

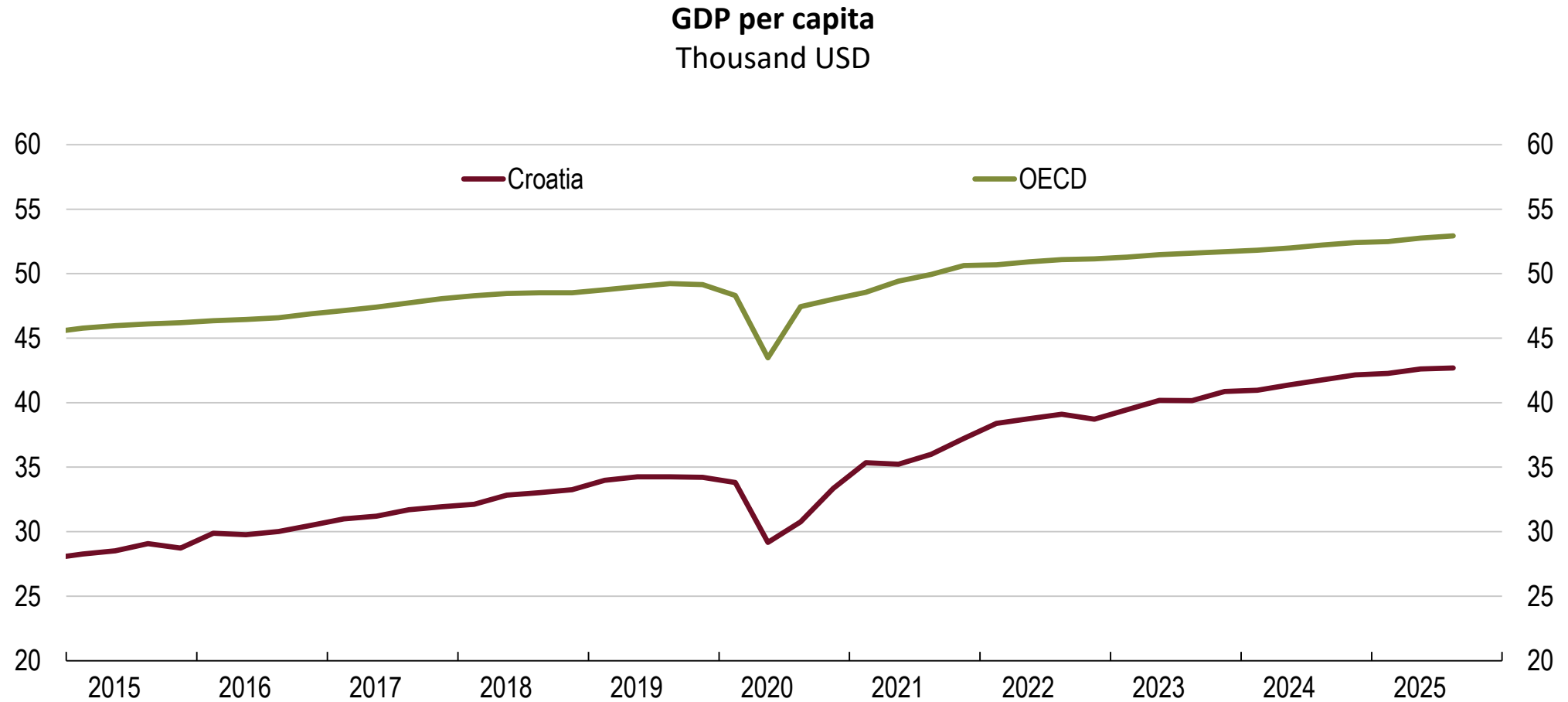
OECD ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CROATIA

Maintaining reform momentum to sustain economic
convergence

Zagreb
30 January 2026

oe.cd/Croatia

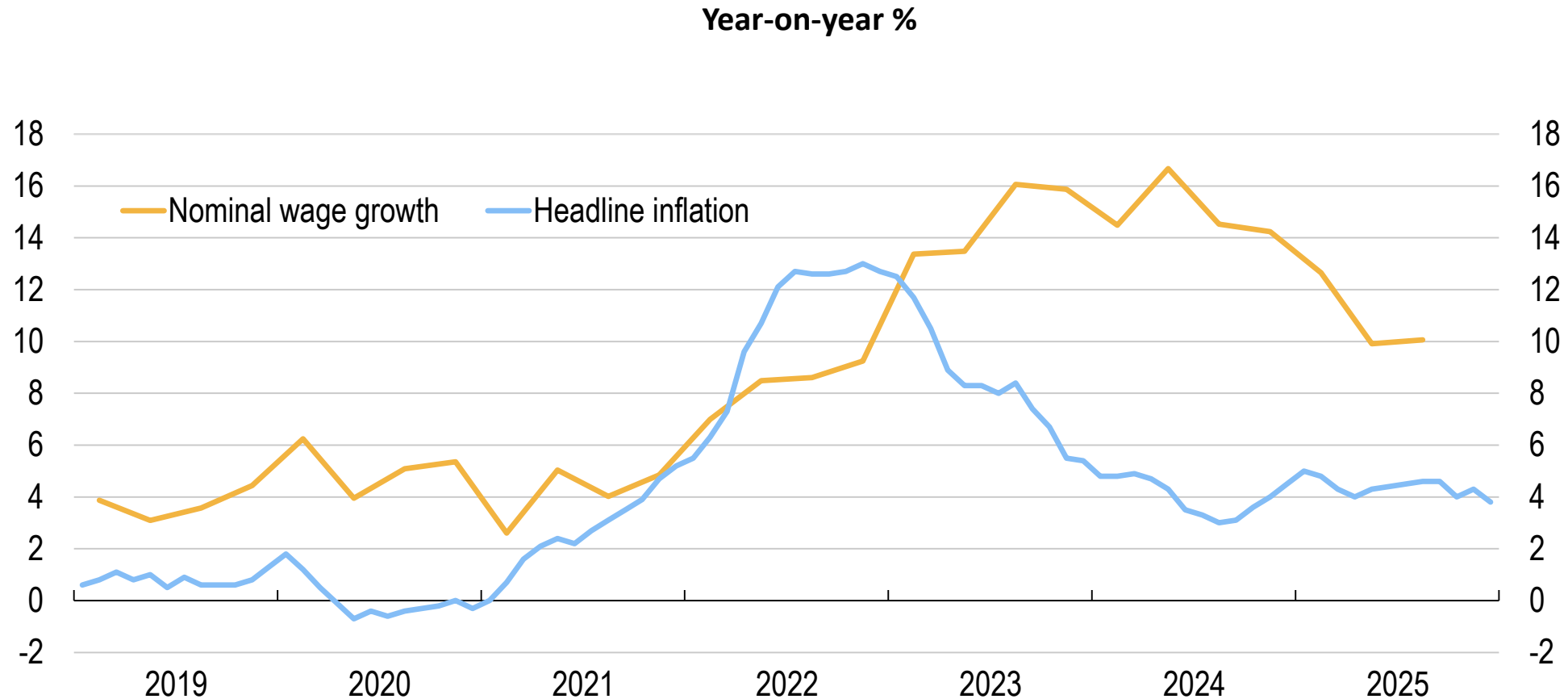
Croatia is converging towards OECD average living standards



Note: In constant 2020 purchasing power parity.





Source: OECD Quarterly National Accounts and OECD Economic Outlook database.

Inflation pressures have eased but remain high



Note: Headline inflation refers to harmonised consumer price inflation.
Source: Eurostat; Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic convergence is set to continue despite growth moderation

	2025	2026	2027
 Real GDP growth, %	3.2	2.7	2.4
 Unemployment rate, %	4.8	4.8	4.9
 Harmonised consumer price inflation, %	4.4	3.3	2.5
 Fiscal balance, % of GDP	-2.9	-2.9	-2.7

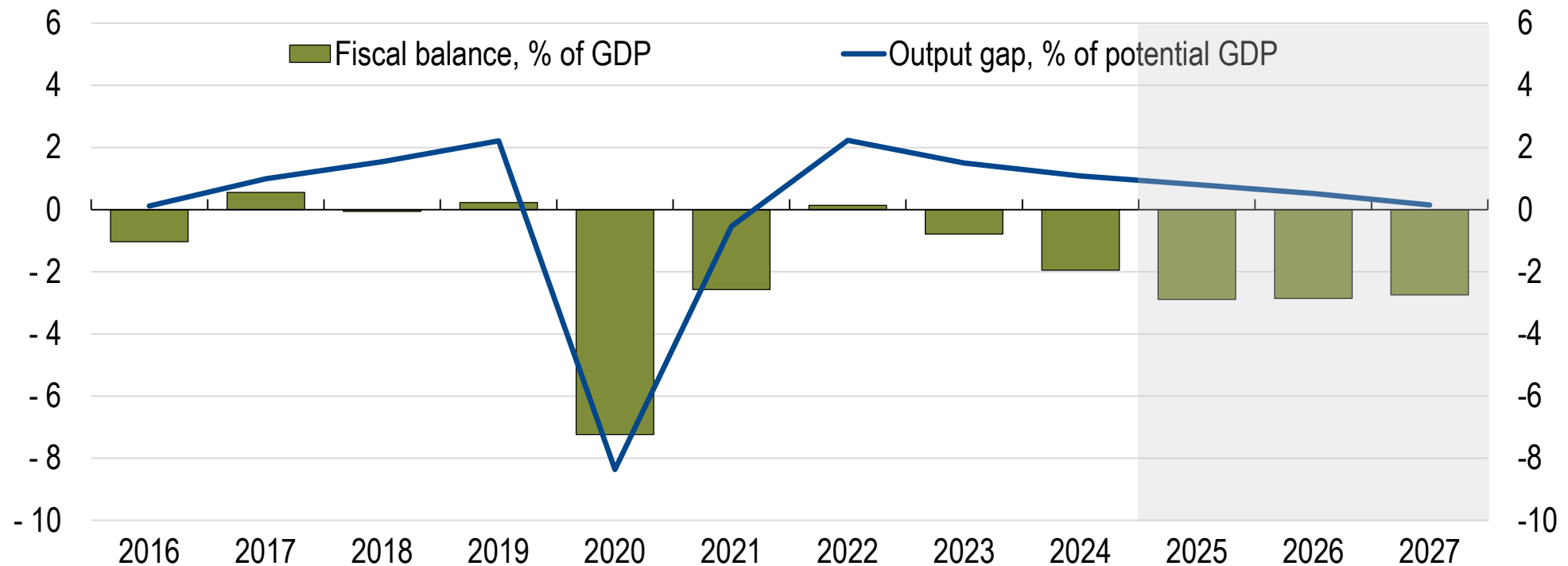
Source: OECD Economic Outlook database.



Maintaining macroeconomic stability and sustainability

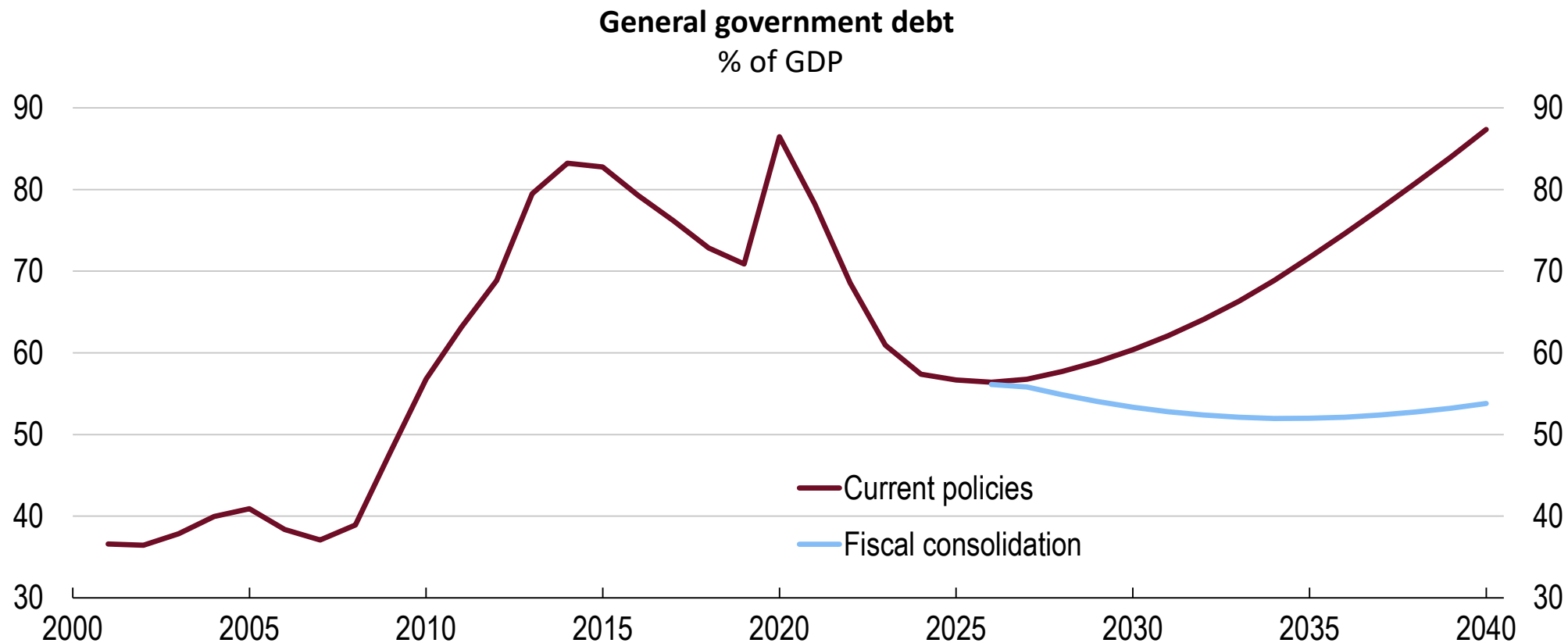


Tighter fiscal policy would be warranted



Note: Shaded area depicts projection.
Source: OECD Economic Outlook 118 database.

Fiscal sustainability requires spending restraint and broadening tax bases

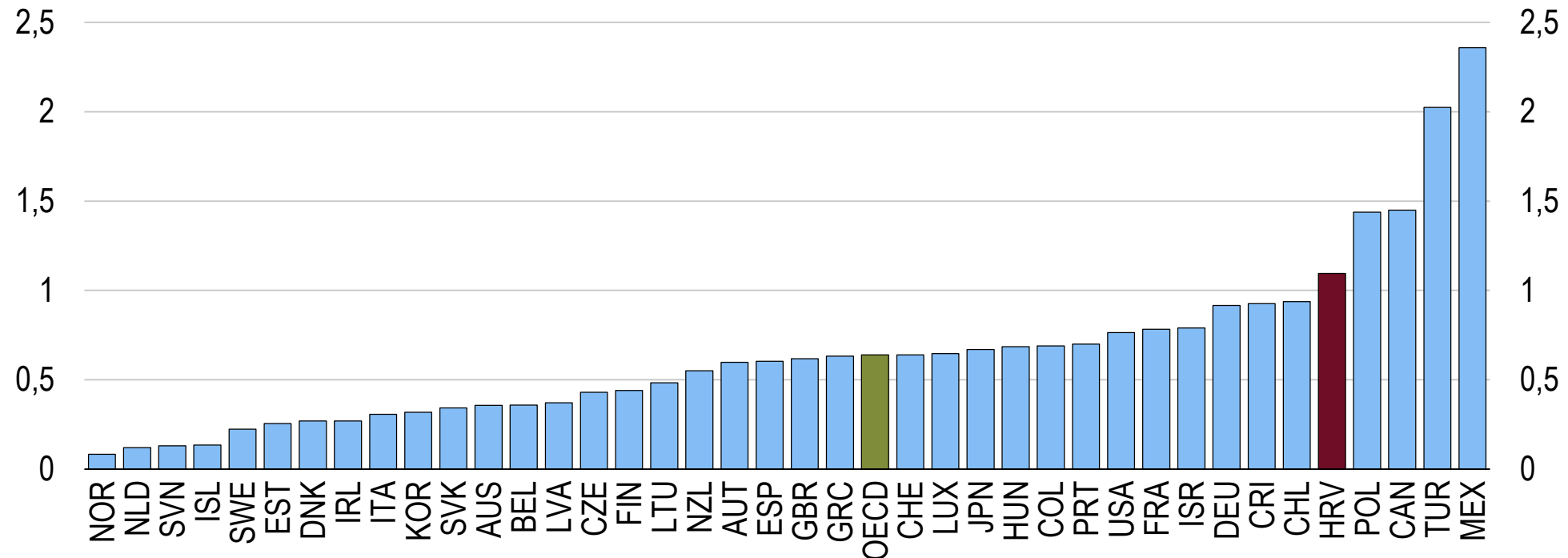


Note: The “Current policies” scenario is based on the OECD Economic Outlook 118 database until 2027 and the OECD Long-Term Model thereafter. Increases in ageing-related costs are not offset and based on the EU Ageing Report 2024 and Croatia’s Ministry of Labour, Pension System and Social Policy. The “Fiscal consolidation” scenario assumes that a structural primary budget deficit of 0.4% is reached in 2028 and maintained thereafter.

Source: OECD Long-Term Model; EU Ageing Report 2024; Croatia’s Ministry of Labour, Pension System and Social Policy.

Stronger governance of state-owned enterprises can boost productivity and improve public services

OECD Indicators of Product Market Regulation, quality and scope of public ownership
Index scale of 0-6 from least to most restrictive, 2023



Source: OECD 2023-2024 Product Market Regulation database (December 2025).

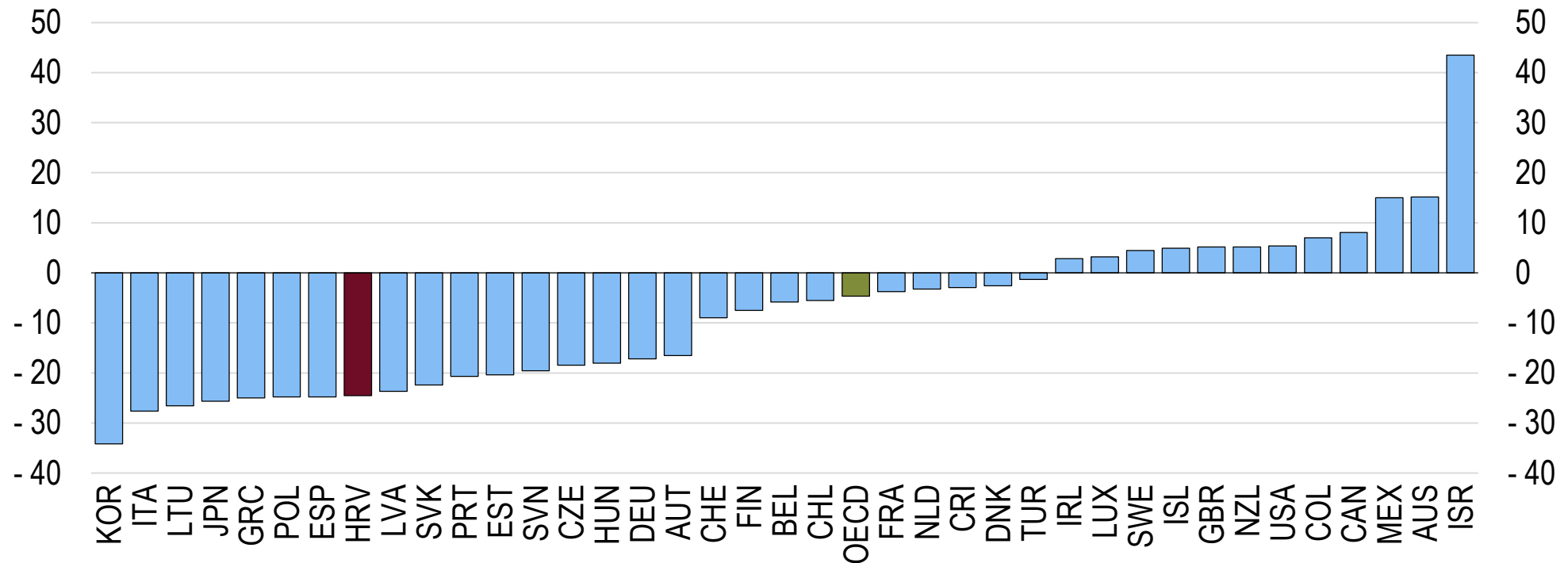


Addressing population ageing



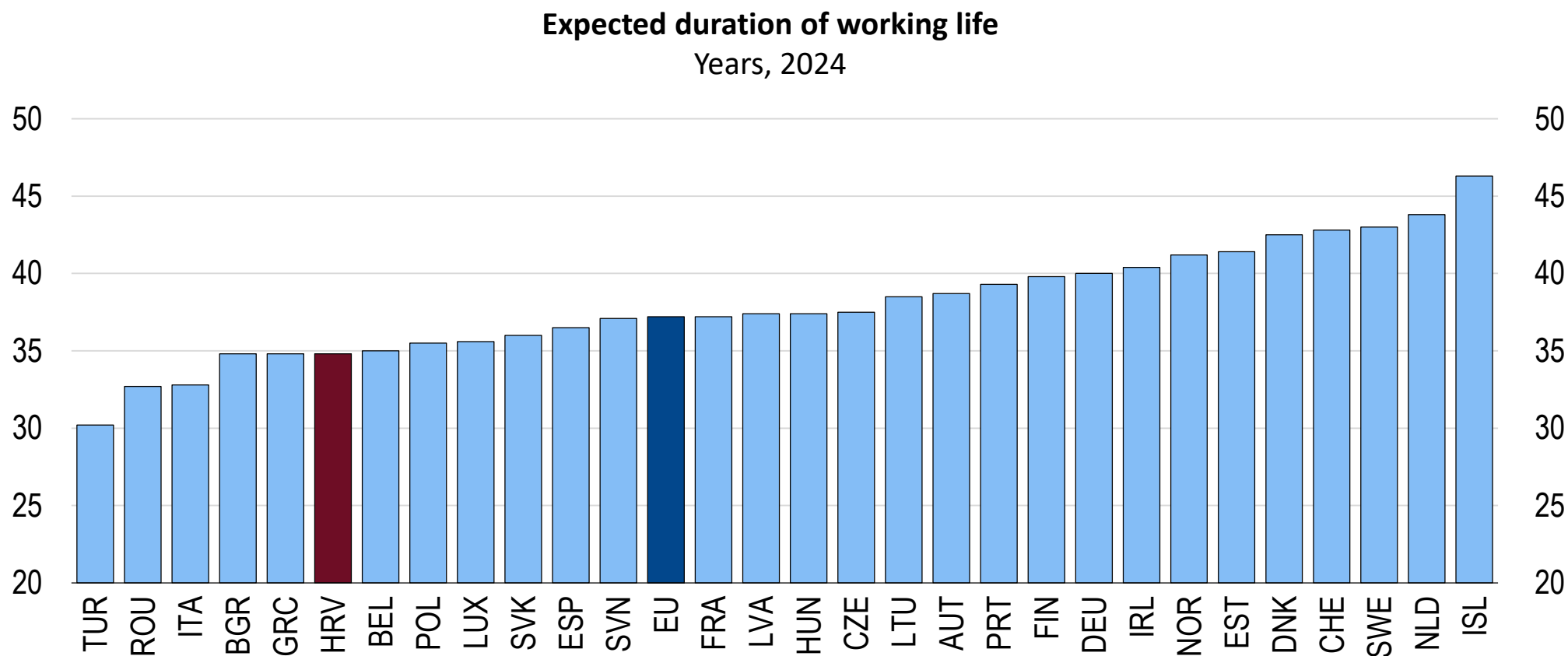
Population ageing is expected to result in a significant reduction of the workforce

Working-age population, 20-64 year olds
Estimated change in %, 2024-2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024).

Reducing incentives for early retirement and increasing the retirement age can help prolong working lives

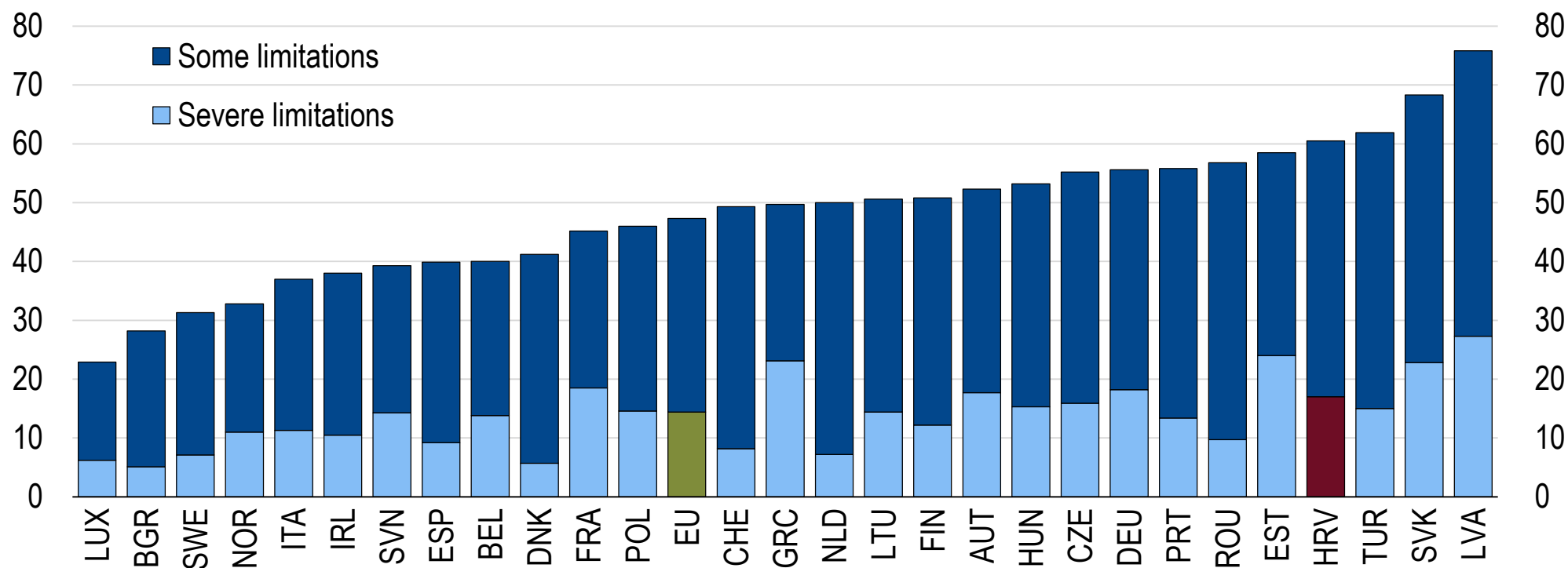


Note: The indicator on duration of working life is an estimation of the number of years a person, currently aged 15 years, is expected to be in the labour force (i.e. to be employed or unemployed) throughout their life.

Source: Eurostat.

Stronger prevention and higher-quality care are needed to improve health outcomes

Self-perceived long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems
Adults aged 65 and over, %, 2024 or latest available year

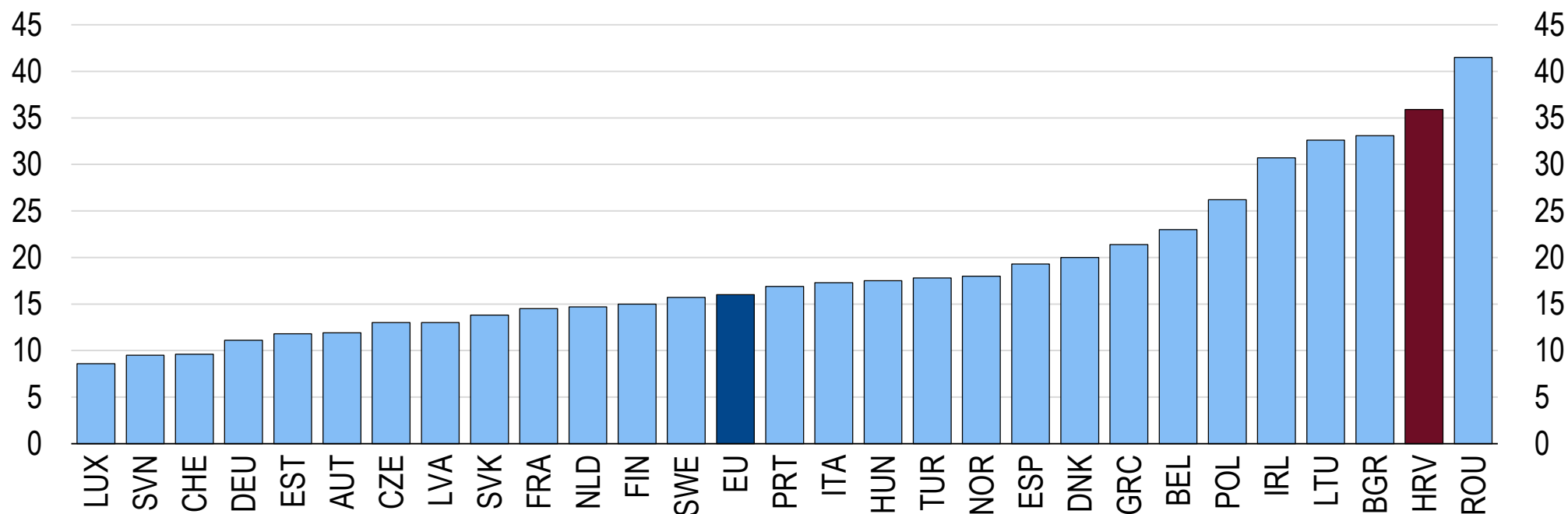


Source: Eurostat.

Wider access to professional rehabilitation for persons with disabilities can boost employment

Disability employment gap

Difference in employment rates between people without and with activity limitation, percentage points, 2024 or latest

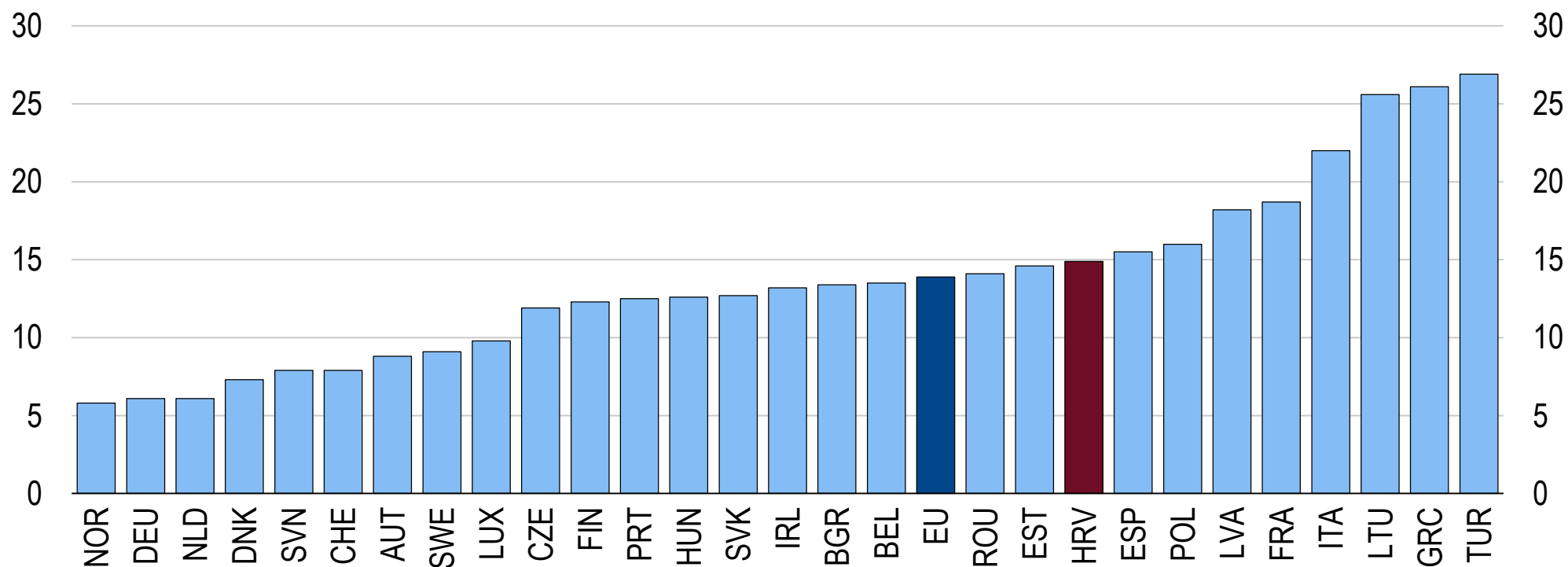


Note: Activity limitation is operationalised by using the Global Activity Limitation Indicator for observing limitation in activities people usually do because of one or more health problems.

Source: Eurostat.

Strengthening work-based learning would support the employment of vocational education graduates

Vocational education graduates neither in employment nor in education and training
Aged 15 to 29, %, 2024



Source: Eurostat.

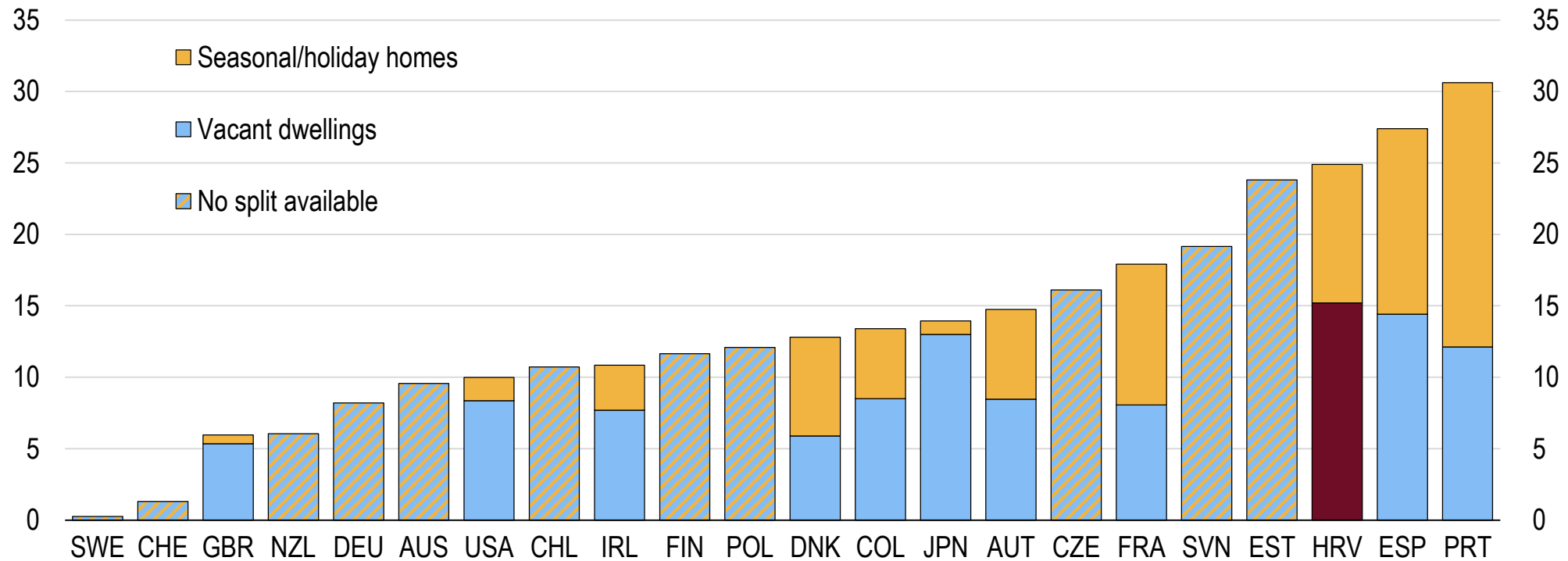


Tackling housing challenges



High vacancies and holiday rentals reduce housing supply and affordability

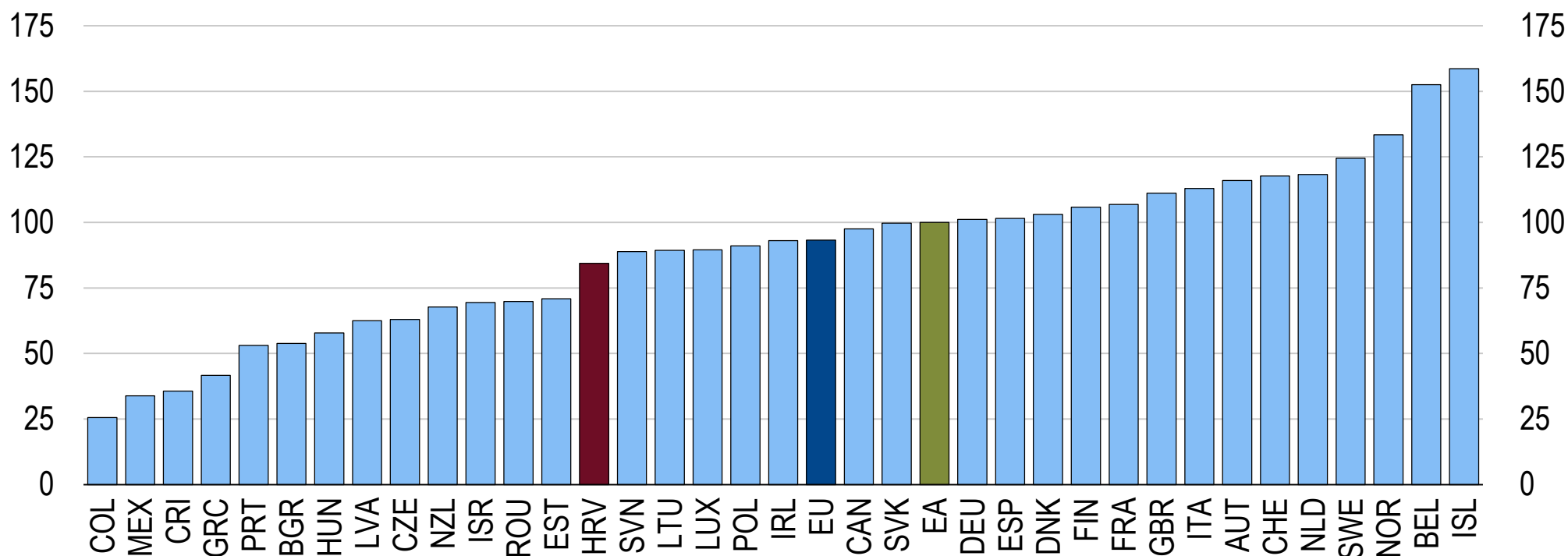
Vacant dwellings and seasonal/holiday homes
% of total dwelling stock, 2022 or latest year available



Source: OECD Affordable Housing Database; Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Improving land-use policies and efficiency of construction can raise housing supply

Labour productivity in the construction sector, gross value added per hour worked
Euro area (EA) = 100, 2024 or latest available year

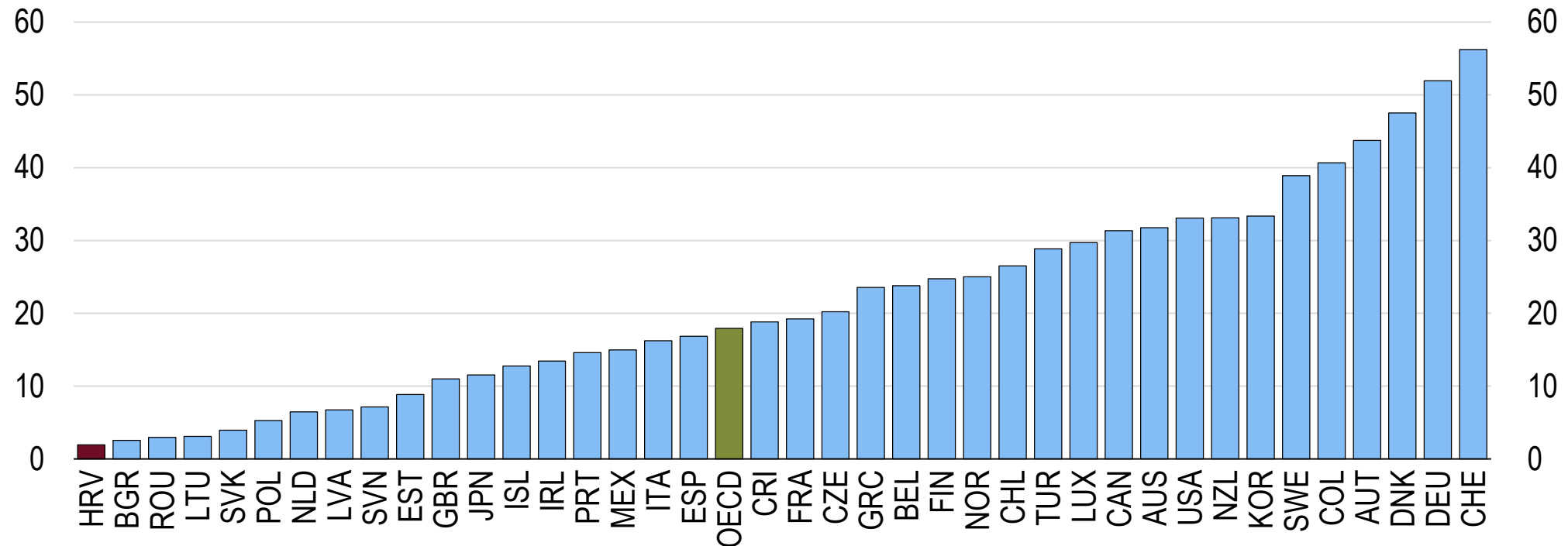


Note: In constant 2020 purchasing power parity.

Source: OECD calculations based on OECD National Accounts Database.

Developing the long-term rental market could enhance labour mobility

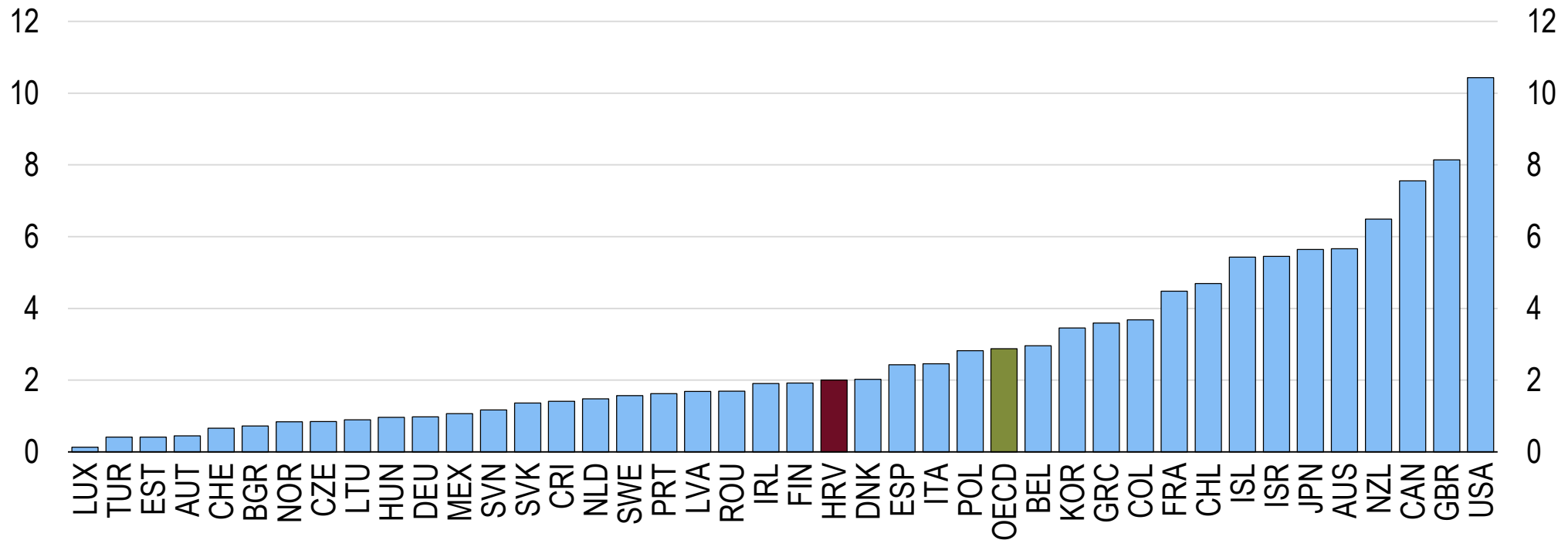
Share of households living in private rental housing
%, 2024 or latest available



Source: OECD (2025), OECD Affordable Housing Database - indicator HM1.3 Housing tenures.

Taxation of property could be optimised

Revenues from recurrent taxes on immovable property, general government
% of total tax revenues, 2024 or latest available year



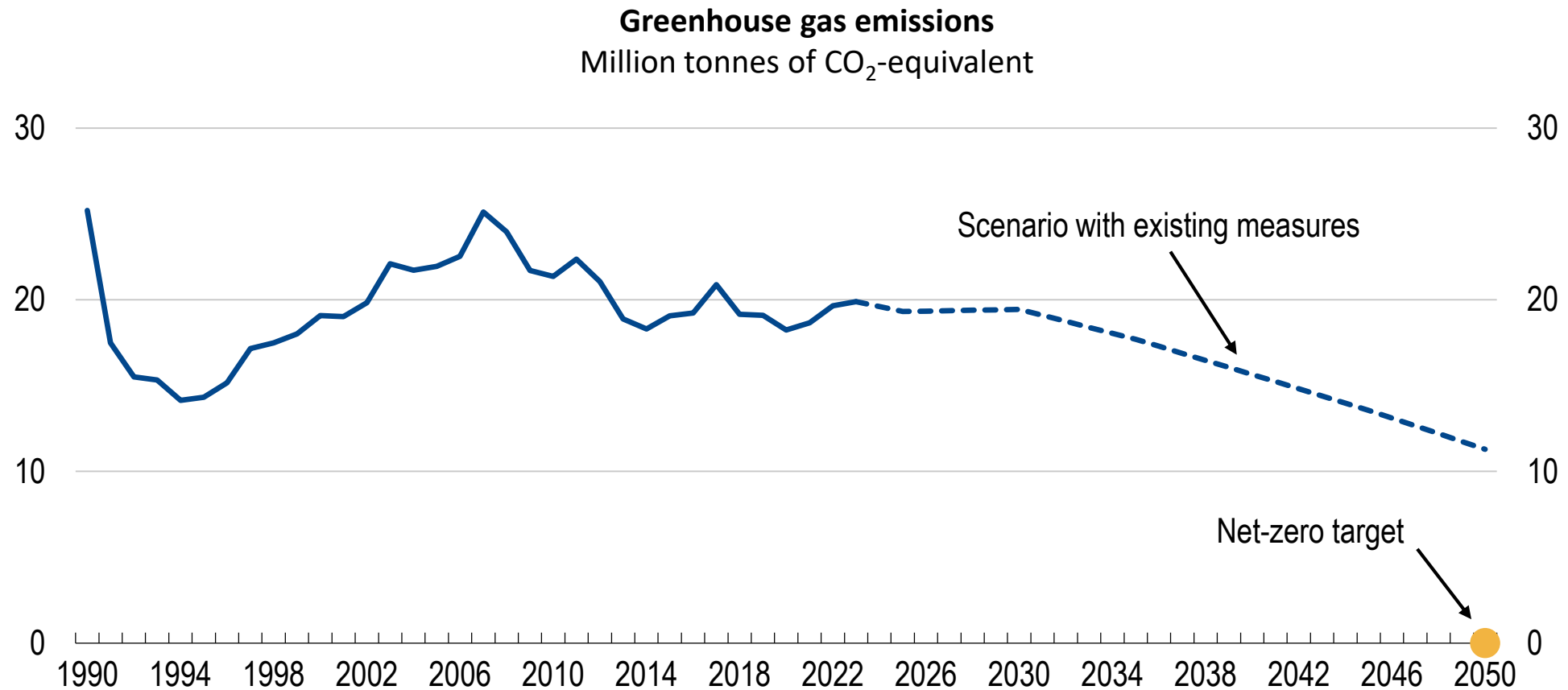
Source: OECD Revenue Statistics.



Towards a net-zero economy



Accelerated policy action is needed to reach net-zero by 2050

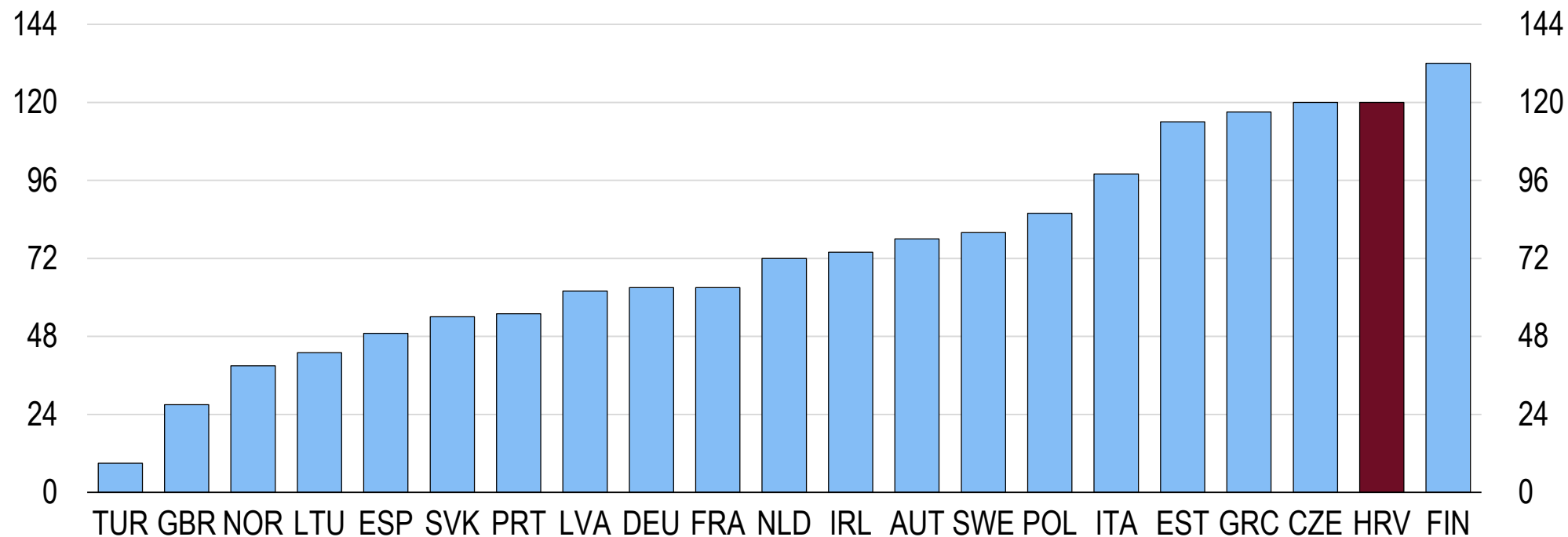


Note: Data include land use, land-use change and forestry.

Source: Croatia's Nationally Determined Contributions-Common Tabular Formats; OECD, "Air emissions - Greenhouse gas emissions Inventories", OECD Environment Statistics.

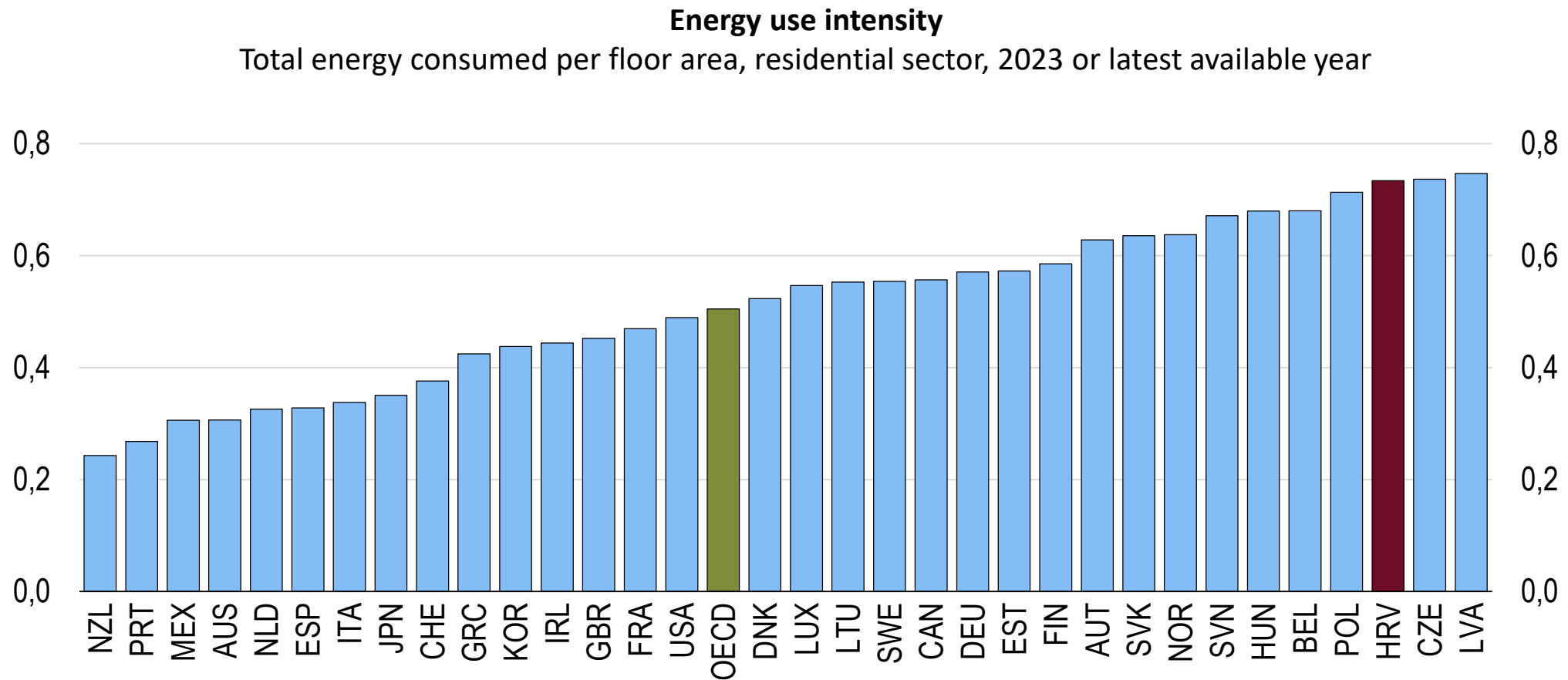
Faster permitting procedures can boost renewable energy deployment

Onshore wind energy permitting times
In months, 2024



Source: WindEurope, Wind Energy Permitting Insights.

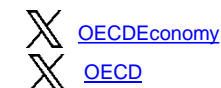
Stricter regulation and targeted financial assistance would help incentivise housing renovation



Note: Total energy consumed per floor area is measured in gigajoule per square metre.
Source: International Energy Agency, Energy End-Uses and Efficiency Indicators database.



**For more
information**



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