[Croatia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia) adopted the [euro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euro) as its currency on 1 January 2023, becoming the 20th member state of the [eurozone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurozone). This was the first expansion of the monetary union since [Lithuania joined](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuania_and_the_euro) in 2015. A fixed conversion rate was set at 1 € = 7.5345 kn.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-auto-2)

Croatia's previous currency, the [kuna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_kuna), used the euro (and prior to that one of the euro's major predecessors, the [German mark or Deutsche Mark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_mark)) as its main reference since its creation in 1994, and a long-held policy of the [Croatian National Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_National_Bank) was to keep the kuna's exchange rate with the euro within a relatively stable range.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-3)

Croatia's EU membership obliged it to introduce the euro once it fulfilled the [euro convergence criteria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euro_convergence_criteria).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-4) Prior to Croatian entry to the EU on 1 July 2013, [Boris Vujčić](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boris_Vuj%C4%8Di%C4%87), governor of the Croatian National Bank, stated that he would like the kuna to be replaced by the euro as soon as possible after accession.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-wsj-5) This had to be at least two years after Croatia joined the [ERM II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Exchange_Rate_Mechanism) (in addition to it meeting other criteria). Croatia joined ERM II on 10 July 2020.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-ecb.europa.eu-6) Prime Minister [Andrej Plenković](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrej_Plenkovi%C4%87) stated in November 2020 that Croatia intended to adopt the euro on 1 January 2023,[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-auto1-7) and the Croatian government adopted an action plan for euro adoption later in December 2020.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-8)

Many small businesses in Croatia had debts denominated in euros before EU accession.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-9) Croatians already used the euro for most [savings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saving) and many informal transactions. Real estate, motor vehicle and accommodation prices were mostly quoted in euros.

On 18 July 2022, the [Croatian Mint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_Mint) began producing euro coins with Croatian national motifs.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-Mint_1-10)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-Mint_2-11)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia_and_the_euro#cite_note-Mint_3-12)