

STATISTICS ON DETECTED COUNTERFEIT
KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

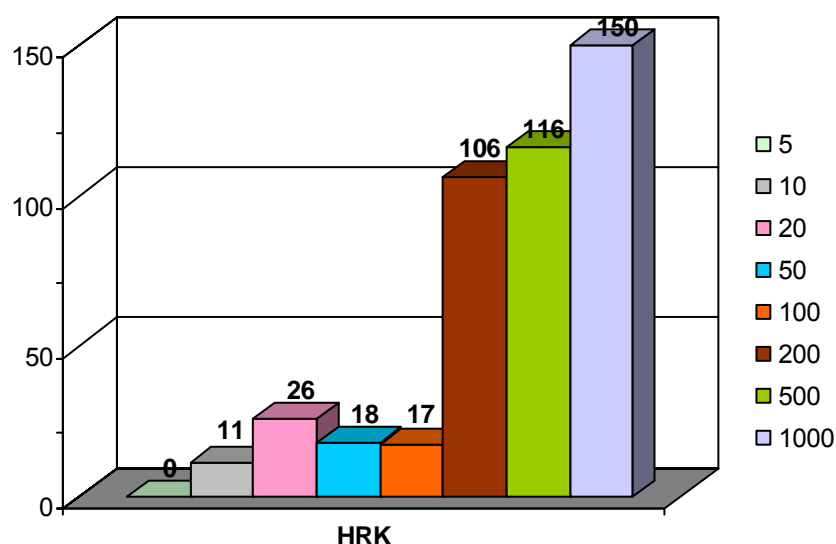
◀ 1 January – 31 December 2011 ▶

1.1 Counterfeit kuna banknotes

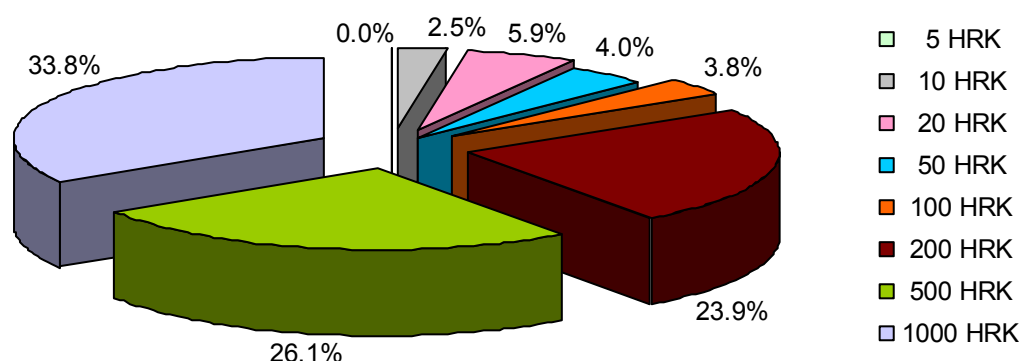
A total of 444 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in circulation in the period from January to December 2011, which is an increase of 22% relative to 364 counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in 2010.

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



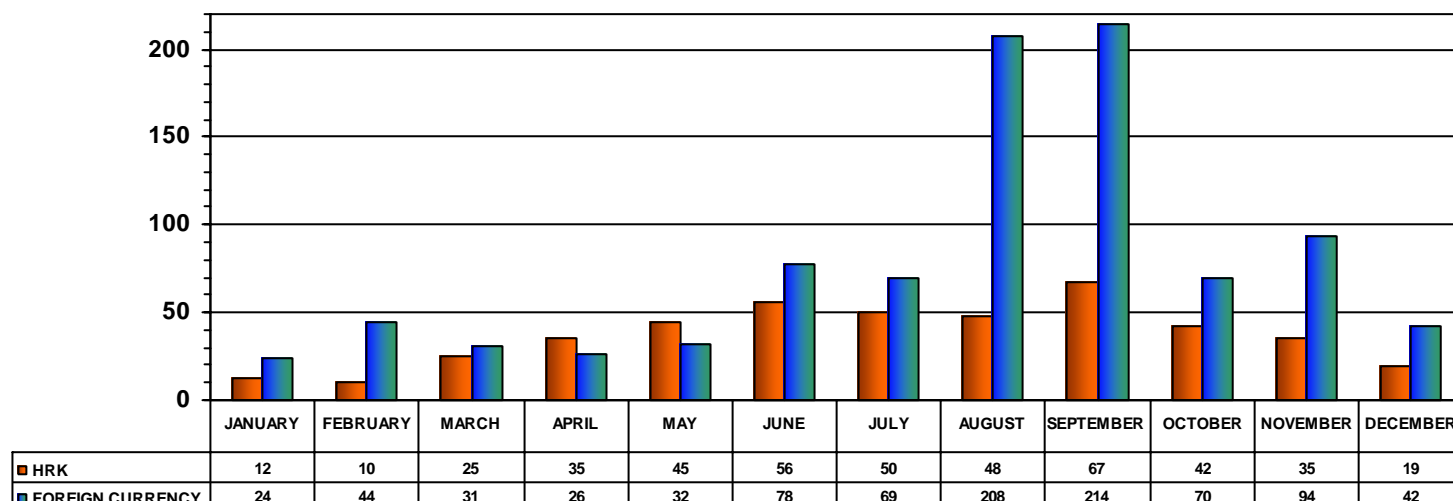
Graph 2 Shares of particular denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

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.

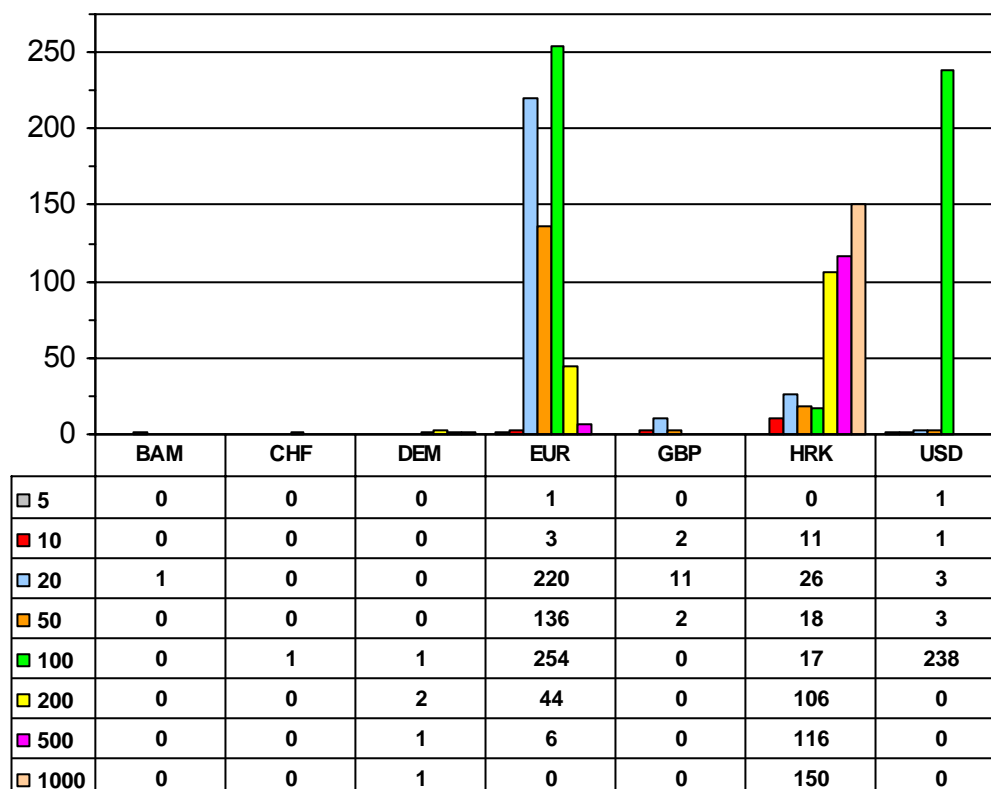
Graph 3 shows monthly ratios between counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes registered in 2011.



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.



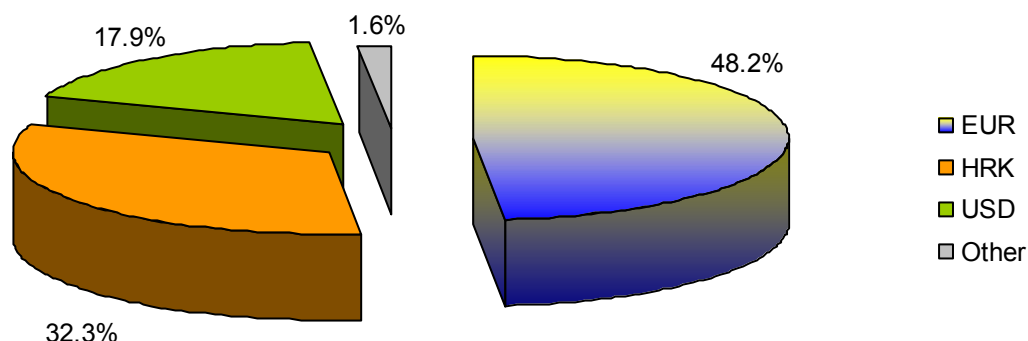
Graph 4 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination, detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

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.

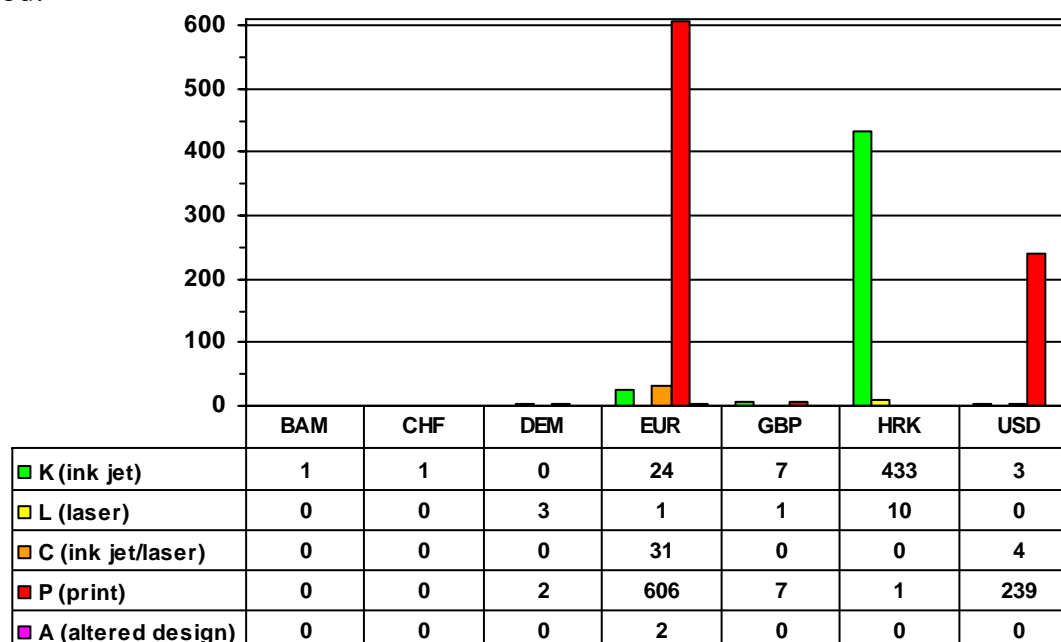


Graph 5 Shares of counterfeit banknotes by currency in the total number of counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 31 December 2011

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

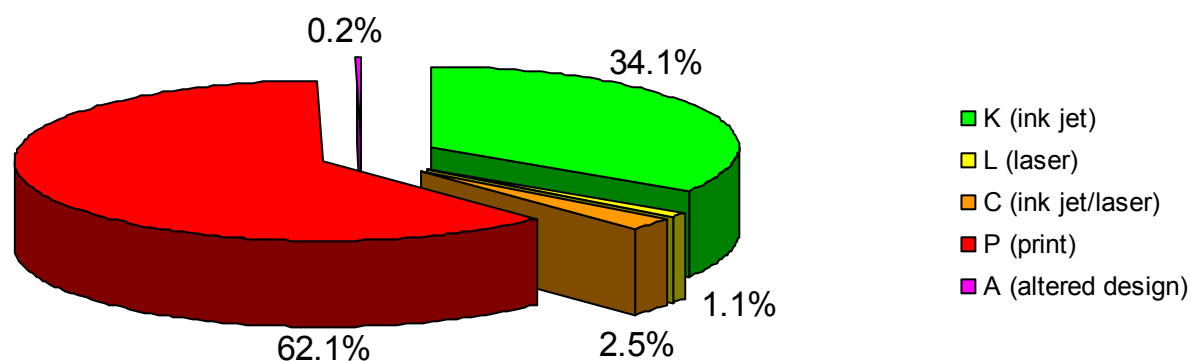
Graph 6 shows a breakdown of counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques by currency in the said period.



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.

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 website of the Croatian National Bank.

The Croatian National Bank has published and delivered free of charge educational brochures on the security features of kuna banknotes and banknote authentication. The brochure can be ordered by filling in the form posted on the CNB's websites.