


*Pie graph 1: Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2013.*



*Graph 2: Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2013*

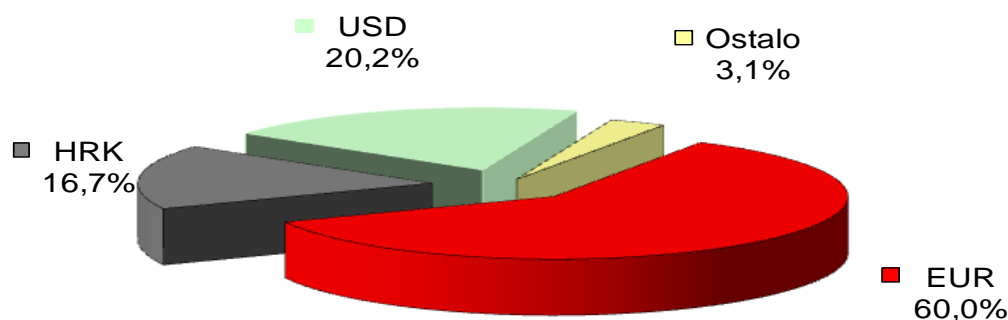
Monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes withdrawn from circulation in the second half of 2013 (Graph 3) show that a considerably higher number of foreign currency banknotes was registered throughout each month.



*Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 July to 31 December 2013.*

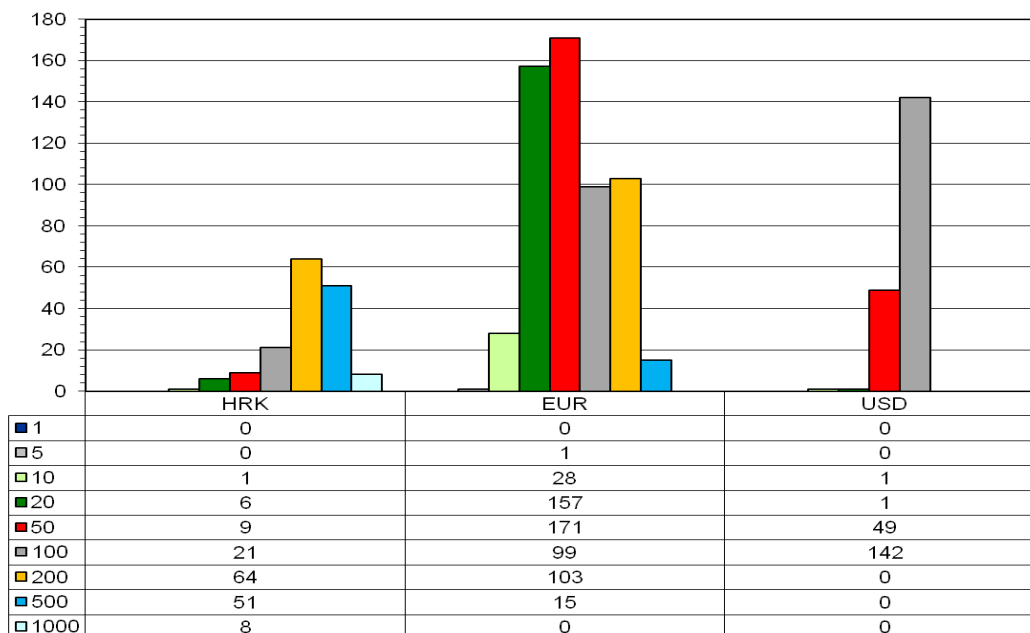
### Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Out of a total of 957 counterfeit banknotes withdrawn from circulation, the largest share, 60%, was accounted for by counterfeit euro banknotes, followed by counterfeit US dollar banknotes (20.2%) and kuna banknote counterfeits (16.7%) (Graph 4). The remaining share of 3.1% went to convertible mark (BAM), pound sterling (GBP) and zloty (PLN) banknote counterfeits.



*Graph 4 Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in total counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2013*

Graph 5 shows the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.



*Graph 5 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination detected in circulation and analysed from 1 July to 31 December 2013.*

From July to December 2013, a total of 574 counterfeit euro banknotes were detected, which is an increase of 3.6% from the same period in the previous year. Compared with the first half of 2013, when 289 euro banknote counterfeits were withdrawn from circulation, the number of registered counterfeits increased by 98.6%.

Table 2 shows semi-annual trends in the number of euro banknote counterfeits withdrawn from circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia from 2010 to 2013.

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2010	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2010	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2012	1 <sup>st</sup> half 2013	2 <sup>nd</sup> half 2013
Number of counterfeit banknotes	<b>282</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>574</b>

*Table 2 Semi-annual statistics on counterfeit euro banknotes from 2010 to 2013.*

193 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered in the same period, an increase of 227.1% from the same period in the previous year. Compared with the first half of 2013, when 31 counterfeit US dollar banknotes was withdrawn from circulation, the number of registered counterfeits increased slightly over five times.

Given their number and quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the second half of 2013 did not cause any disturbances in the cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

Cash operations always carry a risk of counterfeit occurrence and possibility of fraud. The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical variable ink element. Therefore, the Croatian National Bank calls upon the public to be on heightened alert and upon institutions and companies dealing with cash to comply with central bank decisions on banknote processing and redistribution.

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STATISTICS ON  
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◀ 1 January – 30 June 2013 ▶

### Counterfeit kuna banknotes (HRK)

A total of 355 counterfeit kuna banknotes were registered in the period from January to June 2013, which is an increase of 129% relative to 155 counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the second half of 2012.

Relative to the same period of the previous year, when 160 counterfeit kuna banknotes were registered, the number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes went up by 121.9%.

Chart 1 gives a breakdown of the number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes by denomination.

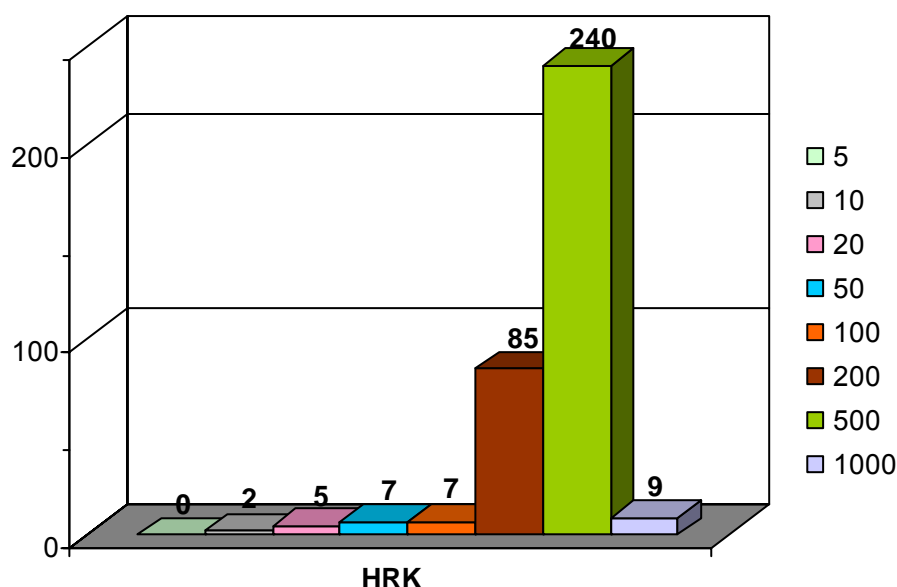


Chart 1 Breakdown of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes by denomination, found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2013

In the total number of registered counterfeit banknotes, counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for a total of 355 or 52.1%. According to Chart 2, which shows the shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in the reference period, the 500-kuna banknote was the most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination, accounting for 240 or 67.6% of total registered kuna counterfeits.

These data and the fact that the number of kuna banknotes in circulation during the first half of 2013 averaged 161.1 million lead to the conclusion that on average two counterfeit kuna banknotes were recorded per million genuine banknotes in circulation during the said period.

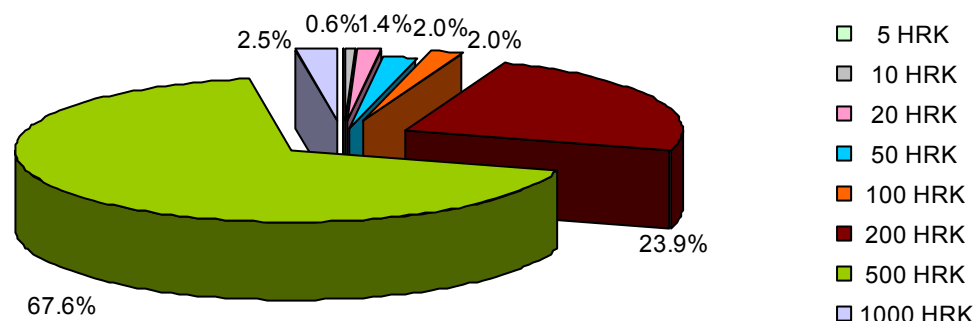


Chart 2 Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2013

Chart 3 shows the monthly ratios between registered counterfeit kuna banknotes and registered counterfeit foreign currency banknotes in the first half of 2013. The monthly increase in the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes was registered in March, April and May, as compared to the number of registered counterfeit foreign currency banknotes.

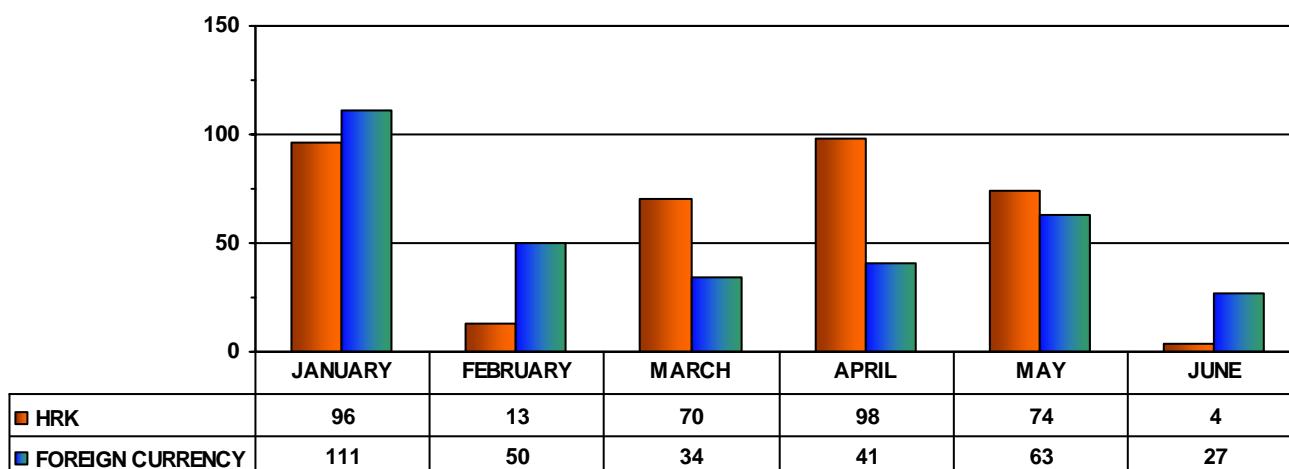


Chart 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes found in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 30 June 2013

### Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Chart 4 shows the ratio between the numbers of registered counterfeit foreign currency banknotes and registered counterfeit kuna banknotes, and the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.

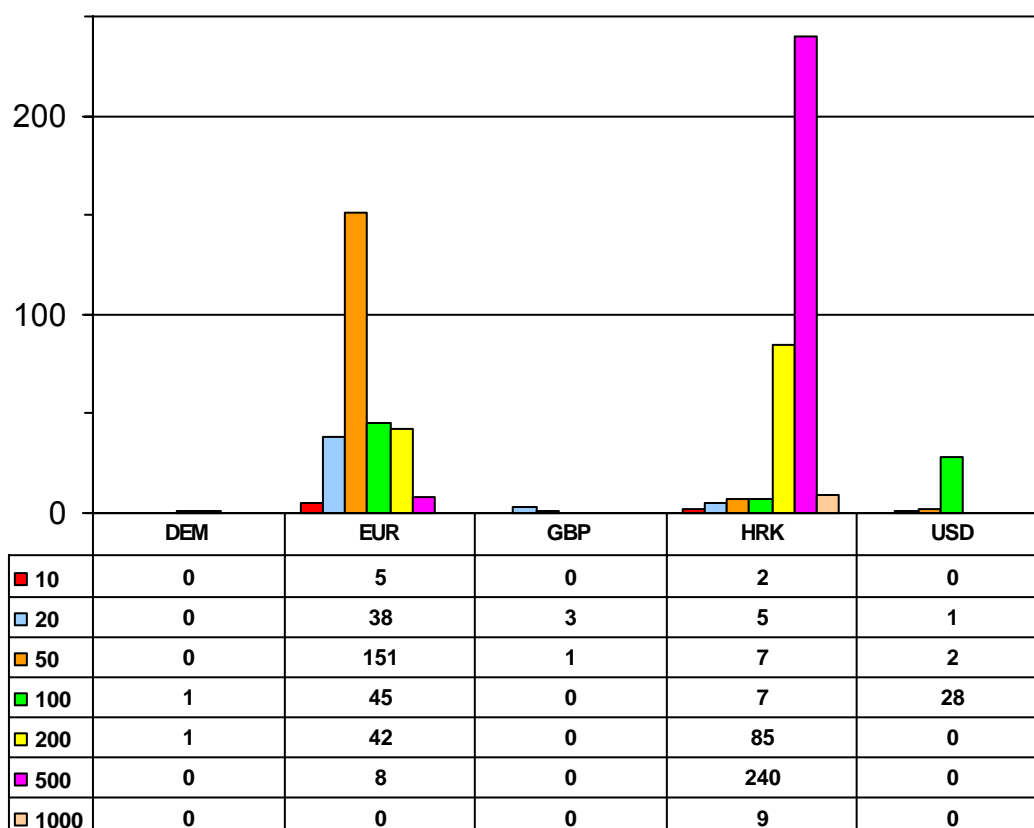


Chart 4 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination  
found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2013

Out of a total of 681 registered counterfeit banknotes, the majority (355) were kuna banknotes, followed by euro (289) and US dollar banknotes (31).

From January to June 2013, a total of 289 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, down 47.8% from 554 euro counterfeits found in circulation and analysed in the second half of 2012. Relative to the same period of the previous year, when 307 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, the number of registered counterfeit euro banknotes went down by 5.9%.

In the same period, 31 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered, down 47.5% from 59 US dollar counterfeits found in circulation and analysed in the second half of 2012. In addition, relative to the same period of the previous year, when 50 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered, the number of registered counterfeit US dollar banknotes went down by 38%.

The shares (in percent) of counterfeit banknotes in the above-mentioned currencies in the total number of registered counterfeits are shown in Chart 5.

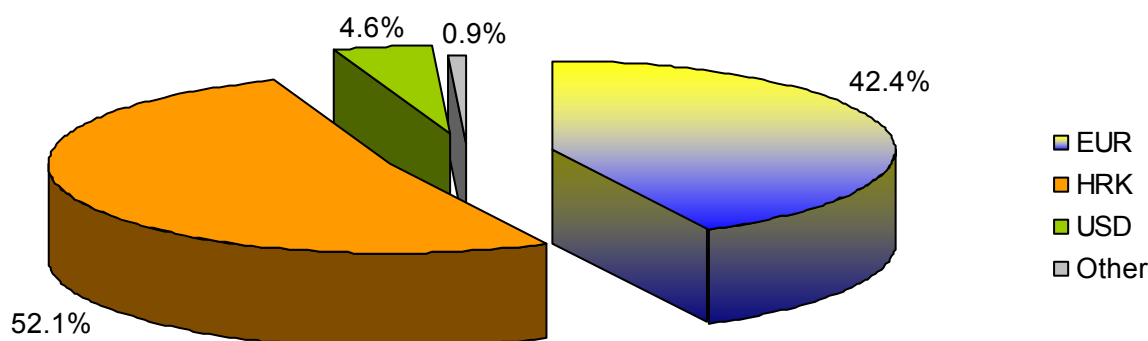


Chart 5 Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in the total number of counterfeit banknotes found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2013

The group "Other" in Chart 5 includes 6 counterfeit banknotes in the following currencies: German Mark (DEM) and Pound Sterling (GBP), with their respective numbers of pieces and denomination structures as shown in the table of Chart 4.

In terms of the number and the quality of production, counterfeit banknotes registered in the first half of 2013 did not cause disturbances in cash operations of specialised institutions and the public or a large-scale financial damage.

As the authentication of counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate certain security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram or optically variable colour element, 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.

Since May 2009, the Croatian National Bank has been implementing a National Training Programme on Banknote and Coin Authentication for Bank and Financial Institution Employees. The details about the Programme and the application procedure are available on the Croatian National Bank's website.

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STATISTICS ON REGISTERED  
COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 January – 31 December 2012 ▶

## 1.1 Counterfeit kuna banknotes

From January to December 2012, a total of 315 counterfeit kuna banknotes were found in circulation, down 29.1% from 444 counterfeit kuna banknotes registered in 2011. The total nominal value of the registered counterfeit kuna banknotes in the said period was HRK 114,480.00. Kuna counterfeits (315 banknotes in total) accounted for 24.1% of total registered counterfeit banknotes.

Chart 1 gives a breakdown of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes by denomination and the shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes in the said period.

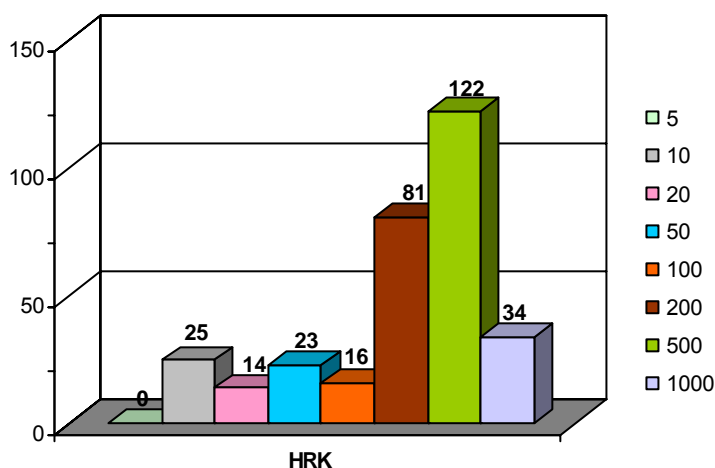


Chart 1 Breakdown of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes by denomination, found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2012

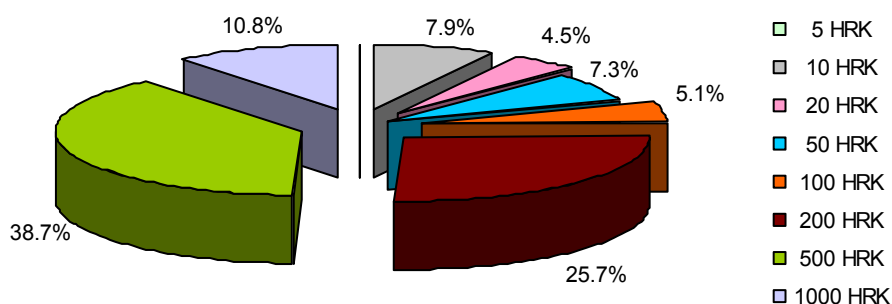


Chart 2 Shares of individual denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2012

According to Chart 2, the 500-kuna banknote was the most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination in the said period, accounting for 122 or 38.7% of total registered kuna counterfeits.

These data and the fact that the number of kuna banknotes in circulation during 2012 averaged 161.4 million lead to the conclusion that two counterfeit kuna banknotes were recorded per million genuine banknotes in circulation during the said period.

Chart 3 shows monthly ratios between registered counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes for 2012.

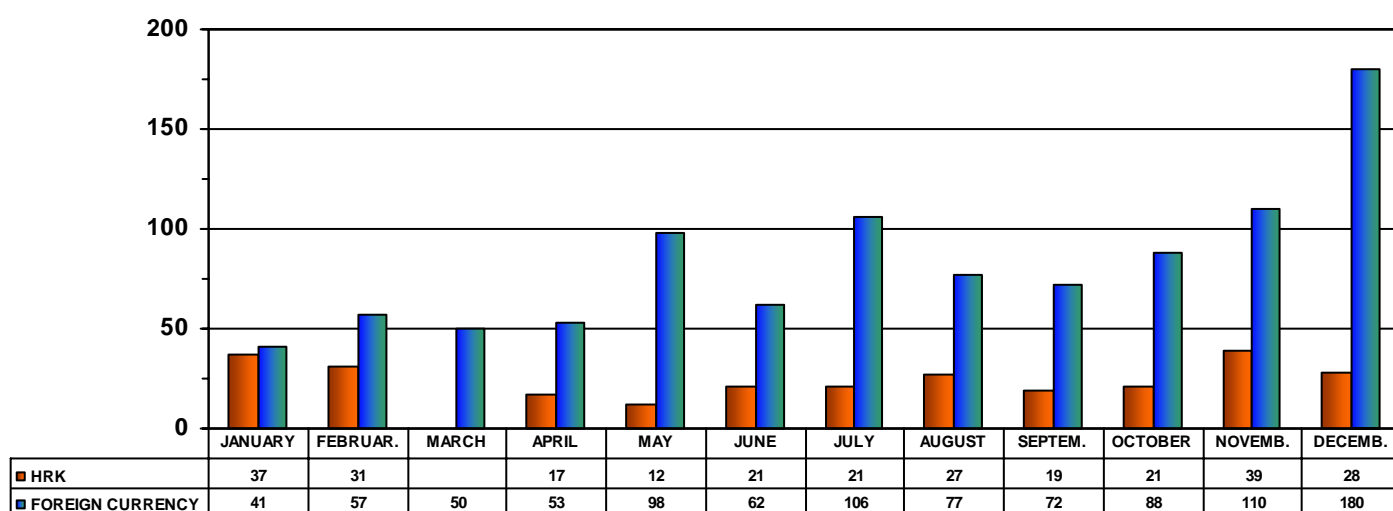


Chart 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes found in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 31 December 2012

## 1.2 Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Chart 4 shows the ratio between the numbers of recorded foreign currency counterfeits and recorded kuna counterfeits, and the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.



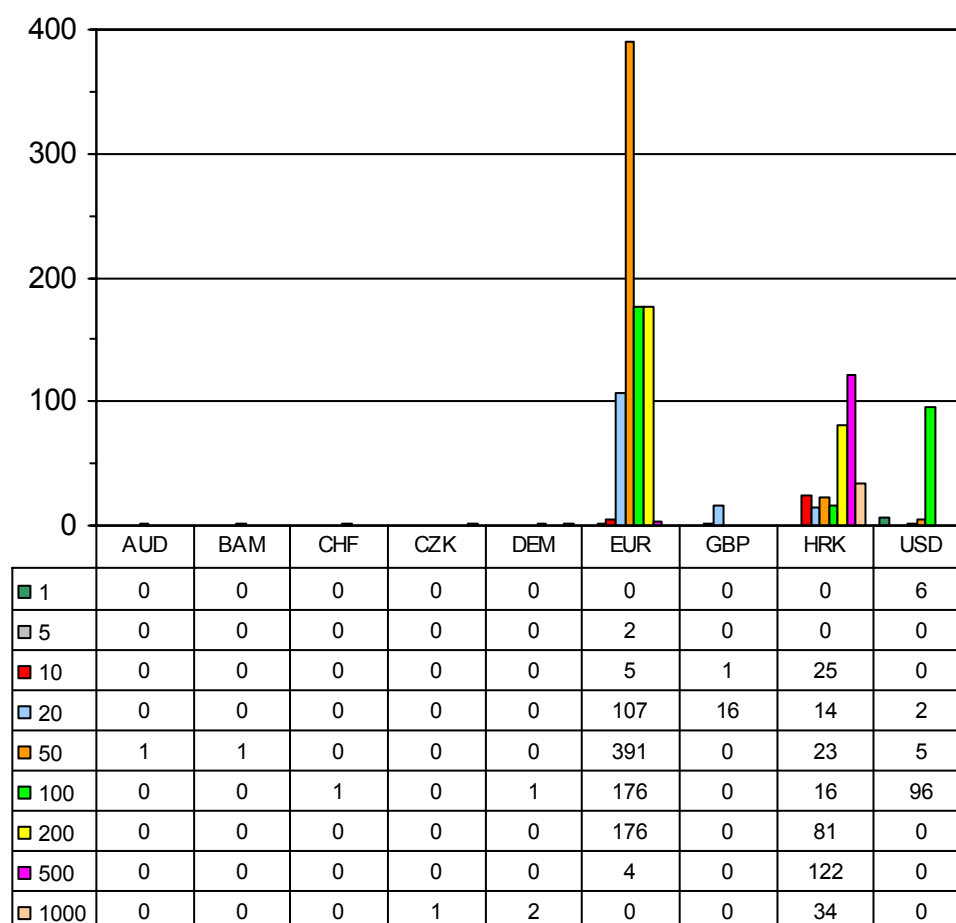


Chart 4 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2012

Out of a total of 1,309 registered counterfeit banknotes, the majority (861) were euro banknotes, followed by kuna (315) and US dollar banknotes (109).

From January to December 2012, a total of 861 counterfeit euro banknotes were registered, up 29.7% from 664 euro counterfeits found in circulation in 2011.

In the same period, 109 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered, almost three times less than in 2011, when 313 counterfeit US dollar banknotes had been registered.

The shares (in percent) of counterfeit banknotes in the above-mentioned currencies in the total number of registered counterfeits are shown in Chart 5.

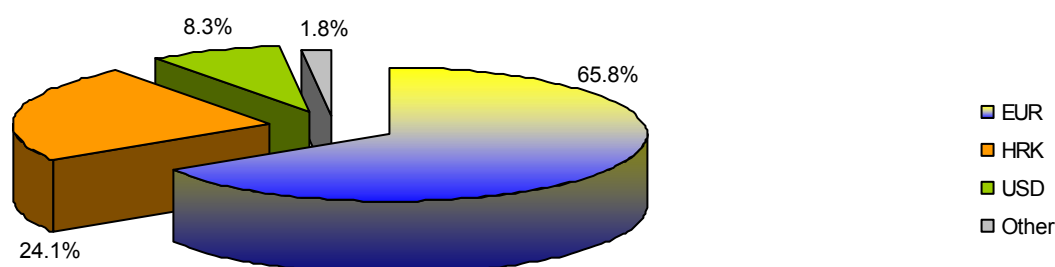


Chart 5 Shares of counterfeit banknotes by currency in the total number of counterfeit banknotes found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2012

The group "Other" in Chart 5 includes 24 counterfeit banknotes in the following currencies: Australian Dollar (AUD), Bosnia and Herzegovina Convertible Mark (BAM), Swiss Franc (CHF), Czech Koruna (CZK), German Mark (DEM) and Pound Sterling (GBP), with their respective numbers of pieces and denomination structures as shown in the table of Chart 4.

The total number of registered counterfeit foreign currency banknotes (994) in 2012 increased by 62 pieces or 6.6% from 932 foreign currency counterfeits registered in 2011.

### 1.3 Counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques

Chart 6 shows reproduction techniques for counterfeit banknotes by currency in the said period.

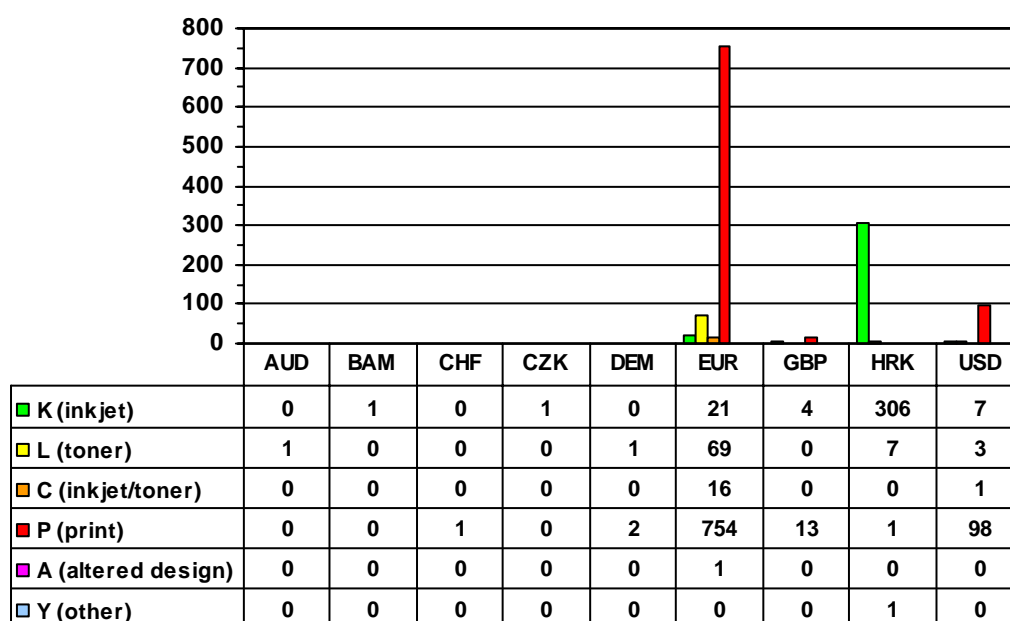


Chart 6 Reproduction techniques for counterfeit banknotes by currency, found in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2012

According to Chart 6, out of a total of 1,309 counterfeit banknotes, 969 counterfeits (66.3%) were created using printing techniques (offset and intaglio prints), whereas 340 counterfeits (26%) were inkjet printed; 17 counterfeits, or 1.3%, were inkjet or toner printed, or created using a combination of these two techniques, and 81 (6.2%) counterfeit banknotes were created using toner printers only. Counterfeits with an altered design and those created using other methods classified irrespective of the reproduction technique applied accounted for the smallest shares (0.1%).

It is noteworthy that the P (print) and C (ink jet/toner) reproduction techniques are always used with common classes of counterfeit banknotes, which implies relatively large quantities of counterfeits of good or very good reproduction quality, whereas other reproduction techniques are used with national classes of counterfeits (produced in smaller quantities of poor or mediocre reproduction quality).

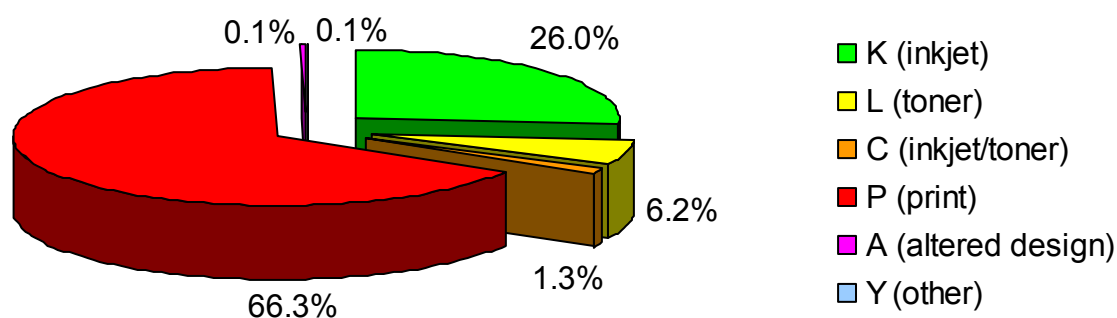


Chart 7 Shares of particular reproduction techniques for counterfeit banknotes found in circulation and registered from 1 January to 31 December 2012

Out of a total of 861 registered euro counterfeits, the reproduction quality of 755 of them (87,7%) was rated as good or very good, meaning that the detection of such counterfeits, especially by the general public, was difficult.

Since 98.4% of kuna counterfeits are of poor quality, the public should not have difficulties in detecting them.

As the authentication of counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often imitate certain security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram or optically variable colour element, 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.



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*Statistics on detected counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes  
1 January – 31 December 2012*

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STATISTICS ON DETECTED COUNTERFEIT  
KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

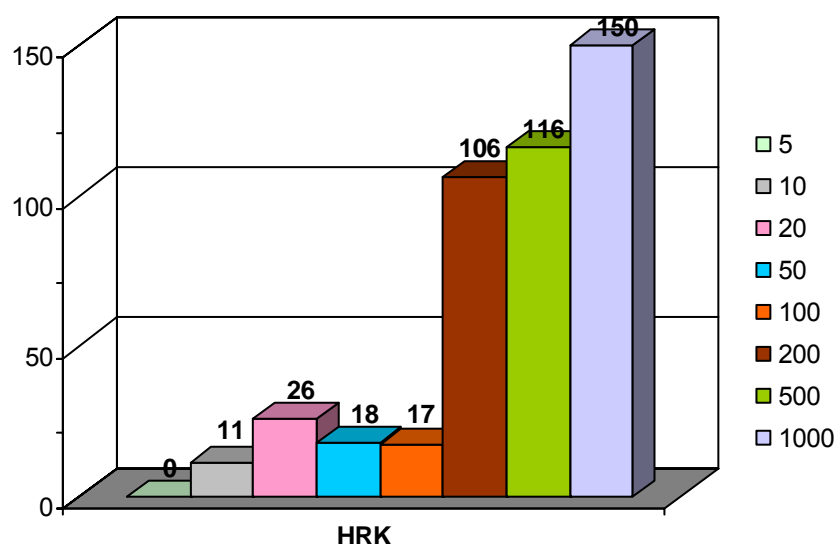
◀ 1 January – 31 December 2011 ▶

## 1.1 Counterfeit kuna banknotes

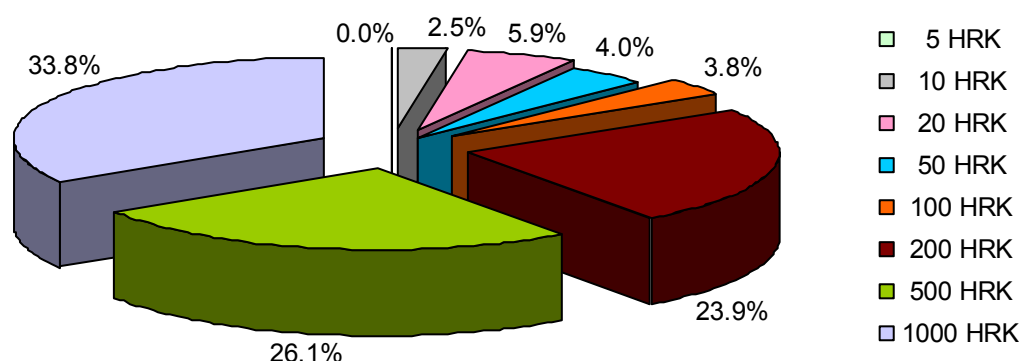
A total of 444 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in circulation in the period from January to December 2011, which is an increase of 22% relative to 364 counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in 2010.

In the total number of detected counterfeit banknotes, counterfeit kuna banknotes accounted for 444 or 32.3%.

Graph 1 gives a breakdown by denomination of the number of detected counterfeit kuna banknotes.



Graph 1 Breakdown by denomination of the number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011



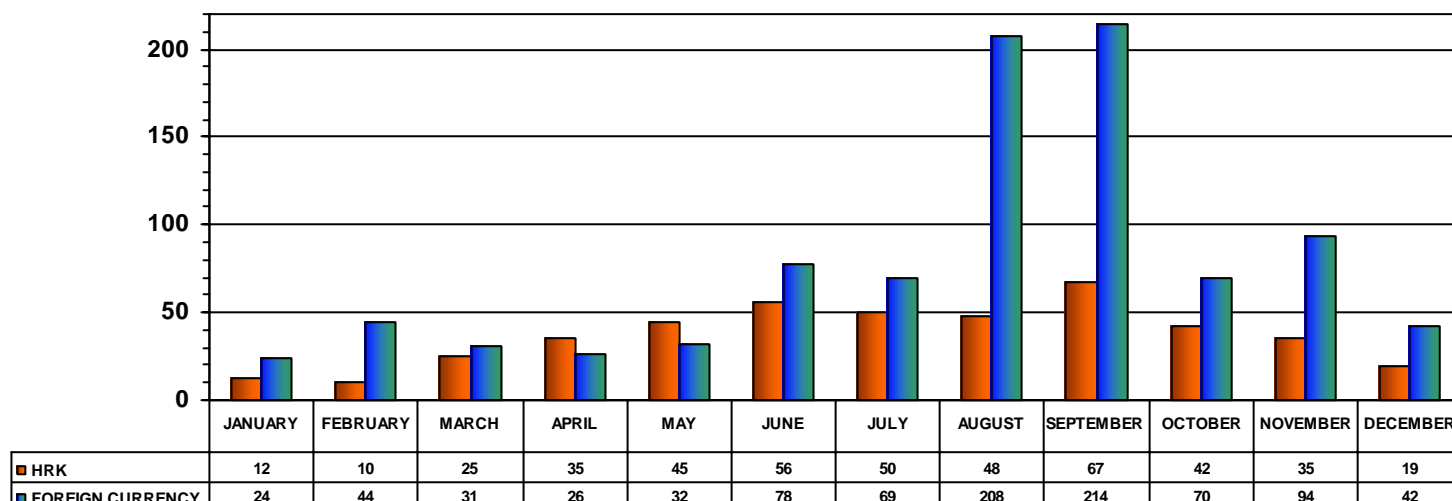
Graph 2 Shares of particular denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

Graph 2 shows the share of individual denominations in the total number of detected counterfeit kuna banknotes in the said period, indicating that the 1000 kuna note was the most often counterfeited denomination, accounting for 150 or 33.8% of total detected kuna counterfeits.

These data and the fact that there were on average 155.3 million kuna banknotes in circulation during 2011 lead to the conclusion that three counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation during the said period.

The total nominal value of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in the said period was HRK 232,430.00.

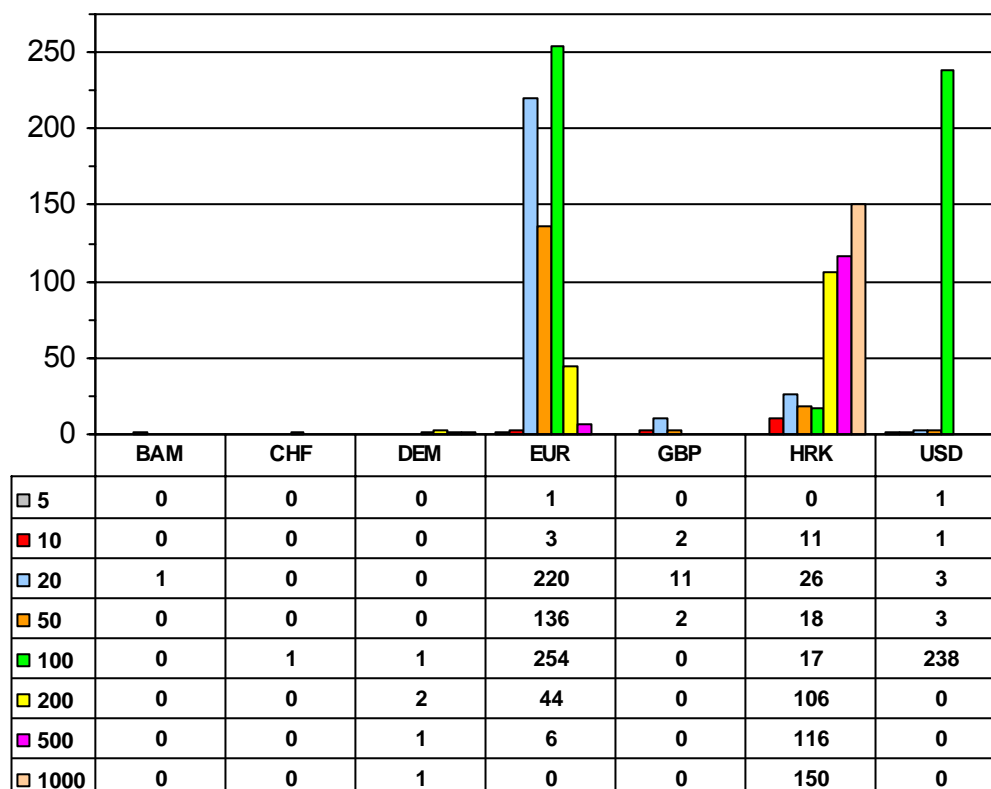
Graph 3 shows monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes registered in 2011.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 31 December 2011

## 1.2 Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Graph 4 shows a ratio between the numbers of recorded foreign currency counterfeits and recorded kuna counterfeits, and the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.



Graph 4 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination, detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

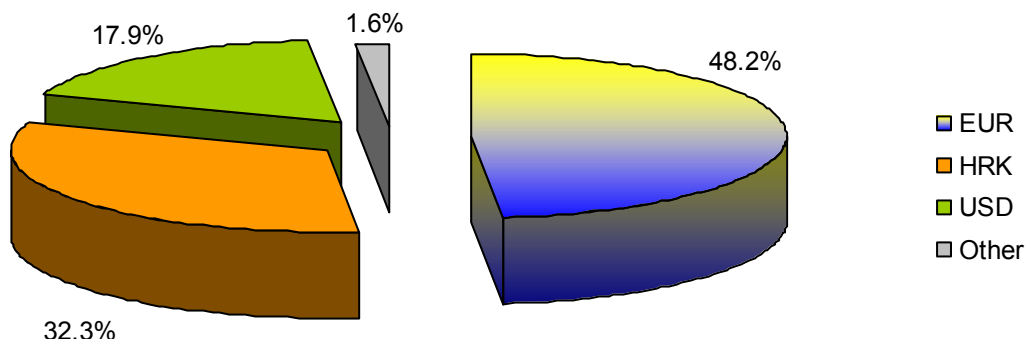
Out of a total of 1376 registered counterfeit banknotes, the majority (664) were euro banknotes, followed by kuna (444) and US dollar banknotes (246).

From January to December 2011, a total of 664 counterfeit euro banknotes were detected, down 47.8% from 1271 euro counterfeits detected in circulation 2010.

In the same period, 246 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered, up 89.2% from 130 US dollar counterfeits recorded in 2010.

The shares (in percent) of counterfeit banknotes in the above-mentioned currencies in the total number of detected counterfeits are shown in Graph 5.



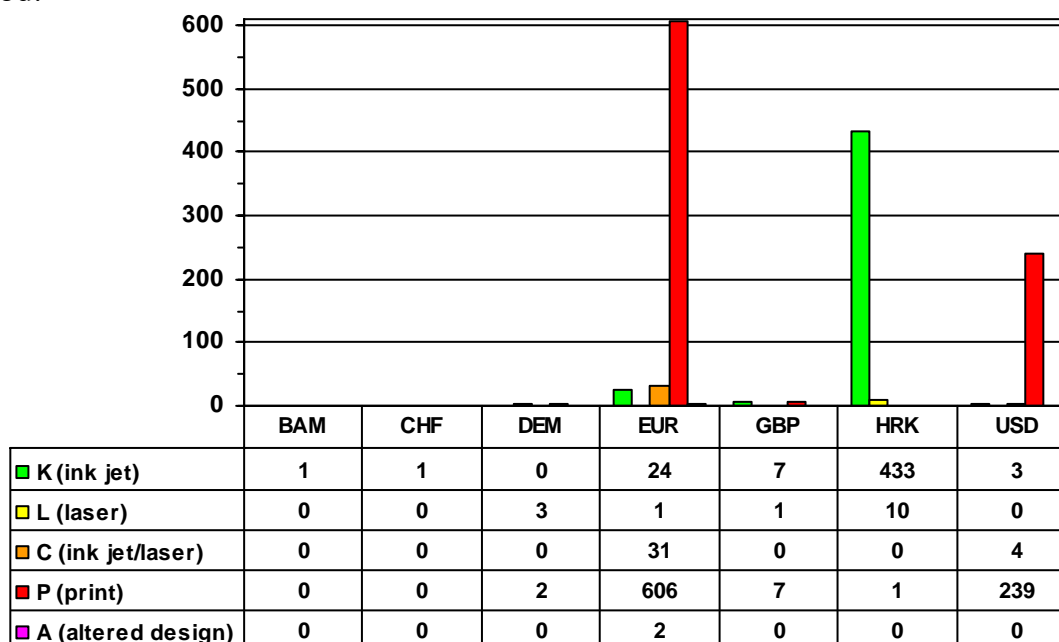


Graph 5 Shares of counterfeit banknotes by currency in the total number of counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

The group "Other" in Graph 5 includes 22 counterfeit banknotes in the following currencies: Bosnian Mark (BAM), Swiss Franc (CHF), German Mark (DEM) and Pound Sterling (GBP), with their respective numbers of pieces and denomination structure as shown in the table of Graph 4.

### 1.3 Counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques

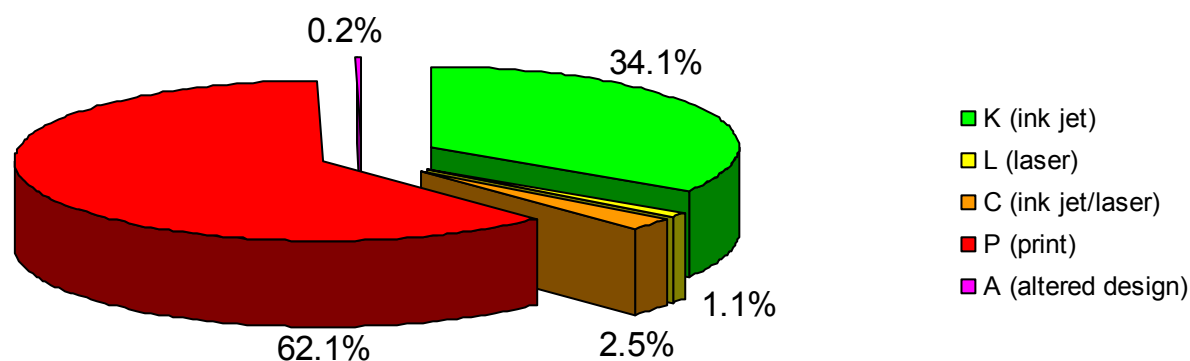
Graph 6 shows a breakdown of counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques by currency in the said period.



Graph 6 Counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques by currency, detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

According to Graph 7, counterfeits created using printing techniques (offset and gravure printing) participated with 855 or 62.1% in the total number of 1376 counterfeit banknotes, whereas ink jet-printed counterfeits accounted for 469 or 34.1%. Counterfeits created by means of ink jet or laser prints, or a combination of these two techniques accounted for 35 or 2.5%, and counterfeits created using laser printers only participated with 15 or 1.1% in the total. Counterfeit banknotes with an altered design, classified irrespective of the reproduction technique, accounted for the smallest share (2 banknotes or 0.2%).

It is noteworthy that the P (print) and C (ink jet/laser) reproduction techniques are always used with common classes of counterfeit banknotes, which include relatively large quantities of counterfeits and are of good, very good or dangerous reproduction quality, whereas other reproduction techniques are used with national classes of counterfeits produced in smaller quantities of poor or mediocre reproduction quality.



Graph 7 Shares of particular reproduction techniques for counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and registered from 1 January to 30 June 2011

Counterfeit euro and US dollar banknotes account for major shares in the group of counterfeits of good reproduction quality, 70.9% and 27.2%, respectively. The Croatian National Bank therefore calls upon the public to handle banknotes of these and all other currencies with due care.

Counterfeit kuna banknotes account for most (94.3%) of counterfeits of poor reproduction quality and most often do not imitate security features. Therefore, they should not cause confusion among the general public, particularly the employees of cash handling institutions and companies, or salespersons.

The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often try to imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical-variable colour element. Therefore, 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.

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NCC  
NAC  
CNAC

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*National Counterfeit, National Analysis and Coin National Analysis Centres*

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## STATISTICS ON DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 January – 31 December 2010 ▶

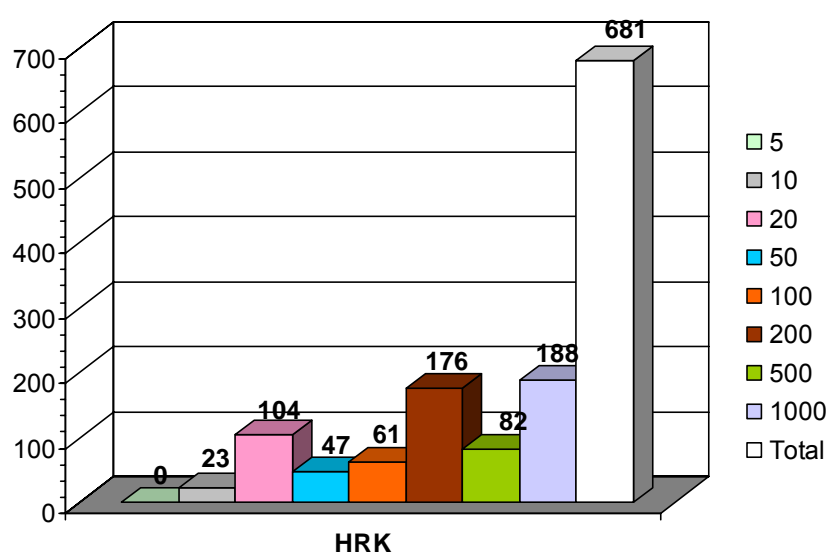
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*Statistics on detected counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes  
1 January - 31 December 2010*

## 1.1 Counterfeit kuna banknotes

A total of 681 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in the period from January to December 2010, which is an increase of 14% relative to 597 counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in the same period in 2009.

Graph 1 gives an overview of detected counterfeit kuna banknotes by denomination.



Graph 1 Number of counterfeit kuna banknotes by denomination, detected from 1 January to 31 December 2010

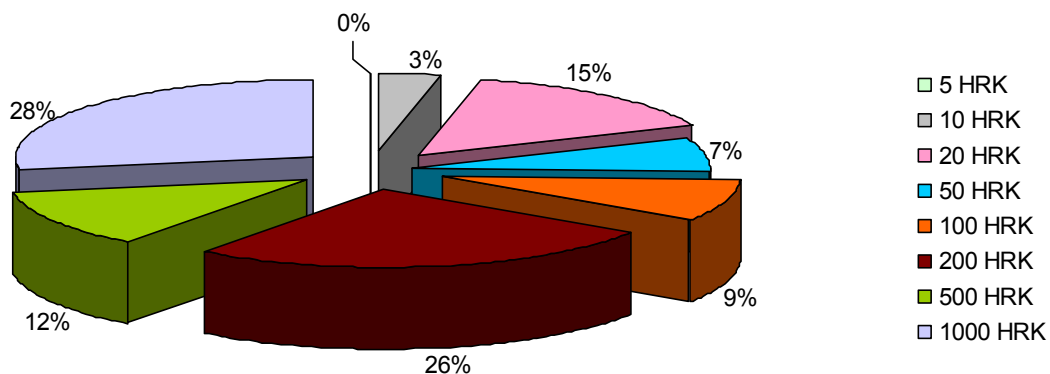
Graph 2 shows the shares of individual denominations in the total number of detected counterfeit kuna banknotes in the said period, indicating that the denominations of 200 and 1000 kuna account for 364 or 54% of total counterfeit banknotes.

All the counterfeit 200 kuna banknotes (176 pieces in total) were detected in circulation, suggesting that the 200 kuna banknote is the most common banknote in circulation (41.0 million pieces or 28% of the total).

Of a total of 188 counterfeit 1000 kuna banknotes, 20 were detected in circulation, while 168 were seized by the police during the counterfeiting prevention procedure.

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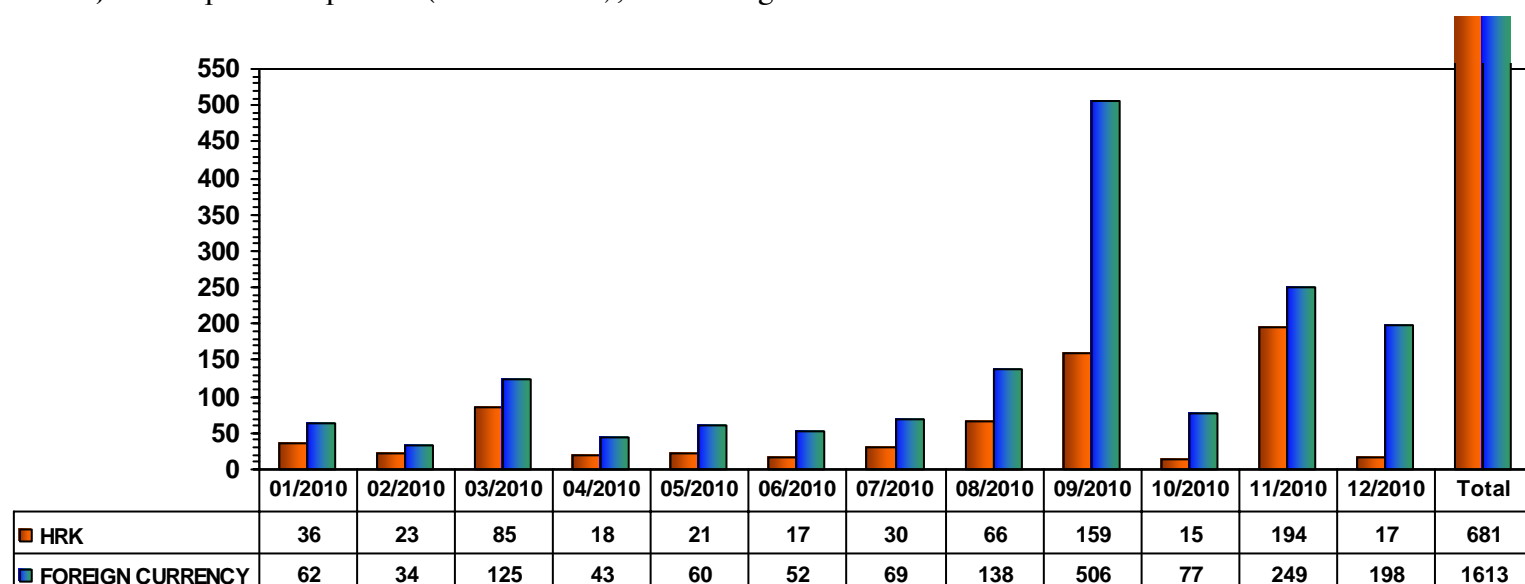
*Statistics on detected counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes  
1 January - 31 December 2010*



Graph 2 Shares of particular denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2010

These data and the fact that there were 145.2 million kuna banknotes in circulation at end-December 2010 lead to the conclusion that four counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected per million genuine banknotes in circulation during the said period.

A breakdown of detected counterfeit banknotes by month shows that, of the total amount, 40% of counterfeit kuna banknotes and 47% of counterfeit foreign currency banknotes were detected in the June-September period (four months), i.e. during the tourist season.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected by month from 1 January to 31 December 2010

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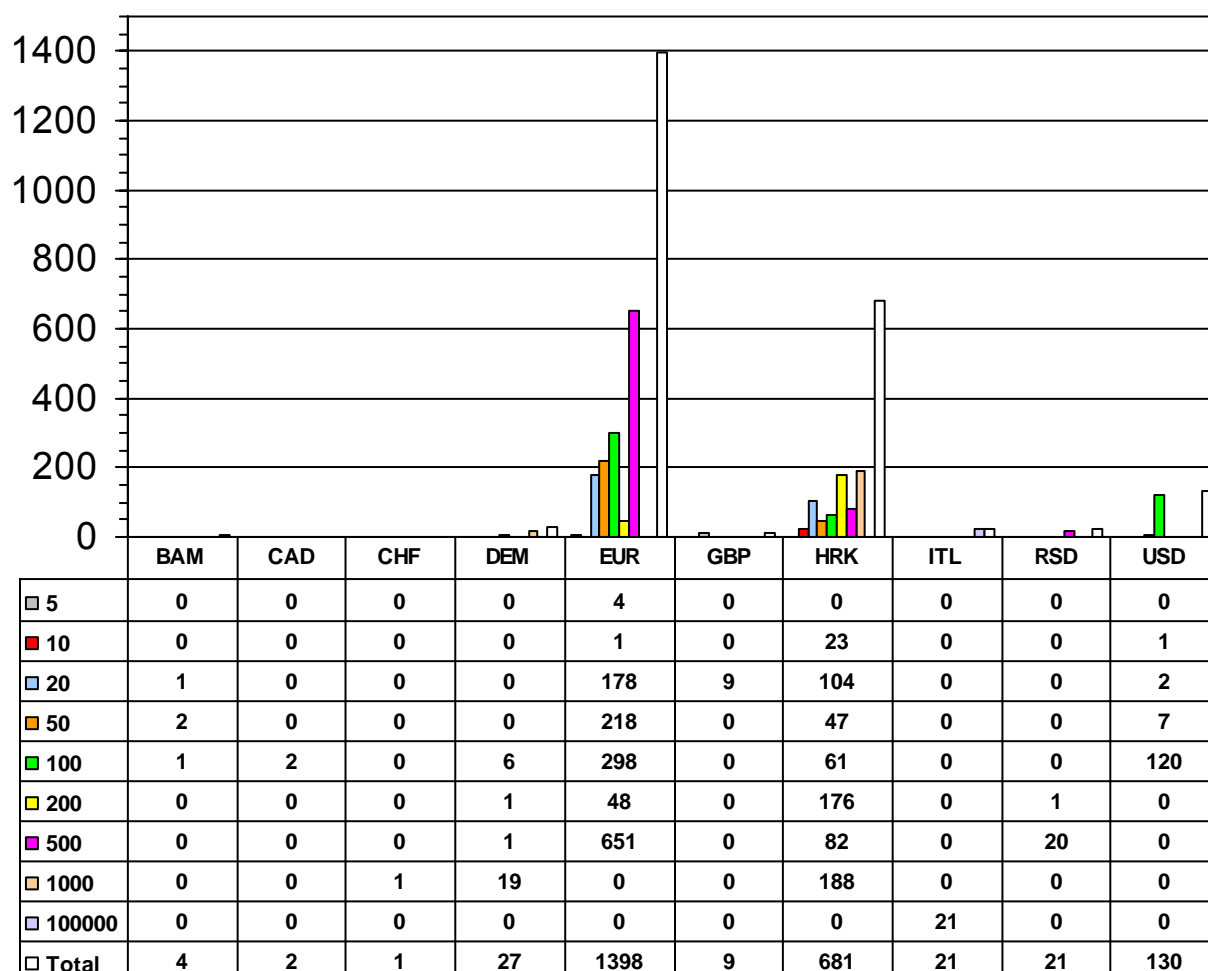
NAC

CNAC

*Statistics on detected counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes  
1 January - 31 December 2010*

## 1.2 Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

Graph 4 shows the number of detected foreign currency counterfeits relative to detected kuna counterfeits, and their denomination structure by currency.



Graph 4 Counterfeit banknotes detected from 1 January to 31 December 2010

Of a total of 2,294 detected counterfeits, the majority (1398) were euro banknotes, followed by kuna (681) and US dollar banknotes (130).

The number of detected euro counterfeits increased by 57% in 2010 from 2009, when 888 counterfeit euro banknotes had been detected. The marked rise in detected euro counterfeits resulted from frauds involving counterfeit 500-euro banknotes, which gave rise to four requests for

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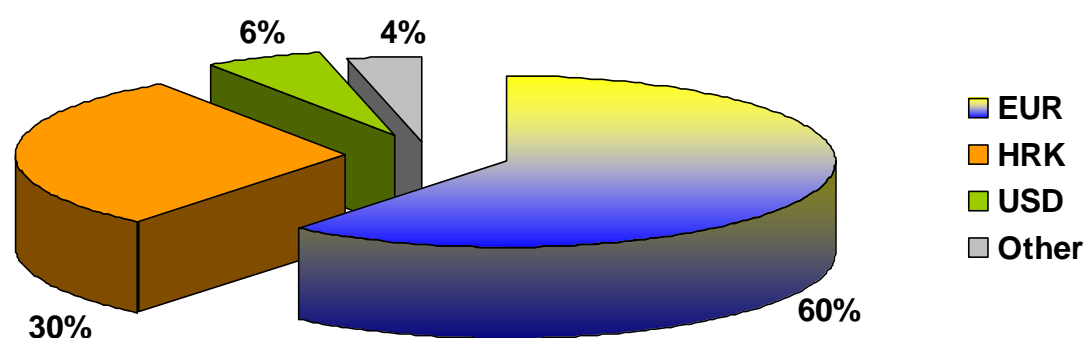
CNAC

*Statistics on detected counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes  
1 January - 31 December 2010*

expert evaluation of 647 counterfeit banknotes in this denomination, or 46% of the total number of detected euro counterfeits.

The number of detected US dollar counterfeits (130) in 2010 was almost the same as that in 2009 (135).

The shares (in percent) of counterfeit banknotes in the above-mentioned currencies in the total number of detected counterfeits are shown in Graph 5.



Graph 5 Shares of counterfeit euro, kuna and US dollar banknotes in the total number of counterfeits detected from 1 January to 31 December 2010

The group "Other" in Graph 5 includes counterfeit banknotes in the following currencies: Bosnian Mark (BAM), Canadian dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), German Mark (DEM), Pound Sterling (GBP), Italian Lira (ITL) and Serbian Dinar (RSD), with the respective numbers of pieces and denomination structure as shown in Graph 4.

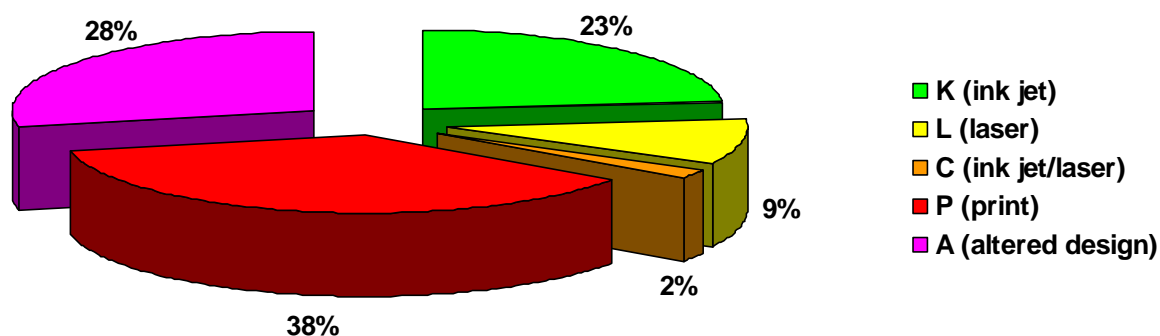
### 1.3 Counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques

In the total number of counterfeit banknotes, according to Graph 6, counterfeits created using printing techniques (offset and gravure printing) account for 38%. According to the same data, 23% of counterfeits have been created by means of ink jet printers, and 9% have been laser-printed, whereas counterfeits created using one of these two techniques account for 2% of the total. The share of 28% relates to counterfeit banknotes with an altered design, created by applying various reproduction techniques.



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*Statistics on detected counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes  
1 January - 31 December 2010*



Graph 6 Shares of particular reproduction techniques for counterfeit banknotes detected from 1 January to 31 December 2010

The authentication of detected counterfeit banknotes has shown that counterfeiters often try to imitate some security features, such as the security thread, watermark, hologram and optical-variable colour element. Therefore, 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.

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