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

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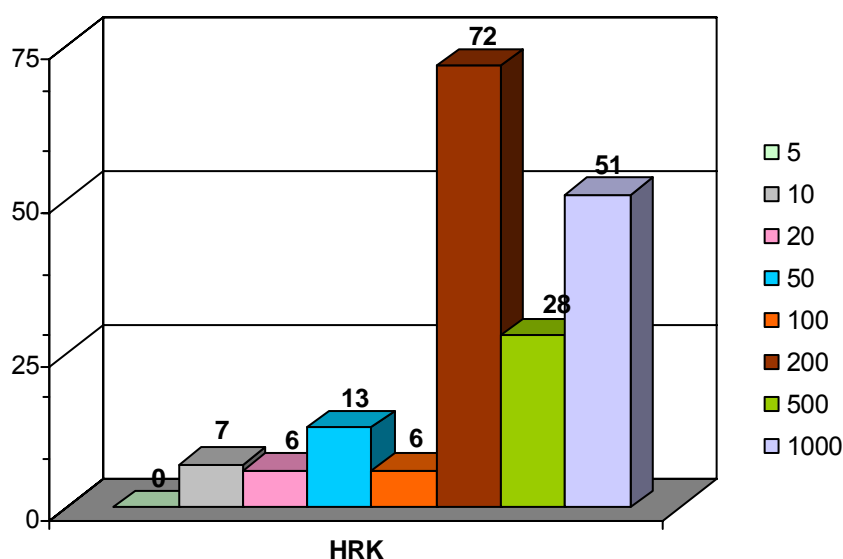
## STATISTICS ON DETECTED COUNTERFEIT KUNA AND FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES

◀ 1 January – 30 June 2011 ▶

### 1.1 Counterfeit kuna banknotes

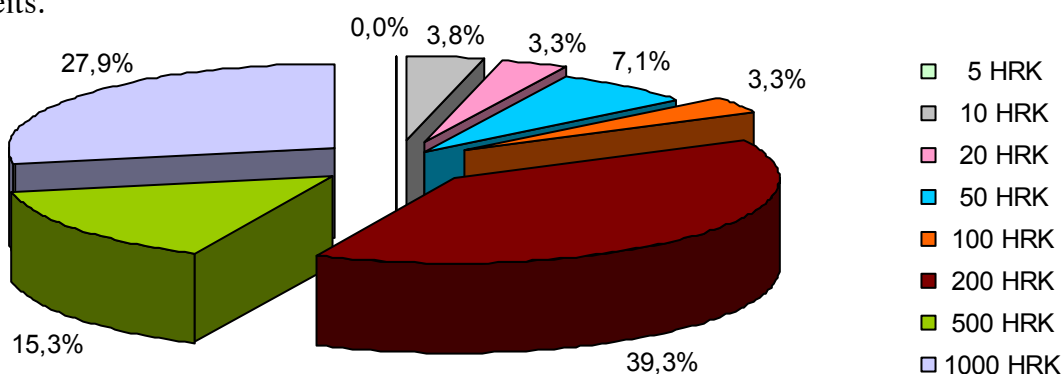
From January to June 2011, a total of 183 counterfeit kuna banknotes were detected in circulation, up 2.8% from 178 such counterfeits detected in the second half of 2010.

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 recorded from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

Graph 2 shows the shares of particular denominations in the total number of recorded counterfeit kuna banknotes in the said period, indicating that the 200-kuna banknote was the most frequently counterfeited domestic currency denomination, which accounted for 72 or 39.3% of total detected kuna counterfeits.



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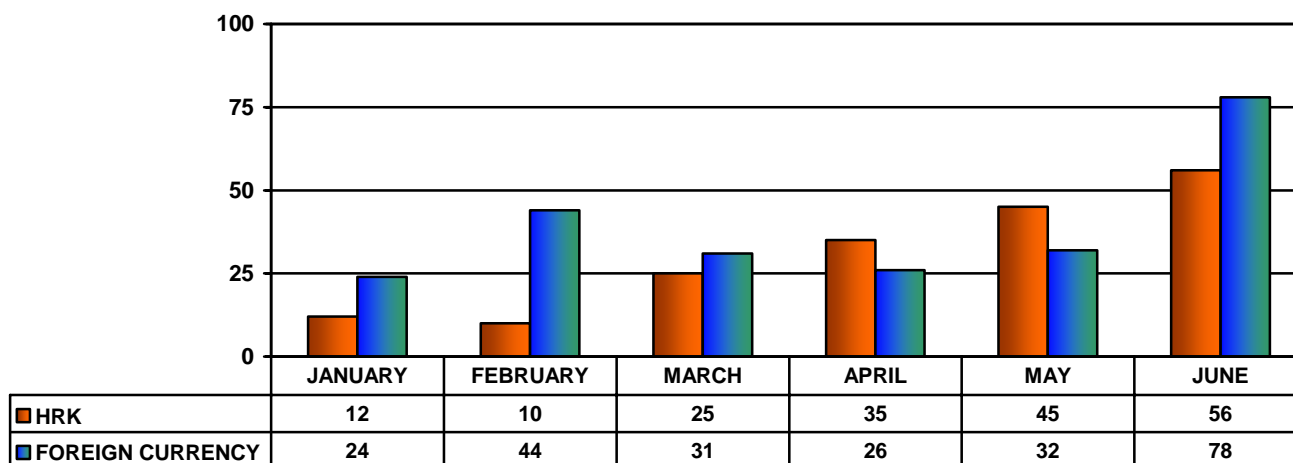
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Graph 2 Shares of particular denominations in the total number of counterfeit kuna banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

These data and the fact that the number of kuna banknotes in circulation during the first half of 2011 averaged 147.7 million lead to the conclusion that one counterfeit kuna banknote was recorded per million genuine banknotes in circulation during the said period.

Graph 3 shows monthly ratios between registered counterfeit domestic currency banknotes and counterfeit foreign currency banknotes for the first half of 2011.



Graph 3 Counterfeit kuna and foreign currency banknotes detected in circulation and analysed by month from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

## 1.2 Counterfeit foreign currency banknotes

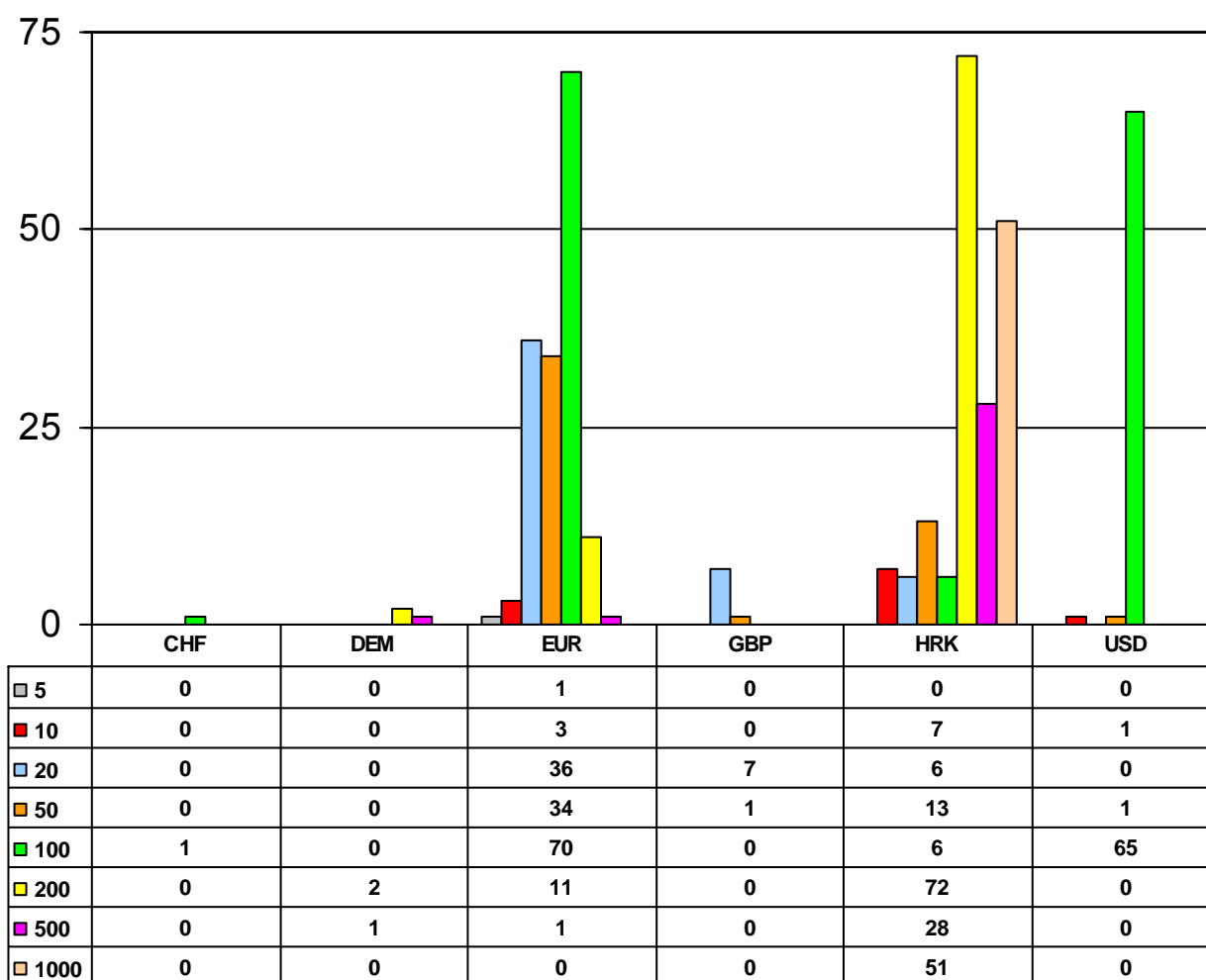
Graph 4 shows a ratio between the numbers of recorded foreign currency counterfeits and recorded kuna counterfeits, and the denomination structure of counterfeit banknotes by currency.

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Graph 4 Counterfeit banknotes by currency and denomination, detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

Out of a total of 418 registered counterfeit banknotes, the majority (183) were kuna banknotes, followed by euro (156) and US dollar banknotes (67).

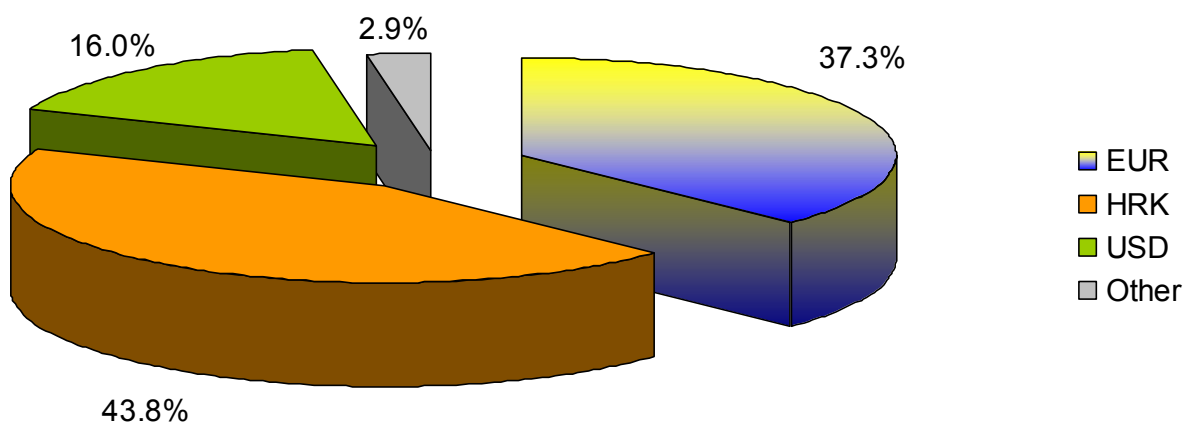
From January to June 2011, a total of 156 counterfeit euro banknotes were detected, down 84.2% from 989 euro counterfeits recorded in the second half of 2010.

In the same period, 67 counterfeit US dollar banknotes were registered, down 14.1% from 78 US dollar counterfeits recorded in the second half of 2010.

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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 counterfeit banknotes detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

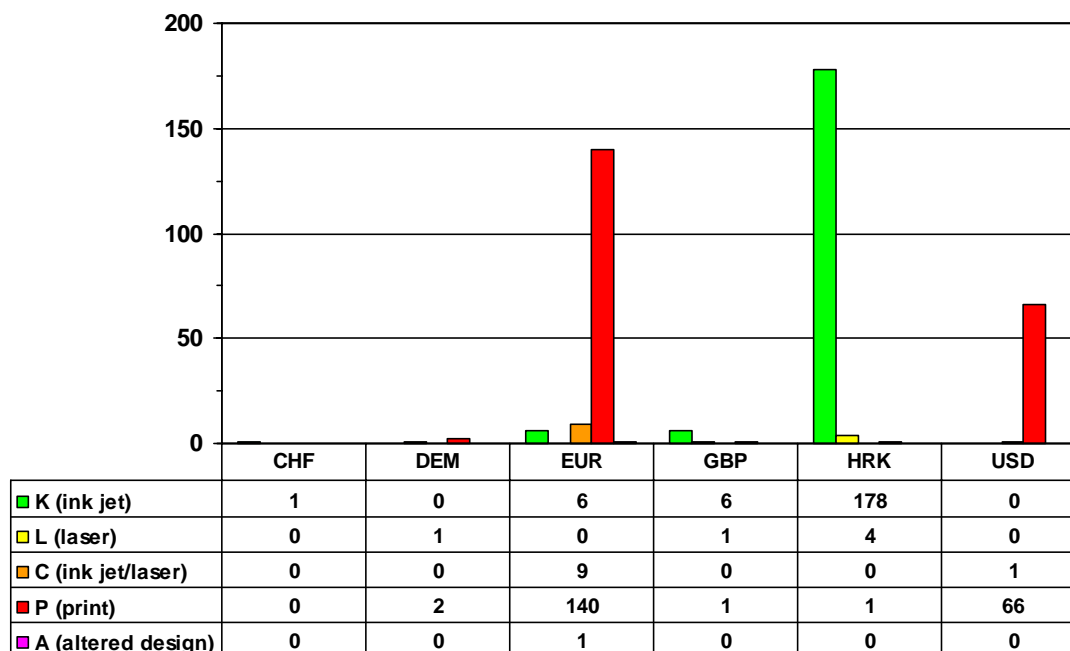
The group "Other" in Graph 5 includes 12 counterfeit banknotes in the following currencies: Swiss Franc (CHF), German Mark (DEM) and Pound Sterling (GBP), with their respective numbers of pieces and denomination structures as shown in Graph 4.

### 1.3 Counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques

Graph 6 shows the counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques by currency for the reference period.

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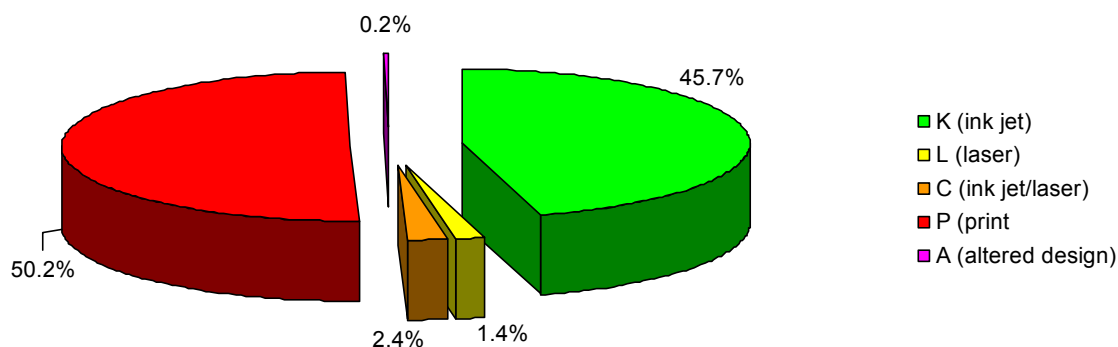
Graph 6 Counterfeit banknote reproduction techniques by currency detected in circulation and analysed from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

According to Graph 7, counterfeits created using printing techniques (offset and gravure printing) participated with 50.2% in the total number of counterfeit banknotes, whereas ink jet-printed counterfeits accounted for 45.7%. Counterfeits created by means of ink jet or laser printers, or a combination of these two techniques accounted for 2.4%, and counterfeits created using laser printers only participated with 1.4% in the total. Counterfeit banknotes with an altered design, classified irrespective of the reproduction technique, accounted for the smallest share (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 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).

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

Out of a total of 156 registered counterfeit euro banknotes, 142 (91%) were evaluated as good or very good counterfeits, which makes their recognition, especially by the general public, more difficult.

Since 99% of kuna counterfeits are of poor quality, the public should not have difficulties in recognising 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.

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. Details of the Programme and the application procedure are available on the Croatian National Bank 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 a form available on the CNB website.