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TABLE 1: BASIC MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE CROATIAN ECONOMY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006			2007	2006			2007			
							Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV
GDP, current prices (mil. HRK)	165 639	181 231	198 422	214 983	231 349	250 590	61 911	69 099	62 859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP, real growth rates	4,4	5,6	5,3	4,3	4,3	4,8	3,6	4,7	4,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total volume of industrial production, growth rate as %	6,0	5,4	4,1	3,7	5,1	4,5	0,0	5,9	6,1	8,0	8,3	6,9	3,1	9,0	5,7	9,0	9,4
Retail sales turnover, real growth rate as %	10,0	12,5	3,7	2,6	2,8	2,1	0,2	2,0	4,0	7,7	4,6	3,4	4,0	7,8	7,2	8,2	-
Total volume of construction projects, growth rate as %	3,6	12,8	22,8	2,0	-0,8	9,3	8,4	7,5	7,1	-	9,8	7,3	3,6	13,7	7,7	-	-
Nights spent by tourists, growth rate as %	11,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	7,6	3,1	8,1	1,7	7,8	7,2	3,2	20,6	13,8	6,9	1,4	11,3	9,4
Producer's prices, period average, %	3,6	-0,4	1,9	3,5	3,0	2,9	3,7	2,8	1,7	1,9	1,5	1,6	1,9	2,2	1,7	2,0	2,3
Consumer prices, period average, %	3,8	1,7	1,8	2,1	3,3	3,2	3,8	3,3	2,2	1,6	2,1	2,5	2,0	1,8	1,2	1,8	2,3
Total persons in employment, end of period	1 340 504	1 351 364	1 387 910	1 397 416	1 417 158	1 467 398	1 485 839	1 488 937	1 467 398	1 461 135	1 480 100	1 475 520	1 467 398	1 456 863	1 455 471	1 461 135	1 470 479
Unemployed persons, end of period	395 141	366 162	318 684	317 577	307 851	293 153	274 471	279 017	293 153	291 642	289 881	292 269	293 153	299 083	298 775	291 642	278 384
Unemployment rate, end of period	23,1	21,5	19,1	18,5	17,8	16,7	15,6	15,8	16,7	16,6	16,4	16,5	16,7	17,0	17,0	16,6	15,9
Unemployment rate - ILO comparable, period average, %	15,8	14,8	14,3	13,8	12,7	11,2	11,8	-	10,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries, growth rate as %	3,9	6,0	4,8	6,4	4,4	6,2	5,9	5,6	7,2	6,2	6,6	7,7	7,1	7,3	6,5	4,9	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries paid off in HRK	5 061	5 366	5 623	5 985	6 248	6 634	6 642	6 584	6 851	6 854	6 593	7 097	6 864	6 850	6 739	6 973	-
Exchange rate HRK/USD, period average	8,34	7,87	6,70	6,03	5,95	5,84	5,80	5,73	5,71	5,62	5,86	5,71	5,57	5,66	5,64	5,56	5,48
Exchange rate HRK/EUR, period average	7,47	7,41	7,56	7,50	7,40	7,32	7,28	7,30	7,36	7,36	7,39	7,34	7,36	7,37	7,36	7,36	7,40
Trade Balance (mil. USD)	-4 481	-5 818	-8 022	-8 565	-9 788	-11 112	-3 114	-2 862	-2 750	-2 956	-1 007	-977	-766	-791	-972	-1 193	-
Exports (mil. USD)	4 666	4 904	6 187	8 024	8 773	10 376	2 429	2 582	2 994	2 629	1 013	900	1 080	762	908	959	-
Imports (mil. USD)	9 147	10 722	14 209	16 589	18 560	21 488	5 543	5 445	5 744	5 585	2 020	1 878	1 846	1 553	1 880	2 153	-
Current Account Balance (mil. EUR)	-818	-2 095	-1 866	-1 404	-1 985	-2 617	-1 286	2 145	-1 424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-3,7	-8,6	-7,1	-4,9	-6,3	-7,6	-15,1	22,6	-16,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International reserves of CNB, end of period (mil. EUR)	5 334	5 651	6 554	6 436	7 438	8 725	8 744	8 135	8 725	9 520	8 516	8 984	8 725	9 173	9 565	9 520	-
Total outstanding external debt, end of period (mil. EUR)	13 458	15 055	19 811	22 781	25 541	28 975	27 599	27 208	28 975	29 610	27 763	28 376	28 975	29 376	29 588	29 610	-
Internal debt of consolidated central government, eop. (mil. HRK)	21 944	23 597	26 261	35 789	47 243	52 290	52 079	52 852	52 290	54 675	53 002	53 442	52 290	52 408	54 181	54 675	-
Commercial bank's loans, growth rate as %	23,2	33,6	16,8	13,1	20,3	22,7	24,8	23,7	22,7	20,0	22,0	21,4	22,7	22,1	21,3	20,0	-
Interest rates on treasury bills of 91 days maturity, end of period	4,00%	2,00%	4,00%	3,80%	3,70%	3,00%	3,10%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,40%	3,30%	3,00%	3,05%
ZIBOR (3 m), average	7,90%	4,60%	5,50%	7,35%	6,19%	4,46%	4,10%	4,43%	4,45%	4,35%	4,49%	4,35%	4,52%	4,43%	4,32%	4,29%	4,53%

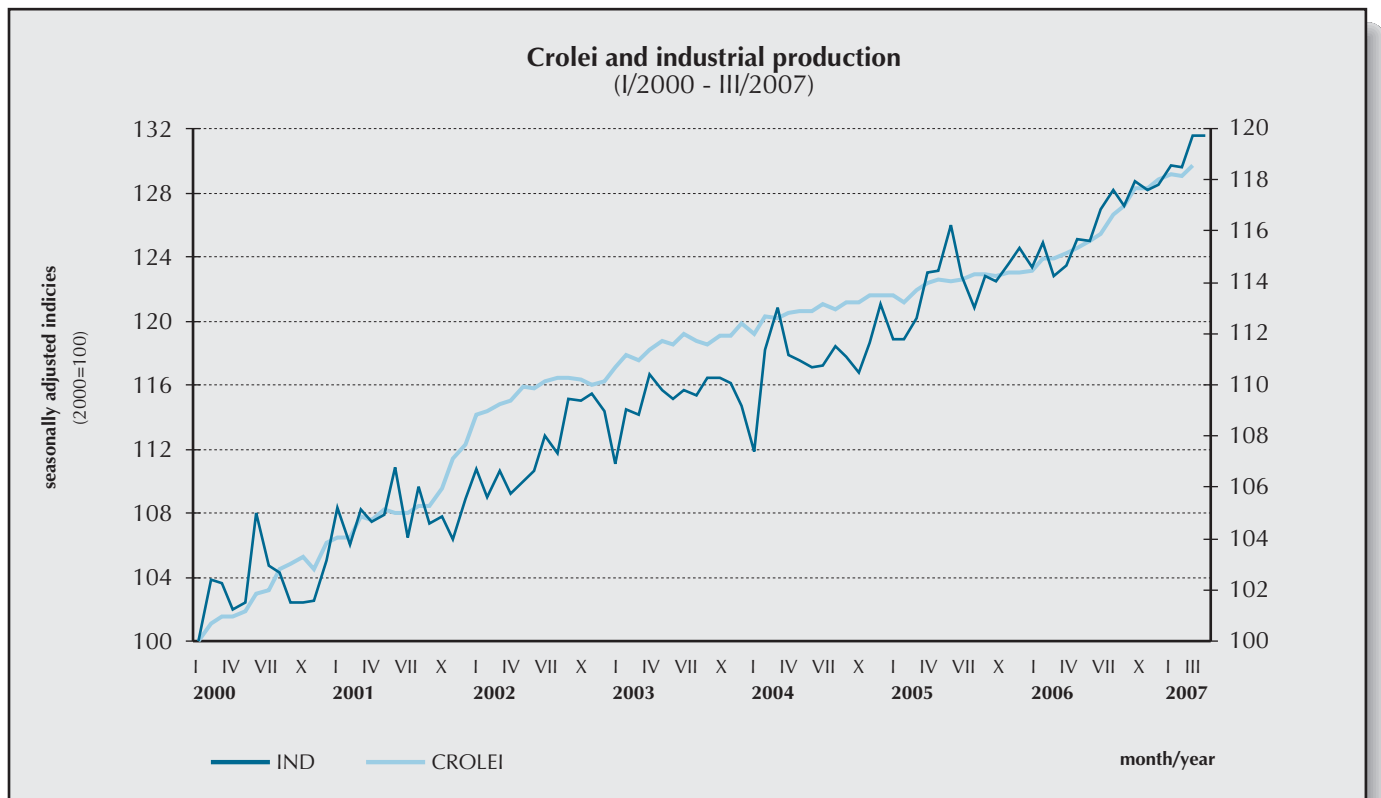
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Croatian National Bank, Ministry of Finance

MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

CROLEI - LEADING INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In March 2007, the value of CROLEI index recorded a significant rise at monthly level. Compared to the previous month, when it stagnated, the value of the index in March has gone up by 0.58 points, which is its highest recorded monthly increase since October 2006. At annual level the index has grown by 4.7 percent, which represents a slight acceleration of its annual growth rate in comparison with the previous month. In parallel with the increase in the value of CROLEI, the diffusive index, representing the share of the number of increasing components in the overall number of components, rose to the level of 73 percent. The values of the diffusive index from the past three months, together with the corresponding values of CROLEI index, point to the conclusion that a moderate rise in economic activity can be expected in the period until the end of the third quarter of 2007.

Eight components in total have made a positive contribution to the value of CROLEI index in March; all five monetary sector components and three real sector components. These components, which have recorded an increase in March compared to February 2007, are: registered persons employed, total tourist bed-nights, real retail trade turnover, total liquid funds, domestic currency time and savings deposits of commercial banks, foreign reserves of commercial banks, total cash of participants in the payment system and cash market interest rate on other loans (this month's decrease in the value of cash market interest rate on other loans is actually recorded as an increase in the calculation of the index). The components recording a decline come from the real, the fiscal and the monetary sector. They are: nominal net wage, imports of machinery and transportation equipment and unconsolidated budget revenues.



REAL SECTOR

Industrial production rose by 9.0 percent in March 2007, compared to the same month of 2006. In so doing, March 2006 had one working day more than this year's March, but then was also registered high growth of industrial production of 6.0 percent. In the first quarter of 2007 industrial production increased by 8.0 percent. Trend-index of the industrial production was 0.8 percent higher in March in comparison with February.

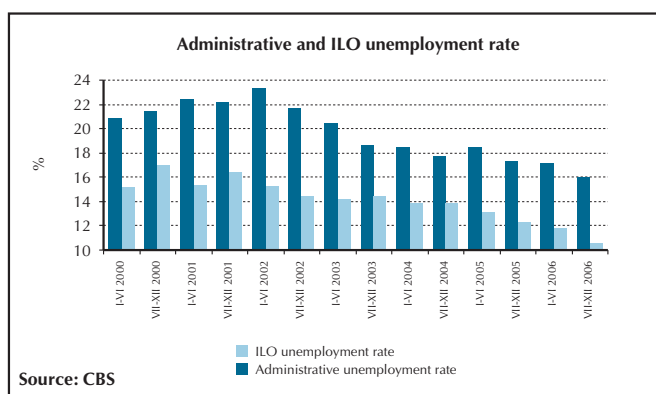
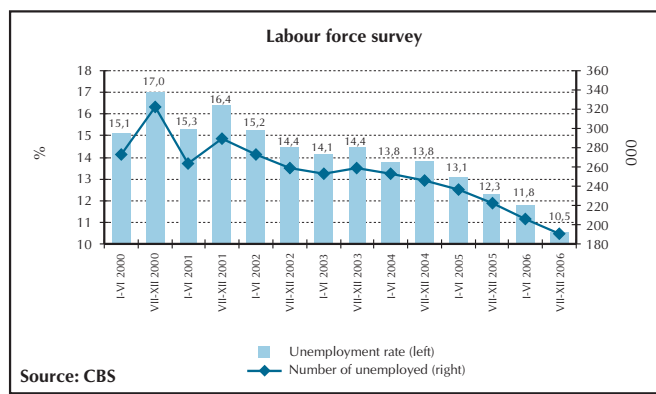
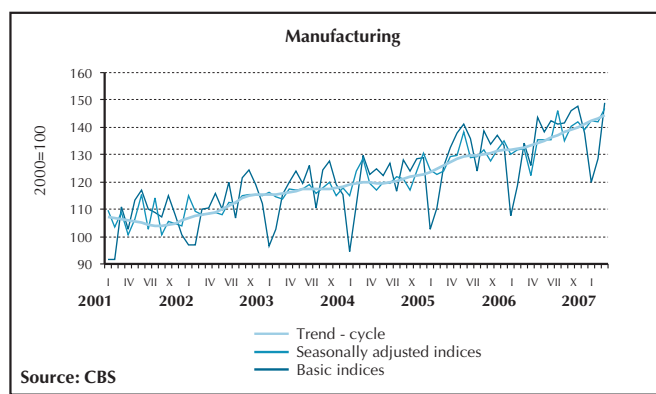
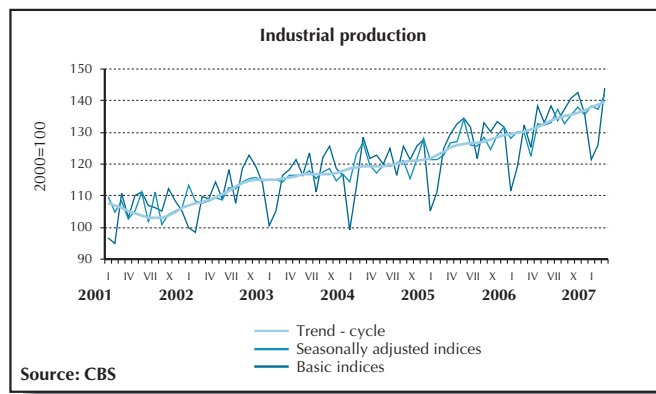
When observed by main industrial groupings, the highest industrial production growth in the first quarter of 2007 was recorded in durable consumer goods (25.0 percent) and capital goods (24.4 percent), which imply further industrial production growth in the future since capital goods aren't intended for consumption but for further production. Intermediate goods production increased by 10.8 percent at annual level, non-durable consumer goods by 4.1 percent, while production of energy fell by 2.9 percent.

When observed by activities, the highest growth in the first quarter was achieved by mining and quarrying (14.4 percent). Manufacturing, the activity which has the largest share in total industrial production (79.3 percent), increased by 10.3 percent in the first quarter of 2007. Electricity, gas and water supply recorded a decline of 8.8 percent in the first three months, which can be explained by unusually warm weather in the observed period. The highest contribution to the manufacturing growth in the first quarter came from manufacture of food and beverages, which increased by 10.4 percent in comparison with the same period of 2006, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (growth of 20.0 percent), manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (54.8 percent), manufacture of fabricated metal products (21.9 percent) and manufacture of machinery and equipment (22.3 percent).

According to the Labour Force Survey, in the second half of 2006 working age population accounted for 3,646,000 persons. Of that number 49.8 percent were persons that worked or were actively looking for work and could be classified as labour force. When compared to the second half of 2005, working age population decreased by 13,000, while labour force increased by the same number. Total number of employed in the second half of 2006 amounted to 1,624,000, which represents an increase of 44,000 compared to the same period of 2005, while total number of unemployed persons decreased by 31,000 and fell down to 191,000. Described developments determined the unemployment rate which was at level of 10.5 percent in the second half of 2006 and decreased by 1.8 percentage points compared to the second half of 2005. Registered unemployment rate of average 16.0 percent in the second half of 2006 was still significantly higher than Labour Force Survey unemployment rate.

The average of working age population in the first and the second half of 2006 amounted to 3,638,500 persons. Of that number 49.1 percent were persons that worked or were actively looking for work and could be classified as labour force. In comparison with 2005, working age population increased by 2,500, while labour force decreased by 17,000 persons. Total number of employed in 2006 amounted to 1,586,000 persons, which represents an increase of 13,000 compared to the year 2005. Number of unemployed decreased by 30,500 and fell down to 198,500, which has been the lowest level

since 1998. Unemployment rate was 11.2 percent in 2006 and decreased by 1.6 percentage points compared to the year 2005. Registered unemployment rate amounted to 16.6 percent on average in 2006 which is higher level than Labour Force Survey unemployment rate.



MONETARY TRENDS

The money (M1) equaled HRK 46.8 billion at the end of March 2007. It rose by HRK 1.3 billion at monthly level. This was the result of a monthly increase in both components of money, the demand deposits, in the amount of HRK 923 million and the currency outside banks, in the amount of HRK 420 million. The annual growth rate of money accelerated in March by 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous month and stood at 22.4 percent. This was the seventh consecutive month of it retaining the level of above 20 percent.

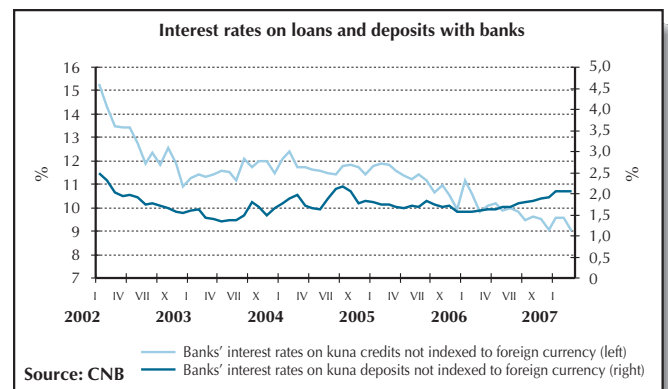
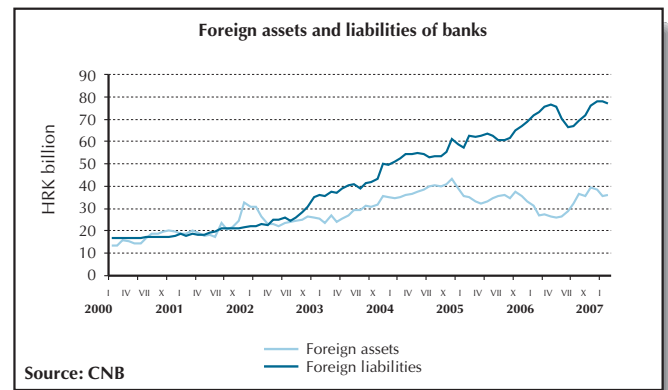
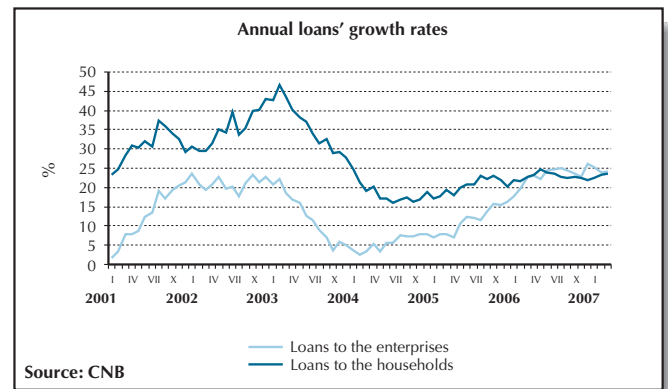
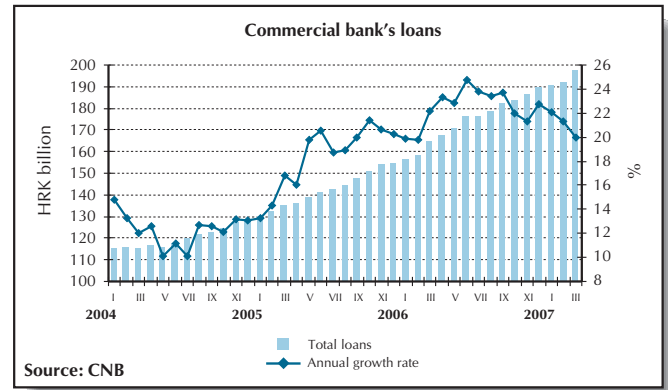
Total loans of commercial banks went up by high HRK 5.5 billion at monthly level and amounted to HRK 197.8 billion at the end of March. This was their eighth monthly increase in a row. The annual growth rate of total loans decelerated by 1.3 percentage points compared to the previous month and equaled 20.0 percent in March. Kuna loans rose at monthly level by HRK 5.6 billion in March, while foreign currency loans recorded a decrease of HRK 81 million. This way kuna loans made 90.3 percent of total loans in March while foreign currency loans made the remaining 9.7 percent. With a monthly increase in its loans of HRK 2.6 billion, the sector of enterprises made a slightly larger contribution to the growth of total loans than the sector of households, whose loans went up in March by HRK 2.4 billion. That way, the loans to enterprises increased their share in total loans to 41.5 percent, while the share of loans to households dropped to 50.9 percent. Observing the annual change, for ten consecutive months the loans to enterprises recorded a higher growth rate (24.1 percent) then the loans to households, which went up by 23.6 percent compared to March 2006. The housing loans grew by 33.1 percent at annual level and their share in total loans to households rose slightly to 39.0 percent. The loans to central government decreased in March by 15.5 percent at annual level.

Total deposits with commercial banks went up by HRK 2.2 billion at monthly level and amounted to HRK 169.8 billion at the end of March. Their annual growth rate accelerated by 0.2 percentage points compared to February and equaled 21.2 percent. Demand deposits with banks amounted to HRK 32.4 billion in March. In comparison with February, both kuna and foreign currency deposits recorded an increase. Kuna deposits went up by HRK 197 million, while foreign currency deposits recorded an increase of HRK 1.1 billion. The only positive contribution to the growth of kuna deposits came in March from the deposits of other banking institutions, which grew by HRK 720 million at monthly level. The largest increase in foreign currency deposits was recorded by the sector of households, whose deposits rose by HRK 793 million and the sector of enterprises, whose deposits grew by HRK 185 million compared to February. The annual growth rate of kuna deposits slowed down again this month and equaled 48.2 percent. Foreign currency deposits grew by 10.0 percent which is their highest annual growth rate since November 2002.

After two consecutive months of declining, total foreign assets of commercial banks grew by HRK 98 million at monthly level and amounted to HRK 35.9 billion at the end of March. At annual level foreign assets recorded a rise of HRK 8.8 billion or 32.5 percent, the largest annual rise of foreign assets since August 2004. Foreign liabilities of commercial banks stood at the level of HRK 77.1 billion at the end of March. Compared to February they decreased by HRK 1.1 billion, while at annual level foreign liabilities recorded an increase of HRK 3.7 billion or 5.0 percent. Net foreign assets leveled HRK -41.1 billion at the end of March.

The average bank interest rates on kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency dropped in March to 8.99 percent, their lowest level since March 2001. The average bank interest rates on kuna

deposits not indexed to foreign currency recorded a slight decline at monthly level and equaled 2.05 percent in March. Thereby, the difference between the active and the passive interest rates not indexed to foreign currency decreased to 6.94 percentage points.



INTERNATIONAL SECTOR

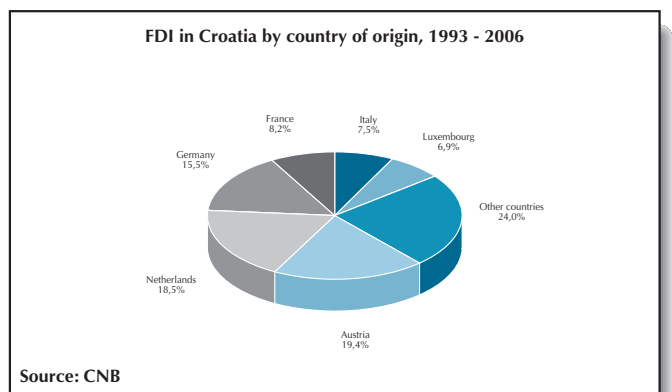
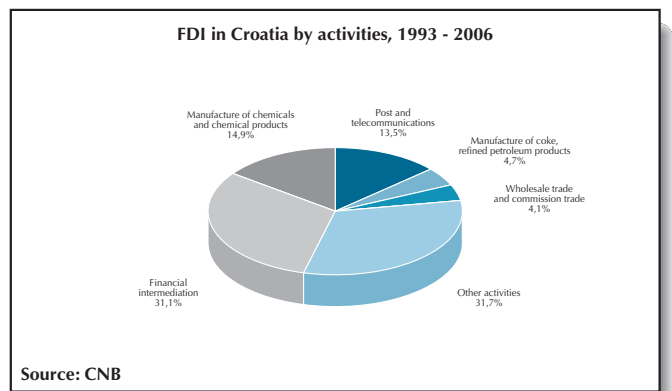
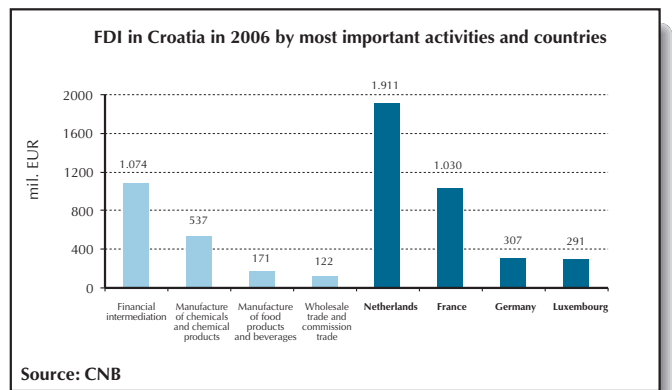
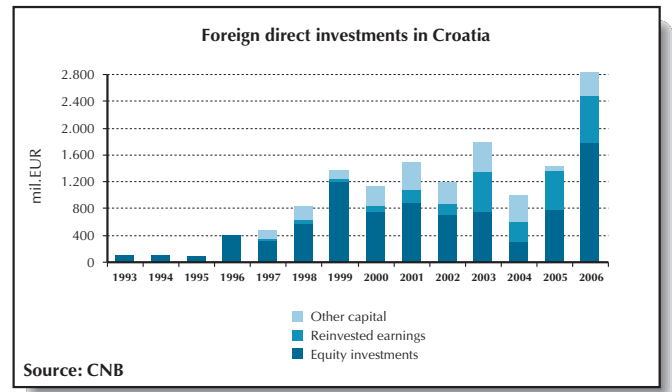
In the year 2006 the highest amount of foreign direct investments in Croatia so far was recorded, in amount of EUR 2.838 billion. In comparison with year 2005, when EUR 1.4 billion of foreign direct investments was achieved, amount of FDI in 2006 nearly doubled. In the total FDI structure in 2006, equity investments made 62.9 percent and amounted to EUR 1.8 billion, reinvested earnings made 24.7 percent of total FDI, which is EUR 702 million, while other capital made 12.4 percent of total FDI in 2006. The highest amount of FDI was realized in the last quarter of 2006, when EUR 1.1 billion was invested in Croatia. This is primarily the result of takeover in the chemical industry and the result of recapitalization of banks in majority foreign ownership.

Observing FDI structure by activities in 2006, the highest amount of equity investments and reinvested earnings was invested in financial intermediation (EUR 1.1 billion). Following activities were manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (EUR 537 million), manufacture of food products and beverages (EUR 171 million), wholesale trade and commission trade (EUR 122 million) and extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (EUR 110 million). Regarding FDI by countries of origin, in 2006 the highest amount of FDI in Croatia came from Netherlands (EUR 1.9 billion), then from France (EUR 1.0 billion), Germany (EUR 307 million), Luxembourg (EUR 291 million) and Switzerland (EUR 239 million).

In the period from 1993 till the end of 2006 totally EUR 14.238 billion of FDI was invested in Croatia. In the structure of total FDI in the observed period the highest share of 61.7 percent, or EUR 8.8 billion, had equity investments. Reinvested earnings made 19.2 percent, that is EUR 2.7 billion, while other capital also amounted to EUR 2.7 billion, which is 19.1 percent of total FDI in the observed period.

Regarding FDI in Croatia by activities in the period 1993-2006, 31.1 percent of equity investments and reinvested earnings were invested in financial intermediation. Following were manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (14.9 percent), post and telecommunications (13.5 percent), manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products (4.7 percent) and wholesale trade and commission trade (4.1 percent of total equity investments and reinvested earnings).

Observing origin of FDI in Croatia by groups of countries, in the period 1993-2006, no less than 80.9 percent of FDI came from EU-15 member countries, while from 2004 EU member countries came 11.2 percent of total FDI. Other developed countries made 5.5 percent of total FDI, international financial institutions 1.7 percent, European developing countries 0.6 percent and other developing countries 0.1 percent of total FDI. Regarding by each country, in the period 1993-2006 the most of FDI in Croatia came from Austria (EUR 2.8 billion or 19.4 percent of total FDI). The second is Netherlands (EUR 2.6 billion or 18.5 percent), primarily due to the transactions from the last quarter of 2006. From Germany came EUR 2.2 billion or 15.5 percent of total FDI in the observed period, from France 8.2 percent and from Italy 7.5 percent.



CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT - JANUARY - MARCH 2007 PERIOD

REVENUES

In January-March 2007 period, total revenues of consolidated central government amounted to HRK 27.8 billion which make an annual increase of 12.9 percent. The realization of revenues was higher than expected.

While observing consolidated central government according to government level, it can be seen that the largest share in total revenues relates to the central government budget (85.8 percent), 10.9 percent refers to local government and the rest of the sum (3.3 percent) refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies. Among extrabudgetary funds and agencies the highest level of revenues was recorded by Croatian Waters (HRK 391.2 million) and Croatian Motorways (HRK 237.7 million). It is worth to mention that, since January 2007, the social security funds (Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, Croatian Health Insurance Institute and Croatian Employment Service) have been included in the coverage of Central Government Budget.

The tax revenues represent the most important revenues category in consolidated central government. Tax revenues make 58.0 percent of the overall revenues collected with an annual increase of 12.2 percent. The largest part of the tax revenues is generated through value added tax which is completely revenue of budgetary central government. Revenues from value added tax amounted to HRK 8.4 billion which represents an annual growth of 11.2 percent.

Revenues from excises amounted to HRK 2 billion which represents an annual increase of 7.9 percent. It is worth mentioning that the road charges, which are integrated in excises on petroleum products since 2006, are excluded in this comparison. Excises on cars, excises on tobacco products and excises on oil derivatives (annual growth of 5.8 percent) had the strongest influence on the overall development of the excises revenues.

The majority of revenues from excises were realized in the higher amount compared with the same period last year. Revenues from excises on non-alcoholic beverages were realized in the 3.8 percent lower amount. Revenues from excises on alcohol beverages were realized in 17.0 percent lower amount when compared to the same period last year.

Within the structure of excises, the highest annual growth was recorded by excises on cars (18.3 percent) and excises on beer (15.3 percent). Excises on personal cars grew significantly due to the greater car sales in the observed period.

Excises on oil derivatives accounted for the 38.0 percent in total excises revenues having the strongest influence on the overall developments of the excises revenues. They amounted to HRK 756.2 million.

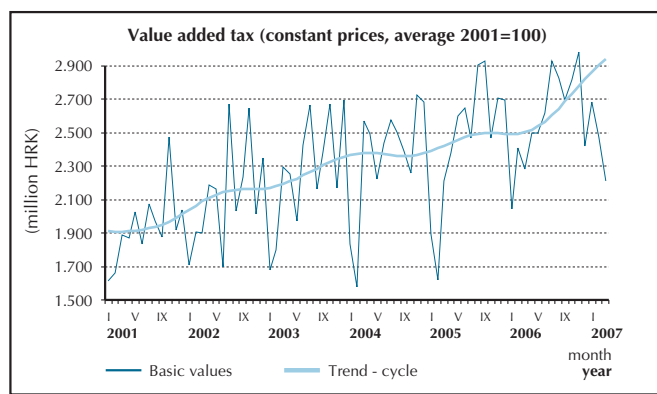
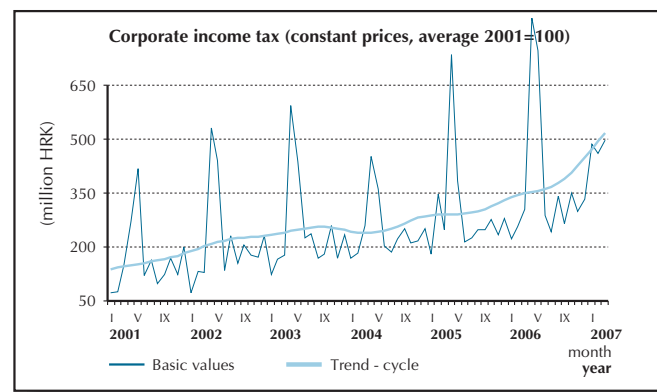
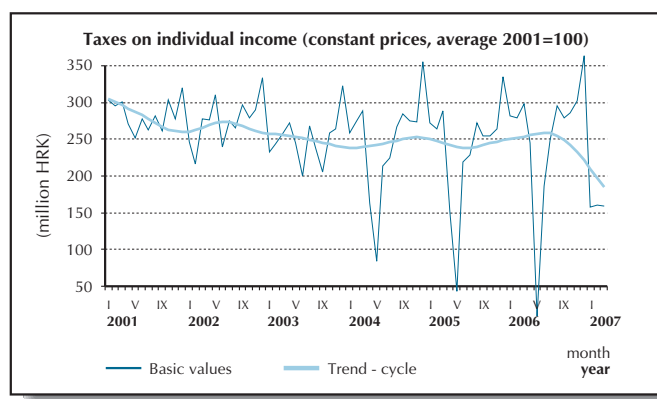
Revenues from excises on tobacco and tobacco products were realized in the amount of HRK 649.8 million representing an annual increase of significant 7.5 percent. Since August 2005, customs maintain strict checks of production and trade of tobacco products which resulted in greater excises revenues from tobacco and also decreased the extent of unofficial economy.

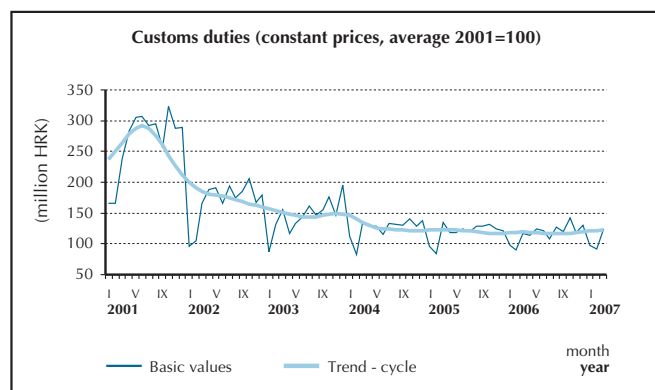
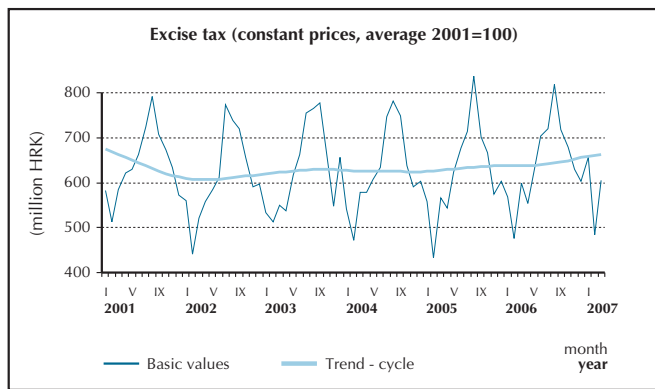
Revenues from excises on coffee stood at HRK 37.2 million which represents an annual increase of 1 percent. Excises on

luxury products amounted to HRK 6.9 million (annual growth of 7.3 percent).

Income tax revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 2.5 billion, representing increase of 10.4 percent when compared to the same period last year. It's worth mentioning that, as a result of the decentralization, a part of budgetary central government income tax revenues belongs now to local governments as a substitute to subtracted revenues from profit tax. Changes in Law on financing of local governments will provide rightful distribution of tax revenues within all areas of the Republic of Croatia (especially areas of special state concern) and also higher liquidity of overall system of financing local governments.

Profit taxes amounted to HRK 1.7 billion while in the same period last year it amounted to HRK 1.2 billion which





represents an annual increase of high 33.7 percent. As a result of decentralization, revenues from profit tax belong completely to the budgetary central government.

Revenues from taxes on property amounted to HRK 245.6 million (annual increase of 15.8 percent). According to government level, 51.7 percent of total property income refers to budgetary central government, while the rest of amount (48.3 percent) refers to the local government.

Revenues from taxes on international trade and transactions were completely accomplished by the budgetary central government. They were realized in the amount of HRK 357.3 million which represents an annual growth of 4.5 percent.

Other taxes stood at HRK 85.6 million.

Social contributions, which are the second most important revenues of consolidated central government, make 31.4 percent of the total generated revenues. They amounted to HRK 8.7 billion which represents an annual increase of 9.9 percent. Within the structure of social contributions the largest part refers to employers' contributions (HRK 4.7 billion) and contributions to employees (HRK 3.9 billion). The remaining HRK 174.7 million accounted for the contributions of self-employed and unemployed persons.

Grants were realized in the amount of HRK 12.4 million, and the largest part of this amount (91.5 percent) refers to grants from international organizations.

Other revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 2.9 billion which represents an annual growth of 27.2 percent. The largest part of other revenues were realized through sales of goods and services (52.9 percent), miscellaneous and unidentified revenues (24.0 percent), property income (18.7 percent) and the rest of collected sum refers to fines, penalties and forfeits and voluntary transfers other than grants. Sales of goods and

services stood at HRK 1.5 billion. The largest part of this sum (95.5 percent) refers to administrative fees. According to government level, 39.3 percent of total revenues from administrative fees refers to local government, 37.5 percent refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies and the rest of the sum refers to budgetary central government. Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue stood at HRK 699.1 million which represents an annual growth of 20.9 percent. Property incomes were realized at the amount of HRK 544.3 million and the fines, penalties and forfeits amounted to HRK 108.6 million.

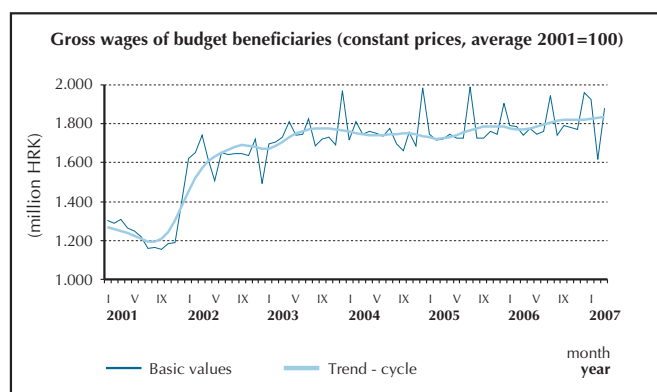
EXPENSE

Total expense of consolidated general government amounted to HRK 27.5 billion which represents annual increase of 7.3 percent. Observing consolidated general government according to the government level, it can be seen that the HRK 23.9 billion refers to budgetary central government, 2.5 billion refers to local government and the rest of the sum (HRK 1.1 billion) refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies.

The largest share of total expense of consolidated central government (42.6 percent) refers to social benefits, followed by compensation of employees (26.6 percent), use of goods and services (11.0 percent), subsidies (6.8 percent), interest (6.7 percent), other expense (5.6 percent), and grants (0.7 percent). Social benefits stood at HRK 11.7 billion, representing an annual increase of 9.1 percent. Observing the structure of social benefits, 69.7 percent refers to social security benefits, 29.7 percent refers to social assistance benefits while the remaining 0.6 percent refers to employer social benefits. Within their structure, the largest categories refer to expenses for pensions, health care system, maternity leave allowances, child allowance, expenses for unemployment etc. Expenses for pensions stood at HRK 7.4 billion. Within the structure of expenses for pensions HRK 3.2 billion refers to expenses for old age pensions, HRK 1.1 billion refers to pensions for disabled persons, HRK 851.0 million refers to family pensions and HRK 1.1 billion refers to veterans pensions.

Expenses for the healthcare system were realized at the level of HRK 4.1 billion. Expenses for hospital health care amounted to HRK 1.9 billion, primary health care in the amount of 730.5 million and expenses for medicaments on prescription amounted to 574.1 million. Among other social benefits, important items are also child allowance (HRK 425.6 million), expenses for additional maternity leave (HRK 208 million) and expenses for unemployment (HRK 210.6 million).

Compensation of employees stood at HRK 7.3 billion which represents an annual increase of 6.9 percent. Within its



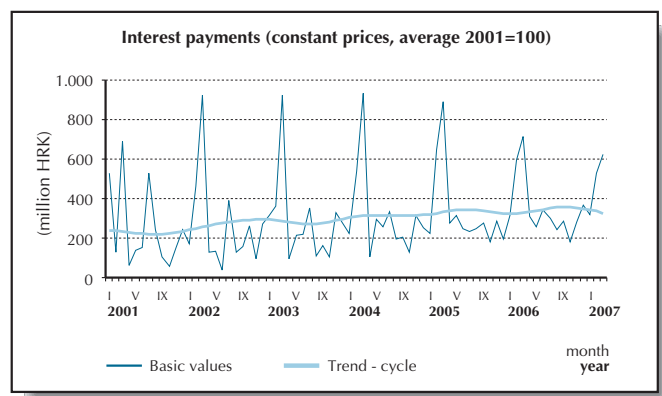
structure the largest shares refers to wages and salaries, which amounted to 6.2 billion and social contributions which stood at HRK 1.1 billion. In comparison with the same period previous year wages and salaries grew by 6.6 percent and social contributions grew by 8.8 percent.

Expense for the use of goods and services amounted to HRK 3.0 billion representing an annual increase of 10.5 percent. Expense for the use of goods and services refer mostly to different types of services like telephone service, post and transportation services etc.

Expense for subsidies stood at HRK 1.9 billion which represents an annual growth of 1.6 percent. Subsidies to public corporations amounted to HRK 938.3 million which represents 50.0 percent of total subsidies. Subsidies to Croatian Railways stood at HRK 357.1 million. Subsidies to private enterprises amounted to HRK 939.8 million which accounts for 50.0 percent of total subsidies.

Expense for interest payments amounted to HRK 1.8 billion. It can be seen that 44.0 percent of expenses for interest refers to interests to residents, and the rest of the sum (56.0 percent) to interests to nonresidents. Interests to residents other than general government stood at HRK 805.7 million and interests to nonresidents amounted to HRK 1 billion.

Grants stood at HRK 194 million. Grants to other general government units amounted to HRK 164.7 million which represents 84.9 percent of total grants. The rest of the sum refers to grants to international organizations (14.8 percent) and grant to foreign governments (0.4 percent).



Other expenses stood at HRK 1.5 billion which represents 16.9 percent of the planned amount for 2007. Among other expenses, capital amounted to HRK 740.8 million, current amounted to HRK 793.8 million and the rest of the sum (HRK 1.2 million) refers to property expense other than interest. According to the government level, 58.5 percent of total other expenses refers to budgetary central government, 13.4 percent refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies and the rest 28.1 percent refers to local government.

TRANSACTION IN NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Acquisition of non-financial assets (HRK 2.2 billion) surpassed the disposal of non-financial assets (HRK 421.6 million) in the amount of HRK 1.7 billion. This accounts for 18.3 percent of planned amount for 2007. The largest contribution of net acquisition of non-financial assets came from net acquisition of fixed assets (93.7 percent), mainly of buildings and structures, machinery and equipment and other fixed assets. According to

government level, more than 44.3 percent of total net acquisition refers to local government, 40.3 percent refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies and the rest of the sum (15.3 percent) refers to budgetary central government. On the other hand, disposal of non-financial assets mostly refers to disposals of inventories (HRK 174.4 million), disposal of fixed assets (HRK 156.9 million) which refers mostly on disposal of buildings and structures, and disposal of nonproduced assets (HRK 90 million). According to government level, disposal of inventories.

TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net financial assets of consolidated central government amounted to HRK 230.1 million as a result of increase of domestic financial assets. Currency and deposits amounted to HRK 85.1 million. According to government level, currency and deposits of budgetary central government amounted to HRK 223.2 million, extrabudgetary funds and agencies amounted to HRK -218.7 million and local government amounted to HRK 4.4 million.

Net loans were recorded at the level of HRK 189.9 million as a result of greater acquisition (HRK 273.9 million) than disposal (HRK 84 million). According to government level, net loans of budgetary central government amounted to HRK 169.6 million, extrabudgetary funds and agencies amounted to HRK 19.1 million and local government amounted to 1.2 million.

Net shares and other equity stood at HRK -45.2 million, which results from acquisition of shares and other equity in the amount of HRK 70.2 million and disposals of shares and other equity in the amount of HRK 115.3 million.

TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES

Total net incurrence of liabilities of consolidated general government amounted to HRK 1.6 billion. Net domestic liabilities amounted to HRK 2.3 million as a result of an increase in net incurrence of securities other than shares and a decrease of liabilities on the basis of loans. Incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares amounted to HRK 3.4 billion and refers completely on budgetary central government level. Repayments on the same basis amounted to HRK 118.2 million.

Net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK -965.6 as a result of repayments in the amount of HRK 260.1 million and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK -705.5 million.

Foreign liabilities were realized at the level of HRK -654.1 million as a result of greater repayments on the basis of loans (HRK 669.8 million) than incurrence (HRK 15.8 million).

NET LENDING/BORROWING

Net operating balance of consolidated central government, defined as difference between total revenue and total expense, recorded the amount of HRK 341.6 million. By subtracting net acquisition of non-financial assets (HRK 1.7 billion) from net operating balance, a category net lending/borrowing is obtained, amounting to HRK -1.4 billion. This amount is financed by described transactions in liabilities and financial assets, i.e. by difference between net liabilities (HRK 1.6 billion) and net acquisition of financial assets (HRK 230.1 million).

European Commission Economic Forecasts: Spring 2007

Directorate General for economic and social affairs of European Commission drafts two times a year, in spring and autumn, short term economic forecasts. They cover basic macroeconomic aggregates of member countries, candidate countries, European Union, Eurozone and international environment. In the period between spring and autumn, forecasts are being updated and published as Interim forecasts for seven largest member countries, European Union and Eurozone.

Data published in Economic Forecasts from spring 2007 indicate better than expected outturn in European Union and Eurozone in year 2006 what is explained with strong growth of world economy and favorable domestic conditions. On the other side, impact of high oil prices and slow down of US economy weren't materialized to large extent. For the whole year 2006 real gross domestic product growth of European Union amounted to 3.0% and Eurozone to 2.7% which represents acceleration of more than one percentage point when compared to the growth recorded in year 2005.

Economic growth was to the highest extent induced by domestic demand which especially concerns recovery of investments in equipment. Significant growth of personal consumption was influenced by labor market developments while positive contribution to growth also came from net exports. Forecast of real gross domestic product growth for year 2007 is 2.9% for European Union and 2.6% for Eurozone while in year 2008 slight deceleration to 2.7% in European Union and 2.5% in Eurozone is expected.

Table: Forecasts of Basic Macroeconomic Indicators

%	2006	2007 p	2008 p
Real GDP growth			
European Union	3,0	2,9	2,7
Italy	1,9	1,9	1,7
Germany	2,7	2,5	2,4
Slovenia	5,2	4,3	4,0
Croatia	4,8	4,8	4,5
Inflation in European Union	2,3	2,2	2,1

Source: European Commission

Taking into account that Republic of Croatia makes around 70% of its merchandise trade with European Union countries, forecasts of economic developments in European Union have significant impact on expectations of economic developments in Croatia. Beside merchandise trade, economic developments in European Union influence Croatian economy through tourism concerning that almost 90% of foreign tourist arrivals are tourists from European Union. In that sense, forming the expectations about economic developments in Croatia to the large extent depend on developments in Italy, Germany and Slovenia with which Croatia has strongest economic relations.

Germany recorded real gross domestic product growth of 2.7% in year 2006 which is the highest growth since the beginning of decade. The growth was mostly driven by exports which recorded two digit number of growth. Beginning with 2007, higher rate of VAT was introduced what is the main reason behind demand reduction, taking into account that part of consumption has been shifted in year 2006. Nevertheless, it is expected that this is only temporary effect and that positive

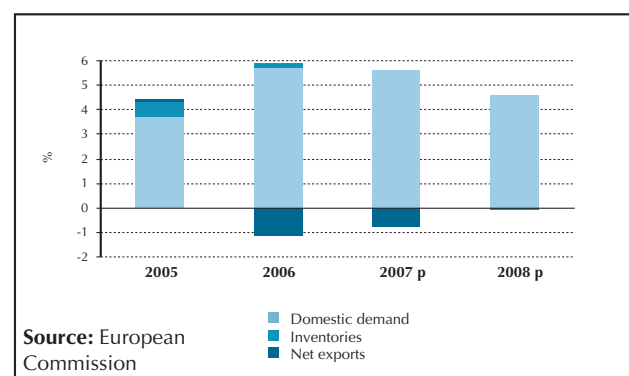
trends of consumption and investments from year 2006 will remain. In spite of expected slowdown of world economy, further growth of German exports is expected which will reflect increased competitiveness of German economy. Concerning this, German gross domestic product growth is expected around 2.5% in year 2007 and 2008.

Gross domestic product in Italy increased in real terms during year 2006 by 1.9% which represents the highest increase since year 2000. The growth was driven by personal consumption and fixed capital investments and positive contribution of net exports. Forecasts indicate real gross domestic product growth of 1.9% in 2007 and slight deceleration to 1.7% in year 2008. Main determinants of growth would remain personal consumption and it is expected that slight acceleration of investments will be stimulated by public investments.

In year 2006 real growth of gross domestic product in Slovenia recorded 5.2% which represents the highest growth since 1999. Such growth was a result of high investments in fixed capital and strong personal consumption while negative contribution of net exports resulted from high import of investment products. The forecasts indicate deceleration of real gross domestic product growth to 4.3% in 2007 and 4.0% in year 2008.

Concerning Croatia, acceleration of real gross domestic product growth from 4.3% in 2005 to 4.8% in 2006 was recorded. Personal consumption grew by 3.5% which is similar as in 2005 while government consumption recorded stronger growth than in 2005. Real growth of investments accelerated to almost 11% which was induced by strong activity of private sector. Imports of goods and services grew somewhat faster than exports of goods and services and contribution of net exports to gross domestic product growth was negative. High frequency indicators indicate continuation of robust economic activity at the beginning of year 2007.

Figure: Contributions to Growth of Croatian GDP



The forecasts of European Commission indicate real growth of gross domestic product of 4.8% also in year 2007 that will mostly be induced by domestic demand. Acceleration of domestic demand and continuation of strong government consumption is expected. The process of convergence to European Union will continue to have positive impact on consumer confidence and high growth of investment of 8.5% is expected despite the higher base in year 2006. Relatively favorable international environment and strengthening of tourist sector will facilitate acceleration of exports growth. It is expected that imports will decelerate as a result of weakening of domestic demand.

TABLE 2: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(000 HRK)	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 235 856	21 155 653	24 126 654	24 821 024	25 132 525	103 489 203	23 851 140	7 803 192	23,05
11 Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	47 149 862	50 687 564	58 469 091	12 578 899	14 916 276	15 628 185	15 345 731	62 346 727	14 017 755	4 502 204	22,48
111 Taxes of income and profits and capital gains (1111+1112)	6 259 713	7 057 112	8 515 615	1 840 833	2 615 396	1 879 436	2 179 950	9 134 969	2 188 372	751 209	23,96
1111 Payable by individuals	3 128 273	3 106 476	3 459 649	961 491	498 953	925 376	1 073 829	1 406 947	543 857	181 892	38,66
1112 Payable by corporations and other enterprises	3 131 440	3 950 636	5 055 966	879 342	2 116 443	954 060	1 106 121	7 728 022	1 644 515	569 317	21,28
113 Taxes on property	355 823	375 501	482 331	107 699	105 479	117 380	151 774	493 114	126 963	43 451	25,75
114 Taxes on goods and services (1141+...+1146)	38 602 221	41 323 002	47 546 222	10 198 817	11 705 493	13 155 971	12 485 941	50 809 319	11 263 242	3 534 881	22,17
1141 General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	30 013 661	32 399 952	35 091 381	7 594 838	8 652 541	9 535 777	9 308 224	37 788 443	8 440 180	2 550 867	22,34
11411 Value-added taxes	29 864 905	32 243 372	34 931 750	7 555 385	8 610 250	9 497 870	9 268 244	37 612 931	8 399 864	2 535 897	22,33
11412 Sales taxes	148 757	156 580	159 631	39 453	42 291	37 907	39 980	175 513	40 316	14 970	22,97
1142 Excises (11421+11422+11423+11424+11425+11426+11427+11428)	7 941 554	8 177 659	11 564 709	2 428 385	2 832 982	3 386 836	2 916 506	12 080 176	2 620 967	914 765	21,70
11421 - on cars, other motor vehicles, boats and planes	945 209	1 080 926	1 270 422	284 263	365 033	301 504	319 623	1 292 543	336 254	128 532	26,01
11422 - on petroleum products	3 325 659	3 337 501	6 316 440	1 301 266	1 523 988	1 845 966	1 645 220	6 587 764	1 389 712	480 513	21,10
11423 - on alcohol	230 796	228 386	230 178	57 484	49 858	60 335	62 501	230 355	47 732	9 550	20,72
11424 - on beer	718 278	702 386	716 167	109 815	176 944	272 885	156 524	752 755	126 630	43 999	16,82
11425 - on nonalcoholic beverages	132 984	141 905	140 404	27 729	30 177	51 476	31 021	145 644	26 679	9 109	18,32
11426 - on tobacco products	2 430 843	2 518 801	2 710 348	604 512	644 684	807 017	654 136	2 874 973	649 797	229 191	22,60
11427 - on coffee	135 437	145 334	156 666	36 863	36 854	41 370	41 579	170 430	37 237	12 062	21,85
11428 - on luxury goods	22 348	22 420	24 084	6 453	5 444	6 284	5 902	25 712	6 927	1 810	26,94
115 Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 590 727	1 562 930	1 588 456	341 984	407 670	398 841	439 962	1 506 891	357 299	142 573	23,71
116 Other taxes	341 377	369 019	336 466	89 566	82 240	76 557	88 104	402 435	81 879	30 090	20,35
12 Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	7 954 297	8 376 921	8 629 734	8 916 196	36 355 407	8 741 858	2 929 443	24,05
121 Social security contributions (1211+1212+1213+1214)	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	7 954 297	8 376 921	8 629 734	8 916 196	36 355 407	8 741 858	2 929 443	24,05
1211 Employee contributions	13 139 274	13 857 360	15 084 349	3 568 313	3 731 202	3 842 749	3 942 085	16 218 890	3 897 464	1 300 189	24,03
1212 Employer contributions	15 737 707	16 695 492	18 051 382	4 223 221	4 472 540	4 601 352	4 754 269	18 488 051	4 669 683	1 564 928	25,26
1213 Self-employed or unemployed contributions	600 616	748 487	741 418	162 764	173 179	185 633	219 842	1 648 467	174 712	64 326	10,60
1214 Unallocable contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13 Grants	10 122	27 505	192 850	3 544	11 036	3 644	174 627	861 097	12 330	10 808	1,43
14 Other revenue (141+142+143+144+145)	3 825 938	3 636 601	2 696 767	618 913	822 421	559 462	695 971	3 925 972	1 079 197	360 737	27,49
141 Property income (1411+1412+1413+1415)	2 667 701	2 226 647	833 321	180 185	296 142	108 186	248 807	1 081 244	207 803	46 431	19,22
1411 Interest	35 752	62 784	108 231	59 072	18 719	9 621	20 819	130 644	65 872	3 814	50,42
1412 Dividends	1 868 841	1 123 346	18 757	14 783	0	1	3 973	426 938	16	16	
1413 Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	146 820	192 516	288 113	0	209 366	1 040	77 707	95 575	0	0	
1415 Rent	616 289	848 001	418 220	106 331	68 057	97 524	146 309	428 087	141 916	42 601	33,15
142 Sales of goods and services (1422+1423)	676 951	782 428	1 210 337	274 334	329 119	315 280	291 604	1 583 295	401 891	147 976	25,38
1421 Sales of market establishments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1422 Administrative fees	312 994	397 066	821 741	165 707	203 793	218 075	234 166	1 476 044	342 440	136 443	23,20
1423 Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	363 957	385 362	388 596	108 627	125 326	97 205	57 438	107 251	59 451	11 533	55,43
143 Fines, penalties, and forfeits	342 371	360 707	391 616	90 648	97 545	101 547	101 876	407 140	107 144	38 589	26,32
144 Voluntary transfers other than grants	249	5 653	6 737	2 219	280	2 226	2 013	5 850	5 644	2 944	96,47
145 Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	138 667	261 166	254 757	71 527	99 335	32 224	51 671	848 443	356 716	124 798	42,04

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 3: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	83 131 114	87 857 465	95 948 387	23 260 320	23 203 454	23 334 535	26 150 078	103 859 513	24 963 473	8 703 522	24,04
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	22 268 287	23 182 586	24 313 867	5 965 427	5 979 166	6 151 600	6 217 675	26 804 125	6 507 526	2 152 239	24,28
211	Wages and salaries	18 888 605	19 699 216	20 663 890	5 066 818	5 078 226	5 235 542	5 283 304	22 807 349	5 509 421	1 822 458	24,16
212	Social contributions	3 379 682	3 483 370	3 649 977	898 609	900 940	916 058	934 371	3 996 776	998 105	329 781	24,97
22	Use of goods and services	4 358 721	4 951 917	6 069 756	1 297 332	1 269 577	1 242 904	2 259 943	7 449 002	1 450 705	521 885	19,48
24	Interest (241+242+243)	3 972 466	4 387 010	4 713 615	1 824 142	998 768	955 490	935 215	4 609 511	1 680 283	715 479	36,45
241	To nonresidents	1 976 502	2 053 588	1 863 999	1 146 959	364 017	194 629	158 394	1 680 947	966 120	417 892	57,47
242	To residents other than general government	1 995 964	2 333 422	2 849 616	677 183	634 751	760 862	776 820	2 928 564	714 163	297 587	24,39
25	Subsidies (251+252)	4 968 069	5 248 744	5 670 789	1 633 507	1 378 666	1 076 468	1 582 148	5 816 774	1 652 902	582 604	28,42
251	To public corporations	2 783 462	2 784 825	2 692 785	758 313	652 762	575 855	705 855	2 667 925	768 664	277 139	28,81
252	To private enterprises	2 184 606	2 463 919	2 978 004	875 194	725 904	500 613	876 293	3 148 849	884 238	305 465	28,08
26	Grants (261+262+263)	3 420 327	3 796 847	6 650 790	1 241 337	1 443 196	1 786 603	2 179 654	6 824 021	1 217 303	379 589	17,84
261	To foreign governments (2611+2612)	76 464	73 639	64 795	0	9 989	23 047	31 759	77 950	685	448	
2611	Current	46 500	49 174	37 760	0	0	22 380	15 381	56 650	685	448	
2612	Capital	29 964	24 465	27 035	0	9 989	668	16 378	21 300	0	0	
262	To international organizations (2621+2622)	83 434	93 832	87 415	20 257	38 708	27 452	998	72 479	28 625	6 344	39,49
2621	Current	83 434	93 832	87 415	20 257	38 708	27 452	998	72 479	28 625	6 344	39,49
2622	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
263	To other general government units (2631+2632)	3 260 429	3 629 376	6 498 581	1 221 080	1 394 499	1 736 105	2 146 897	6 673 592	1 187 993	372 798	17,80
2631	Current	2 498 598	2 623 246	2 663 156	576 758	617 652	613 596	855 149	2 220 269	455 959	126 645	20,54
2632	Capital	761 831	1 006 130	3 835 425	644 322	776 847	1 122 508	1 291 748	4 453 324	732 035	246 153	16,44
27	Social benefits (271+272+273)	39 730 887	41 358 455	43 444 589	10 445 596	10 979 868	10 838 233	11 180 892	46 570 755	11 556 319	4 013 531	24,81
271	Social security benefits	28 189 472	29 308 716	30 535 396	7 353 022	7 695 110	7 676 595	7 810 670	32 878 907	8 143 186	2 726 665	24,77
272	Social assistance benefits	11 177 315	11 792 075	12 786 632	3 069 424	3 246 569	3 139 399	3 331 241	13 571 780	3 345 735	1 271 677	24,65
273	Employer social benefits	364 100	257 663	122 561	23 150	38 189	22 240	38 982	120 067	67 397	15 190	56,13
28	Other expense (281+282)	4 412 359	4 931 907	5 084 980	852 978	1 154 214	1 283 236	1 794 553	5 785 325	898 437	338 194	15,53
281	Property expense other than interest	3 955	4 920	7 600	709	1 320	2 067	3 504	0	1 226	434	
282	Miscellaneous other expense (2821+2822)	4 408 404	4 926 987	5 077 381	852 268	1 152 894	1 281 169	1 791 049	5 785 325	897 211	337 760	15,51
2821	Current	1 842 516	2 154 806	2 304 214	473 958	616 747	555 961	657 548	2 555 550	474 697	192 284	18,58
2822	Capital	2 565 888	2 772 181	2 773 167	378 310	536 148	725 208	1 133 500	3 229 775	422 514	145 476	13,08

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 4: TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 419 467	1 553 668	1 555 792	166 254	238 506	322 028	829 004	2 965 943	84 367	69 455	2,84
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 663 868	1 828 818	1 908 482	235 510	350 556	398 031	924 386	3 286 405	332 408	101 712	10,11
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	244 401	275 149	352 690	69 256	112 050	76 003	95 381	320 462	248 041	32 257	77,40
311	Fixed assets (3111+3112+3113)	1 384 609	1 516 968	1 595 121	173 842	271 334	327 178	822 767	2 863 112	249 141	62 115	8,70
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets (3111,1+3112,1+3113,1)	1 624 051	1 781 347	1 844 783	229 888	337 010	386 071	891 815	3 133 647	319 581	91 829	10,20
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets (3111,2+3112,2+3113,2)	239 442	264 379	249 663	56 046	65 676	58 893	69 048	270 535	70 440	29 714	26,04
3111	Buildings and structures (3111,1-3111,2)	811 477	867 663	831 377	63 089	166 564	194 451	407 273	1 380 682	105 825	42 238	7,66
3111,1	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	1 050 315	1 131 302	1 080 074	118 935	231 784	253 283	476 074	1 650 540	175 062	70 852	10,61
3111,2	Disposals: buildings and structures	238 838	263 639	248 698	55 846	65 220	58 832	68 801	269 858	69 237	28 614	25,66
3112	Machinery and equipment (3112,1-3112,2)	518 941	557 320	656 733	100 114	80 450	116 567	359 602	1 271 702	131 215	17 913	10,32
3112,1	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	519 545	558 060	657 696	100 314	80 907	116 628	359 848	1 272 379	132 418	19 013	10,41
3112,2	Disposals: machinery and equipment	604	740	964	200	457	61	246	677	1 203	1 100	177,82
3113	Other fixed assets (3113,1-3113,2)	54 191	91 986	107 011	10 639	24 320	16 160	55 893	210 727	12 101	1 964	5,74
3113,1	Acquisitions: other fixed assets	54 191	91 986	107 012	10 639	24 320	16 160	55 894	210 727	12 101	1 964	5,74
3113,2	Disposals: other fixed assets	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
312	Inventories	0	0	-80 226	-11 785	-37 430	-11 492	-19 519	-28 527	-173 789	-1 269	
312,1	Acquisitions: inventories	0	0	1 048	0	437	60	551	2 000	601	432	30,05
312,2	Disposals: inventories	0	0	81 274	11 785	37 868	11 552	20 070	30 527	174 390	1 701	
313	Valuables (313,1-313,2)	7 518	7 220	7 826	1 600	1 468	1 541	3 217	6 304	1 256	853	19,92
313,1	Acquisitions: valuables	7 518	7 220	7 826	1 600	1 468	1 541	3 217	6 304	1 256	853	19,92
313,2	Disposals: valuables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	27 340	29 480	33 072	2 597	3 135	4 801	22 539	125 054	7 759	7 756	
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets (3141,1+3142,1+3143,1+3144,1)	32 299	40 251	54 826	4 023	11 640	10 360	28 803	144 454	10 970	8 598	7,59
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets (3141,2+3142,2+3143,2+3144,2)	4 959	10 771	21 754	1 426	8 506	5 559	6 264	19 400	3 211	842	16,55
3141	Land (3141,1-3141,2)	7 062	-10 282	-21 650	-1 394	-8 506	-5 487	-6 264	-16 300	-3 183	-813	19,53
3141,1	Acquisitions: land	12 021	489	81	10	0	71	0	3 100	28	28	
3141,2	Disposals: land	4 959	10 771	21 732	1 403	8 506	5 559	6 264	19 400	3 211	842	16,55
3142	Subsoil assets	0	0	-22	-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3142,1	Acquisitions: subsoil assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3142,2	Disposals: subsoil assets	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3143	Other naturally occurring assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3144	Intangible nonproduced assets (3144,1-3144,2)	20 278	39 762	54 744	4 013	11 640	10 288	28 803	141 354	10 942	8 569	7,74
3144,1	Acquisitions: intangible nonproduced assets	20 278	39 762	54 744	4 013	11 640	10 288	28 803	141 354	10 942	8 569	7,74
3144,2	Disposals: intangible nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 5: TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006.	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	221 977	1 752 825	-3 045 319	-517 178	15 260	267 886	-2 811 287	-569 630	345 952	-785 614
32,1 Acquisition of financial assets (321,1+322,1)	1 787 080	1 264 131	1 285 738	364 785	230 911	304 884	385 159	1 231 505	247 097	60 226
32,2 Disposals of financial assets (321,2+322,2)	450 839	199 491	2 883 242	45 090	48 142	55 278	2 734 733	1 801 135	124 318	10 795
Currency and deposits (3212+3222)	-1 114 264	688 185	-1 447 815	-836 872	-167 510	18 280	-461 713	0	223 173	-835 044
321 Domestic (3212+3213+3214+3215+3216+3217+3218)	212 192	1 757 681	-3 062 000	-517 178	12 579	267 886	-2 825 287	-583 058	345 952	-785 614
321,1 Acquisition of domestic financial assets (3213,1+...+3218,1)	1 777 294	1 261 432	1 269 058	364 785	228 230	304 884	371 159	1 218 077	247 097	60 226
321,2 Disposals of domestic financial assets (3213,2+...+3218,2)	450 839	191 935	2 883 242	45 090	48 142	55 278	2 734 733	1 801 135	124 318	10 795
3212 Currency and deposits	-1 114 264	688 185	-1 447 815	-836 872	-167 510	18 280	-461 713	0	223 173	-835 044
3213 Securities other than shares (3213,1-3213,2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3213,1 Acquisition: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3213,2 Disposals: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3214 Loans (3214,1-3214,2)	1 002 955	847 590	832 321	279 493	109 980	195 596	247 251	707 942	169 587	22 431
3214,1 Acquisition: Loans	1 328 794	1 026 367	1 037 701	319 785	158 093	250 874	308 949	999 077	202 097	33 226
3214,2 Disposals: Loans	325 839	178 776	205 380	40 292	48 113	55 278	61 698	291 135	32 510	10 795
3215 Shares and other equity (3215,1-3215,2)	323 500	221 906	-2 446 505	40 201	70 109	54 010	-2 610 825	-1 291 000	-46 808	27 000
3215,1 Acquisition: Shares and other equity	448 500	235 065	231 357	45 000	70 137	54 010	62 210	219 000	45 000	27 000
3215,2 Disposals: Shares and other equity	125 000	13 159	2 677 862	4 799	29	0	2 673 035	1 510 000	91 808	0
322 Foreign (3222+3223+3224+3225+3226+3227+3228)	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0
322,1 Acquisition of foreign financial assets (3223,1+...+3228,1)	9 786	2 699	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0
322,2 Disposals of foreign financial assets (3223,2+...+3228,2)	0	7 556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3222 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3225 Shares and other equity (3225,1-3225,2)	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0
3225,1 Acquisition: Shares and other equity	9 786	2 699	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0
3225,2 Disposals: Shares and other equity	0	7 556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323 Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 6: TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	4 309 040	5 510 948	-776 996	1 753 743	-669 435	-896 575	-964 729	2 766 623	1 542 653	184 171
33,1 Repayments (331,1+332,1)	13 717 082	10 253 489	10 056 697	4 594 625	1 264 307	2 219 642	1 978 123	8 742 020	821 372	196 981
33,2 Incurrences (331,2+332,2)	18 026 122	15 764 437	9 279 701	6 348 368	594 872	1 323 067	1 013 394	11 508 643	2 364 024	381 152
Currency and deposits (3312+3322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331 Domestic (3312+3313+3314+3316+3317+3318)	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	4 883 826	-456 347	-357 843	-903 376	5 166 990	2 114 689	277 795
331,1 Domestic repayments (3313,1+3314,1+3315,1+3316,1+3317,1+3318,1)	9 009 705	4 389 323	4 250 184	192 732	943 819	1 540 691	1 572 942	4 591 107	249 335	103 358
331,2 Domestic incurrences (3313,2+3314,2+3315,2+3316,2+3317,2+3318,2)	13 048 410	14 980 882	7 416 444	5 076 557	487 472	1 182 848	669 566	9 758 097	2 364 024	381 152
3312 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3313 Securities other than shares (3313,2-3313,1)	6 357 476	9 636 343	5 648 934	1 934 059	-31 194	2 013 736	1 732 333	6 202 303	3 256 264	175 793
3313,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	5 025 194	2 844 601	550 859	110 365	160 485	112 824	167 186	3 555 794	118 211	0
3313,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	11 382 670	12 480 944	6 199 793	2 044 424	129 291	2 126 560	1 899 519	9 758 097	3 374 475	175 793
3314 Loans (3314,2-3314,1)	-2 318 771	955 217	-2 482 674	2 949 767	-425 154	-2 371 579	-2 635 709	-1 035 313	-1 141 575	102 002
3314,1 Repayments: Loans	3 984 511	1 544 722	3 699 325	82 367	783 335	1 427 867	1 405 756	1 035 313	131 124	103 358
3314,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 665 740	2 499 938	1 216 651	3 032 134	358 181	-943 712	-1 229 952	0	-1 010 451	205 360
332 Foreign (3322+3323+3324+3326+3327+3328)	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 256	-3 130 083	-213 088	-538 733	-61 353	-2 400 368	-572 037	-93 623
332,1 Foreign repayments (3323,1+3324,1+3325,1+3326,1+3327,1+3328,1)	4 707 377	5 864 167	5 806 513	4 401 894	320 487	678 951	405 181	4 150 913	572 037	93 623
332,2 Foreign incurrences (3323,2+3324,2+3325,2+3326,2+3327,2+3328,2)	4 977 712	783 554	1 863 257	1 271 811	107 400	140 218	343 828	1 750 546	0	0
3322 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3323 Securities other than shares (3323,2-3323,1)	1 215 439	-3 713 935	-3 480 781	-3 480 781	0	0	0	-2 120 000	0	0
3323,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	2 526 876	3 713 935	3 480 781	3 480 781	0	0	0	2 120 000	0	0
3323,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	3 742 315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3324 Loans (3324,2-3324,1)	-945 104	-1 366 677	-462 475	350 698	-213 088	-538 733	-61 353	-280 368	-572 037	-93 623
3324,1 Repayments: Loans	2 180 501	2 150 232	2 325 732	921 113	320 487	678 951	405 181	2 030 913	572 037	93 623
3324,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 235 397	783 554	1 863 257	1 271 811	107 400	140 218	343 828	1 750 546	0	0

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 7: TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, BY SECTORS

(000 HRK)	I - III 2007				
	Budgetary Central Government	Extrabudgetary funds	Consolidated Central Government	Local government	Consolidated General Government
82 (=32) NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	345 952	-197 726	148 226	81 897	230 123
Acquisition of financial assets	528 670	-141 690	386 980	278 209	665 189
Disposals of financial assets	182 718	56 036	238 754	196 312	435 066
821 (=321) Domestic	345 952	-197 726	148 226	81 897	230 123
Acquisition of domestic financial assets	528 670	-141 690	386 980	278 209	665 189
Disposals of domestic financial assets	182 718	56 036	238 754	196 312	435 066
8211 General government	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions: General Government	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals: General Government	0	0	0	0	0
8212 Central bank	223 809	0	223 809	0	223 809
Acquisitions: Central bank	223 809	0	223 809	0	223 809
Disposals: Central bank	0	0	0	0	0
8213 Other depository institutions	44 364	-218 734	-174 370	75 923	-98 446
Acquisitions: Other depository institutions	102 764	-218 734	-115 970	259 749	143 779
Disposals: Other depository institutions	58 400	0	58 400	183 826	242 226
8215 Nonfinancial institutions	69 563	21 008	90 571	2 966	93 537
Acquisitions: Nonfinancial institutions	181 396	77 044	258 440	14 971	273 411
Disposals: Nonfinancial institutions	111 833	56 036	167 869	12 005	179 874
8216 Households and nonprofit institutions serving households	8 217	0	8 217	3 007	11 224
Acquisitions: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	20 701	0	20 701	3 489	24 190
Disposals: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	12 485	0	12 485	482	12 966
822 (=322) Foreign	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of foreign financial assets	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals of foreign financial assets	0	0	0	0	0
8227 International organizations	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions: International organizations	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals: International organizations	0	0	0	0	0
8229 Other nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions: Other nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals: Other nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
83 (=33) NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES	1 542 653	109 822	1 652 475	-15 859	1 636 615
Repayments: liabilities	821 372	130 907	952 279	95 869	1 048 147
Incurrences: liabilities	2 364 024	240 729	2 604 753	80 010	2 684 763
831 (=331) Domestic	2 114 689	186 281	2 300 970	-10 285	2 290 686
Repayments: domestic liabilities	249 335	38 673	288 008	90 294	378 302
Incurrences: domestic liabilities	2 364 024	224 954	2 588 978	80 010	2 668 988
8311 General government	0	0	0	0	0
Repayments: General Government	0	0	0	0	0
Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0	0	0
8313 Other depository institutions	2 104 815	186 281	2 291 096	-10 285	2 280 811
Repayments: Other depository institutions	248 564	38 673	287 237	90 294	377 531
Incurrences: Other depository institutions	2 353 379	224 954	2 578 333	80 010	2 658 342
8314 Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	10 646	0	10 646	0	10 646
Repayments: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	0
Incurrences: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	10 646	0	10 646	0	10 646
8315 Nonfinancial institutions	-771	0	-771	0	-771
Repayments: Nonfinancial institutions	771	0	771	0	771
Incurrences: Nonfinancial institutions	0	0	0	0	0
832 (=332) Foreign	-572 037	-76 459	-648 496	-5 574	-654 070
Repayments: foreign liabilities	572 037	92 234	664 271	5 574	669 845
Incurrences: foreign liabilities	0	15 775	15 775	0	15 775
8321 General government	-189 678	0	-189 678	0	-189 678
Repayments: General Government	189 678	0	189 678	0	189 678
Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0	0	0
8327 International organizations	-116 262	0	-116 262	0	-116 262
Repayments: International organizations	116 262	0	116 262	0	116 262
Incurrences: International organizations	0	0	0	0	0
8328 Financial institutions other than international organizations	-266 098	-76 459	-342 557	-5 574	-348 131
Repayments: Financial institutions other than international organizations	266 098	92 234	358 332	5 574	363 906
Incurrences: Financial institutions other than international organizations	0	15 775	15 775	0	15 775
8329 Other nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
Repayments: Other nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0
Incurrences: Other nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 8: STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(000 HRK)	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007
TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH										
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 235 856	21 155 653	24 126 654	24 821 024	25 132 525	103 489 203	23 851 140	7 803 192
11 Taxes	47 149 862	50 687 564	58 469 091	12 578 899	14 916 276	15 628 185	15 345 731	62 346 727	14 017 755	4 502 204
12 Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	7 954 297	8 376 921	8 629 734	8 916 196	36 355 407	8 741 858	2 929 443
13 Grants	10 122	27 505	192 850	3 544	11 036	3 644	174 627	861 097	12 330	10 808
14 Other revenue	3 825 938	3 636 601	2 696 767	618 913	822 421	559 462	695 971	3 925 972	1 079 197	360 737
2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	83 131 114	87 857 465	95 948 387	23 260 320	23 203 454	23 334 535	26 150 078	103 859 513	24 963 473	8 703 522
21 Compensation of employees	22 268 287	23 182 586	24 313 867	5 965 427	5 979 166	6 151 600	6 217 675	26 804 125	6 507 526	2 152 239
22 Use of goods and services	4 358 721	4 951 917	6 069 756	1 297 332	1 269 577	1 242 904	2 259 943	7 449 002	1 450 705	521 885
24 Interest	3 972 466	4 387 010	4 713 615	1 824 142	998 768	955 490	935 215	4 609 511	1 680 283	715 479
25 Subsidies	4 968 069	5 248 744	5 670 789	1 633 507	1 378 666	1 076 468	1 582 148	5 816 774	1 652 902	582 604
26 Grants	3 420 327	3 796 847	6 650 790	1 241 337	1 443 196	1 786 603	2 179 654	6 824 021	1 217 303	379 589
27 Social benefits	39 730 887	41 358 455	43 444 589	10 445 596	10 979 868	10 838 233	11 180 892	46 570 755	11 556 319	4 013 531
28 Other expense	4 412 359	4 931 907	5 084 980	852 978	1 154 214	1 283 236	1 794 553	5 785 325	898 437	338 194
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	-2 667 596	-2 204 455	-712 531	-2 104 667	923 201	1 486 489	-1 017 554	-370 309	-1 112 333	-900 330
CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	-2 667 596	-2 204 455	-712 531	-2 104 667	923 201	1 486 489	-1 017 554	-370 309	-1 112 333	-900 330
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS										
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 419 467	1 553 668	1 555 792	166 254	238 506	322 028	829 004	2 965 943	84 367	69 455
311 Fixed assets	1 384 609	1 516 968	1 595 121	173 842	271 334	327 178	822 767	2 863 112	249 141	62 115
312 Change in inventories	0	0	-80 226	-11 785	-37 430	-11 492	-19 519	-28 527	-173 789	-1 269
313 Valuables	7 518	7 220	7 826	1 600	1 468	1 541	3 217	6 304	1 256	853
314 Nonproduced assets	27 340	29 480	33 072	2 597	3 135	4 801	22 539	125 054	7 759	7 756
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-4 087 063	-3 758 123	-2 268 323	-2 270 921	684 695	1 164 461	-1 846 558	-3 336 253	-1 196 700	-969 785
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)										
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322)	221 977	1 752 825	-3 045 319	-517 178	15 260	267 886	-2 811 287	-569 630	345 952	-785 614
321 Domestic	212 192	1 757 681	-3 062 000	-517 178	12 579	267 886	-2 825 287	-583 058	345 952	-785 614
322 Foreign	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	4 309 040	5 510 948	-776 996	1 753 743	-669 435	-896 575	-964 729	2 766 623	1 542 653	184 171
331 Domestic	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	4 883 826	-456 347	-357 843	-903 376	5 166 990	2 114 689	277 795
332 Foreign	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 256	-3 130 083	-213 088	-538 733	-61 353	-2 400 368	-572 037	-93 623

MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

TABLE 8A: OPERATING BALANCE AND PRIMARY OPERATING BALANCE (000 HRK)

	Revenues (1)	Expenditures (2)	Operating balance	Interest payments	Primary operating balance
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4)	(5) 3+4
III 2005	6 623 448	8 622 704	-1 999 257	971 335	-1 027 922
IV	7 027 636	6 777 307	250 329	300 347	550 676
V	6 975 739	6 971 534	4 205	342 889	347 094
VI	7 167 614	6 879 655	287 958	271 888	559 847
VII	7 101 783	7 379 944	-278 162	252 083	-26 078
VIII	7 660 215	6 619 639	1 040 576	271 014	1 311 590
IX	7 624 381	6 787 527	836 854	303 654	1 140 508
X	7 113 642	7 783 913	-670 270	198 538	-471 733
XI	7 197 178	7 099 184	97 994	315 124	413 118
XII	9 348 962	8 217 033	1 131 929	217 550	1 349 479
I-XII 2005	85 653 010	87 857 465	-2 204 455	4 387 010	2 182 555
I 2006	6 732 436	7 378 544	-646 109	352 306	-293 803
II	7 066 393	7 834 015	-767 622	668 364	-99 258
III	7 356 824	8 047 760	-690 936	803 473	112 537
IV	8 303 060	8 100 571	202 490	347 470	549 960
V	7 959 006	7 639 665	319 341	290 237	609 578
VI	7 864 588	7 463 219	401 370	361 062	762 431
VII	8 301 280	7 890 702	410 578	362 665	773 243
VIII	8 465 491	7 701 843	763 647	273 643	1 037 290
IX	8 054 253	7 741 990	312 263	319 183	631 446
X	8 363 146	8 176 028	187 118	203 148	390 266
XI	8 406 749	7 993 898	412 850	318 984	731 834
XII	8 362 630	9 903 664	-1 541 034	413 083	-1 127 951
I-XII 2006	95 235 856	95 871 899	-636 043	4 713 615	4 077 573
I 2007	8 250 839	7 726 608	524 231	362 483	886 715
II	7 797 109	8 533 344	-736 235	602 320	-133 914
III	7 803 192	8 703 522	-900 330	715 479	-184 851
I-III 2007	23 851 140	24 963 473	-1 112 333	1 680 283	567 950

Note: See notes on methodology

MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

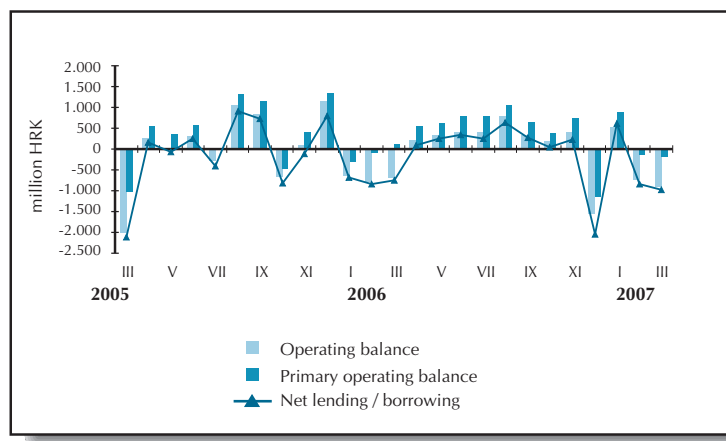


TABLE 8B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	Operating balance	Net nonfinancial assets (31)	Net lending/ borrowing*	Financing (33-32)	Net financial assets (32)	Net incurrence of liabilities (33)
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4) 6-5	(5)	(6)
III 2005	-1 999 257	116 616	-2 115 872	2 115 872	-358 000	1 757 873
IV	250 329	97 994	152 335	-152 335	232 644	80 309
V	4 205	70 241	-66 035	66 035	135 006	201 042
VI	287 958	31 409	256 549	-256 549	33 876	-222 674
VII	-278 162	136 993	-415 154	415 154	415 418	830 572
VIII	1 040 576	136 267	904 310	-904 310	-128 314	-1 032 623
IX	836 854	112 051	724 803	-724 803	550 421	-174 382
X	-670 270	150 999	-821 269	821 269	-293 738	527 531
XI	97 994	200 307	-102 313	102 313	-108 834	-6 521
XII	1 131 929	336 593	795 336	-795 336	593 872	-201 464
I-XII 2005	-2 204 455	1 553 668	-3 758 123	3 758 123	1 752 825	5 510 948
I 2006	-646 109	38 735	-684 844	684 844	242 594	927 438
II	-767 622	66 960	-834 582	834 582	-451 110	383 472
III	-690 936	60 559	-751 495	751 495	-308 662	442 833
IV	202 490	111 293	91 197	-91 197	-52 317	-143 513
V	319 341	66 835	252 507	-252 507	189 990	-62 516
VI	401 370	60 378	340 991	-340 991	-122 414	-463 405
VII	410 578	153 857	256 721	-256 721	49 976	-206 745
VIII	763 647	117 573	646 075	-646 075	435 927	-210 148
IX	312 263	50 598	261 665	-261 665	-218 017	-479 682
X	187 118	138 082	49 037	-49 037	80 804	31 767
XI	412 850	178 288	234 563	-234 563	652 822	418 259
XII	-1 541 034	512 635	-2 053 669	2 053 669	-3 468 424	-1 414 755
I-XII 2006	-636 043	1 555 792	-2 191 835	2 191 835	-2 968 831	-776 996
I 2007	524 231	-81 868	606 100	-606 100	150 000	-456 099
II	-736 235	96 780	-833 015	833 015	981 566	1 814 581
III	-900 330	69 455	-969 785	969 785	-785 614	184 171
I-III 2007	-1 112 333	84 367	-1 196 700	1 196 700	345 952	1 542 653

* GFS 2001

Note: See notes on methodology

TABLE 9: THE CROATIAN WATERS TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	1 658 435	1 715 607	1 974 484	237 247	359 494	577 256	800 487	2 164 890	430 742	164 289	19,90
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+133)	434 004	487 813	447 088	11 462	90 915	133 188	211 523	485 490	39 575	3 000	8,15
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	434 004	487 813	447 088	11 462	90 915	133 188	211 523	485 490	39 575	3 000	8,15
1331	Current	105 340	203 499	89 259	346	68 555	13 196	7 162	1 000	0	0	
1332	Capital	328 664	284 314	357 829	11 116	22 360	119 992	204 361	484 490	39 575	3 000	8,17
14	Other revenue	1 224 431	1 227 794	1 527 396	225 785	268 579	444 068	588 964	1 679 400	391 167	161 289	23,29
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	1 426 283	1 489 465	1 779 071	238 830	322 642	521 782	695 817	1 923 990	332 546	104 144	17,28
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	93 675	99 418	111 293	24 502	26 157	24 884	35 750	127 180	27 911	8 905	21,95
211	Wages and salaries	80 618	85 524	96 298	21 042	22 614	21 321	31 321	109 550	24 167	7 685	22,06
212	Social contributions	13 057	13 894	14 995	3 460	3 543	3 563	4 429	17 630	3 744	1 220	21,24
22	Use of goods and services	743 383	790 683	1 072 459	156 731	235 930	313 203	366 595	970 010	163 653	57 655	16,87
24	Interest	37 907	33 734	31 693	7 571	7 245	8 286	8 591	31 110	8 214	4 467	26,40
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	53 887	0	10 956	14 723	28 208	58 000	2 977	1 837	5,13
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	551 318	565 630	509 739	50 026	42 354	160 686	256 673	737 690	129 791	31 280	17,59
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		232 152	226 142	195 413	-1 583	36 852	55 474	104 670	240 900	98 196	60 145	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	282 527	230 292	223 118	13 697	6 694	36 846	165 881	151 900	60 510	10 121	39,84
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	282 797	230 588	224 978	13 752	7 439	36 885	166 902	152 000	62 235	10 410	40,94
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	270	296	1 860	55	745	39	1 021	100	1 725	289	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	277 053	224 415	208 462	13 303	5 835	30 926	158 398	143 900	59 582	9 570	41,41
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	277 323	224 711	210 322	13 358	6 580	30 965	159 419	144 000	61 307	9 859	42,57
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	270	296	1 860	55	745	39	1 021	100	1 725	289	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	5 474	5 877	14 656	394	859	5 920	7 483	8 000	928	551	6,33
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	5 474	5 877	14 656	394	859	5 920	7 483	8 000	928	551	6,33
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		-50 375	-4 150	-27 705	-15 280	30 158	18 628	-61 211	89 000	37 686	50 024	
Financing (33-32)		50 375	4 150	27 705	15 280	-30 158	-18 628	61 211	-89 000	-37 686	-50 024	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-11 385	5 284	-29 421	-35 696	-7 900	-443	14 618	70 000	21 936	39 926	
321	Domestic	-11 385	5 284	-29 421	-35 696	-7 900	-443	14 618	70 000	21 936	39 926	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	38 990	9 434	-1 716	-20 416	-38 058	-19 071	75 829	-19 000	-15 750	-10 098	
331	Domestic	42 859	-26 179	12 778	-14 776	-28 019	-19 046	74 619	-67 000	-19 010	-19 010	
332	Foreign	-3 869	35 613	-14 494	-5 640	-10 039	-25	1 210	48 000	3 260	8 912	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 10: THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FUND TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	172 273	214 737	660 190	94 166	119 113	178 513	268 398	965 400	174 533	53 898	18,08
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+133)	1 525	0	350	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	1 525	0	350	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	
1331	Current	1 525	0	350	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	170 748	214 737	659 840	94 166	119 113	178 513	268 048	965 400	174 533	53 898	18,08
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	32 443	172 045	734 764	72 949	180 071	207 229	274 515	913 181	194 299	72 893	21,28
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	1 905	3 966	6 843	1 317	1 542	1 588	2 396	12 811	2 450	935	19,12
211	Wages and salaries	1 633	3 407	5 864	1 128	1 335	1 360	2 041	10 955	2 103	805	19,20
212	Social contributions	272	559	979	189	207	228	355	1 856	347	130	18,70
22	Use of goods and services	2 734	12 162	608 913	41 119	161 974	189 232	216 588	587 536	171 623	65 831	29,21
24	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Subsidies	0	5 189	13 803	11 373	382	1 745	303	102 737	3 672	2 989	3,57
26	Grants	0	149 780	102 355	19 079	15 896	13 909	53 471	203 277	15 902	3 014	7,82
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	27 804	948	2 850	61	277	755	1 757	6 821	652	124	9,56
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		139 830	42 692	-74 574	21 217	-60 958	-28 716	-6 117	52 219	-19 766	-18 995	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	1 786	12 917	14 151	97	778	1 213	12 063	2 653	13 505	3 277	509,05
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 786	12 917	14 287	97	914	1 213	12 063	2 653	13 522	3 278	509,69
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	0	136	0	136	0	0	0	17	1	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	1 553	12 742	2 520	87	671	177	1 585	2 390	5 322	3 086	222,68
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	1 553	12 742	2 656	87	807	177	1 585	2 390	5 339	3 087	223,39
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	0	136	0	136	0	0	0	17	1	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	233	175	11 631	10	107	1 036	10 478	263	8 183	191	
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	233	175	11 631	10	107	1 036	10 478	263	8 183	191	
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		138 044	29 775	-88 725	21 120	-61 736	-29 929	-18 180	49 566	-33 271	-22 272	
Financing (33-32)		-138 044	-29 775	88 725	-21 120	61 736	29 929	18 180	-49 566	33 271	22 272	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	138 044	29 775	-88 725	21 120	-61 736	-29 929	-18 180	109 566	-33 271	-22 272	
321	Domestic	138 044	29 775	-88 725	21 120	-61 736	-29 929	-18 180	109 566	-33 271	-22 272	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60 000	0	0	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 000	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30 000	0	0	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 11: THE CROATIAN MOTORWAYS Ltd. TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	2 295 423	2 547 003	2 715 743	508 018	655 043	885 494	667 188	2 754 065	554 476	165 348	20,13
11	Taxes	1 341 683	1 380 753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1142	Excises	1 341 683	1 380 753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+133)	0	0	1 450 358	294 281	350 892	425 596	379 589	1 510 065	316 773	111 229	20,98
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	1 450 358	294 281	350 892	425 596	379 589	1 510 065	316 773	111 229	20,98
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	1 450 358	294 281	350 892	425 596	379 589	1 510 065	316 773	111 229	20,98
14	Other revenue	953 740	1 166 250	1 265 385	213 737	304 151	459 898	287 599	1 244 000	237 703	54 119	19,11
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	756 796	1 088 687	1 574 500	240 668	442 933	355 175	535 724	1 734 830	343 052	117 702	19,77
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	236 353	289 866	320 097	71 866	74 319	89 625	84 287	363 418	82 595	27 560	22,73
211	Wages and salaries	203 955	250 374	276 180	61 878	64 051	77 731	72 520	314 257	71 317	24 042	22,69
212	Social contributions	32 398	39 492	43 917	9 988	10 268	11 894	11 767	49 161	11 278	3 518	22,94
22	Use of goods and services	258 509	314 534	305 765	63 661	66 456	77 374	98 274	265 313	63 067	30 628	23,77
24	Interest	191 132	445 185	591 733	96 876	203 047	52 075	239 735	803 074	116 150	8 703	14,46
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	4 542	3 610	304 649	8 265	77 247	128 460	90 677	278 000	68 562	45 514	24,66
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	66 260	35 492	52 256	0	21 864	7 641	22 751	25 026	12 678	5 297	50,66
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		1 538 627	1 458 316	1 141 243	267 350	212 110	530 319	131 464	1 019 235	211 424	47 646	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	5 778 694	3 942 727	2 949 761	473 848	861 980	844 597	769 336	2 300 555	582 659	244 844	25,33
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	5 778 694	3 942 727	3 249 761	473 848	861 980	844 597	1 069 336	2 300 555	595 911	258 096	25,90
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	0	300 000	0	0	0	300 000	0	13 252	13 252	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	5 697 892	3 825 950	2 748 525	431 307	804 967	766 804	745 447	2 243 312	548 763	233 076	24,46
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	5 697 892	3 825 950	3 048 525	431 307	804 967	766 804	1 045 447	2 243 312	562 015	246 328	25,05
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	0	300 000	0	0	0	300 000	0	13 252	13 252	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	80 802	116 777	201 236	42 541	57 013	77 793	23 889	57 243	33 896	11 768	59,21
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	80 802	116 777	201 236	42 541	57 013	77 793	23 889	57 243	33 896	11 768	59,21
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		-4 240 067	-2 484 411	-1 808 518	-206 498	-649 870	-314 278	-637 872	-1 281 320	-371 235	-197 198	
Financing (33-32)		4 240 067	2 484 411	1 808 518	206 498	649 870	314 278	637 872	1 281 320	371 235	197 198	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-162 274	-42 758	242 550	-36 187	15 098	220 893	42 746	9 880	-234 657	24 196	
321	Domestic	-162 274	-42 758	242 550	-36 187	15 098	220 893	42 746	9 880	-234 657	24 196	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331-332)	4 077 793	2 441 653	2 051 068	170 311	664 968	535 171	680 618	1 291 200	136 578	221 394	
331	Domestic	379 709	1 698 272	1 758 422	0	621 289	474 871	662 262	1 884 364	220 507	220 507	
332	Foreign	3 698 084	743 381	292 646	170 311	43 679	60 300	18 356	-593 164	-83 929	887	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 12: THE CROATIAN ROADS Ltd. TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	1 417 787	1 474 714	1 803 313	297 684	449 184	562 916	493 529	1 848 500	390 128	154 916	21,11
11	Taxes	1 342 121	1 380 732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1142	Excises	1 342 121	1 380 732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+133)	0	0	1 739 237	285 424	425 664	553 418	474 731	1 770 065	378 314	151 576	21,37
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	1 739 237	285 424	425 664	553 418	474 731	1 770 065	378 314	151 576	21,37
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	1 739 237	285 424	425 664	553 418	474 731	1 770 065	378 314	151 576	21,37
14	Other revenue	75 666	93 982	64 076	12 260	23 520	9 498	18 798	78 435	11 814	3 340	15,06
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	934 630	1 062 405	1 226 188	245 294	315 601	286 074	379 219	1 423 222	225 415	75 580	15,84
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	51 590	61 054	70 779	16 787	17 187	19 277	17 528	80 300	16 892	5 546	21,04
211	Wages and salaries	44 349	52 452	60 780	14 389	14 786	16 500	15 105	69 039	14 483	4 754	20,98
212	Social contributions	7 241	8 602	9 999	2 398	2 401	2 777	2 423	11 262	2 409	792	21,39
22	Use of goods and services	696 421	726 456	850 687	161 786	247 998	210 121	230 782	1 027 372	155 946	49 168	15,18
24	Interest	4 306	16 060	43 374	5 078	11 873	3 931	22 492	73 800	5 315	4 475	7,20
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	182 313	258 835	261 348	61 643	38 543	52 745	108 417	241 750	47 262	16 391	19,55
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		483 157	412 309	577 125	52 390	133 583	276 842	114 310	425 278	164 713	79 336	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	834 631	923 171	1 350 855	178 952	592 387	319 235	260 281	1 267 202	202 981	85 392	16,02
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	835 907	926 359	1 351 643	179 225	592 531	319 412	260 475	1 267 202	203 226	85 426	16,04
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	1 276	3 188	788	273	144	177	194	0	245	34	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	742 582	833 817	1 227 297	155 785	561 944	280 503	229 065	1 165 102	165 761	75 866	14,23
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	743 858	837 005	1 228 085	156 058	562 088	280 680	229 259	1 165 102	166 006	75 900	14,25
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	1 276	3 188	788	273	144	177	194	0	245	34	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	92 049	89 354	123 558	23 167	30 443	38 732	31 216	102 100	37 220	9 526	36,45
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	92 049	89 354	123 558	23 167	30 443	38 732	31 216	102 100	37 220	9 526	36,45
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		-351 474	-510 862	-773 730	-126 562	-458 804	-42 393	-145 971	-841 924	-38 268	-6 056	
Financing (33-32)		351 474	510 862	773 730	126 562	458 804	42 393	145 971	841 924	38 268	6 056	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	296	50 297	-29 064	-19 255	-26 445	-28 145	44 781	0	-41 091	-8 879	
321	Domestic	296	50 297	-29 064	-19 255	-26 445	-28 145	44 781	0	-41 091	-8 879	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	351 770	561 159	744 666	107 307	432 359	14 248	190 752	841 924	-2 823	-2 823	
331	Domestic	100 000	302 376	471 685	0	399 918	2 316	69 451	489 454	-7 033	-7 033	
332	Foreign	251 770	258 783	272 981	107 307	32 441	11 932	121 301	352 470	4 210	4 210	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 13: THE STATE AGENCY FOR DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND BANKS REHABILITATION TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	575 893	367 438	409 575	112 078	83 974	87 396	126 127	784 538	91 675	2 382	11,69
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+133)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	575 893	367 438	409 575	112 078	83 974	87 396	126 127	784 538	91 675	2 382	11,69
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	314 474	182 993	27 354	10 509	3 933	5 480	7 432	126 678	22 070	1 122	17,42
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	4 678	5 621	5 713	1 360	1 351	1 466	1 536	7 473	1 306	449	17,48
211	Wages and salaries	4 010	4 821	4 896	1 163	1 157	1 261	1 315	6 390	1 118	385	17,50
212	Social contributions	668	800	817	197	194	205	221	1 083	188	64	17,36
22	Use of goods and services	10 664	21 092	12 472	3 360	1 422	2 455	5 235	14 395	5 734	574	39,83
24	Interest	136 971	121 940	239	0	0	239	0	510	0	0	
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	162 161	1 511	1 357	648	280	53	376	100 000	118	98	
28	Other expense	0	32 829	7 573	5 141	880	1 267	285	4 300	14 912	1	
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		261 419	184 445	382 221	101 569	80 041	81 916	118 695	657 860	69 605	1 260	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	27 624	14 131	493	334	128	0	31	-17 410	-19 998	21	114,87
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	27 624	14 232	565	399	135	0	31	590	102	21	17,29
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	101	72	65	7	0	0	18 000	20 100	0	111,67
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	27 624	11 115	493	334	128	0	31	590	-19 998	21	
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	27 624	11 216	565	399	135	0	31	590	102	21	17,29
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	101	72	65	7	0	0	0	20 100	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		233 795	170 314	381 728	101 235	79 913	81 916	118 664	675 270	89 603	1 239	
Financing (33-32)		-233 795	-170 314	-381 728	-101 235	-79 913	-81 916	-118 664	-675 270	-89 603	-1 239	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-134 228	-349 252	381 728	101 235	79 913	81 916	118 664	675 270	89 603	1 239	
321	Domestic	-134 228	-349 252	381 728	101 235	79 913	81 916	118 664	675 270	89 603	1 239	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	-368 023	-519 566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
331	Domestic	-368 023	-519 566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 14: THE CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	62 946	237 044	66 864	10 954	5 939	38 702	11 269	44 400	12 623	585	28,43
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+133)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	62 946	237 044	66 864	10 954	5 939	38 702	11 269	44 400	12 623	585	28,43
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	60 141	182 119	75 201	16 840	21 580	17 078	19 703	86 720	17 416	5 042	20,08
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	31 044	35 996	33 476	9 119	8 880	7 128	8 349	38 965	7 772	2 702	19,95
211	Wages and salaries	26 721	31 273	29 059	8 140	7 662	6 101	7 156	34 038	6 689	2 347	19,65
212	Social contributions	4 323	4 723	4 417	979	1 218	1 027	1 193	4 927	1 083	355	21,98
22	Use of goods and services	29 097	33 545	26 172	5 189	7 347	6 095	7 541	33 239	8 282	2 103	24,92
24	Interest	0	0	15 553	2 532	5 353	3 855	3 813	14 516	1 362	237	9,38
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	0	112 578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		2 805	54 925	-8 337	-5 886	-15 641	21 624	-8 434	-42 320	-4 793	-4 457	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	-24 444	-40 272	-63 496	-45 262	-6 829	-5 281	-6 124	-15 413	-12 730	-837	
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	725	2 061	2 189	691	602	289	607	83 287	325	104	
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	25 169	42 333	65 685	45 953	7 431	5 570	6 731	98 700	13 055	941	13,23
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	-24 444	-40 272	-63 496	-45 262	-6 829	-5 281	-6 124	-15 413	-12 730	-837	82,59
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	725	2 061	2 189	691	602	289	607	83 287	325	104	
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	25 169	42 333	65 685	45 953	7 431	5 570	6 731	98 700	13 055	941	13,23
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		27 249	95 197	55 159	39 376	-8 812	26 905	-2 310	-26 907	7 937	-3 620	
Financing (33-32)		-27 249	-95 197	-55 159	-39 376	8 812	-26 905	2 310	26 907	-7 937	3 620	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	15 293	100 403	-71 194	29 745	-100 893	8 370	-8 416	-133 392	-246	-3 620	
321	Domestic	15 293	100 403	-71 194	29 745	-100 893	8 370	-8 416	-133 392	-246	-3 620	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	-11 956	5 206	-126 353	-9 631	-92 081	-18 535	-6 106	-106 485	-8 183	0	
331	Domestic	-11 956	5 206	-126 353	-9 631	-92 081	-18 535	-6 106	-88 779	-8 183	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-17 707	0	0	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 15: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY

(000 HRK)	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	87 019 284	92 642 473	100 380 552	22 066 880	25 173 056	26 243 302	26 897 314	108 285 376	24 768 255	8 076 530	22,87
11 Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	49 833 666	53 449 049	58 469 091	12 578 899	14 916 276	15 628 185	15 345 731	62 346 727	14 017 755	4 502 204	22,48
111 Taxes of income and profits and capital gains	6 259 713	7 057 112	8 515 615	1 840 833	2 615 396	1 879 436	2 179 950	9 134 969	2 188 372	751 209	23,96
113 Taxes on property	355 823	375 501	482 331	107 699	105 479	117 380	151 774	493 114	126 963	43 451	25,75
114 Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	41 286 025	44 084 487	47 546 223	10 198 817	11 705 493	13 155 971	12 485 941	50 809 319	11 263 242	3 534 881	22,17
1141 General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	30 013 661	32 399 952	35 091 381	7 594 838	8 652 541	9 535 777	9 308 224	37 788 443	8 440 180	2 550 867	22,34
11411 Value-added taxes	29 864 905	32 243 372	34 931 750	7 555 385	8 610 250	9 497 870	9 268 244	37 612 931	8 399 864	2 535 897	22,33
11412 Sales taxes	148 757	156 580	159 631	39 453	42 291	37 907	39 980	175 513	40 316	14 970	22,97
1142 Excises	10 625 358	10 939 144	11 564 709	2 428 385	2 832 982	3 386 836	2 916 506	12 080 177	2 620 967	914 765	21,70
115 Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 590 727	1 562 930	1 588 456	341 984	407 670	398 841	439 962	1 506 891	357 299	142 573	23,71
116 Other taxes	341 377	369 019	336 466	89 566	82 240	76 557	88 104	402 435	81 879	30 090	20,35
12 Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	7 954 297	8 376 921	8 629 734	8 916 196	36 355 407	8 741 858	2 929 443	24,05
13 Grants	10 122	27 505	191 350	3 544	11 036	2 144	174 627	861 097	9 930	8 534	
14 Other revenue	7 697 900	7 864 579	7 842 963	1 530 140	1 868 823	1 983 240	2 460 760	8 722 144	1 998 712	636 350	22,92
2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	86 941 437	92 332 140	98 737 410	23 715 252	23 860 320	23 789 786	27 372 052	106 302 513	25 361 209	8 811 925	23,86
21 Compensation of employees (211+212)	23 265 724	24 300 115	25 514 510	6 246 182	6 271 406	6 461 892	6 535 031	27 434 271	6 646 452	2 198 336	24,23
211 Wages and salaries	19 750 868	20 665 832	21 701 267	5 308 671	5 330 377	5 503 961	5 558 258	23 351 577	5 629 298	1 862 476	24,11
212 Social contributions	3 514 856	3 634 283	3 813 243	937 511	941 029	957 931	976 773	4 082 694	1 017 154	335 860	24,91
22 Use of goods and services	6 327 741	7 100 232	9 192 740	1 786 706	2 051 775	2 095 840	3 258 383	10 346 866	2 019 010	727 844	19,51
24 Interest	4 343 680	5 004 650	5 398 744	1 937 036	1 227 045	1 024 011	1 210 652	5 532 520	1 811 324	733 361	32,74
25 Subsidies	4 968 069	5 253 933	5 684 592	1 644 880	1 379 048	1 078 213	1 582 451	5 919 511	1 656 574	585 593	27,98
26 Grants	2 162 993	2 804 760	2 836 973	545 104	533 269	642 775	1 115 825	3 597 678	567 682	161 874	15,78
27 Social benefits	40 645 794	41 930 232	44 188 777	10 583 235	11 139 583	10 980 715	11 485 244	46 670 755	11 556 437	4 013 629	24,76
28 Other expense	5 227 438	5 938 219	5 921 109	972 108	1 258 195	1 506 339	2 184 468	6 800 912	1 103 733	391 287	16,23
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	77 847	310 333	1 643 142	-1 648 372	1 312 737	2 453 516	-474 739	1 982 863	-592 954	-735 395	
3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	77 847	310 333	1 643 142	-1 648 372	1 312 737	2 453 516	-474 739	1 982 863	-592 954	-735 395	
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	8 373 463	6 699 416	6 100 978	793 432	1 699 893	1 525 283	2 082 370	6 655 431	911 294	412 273	13,69
311 Fixed assets	8 158 064	6 439 709	5 780 771	734 087	1 644 156	1 404 981	1 997 547	6 402 993	995 841	382 897	15,55
312 Inventories	0	0	-80 226	-11 785	-37 430	-11 492	-19 519	-28 527	-173 789	-1 269	
313 Valuables	7 518	7 220	7 826	1 600	1 468	1 541	3 217	6 304	1 256	853	19,92
314 Nonproduced assets	207 881	252 487	392 608	69 530	91 700	130 253	101 125	274 660	87 986	29 792	32,03
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-8 295 616	-6 389 083	-4 457 836	-2 441 804	-387 156	928 233	-2 557 109	-4 672 568	-1 504 248	-1 147 668	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	8 295 616	6 389 083	4 457 836	2 441 804	387 156	-928 233	2 557 109	4 672 568	1 504 248	1 147 668	
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	28 384	1 609 760	-2 567 167	-440 490	-89 403	543 471	-2 580 745	161 693	148 226	-755 024	
321 Domestic	18 598	1 614 616	-2 583 848	-440 490	-92 084	543 471	-2 594 745	148 266	148 226	-755 024	
322 Foreign	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0	
323 Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	8 324 000	7 998 843	1 890 669	2 001 314	297 753	-384 762	-23 636	4 834 261	1 652 475	392 644	
331 Domestic	4 107 680	12 041 678	5 282 792	4 859 419	444 760	81 764	-103 150	7 415 030	2 300 970	472 259	
332 Foreign	4 216 320	-4 042 835	-3 392 123	-2 858 105	-147 007	-466 526	79 514	-2 580 769	-648 496	-79 614	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 16: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT LEVEL

(000 HRK)	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1 REVENUE (A+B)	87 019 284	92 642 473	100 380 552	22 066 880	25 173 056	26 243 302	26 897 314	108 285 376	24 768 255	8 076 530	22,87
A) Budgetary Central Government	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 234 356	21 155 653	24 126 654	24 819 524	25 132 525	103 489 203	23 848 740	7 800 917	23,04
B) Extrabudgetary users (1+...+9)	6 555 766	6 989 463	5 146 196	911 227	1 046 402	1 423 778	1 764 789	4 796 173	919 515	275 613	19,17
1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	129 892	38 010	286 047	39 735	13 880	2 211	230 221	-	-	-	-
2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	663 139	863 868	849 413	200 497	225 446	202 249	221 221	-	-	-	-
3. Croatian Employment Service	15 507	18 855	17 600	2 015	1 800	1 243	12 542	-	-	-	-
4. Croatian Waters	1 224 431	1 227 794	1 527 396	225 785	268 579	444 068	588 964	1 679 400	391 167	161 289	23,29
5. Environment Protection Fund	170 748	214 737	659 840	94 166	119 113	178 513	268 048	965 400	174 533	53 898	18,08
6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	2 295 423	2 547 003	1 265 385	213 737	304 151	459 898	287 599	1 244 000	237 703	54 119	19,11
7. Croatian roads Ltd.	1 417 787	1 474 714	64 076	12 260	23 520	9 498	18 798	78 435	11 814	3 340	15,06
8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	575 893	367 438	409 575	112 078	83 974	87 396	126 127	784 538	91 675	2 382	11,69
9. Croatian Privatization Fund	62 946	237 044	66 864	10 954	5 939	38 702	11 269	44 400	12 623	585	28,43
2 EXPENSE (A+B)	86 941 437	92 332 140	98 737 410	23 715 252	23 860 320	23 789 786	27 372 052	106 302 513	25 361 209	8 811 925	23,86
A) Budgetary Central Government	81 861 164	86 715 598	91 978 328	22 545 008	22 266 675	22 162 075	25 004 570	100 371 892	24 294 973	8 480 956	24,20
B) Extrabudgetary funds and agencies (1+...+9)	5 080 273	5 616 542	6 759 082	1 170 244	1 593 645	1 627 711	2 367 482	5 930 621	1 066 236	330 969	17,98
1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	587 420	382 162	558 477	94 813	104 689	99 522	259 453	-	-	-	-
2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	831 295	914 345	932 823	220 561	241 176	226 088	244 998	-	-	-	-
3. Croatian Employment Service	141 333	145 931	155 353	38 045	38 267	37 743	41 298	-	-	-	-
4. Croatian Waters	1 426 283	1 489 465	1 779 071	238 830	322 642	521 782	695 817	1 923 990	332 546	104 144	17,28
5. Environment Protection Fund	32 443	172 045	734 764	72 949	180 071	207 229	274 515	913 181	194 299	72 893	21,28
6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	752 254	1 085 077	1 269 851	232 403	365 686	226 715	445 047	1 456 830	274 490	72 188	18,84
7. Croatian roads Ltd.	934 630	1 062 405	1 226 188	245 294	315 601	286 074	379 219	1 423 222	225 415	75 580	15,84
8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	314 474	182 993	27 354	10 509	3 933	5 480	7 432	126 678	22 070	1 122	17,42
9. Croatian Privatization Fund	60 141	182 119	75 201	16 840	21 580	17 078	19 703	86 720	17 416	5 042	20,08
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	77 847	310 333	1 643 142	-1 648 372	1 312 737	2 453 516	-474 739	1 982 863	-592 954	-735 395	
3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	77 847	310 333	1 643 142	-1 648 372	1 312 737	2 453 516	-474 739	1 982 863	-592 954	-735 395	
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	8 373 463	6 699 416	6 100 978	793 432	1 699 893	1 525 283	2 082 370	6 655 431	911 294	412 273	13,69
Acquisition (A+B)	8 648 383	7 024 180	6 833 360	910 076	1 823 210	1 612 656	2 487 419	7 092 692	1 207 729	459 047	17,03
A) Budgetary Central Government	1 663 868	1 828 818	1 908 482	235 510	350 556	398 031	924 386	3 286 405	332 408	101 712	10,11
B) Extrabudgetary users	6 984 515	5 195 362	4 924 878	674 566	1 472 654	1 214 625	1 563 033	3 806 288	875 321	357 335	23,00
Disposals (A+B)	274 920	324 763	732 382	116 644	123 317	87 373	405 048	437 262	296 435	46 774	67,79
A) Budgetary Central Government	244 401	275 149	352 690	69 256	112 050	76 003	95 381	320 462	248 041	32 257	77,40
B) Extrabudgetary users	30 519	49 614	379 692	47 388	11 267	11 370	309 667	116 800	48 394	14 517	41,43
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-8 295 616	-6 389 083	-4 457 836	-2 441 804	-387 156	928 233	-2 557 109	-4 672 568	-1 504 248	-1 147 668	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	8 295 616	6 389 083	4 457 836	2 441 804	387 156	-928 233	2 557 109	4 672 568	1 504 248	1 147 668	
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	28 384	1 609 760	-2 567 167	-440 490	-89 403	543 471	-2 580 745	161 693	148 226	-755 024	
321 Domestic (A+B)	18 599	1 614 616	-2 583 848	-440 490	-92 084	543 471	-2 594 745	148 266	148 226	-755 024	
A) Budgetary Central Government	138 578	1 747 681	-3 062 000	-517 178	12 579	267 886	-2 825 287	-583 058	345 952	-785 614	
B) Extrabudgetary users	-119 979	-133 065	478 152	76 688	-104 663	275 585	230 542	731 323	-197 726	30 590	
322 Foreign (A+B)	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0	
A) Budgetary Central Government	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	0	
B) Extrabudgetary users	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
323 Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	8 324 000	7 998 843	1 890 669	2 001 314	297 753	-384 762	-23 635	4 834 261	1 652 475	392 644	
331 Domestic (A+B)	4 107 680	12 041 678	5 282 792	4 859 419	444 760	81 763	-103 150	7 415 030	2 300 970	472 259	
A) Budgetary Central Government	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	4 883 826	-456 347	-357 843	-903 376	5 166 990	2 114 689	277 795	
B) Extrabudgetary users	68 975	1 450 118	2 116 532	-24 407	901 107	439 606	800 226	2 248 040	186 281	194 464	
332 Foreign (A+B)	4 216 320	-4 042 835	-3 392 123	-2 858 105	-147 007	-466 526	79 514	-2 580 769	-648 496	-79 614	
A) Budgetary Central Government	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 256	-3 130 083	-213 088	-538 733	-61 353	-2 400 368	-572 037	-93 623	
B) Extrabudgetary users	3 945 985	1 037 777	551 133	271 978	66 081	72 207	140 867	-180 401	-76 459	14 009	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

TABLE 16A: OPERATING BALANCE AND PRIMARY OPERATING BALANCE (000 HRK)

	Revenues (1)	Expenditures (2)	Operating balance	Interest payments (24)	Primary operating balance
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4)	(5) 3+4
III 2005	7 041 146	8 835 164	-1 794 019	991 282	-802 737
IV	7 430 785	7 026 196	404 589	324 143	728 732
V	7 576 888	7 456 058	120 830	396 235	517 065
VI	7 698 760	7 249 380	449 379	390 016	839 396
VII	7 710 226	7 733 189	-22 964	278 454	255 491
VIII	8 580 352	7 023 784	1 556 568	284 203	1 840 771
IX	8 261 869	7 194 871	1 066 998	359 825	1 426 823
X	7 734 830	8 136 583	-401 752	267 767	-133 986
XI	7 816 052	7 474 496	341 556	342 439	683 995
XII	10 071 754	8 808 592	1 263 162	385 486	1 648 648
I-XII 2005	92 642 473	92 332 140	310 333	5 004 650	5 314 983
I 2006	7 043 601	7 530 019	-486 419	377 380	-109 039
II	7 394 415	7 905 118	-510 703	691 625	180 922
III	7 628 864	8 280 114	-651 250	868 032	216 782
IV	8 602 086	8 260 962	341 125	402 096	743 221
V	8 324 996	7 862 702	462 294	379 240	841 534
VI	8 245 974	7 736 657	509 318	445 710	955 027
VII	8 756 125	8 091 840	664 286	390 829	1 055 114
VIII	9 012 922	7 758 067	1 254 855	298 772	1 553 627
IX	8 474 254	7 939 879	534 375	334 411	868 786
X	8 868 501	8 378 504	489 997	252 828	742 825
XI	8 916 620	8 338 893	577 726	416 064	993 790
XII	9 112 193	10 654 655	-1 542 462	541 760	-1 000 702
I-XII 2006	100 380 552	98 737 410	1 643 142	5 398 744	7 041 886
I 2007	8 548 380	7 851 090	697 291	396 552	1 093 843
II	8 143 345	8 698 195	-554 850	681 410	126 560
III	8 076 530	8 811 925	-735 395	733 361	-2 034
I-III 2007	24 768 255	25 361 209	-592 954	1 811 324	1 218 370

Note: See notes on methodology

MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT / SURPLUS

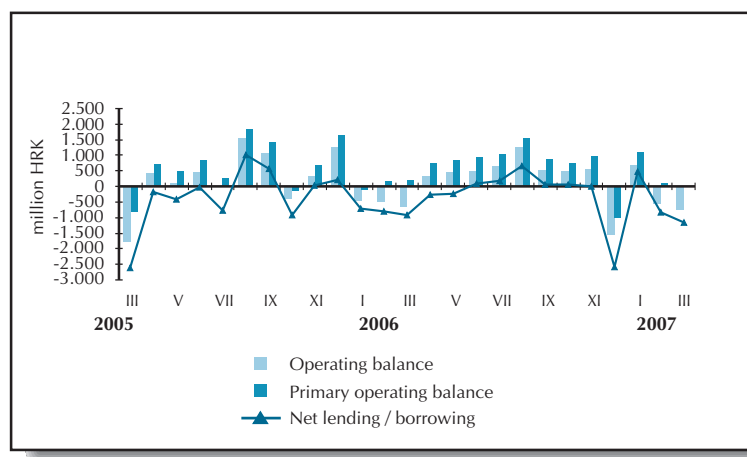


TABLE 16B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	Operating balance	Net nonfinancial assets (31)	Net lending/borrowing*	Financing (33-32)	Net financial assets (32)	Net incurrence of liabilities (33)
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4) 6-5	(5)	(6)
III 2005	-1 794 019	821 217	-2 615 235	2 615 235	152 819	2 768 055
IV	404 589	574 427	-169 838	169 838	-5 285	164 553
V	120 830	538 670	-417 839	417 839	-65 117	352 723
VI	449 379	472 230	-22 851	22 851	-21 342	1 509
VII	-22 964	755 425	-778 388	778 388	393 522	1 171 910
VIII	1 556 568	539 477	1 017 092	-1 017 092	-4 400	-1 021 491
IX	1 066 998	489 892	577 106	-577 106	464 369	-112 738
X	-401 752	516 812	-918 564	918 564	174 474	1 093 038
XI	341 556	298 021	43 535	-43 535	93 292	49 756
XII	1 263 162	1 050 447	212 715	-212 715	-335 665	-548 380
I-XII 2005	310 333	6 699 416	-6 389 083	6 389 083	1 609 760	7 998 843
I 2006	-486 419	222 628	-709 047	709 047	252 851	961 898
II	-510 703	289 615	-800 318	800 318	-341 361	458 957
III	-651 250	281 189	-932 439	932 439	-351 980	580 459
IV	341 125	604 597	-263 472	263 472	56 255	319 728
V	462 294	682 902	-220 607	220 607	162 164	382 772
VI	509 318	412 394	96 923	-96 923	-307 823	-404 746
VII	664 286	473 654	190 631	-190 631	6 693	-183 938
VIII	1 254 855	592 433	662 423	-662 423	628 927	-33 996
IX	534 375	459 196	75 179	-75 179	-92 149	-167 328
X	489 997	442 099	47 899	-47 899	264 848	216 949
XI	577 726	586 128	-8 402	8 402	500 484	508 885
XII	-1 542 462	1 054 144	-2 596 606	2 596 606	-3 346 076	-749 470
I-XII 2006	1 643 142	6 100 978	-4 457 836	4 457 836	-2 567 167	1 890 669
I 2007	697 291	215 838	481 453	-481 453	-71 368	-552 820
II	-554 850	283 183	-838 033	838 033	974 618	1 812 651
III	-735 395	412 273	-1 147 668	1 147 668	-755 024	392 644
I-III 2007	-592 954	911 294	-1 504 248	1 504 248	148 226	1 652 475

* Deficit according to GFS 2001 methodology

Note: See notes on methodology

TABLE 17: LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (THE LARGEST 53 UNITS)

(000 HRK)		2003	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	10 074 568	10 828 868	12 162 401	13 560 211	2 953 182	3 465 554	3 192 558	3 948 918	13 603 888	3 439 097	25,28
11	Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	5 922 473	6 592 062	7 072 350	8 299 155	1 800 609	2 270 285	1 961 723	2 266 537	8 445 915	2 121 207	25,12
111	Taxes of income, profits and capital gains	5 327 376	5 900 999	6 339 798	7 456 676	1 658 161	2 111 609	1 755 050	1 931 856	7 602 596	1 962 526	25,81
113	Taxes on property	315 914	375 090	388 135	479 492	104 361	108 902	121 379	144 850	446 028	118 649	26,60
114	Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	264 917	301 941	330 015	348 259	34 839	45 758	81 694	185 968	382 226	36 299	9,50
1141	General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	42 806	43 613	46 901	52 059	9 662	10 924	16 646	14 827	54 045	10 802	19,99
11411	Value-added taxes	0	0	0	0	0	20 587	-20 587	0	0	0	
11412	Sales taxes	42 806	43 613	46 901	52 059	9 662	-9 662	37 232	14 827	54 045	10 802	19,99
1142	Excises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
116	Other taxes	14 266	14 032	14 403	14 728	3 249	4 016	3 601	3 863	15 065	3 733	24,78
12	Social contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+132+133)	1 546 815	1 425 056	1 704 577	1 664 688	391 727	305 261	388 041	579 660	1 786 521	401 474	22,47
131	From foreign governments	179	3 870	207	2 356	34	311	1 571	441	1 085	334	30,80
132	From international organizations	15	0	437	3 292	484	140	0	2 668	3 121	2 120	67,93
133	From other general government units	1 546 621	1 421 186	1 703 933	1 659 039	391 209	304 810	386 470	576 550	1 782 314	399 020	22,39
14	Other revenue (141+142+143+144+145)	2 605 280	2 811 751	3 385 474	3 596 368	760 845	890 008	842 794	1 102 721	3 371 453	916 416	27,18
141	Property income	627 643	685 366	760 183	794 431	182 210	186 992	184 361	240 868	844 982	199 919	23,66
142	Sales of goods and services	1 700 578	1 858 999	2 298 516	2 224 625	473 372	557 286	546 004	647 962	2 187 808	587 194	26,84
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits	3 156	4 787	7 803	4 790	1 347	933	965	1 545	7 129	1 491	20,91
144	Voluntary transfers other than grants	4 269	8 314	25 632	54 881	1 141	4 434	2 700	46 605	11 535	8 795	76,24
145	Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	269 634	254 285	293 339	517 642	102 775	140 362	108 763	165 741	319 998	119 017	37,19
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	8 127 198	8 766 249	9 882 542	10 629 313	2 281 568	2 670 352	2 420 654	3 256 739	10 905 041	2 504 545	22,97
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	1 996 994	2 239 472	2 379 585	2 695 250	595 113	713 770	633 537	752 830	2 626 496	667 507	25,41
211	Wages and salaries	1 732 910	1 972 800	2 065 605	2 335 943	511 317	621 060	550 570	652 996	2 262 873	573 432	25,34
212	Social contributions	264 085	266 672	313 980	359 308	83 796	92 711	82 967	99 835	363 622	94 075	25,87
22	Use of goods and services	3 202 471	3 351 575	3 775 863	4 108 888	949 648	975 669	916 817	1 266 753	4 153 449	1 003 912	24,17
24	Interest	83 216	79 559	98 047	71 548	16 109	18 455	16 065	20 920	86 190	20 807	24,14
25	Subsidies	623 123	726 356	746 132	877 361	203 349	217 037	217 796	239 179	864 175	221 533	25,64
26	Grants	366 701	267 077	289 638	286 226	18 718	49 919	57 335	160 254	310 100	25 341	8,17
27	Social benefits	314 947	376 014	538 720	635 152	131 250	217 686	88 182	198 034	600 976	133 352	22,19
28	Other expense	1 539 747	1 726 196	2 054 558	1 954 887	367 381	477 815	490 923	618 768	2 263 655	432 093	19,09
	NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	1 947 370	2 062 619	2 279 859	2 930 899	671 614	795 202	771 904	692 179	2 698 847	934 552	
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS	1 947 370	2 062 619	2 279 859	2 930 899	671 614	795 202	771 904	692 179	2 698 847	934 552	
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 668 400	2 121 355	2 360 290	2 974 314	691 060	603 582	679 593	1 000 079	2 874 024	836 796	29,12
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2)	1 675 953	2 213 163	2 460 334	2 963 175	581 256	648 694	655 814	1 077 411	2 913 624	880 624	30,22
311,1	- acquisitions: fixed assets	1 954 605	2 500 488	2 683 185	3 192 520	640 145	698 096	713 432	1 140 847	3 213 624	918 649	28,59
311,2	- disposals: fixed assets	278 651	287 325	222 851	229 345	58 889	49 402	57 619	63 435	300 000	38 025	12,68
312	Inventories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
313	Valuables (313,1-313,2)	1 581	164	209	436	46	21	69	301	0	17	
313,1	- acquisitions: valuables	1 581	164	209	436	46	21	69	301	0	17	
313,2	- disposals: valuables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2)	-9 134	-91 972	-100 253	10 704	109 759	-45 133	23 710	-77 632	-39 600	-43 845	110,72
314,1	- acquisitions: nonproduced assets	170 545	210 755	216 903	320 924	175 897	19 009	88 739	37 278	280 400	43 265	15,43
314,2	- disposals: nonproduced assets	179 679	302 727	317 156	310 220	66 139	64 142	65 029	114 911	320 000	87 110	27,22
	NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	278 970	-58 736	-80 431	-43 416	-19 446	191 620	92 311	-307 901	-175 177	97 756	
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING)	-278 970	58 736	80 431	43 416	19 446	-191 620	-92 311	307 901	175 177	-97 756	
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	197 224	76 345	-303 883	-53 130	-111 128	181 831	88 442	-212 275	29 823	81 897	
321	Domestic	203 922	78 039	-303 883	-53 130	-111 128	181 831	88 442	-212 275	29 823	81 897	
322	Foreign	-6 698	-1 694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
323	Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	-81 746	135 080	-223 453	-9 714	-91 682	-9 788	-3 869	95 626	205 000	-15 859	
331	Domestic	7 415	232 026	-130 447	80 882	-53 742	-3 931	34 438	104 118	300 000	-10 285	
332	Foreign	-89 161	-96 946	-93 006	-90 597	-37 941	-5 857	-38 307	-8 492	-95 000	-5 574	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 18: CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY

(000 HRK)	2003	2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	89 314 501	96 426 967	103 100 941	112 281 724	24 628 852	28 333 800	29 049 390	30 269 681	120 106 950	27 808 332	23,15
11 Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	53 834 653	56 425 728	60 521 399	66 768 246	14 379 508	17 186 561	17 589 908	17 612 268	70 792 642	16 138 962	22,80
111 Taxes of income, profits and capital gains	11 516 423	12 160 712	13 396 910	15 972 291	3 498 994	4 727 005	3 634 486	4 111 807	16 737 564	4 150 899	24,80
113 Taxes on property	605 840	730 913	763 635	961 823	212 060	214 380	238 759	296 624	939 142	245 612	26,15
114 Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	39 547 169	41 587 966	44 414 503	47 894 481	10 233 657	11 751 251	13 237 665	12 671 909	51 191 545	11 299 541	22,07
1141 General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	28 302 816	30 057 275	32 446 853	35 143 439	7 604 500	8 663 465	9 552 423	9 323 051	37 842 489	8 450 982	22,33
11411 Value-added taxes	28 129 300	29 864 905	32 243 372	34 931 750	7 555 385	8 610 250	9 497 870	9 268 244	37 612 931	8 399 864	22,33
11412 Sales taxes	173 516	192 370	203 481	211 690	49 115	53 216	54 552	54 807	229 558	51 119	22,27
1142 Excises	10 482 097	10 625 358	10 939 144	11 564 709	2 428 385	2 832 982	3 386 836	2 916 506	12 080 177	2 620 967	21,70
115 Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 810 866	1 590 727	1 562 930	1 588 456	341 984	407 670	398 841	439 962	1 506 891	357 299	23,71
116 Other taxes	354 355	355 410	383 421	351 194	92 814	86 256	80 158	91 966	417 500	85 612	20,51
12 Social contributions	27 424 608	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	7 954 297	8 376 921	8 629 734	8 916 196	36 355 407	8 741 858	24,05
13 Grants	12 034	13 992	28 149	196 999	4 061	11 488	3 714	177 736	865 303	12 384	1,43
14 Other revenue	8 043 206	10 509 650	11 250 053	11 439 332	2 290 985	2 758 831	2 826 034	3 563 481	12 093 598	2 915 128	24,10
2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	87 295 863	94 286 501	100 510 748	107 707 683	25 605 610	26 225 862	25 823 970	30 052 241	115 425 240	27 466 734	23,80
21 Compensation of employees (211+212)	24 065 457	25 505 196	26 679 700	28 209 761	6 841 295	6 985 176	7 095 429	7 287 861	30 060 767	7 313 958	24,33
211 Wages and salaries	20 495 807	21 723 668	22 731 437	24 037 210	5 819 988	5 951 437	6 054 531	6 211 254	25 614 450	6 202 730	24,22
212 Social contributions	3 569 651	3 781 528	3 948 263	4 172 551	1 021 307	1 033 739	1 040 898	1 076 607	4 446 316	1 111 228	24,99
22 Use of goods and services	9 494 184	9 679 316	10 876 095	13 301 592	2 736 354	3 027 445	3 012 657	4 525 136	14 500 316	3 022 922	20,85
24 Interest	4 039 182	4 423 239	5 102 697	5 470 293	1 953 146	1 245 500	1 040 076	1 231 571	5 618 710	1 832 131	32,61
25 Subsidies	4 915 835	5 694 425	6 000 064	6 561 952	1 848 229	1 596 085	1 296 008	1 821 630	6 783 687	1 878 107	27,69
26 Grants	557 297	1 008 884	1 390 464	1 464 160	172 613	278 378	313 640	699 529	2 125 463	194 003	9,13
27 Social benefits	38 254 500	41 021 808	42 468 952	44 823 929	10 714 485	11 357 268	11 068 897	11 683 278	47 271 731	11 689 788	24,73
28 Other expense	5 969 408	6 953 634	7 992 776	7 875 997	1 339 489	1 736 010	1 997 262	2 803 236	9 064 567	1 535 825	16,94
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	2 018 638	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 574 040	-976 758	2 107 938	3 225 420	217 440	4 681 710	341 598	
3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	2 018 638	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 574 040	-976 758	2 107 938	3 225 420	217 440	4 681 710	341 598	
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	9 664 414	10 494 818	9 059 706	9 075 292	1 484 492	2 303 475	2 204 876	3 082 450	9 529 455	1 748 090	18,34
311 Fixed assets	9 543 005	10 371 227	8 900 043	8 743 945	1 315 343	2 292 850	2 060 794	3 074 958	9 316 617	1 876 465	20,14
312 Inventories	0	0	0	-80 226	-11 785	-37 430	-11 492	-19 519	-28 527	-173 789	
313 Valuables	6 885	7 683	7 429	8 262	1 646	1 489	1 610	3 518	6 304	1 273	20,19
314 Nonproduced assets	114 525	115 909	152 234	403 312	179 289	46 567	153 963	23 493	235 060	44 141	18,78
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-7 645 776	-8 354 352	-6 469 514	-4 501 252	-2 461 250	-195 537	1 020 544	-2 865 010	-4 847 745	-1 406 492	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	7 645 776	8 354 352	6 469 514	4 501 252	2 461 250	195 537	-1 020 544	2 865 010	4 847 745	1 406 492	
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	-767 908	104 242	1 305 876	-2 620 356	-551 793	92 428	632 088	-2 793 079	191 516	230 123	
321 Domestic	-771 136	96 150	1 310 733	-2 637 037	-551 793	89 747	632 088	-2 807 079	178 088	230 123	
322 Foreign	3 228	8 092	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	
323 Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	6 877 868	8 458 594	7 775 390	1 880 896	1 909 457	287 965	-388 457	71 931	5 039 261	1 636 615	
331 Domestic	954 395	4 339 219	11 911 231	5 363 615	4 805 502	440 829	116 376	908	7 715 030	2 290 686	
332 Foreign	5 923 473	4 119 375	-4 135 841	-3 482 719	-2 896 045	-152 864	-504 833	71 022	-2 675 769	-654 070	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 19: CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT LEVEL

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	I - III 2006	IV - VI 2006	VII - IX 2006	X - XII 2006	Plan 2007	I - III 2007	I - III 2007 Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (A+B+C)	96 426 967	103 100 941	112 281 724	24 628 852	28 333 800	29 049 390	30 269 681	120 106 950	27 808 332	23,15
	Budgetary Central Government	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 234 356	21 155 653	24 126 654	24 819 524	25 132 525	103 489 203	23 848 740	23,04
	Extrabudgetary users (1+...+9)	6 555 766	6 989 463	5 146 196	911 227	1 046 402	1 423 778	1 764 789	4 796 173	919 515	19,17
	1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	129 892	38 010	286 047	39 735	13 880	2 211	230 221	-	-	-
	2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	663 139	863 868	849 413	200 497	225 446	202 249	221 221	-	-	-
	3. Croatian Employment Service	15 507	18 855	17 600	2 015	1 800	1 243	12 542	-	-	-
	4. Croatian Waters	1 224 431	1 227 794	1 527 396	225 785	268 579	444 068	588 964	1 679 400	391 167	23,29
	5. Environment Protection Fund	170 748	214 737	659 840	94 166	119 113	178 513	268 048	965 400	174 533	18,08
	6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	2 295 423	2 547 003	1 265 385	213 737	304 151	459 898	287 599	1 244 000	237 703	19,11
	7. Croatian roads Ltd.	1 417 787	1 474 714	64 076	12 260	23 520	9 498	18 798	78 435	11 814	15,06
	8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	575 893	367 438	409 575	112 078	83 974	87 396	126 127	784 538	91 675	11,69
	9. Croatian Privatization Fund	62 946	237 044	66 864	10 954	5 939	38 702	11 269	44 400	12 623	28,43
	C) Budgetary Local Government	9 407 683	10 458 468	11 901 172	2 561 972	3 160 744	2 806 088	3 372 368	11 821 574	3 040 077	25,72
2	EXPENSE (A+B+C)	94 286 501	100 510 748	107 707 683	25 605 610	26 225 862	25 823 970	30 052 241	115 425 240	27 466 734	23,80
	A) Budgetary Central Government	80 607 176	85 239 872	90 524 082	22 172 360	21 995 264	21 816 693	24 539 766	98 860 573	23 918 684	24,19
	B) Extrabudgetary users (1+...+9)	5 080 273	5 556 950	6 714 010	1 165 154	1 591 089	1 621 238	2 336 529	5 806 680	1 061 444	18,28
	1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	587 420	382 162	558 477	94 813	104 689	99 522	259 453	-	-	-
	2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	831 295	914 345	932 823	220 561	241 176	226 088	244 998	-	-	-
	3. Croatian Employment Service	141 333	145 931	155 353	38 045	38 267	37 743	41 298	-	-	-
	4. Croatian Waters	1 426 283	1 489 465	1 773 824	238 830	321 454	521 401	692 139	1 896 477	332 455	17,53
	5. Environment Protection Fund	32 443	112 453	694 939	67 859	178 703	201 138	247 239	816 753	189 598	23,21
	6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	752 254	1 085 077	1 269 851	232 403	365 686	226 715	445 047	1 456 830	274 490	18,84
	7. Croatian roads Ltd.	934 630	1 062 405	1 226 188	245 294	315 601	286 074	379 219	1 423 222	225 415	15,84
	8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	314 474	182 993	27 354	10 509	3 933	5 480	7 432	126 678	22 070	17,42
	9. Croatian Privatization Fund	60 141	182 119	75 201	16 840	21 580	17 078	19 703	86 720	17 416	20,08
	C) Budgetary Local Government	8 599 052	9 713 927	10 469 591	2 268 096	2 639 510	2 386 039	3 175 947	10 757 988	2 486 607	23,11
	NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 574 040	-976 758	2 107 938	3 225 420	217 440	4 681 710	341 598	
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 574 040	-976 758	2 107 938	3 225 420	217 440	4 681 710	341 598	
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	10 494 818	9 059 706	9 075 292	1 484 492	2 303 475	2 204 876	3 082 450	9 529 455	1 748 090	18,34
	Acquisition (A+B+C)	11 359 790	9 924 477	10 347 240	1 726 164	2 540 336	2 414 896	3 665 844	10 586 717	2 169 660	20,49
	A) Budgetary Central Government	1 663 868	1 828 818	1 908 482	235 510	350 556	398 031	924 386	3 286 405	332 408	10,11
	B) Extrabudgetary users	6 984 515	5 195 362	4 924 878	674 566	1 472 654	1 214 625	1 563 033	3 806 288	875 321	23,00
	C) Budgetary Local Government	2 711 407	2 900 297	3 513 880	816 088	717 126	802 240	1 178 426	3 494 024	961 931	27,53
	Disposals (A+B+C)	864 972	864 771	1 271 948	241 672	236 861	210 021	583 394	1 057 262	421 570	39,87
	A) Budgetary Central Government	244 401	275 149	352 690	69 256	112 050	76 003	95 381	320 462	248 041	77,40
	B) Extrabudgetary users	30 519	49 614	379 692	47 388	11 267	11 370	309 667	116 800	48 394	41,43
	C) Budgetary Local Government	590 052	540 007	539 565	125 028	113 544	122 648	178 346	620 000	125 135	20,18
	NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-8 354 352	-6 469 514	-4 501 252	-2 461 250	-195 537	1 020 544	-2 865 010	-4 847 745	-1 406 492	
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	8 354 352	6 469 514	4 501 252	2 461 250	195 537	-1 020 544	2 865 010	4 847 745	1 406 492	
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	104 242	1 305 876	-2 620 356	-551 793	92 428	632 088	-2 793 079	191 516	230 123	
321	Domestic (A+B+C)	96 150	1 310 733	-2 637 037	-551 793	89 747	632 088	-2 807 079	178 088	230 123	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	138 090	1 747 681	-3 062 058	-517 178	12 728	267 737	-2 825 345	-583 058	345 952	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	-119 979	-133 065	478 152	76 513	-104 663	275 760	230 542	731 323	-197 726	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	78 039	-303 883	-53 131	-111 128	181 682	88 591	-212 276	29 823	81 897	
322	Foreign (A+B+C)	8 092	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	9 786	-4 857	16 681	0	2 681	0	14 000	13 428	0	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	-1 694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
323	Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	8 458 594	7 775 390	1 880 896	1 909 457	287 965	-388 457	71 931	5 039 261	1 636 615	
331	Domestic (A+B+C)	4 339 219	11 911 231	5 363 615	4 805 502	440 829	116 376	908	7 715 030	2 290 686	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	4 883 826	-456 347	-357 843	-903 376	5 166 990	2 114 689	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	68 975	1 450 118	2 116 532	-24 407	901 107	439 606	800 226	2 248 040	186 281	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	231 539	-130 447	80 823	-53 917	-3 931	34 613	104 058	300 000	-10 285	
332	Foreign (A+B+C)	4 119 375	-4 135 841	-3 482 719	-2 896 045	-152 864	-504 833	71 023	-2 675 769	-654 070	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 256	-3 130 083	-213 088	-538 733	-61 353	-2 400 368	-572 037	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	3 945 985	1 037 777	551 133	271 978	66 081	72 207	140 867	-180 401	-76 459	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	-96 946	-93 006	-90 597	-37 941	-5 857	-38 307	-8 492	-95 000	-5 574	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 20: GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT STOCK

	31. 12. 2002 [§]		31. 12. 2003 [§]		31. 12. 2004 [§]		31. 12. 2005 [§]		31. 3. 2006 [§]		30. 6. 2006 [§]		30. 9. 2006 [§]		31. 12. 2006 [§]		31. 1. 2007 [§]		28. 2. 2007 [§]		31. 3. 2007 [§]	
	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP
A. Foreign debt (A1+A2+A3)	40 367,0	22,3	45 860,9	23,1	50 283,5	23,4	45 358,6	19,6	42 199,8	16,8	41 627,8	16,6	41 991,1	16,8	41 541,0	16,6	41 403,3	15,3	40 827,5	15,1	40 569,4	15,0
1. Central Government foreign debt	37 388,3	20,6	41 048,8	20,7	42 095,7	19,6	36 433,6	15,7	33 087,3	13,2	32 653,6	13,0	32 848,5	13,1	32 546,7	13,0	32 438,9	12,0	31 926,6	11,8	31 718,3	11,7
2. Foreign debt of Extrabudgetary funds	2 755,4	1,5	4 463,2	2,2	7 925,3	3,7	8 725,8	3,8	8 889,9	3,5	8 757,6	3,5	8 967,6	3,6	8 828,6	3,5	8 798,7	3,2	8 735,2	3,2	8 786,0	3,2
3. Local Government foreign debt	223,3	0,1	348,9	0,2	262,5	0,1	199,2	0,1	222,6	0,1	216,6	0,1	175,0	0,1	165,7	0,1	165,7	0,1	165,7	0,1	65,1	0,0
B. Domestic debt (B1+B2+B3)	32 214,0	17,8	35 545,3	17,9	42 554,4	19,8	55 821,6	24,1	59 580,3	23,8	60 827,5	24,3	61 581,0	24,6	60 549,0	24,2	60 620,5	22,4	62 349,3	23,0	63 347,2	23,4
1. Central Government domestic debt	23 320,0	12,9	28 160,8	14,2	37 223,7	17,3	50 559,5	21,9	54 563,3	21,8	55 440,1	22,1	56 083,8	22,4	54 216,7	21,6	54 290,6	20,0	56 049,6	20,7	56 581,6	20,9
2. Domestic debt of Extrabudgetary funds	7 659,1	4,2	6 247,5	3,1	3 911,2	1,8	3 935,0	1,7	3 925,3	1,6	4 296,4	1,7	4 336,9	1,7	5 168,2	2,1	5 165,8	1,9	5 135,6	1,9	5 371,9	2,0
3. Local Government domestic debt	1 234,8	0,7	1 137,0	0,6	1 419,6	0,7	1 327,1	0,6	1 091,7	0,4	1 091,0	0,4	1 160,3	0,5	1 164,1	0,5	1 164,1	0,4	1 164,1	0,4	1 393,7	0,5
C. General Government total debt (C1+C2+C3)	72 581,0	40,0	81 406,2	41,0	92 837,9	43,2	101 180,2	43,7	101 780,1	40,6	102 455,3	40,9	103 572,1	41,3	102 090,0	40,7	102 023,8	37,6	103 176,8	38,1	103 916,6	38,3
1. Central Government total debt (A1+B1)	60 708,4	33,5	69 209,6	34,9	79 319,4	36,9	86 993,1	37,6	87 650,6	35,0	88 093,7	35,2	88 932,3	35,5	86 763,4	34,6	86 729,5	32,0	87 976,2	32,5	88 299,9	32,6
2. Total debt of Extrabudgetary funds (A2+B2)	10 414,6	5,7	10 710,7	5,4	11 836,4	5,5	12 660,8	5,5	12 815,2	5,1	13 054,0	5,2	13 304,5	5,3	13 996,8	5,6	13 964,5	5,2	13 870,8	5,1	14 157,9	5,2
3. Local Government total debt (A3+B3)	1 458,1	0,8	1 485,9	0,7	1 682,1	0,8	1 526,3	0,7	1 314,3	0,5	1 307,6	0,5	1 335,3	0,5	1 329,8	0,5	1 329,8	0,5	1 329,8	0,5	1 458,8	0,5
Total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia	15 578,9	8,6	15 326,6	7,7	12 144,2	5,6	12 383,8	5,4	12 395,4	4,9	12 644,1	5,0	13 724,5	5,5	14 085,8	5,6	14 177,8	5,2	14 170,6	5,2	14 935,8	5,5
Foreign guarantees	8 155,0	4,5	8 530,1	4,3	7 592,3	3,5	7 115,3	3,1	6 749,4	2,7	6 417,8	2,6	6 988,1	2,8	6 833,5	2,7	6 655,5	2,5	6 685,6	2,5	6 777,9	2,5
Domestic guarantees	7 423,8	4,1	6 796,5	3,4	4 551,9	2,1	5 268,5	2,3	5 646,0	2,3	6 226,3	2,5	6 736,4	2,7	7 252,3	2,9	7 522,3	2,8	7 485,0	2,8	8 157,9	3,0
Total debt of HBOR	3 816,1	2,1	4 954,0	2,5	5 745,6	2,7	7 135,4	3,1	6 850,5	2,7	6 998,7	2,8	7 427,6	3,0	7 654,3	3,1	7 609,1	2,8	7 507,0	2,8	7 578,6	2,8
Foreign debt of HBOR	3 373,7	1,9	4 625,9	2,3	5 363,5	2,5	6 601,2	2,9	6 424,9	2,6	6 339,3	2,5	7 218,9	2,9	7 361,1	2,9	7 265,9	2,7	7 164,3	2,6	7 235,1	2,7
Domestic debt of HBOR	442,3	0,2	328,1	0,2	382,2	0,2	534,2	0,2	425,6	0,2	659,4	0,3	208,7	0,1	293,2	0,1	343,2	0,1	342,7	0,1	343,5	0,1

Note: See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance, CBS for GDP

PUBLIC DEBT AT THE END OF MARCH 2007

At the end of March 2007, public debt of the Republic of Croatia amounted to HRK 118.9 billion reaching 43.8 percent of the expected GDP for 2007. General government total debt amounted to HRK 103.9 billion (87.4 percent) and total guarantees amounted to HRK 14.9 billion (12.6 percent of total debt).

With the amount of HRK 103.9 billion, total general government debt recorded a moderate increase compared to the stock of the previous month. Foreign general government debt component recorded a reduction compared to the stock of the previous month in the amount of HRK 258.1 million primarily due to the reduction of foreign debt of central government. On the other hand, domestic component of general government total debt recorded an increase compared to the stock of the previous month in the amount of HRK 997.9 million due to the increase in domestic debt on all government levels.

According to government level, the largest part of public debt referred to central government (HRK 88.3 billion), while the

share of extrabudgetary funds and agencies amounted to HRK 14.2 billion and the share of local government amounted to HRK 1.5 billion. Central government kept the trend of more pronounced domestic borrowing (64.0 percent of total central government debt was created by domestic borrowing), while 62.1 percent of extrabudgetary funds and agencies' debt resulted from foreign borrowing.

Total guarantees issued by the Republic of Croatia were kept at 5.5 percent of GDP. Both foreign and domestic guarantees recorded an increase compared to the previous month. Hence, domestic guarantees reached the share of 54.6 percent of total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia at the end of March of 2007.

Total debt of HBOR amounted to HRK 7.6 billion and was almost entirely (95.5 percent) created by foreign borrowings. Total debt of HBOR recorded an increase in both, domestic and foreign components.

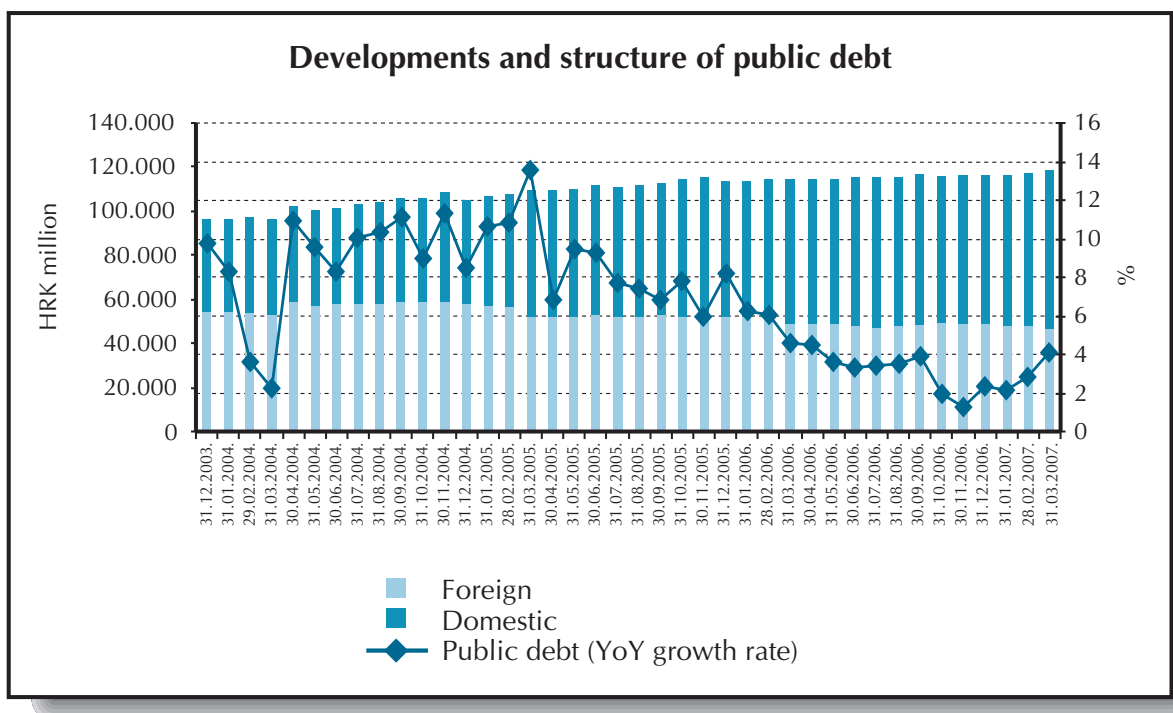


TABLE 21: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT
DOMESTIC DEBT STOCK IN 000 (31 MARCH 2007)

Debt item:	Currency	Stock	Stock / HRK:	Maturity:	Interest rate:
Big Bonds - Series I	HRK	1 910 587	1 910 587	2011	5,00%
Big Bonds - Series II	EUR	46 060	340 036	2011	7,20%
Big Bonds - Series III	EUR	47 730	352 365	2012	7,20%
Bonds - Series 02 D-08	EUR	200 000	1 476 493	2008	6,875%
Bonds - Series 03 D-12	EUR	500 000	3 691 233	2012	6,875%
Bonds - Series 04 D-08	HRK	1 000 000	1 000 000	2008	6,125%
Bonds - Series 05 D-14	EUR	650 000	4 798 603	2014	5,50%
Bonds - Series 06 D-07	EUR	400 000	2 952 986	2007	3,875%
Bonds - Series 07 D-19	EUR	200 000	1 476 493	2019	5,375%
Bonds - Series 08 D-10	HRK	3 000 000	3 000 000	2010	6,75%
Bonds - Series 09 D-15	EUR	350 000	2 583 863	2015	4,25%
Bonds - Series 10 D-15	HRK	5 500 000	5 500 000	2015	5,25%
Bonds - Series 11 D-13	HRK	4 000 000	4 000 000	2013	4,50%
Bonds - Series 12 D-17	HRK	2 500 000	2 500 000	2017	4,75%
BRA Bonds I	EUR	20 232	149 359	2007	6,00%
BRA Bonds II	EUR	18 483	136 450	2012	5,00%
BRA Bonds III	EUR	49 492	365 373	2012	7,20%
BRA Bonds IV	EUR	25 300	186 776	2012	5,00%
BRA Bonds V-A	EUR	561	4 138	2007	6,00%
BRA Bonds V-B	EUR	55 666	410 951	2008	7,00%
Syndicated FX loan	EUR	500 000	3 691 233	2010	2,63%
Medium and long term debt			40 526 940		
Treasury Bills	HRK	13 219 200	13 219 200		
	EUR	45 700	337 379		
Other short-term debt	HRK	591 425	591 425		
Short-term debt			14 148 004		
Total debt			54 674 944		

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

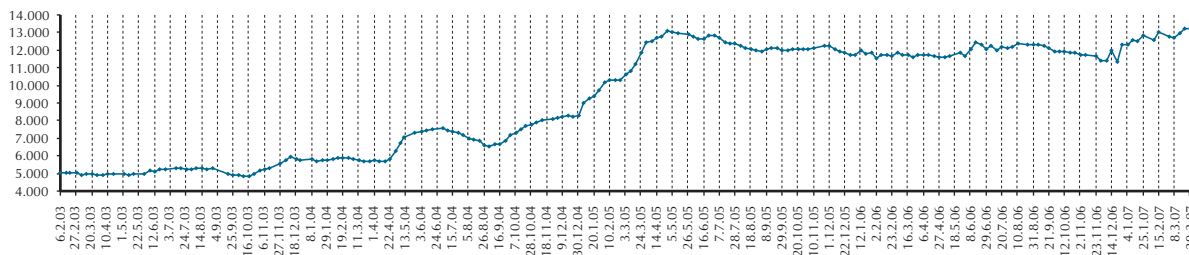
TABLE 22: RESULTS OF THE TREASURY BILL'S AUCTIONS HELD BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(000 HRK)	91 days				182 days				364 days			
	Day of Auction	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)
4. 4. 2006.	92 000	92 000	99,307 / 2,80%	99,307 / 2,80%	35 000	85 000	98,337 / 3,39%	98,405 / 3,25%	231 600	371 600	96,339 / 3,81%	96,395 / 3,75%
11. 4. 2006.	200 000	311 000	99,268 / 2,96%	99,282 / 2,90%					235 500	648 000	96,321 / 3,83%	96,349 / 3,80%
25. 4. 2006.	45 000	65 000	99,296 / 2,85%	99,307 / 2,80%	5 000	5 000	98,429 / 3,20%	98,429 / 3,20%	55 000	360 000	96,273 / 3,88%	96,349 / 3,80%
2. 5. 2006.	5 000	5 000	99,258 / 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%	28 000	28 000	98,505 / 3,04%	98,502 / 3,05%	240 000	310 000	96,318 / 3,83%	96,303 / 3,85%
9. 5. 2006.	20 000	20 000	99,295 / 2,85%	99,258 / 3,00%					386 000	446 000	96,221 / 3,94%	96,164 / 4,00%
23. 5. 2006.									291 000	421 000	96,153 / 4,01%	96,164 / 4,00%
6. 6. 2006.	5 000	5 000	99,258 / 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%		105 000	98,164 / 3,75%		480 600	620 600	96,165 / 4,00%	96,164 / 4,00%
13. 6. 2006.	130 000	130 000	99,239 / 3,08%	99,233 / 3,10%	60 000	120 000	98,335 / 3,40%	98,477 / 3,10%	390 000	450 000	96,157 / 4,01%	96,164 / 4,00%
20. 6. 2006.	5 000	55 000	99,166 / 3,37%	99,233 / 3,10%					95 000	185 000	96,109 / 4,06%	96,164 / 4,00%
4. 7. 2006.	70 000	120 000	99,207 / 3,21%	99,258 / 3,00%					490 000	650 000	96,156 / 4,01%	96,164 / 4,00%
18. 7. 2006.	42 500	82 500	99,256 / 3,01%	99,282 / 2,90%					423 500	866 500	96,143 / 4,02%	96,164 / 4,00%
25. 7. 2006.	30 000	40 000	99,266 / 2,97%	99,297 / 2,84%					494 900	716 000	96,177 / 3,99%	96,164 / 4,00%
1. 8. 2006.	5 000	20 000	99,206 / 3,21%	99,307 / 2,80%					390 000	425 000	96,172 / 3,99%	96,164 / 4,00%
8. 8. 2006.	10 000	10 000	99,172 / 3,35%	99,172 / 3,35%	50 000	50 000	98,188 / 3,70%	98,188 / 3,70%	349 000	429 000	96,163 / 4,00%	96,164 / 4,00%
29. 8. 2006.	20 000	135 000	99,165 / 3,38%	99,184 / 3,30%	15 000	90 000	98,152 / 3,78%	98,213 / 3,65%	322 000	1 131 700	96,204 / 3,96%	96,256 / 3,90%
5. 9. 2006.	6 000	241 000	99,146 / 3,45%	99,196 / 3,25%	71 500	515 000	98,200 / 3,68%	98,237 / 3,60%	324 000	789 000	96,273 / 3,88%	96,303 / 3,85%
12. 9. 2006.	5 000	115 000	99,129 / 3,52%	99,209 / 3,20%	15 000	245 000	98,190 / 3,70%	98,261 / 3,55%	361 100	476 100	96,290 / 3,86%	96,303 / 3,85%
19. 9. 2006.	100 000	100 000	99,258 / 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%	10 000	10 000	98,261 / 3,55%	98,261 / 3,55%	280 000	280 000	96,232 / 3,93%	96,164 / 4,00%
26. 9. 2006.	40 000	100 000	99,172 / 3,35%	99,258 / 3,00%		65 000	98,146 / 3,79%		260 000	537 000	96,102 / 4,07%	96,118 / 4,05%
3. 10. 2006.		60 000	99,114 / 3,58%			50 000	98,188 / 3,70%		461 700	891 700	96,130 / 4,04%	96,164 / 4,00%
10. 10. 2006.	5 000	15 000	99,168 / 3,37%	99,258 / 3,00%		20 000	98,188 / 3,70%		350 000	760 000	96,132 / 4,03%	96,164 / 4,00%
17. 10. 2006.	10 000	30 000	99,168 / 3,37%	99,258 / 3,00%		20 000	98,188 / 3,70%		490 700	883 700	96,179 / 3,98%	96,164 / 4,00%
24. 10. 2006.	5 000	35 000	99,142 / 3,47%	99,258 / 3,00%		30 000	98,188 / 3,70%		451 600	594 000	96,187 / 3,98%	96,164 / 4,00%
31. 10. 2006.		30 000	99,123 / 3,55%		40 000	70 000	98,243 / 3,59%	98,285 / 3,50%	405 000	875 000	96,186 / 3,98%	96,210 / 3,95%
7. 11. 2006.	50 000	80 000	99,207 / 3,20%	99,258 / 3,00%	5 000	25 000	98,227 / 3,62%	98,285 / 3,50%	301 000	872 100	96,218 / 3,94%	96,210 / 3,95%
21. 11. 2006.		30 000	99,135 / 3,50%		50 000	70 000	98,271 / 3,53%	98,285 / 3,50%	250 000	797 000	96,256 / 3,90%	96,256 / 3,905%
12. 12. 2006.	60 000	80 000	99,224 / 3,14%	99,258 / 3,00%	5 000	25 000	98,227 / 3,62%	98,285 / 3,50%	617 500	890 000	96,243 / 3,91%	96,256 / 3,90%
19. 12. 2006.	52 000	72 000	99,235 / 3,09%	99,258 / 3,00%		20 000	98,213 / 3,65%		400 700	400 700	96,272 / 3,88%	96,256 / 3,90%
2. 1. 2007.	20 000	20 000	99,123 / 3,55%	99,123 / 3,55%	20 000	20 000	98,213 / 3,65%	98,213 / 3,65%	265 000	360 000	96,234 / 3,92%	96,256 / 3,90%
9. 1. 2007.	150 000	185 000	99,146 / 3,46%	99,135 / 3,50%	35 000	85 000	98,184 / 3,71%	98,213 / 3,65%	374 000	629 000	96,236 / 3,92%	96,256 / 3,90%
23. 1. 2007.	120 000	365 000	99,151 / 3,44%	99,159 / 3,40%	48 000	325 000	98,231 / 3,61%	98,237 / 3,60%	336 800	966 000	96,279 / 3,88%	96,303 / 3,85%
13. 2. 2007.	60 000	220 000	99,164 / 3,38%	99,184 / 3,30%	150 000	463 000	98,277 / 3,52%	98,309 / 3,45%	254 000	1 009 000	96,401 / 3,74%	96,488 / 3,65%
13. 3. 2007.	25 000	145 000	99,196 / 3,25%	99,221 / 3,15%	100 000	290 000	98,339 / 3,39%	98,381 / 3,30%	334 000	814 000	96,571 / 3,56%	96,627 / 3,50%
20. 3. 2007.	44 000	219 000	99,206 / 3,21%	99,233 / 3,10%	50 000	130 000	98,340 / 3,39%	98,381 / 3,30%	406 000	665 000	96,596 / 3,53%	96,627 / 3,50%
27. 3. 2007.	50 000	200 000	99,258 / 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%	50 000	105 000	98,374 / 3,31%	98,381 / 3,30%	400 000	765 000	96,622 / 3,51%	96,627 / 3,50%

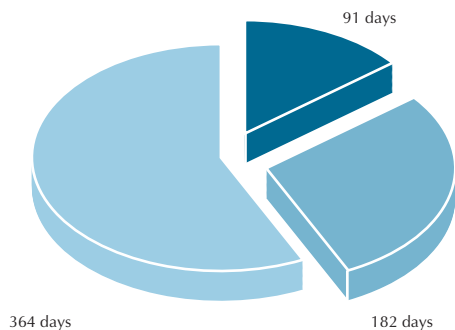
Note: See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

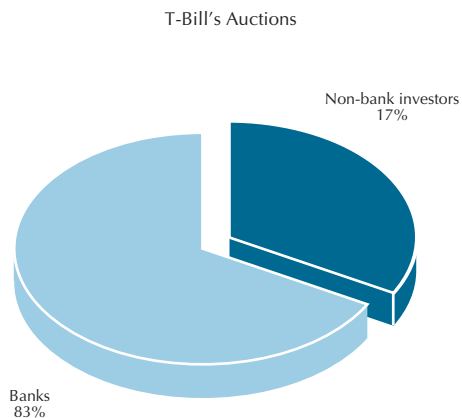
T-Bill's Outstanding Debt



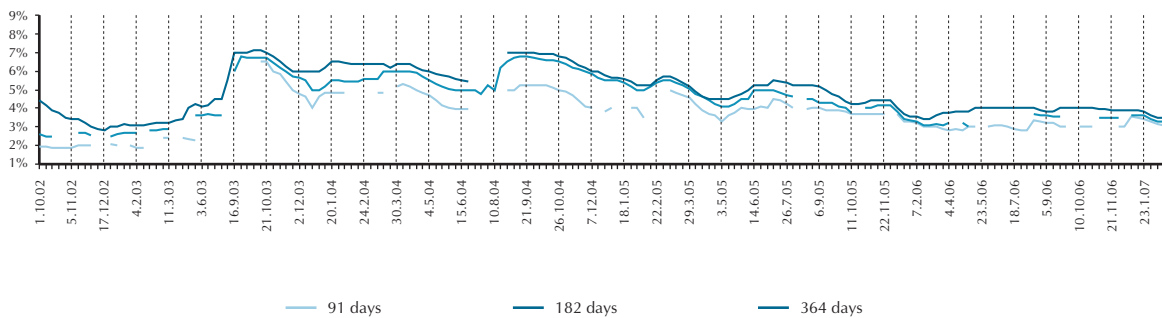
Structure of outstanding T-Bill's on 31 March 2007



Structure of bids accepted according to buyers



Annual yield on T-Bills



NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

CROLEI Index

Based on the so-called leading indicators, the Economic Institute in Zagreb and the Ministry of Finance compile the **CROLEI (CROatian Leading Economic Indicator)**, a composite forecast index created in accordance with the well-known methodology of the National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States. The index predicts industrial output trends as well as overall economic activity in Croatia using the industrial production index as the reference series. In October of 2004, a thorough revision of the system of indicators, methodological procedures and CROLEI index itself took place.

The new revised index combines eleven best-performing leading indicators, whose average prognostic power has increased significantly compared to the previous index, with an average prediction time of six months in relation to the referent series. The revised index includes five components of the previous prognostic measure indicating the applicability of the method of indicators. According to the standards of the method, this represents a very stable and highly significant relation between the indicators and the referent series, which helps the overall economic activity forecasting. The new CROLEI index includes eleven best-performing leading indicators such as: nominal net wage, registered employed persons, total tourist bed-nights, real retail trade turnover, imports of machinery and transportation equipment, unconsolidated budget revenues, total liquid funds, total cash of participants in the payment system, domestic currency time and savings deposits of commercial banks, foreign reserves of commercial banks and cash market interest rate on other loans.

Table 2: Central Budget Revenues

Central budget revenue (1), according to the International Monetary Fund's GFS 2001 methodology (Government Finance Statistics), is an increase in net worth resulting from a financial transaction in relation to Government. According to this methodology, central budget revenues are composed of main categories as follows: taxes (11), social contributions (12), grants (13) and other revenue (14).

Taxes (11) are compulsory transfers to the Government sector, composed of following categories:

- *Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (111)* are attributed either to individuals (1111) who pay income tax or to corporations and other enterprises (1112) that pay profit tax. In cases when the information needed to determine to which of the mentioned categories taxes should be attributed is not available, the taxes are treated as not allocable (1113).
- *Taxes on payroll and workforce (112)* consist of taxes that are collected from employers or self-employed persons, either as a proportion of payroll size or as a fixed amount per person, and are not earmarked for social security schemes. Since this category doesn't exist in the tax system of the Republic of Croatia, it is not published in the report on Central Budget Revenues.
- *Taxes on property (113)* include taxes on the use, ownership or transfer of wealth. According to GFS 2001 methodology, it encompasses recurrent taxes on immovable property (1131), recurrent taxes on estate, inheritance and gifts (1133) as well as taxes on financial and capital transactions (1134). In the report on Central Budget Revenues, this category consists only of taxes on property.
- *Taxes on goods and services (114)* include all taxes levied on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and rendering of services. Taxes on goods and services include: general taxes on goods and services (1141) that are divided into value added tax (11411), sales tax (11412) and turnover and other general taxes on goods and services (11413); excises (1142); profits on fiscal monopolies (1143); taxes on specific services (1144); taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145); and other taxes on goods and services (1146). Taxes on specific services (1144) include all taxes levied on payments for specific services, such as taxes on transport charges, insurance premiums, banking services, entertainment and advertising charges. Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145) include various business and professional licences.
- *Taxes on international trade and transactions (115)* include customs and other import duties collected on goods entering the country or services delivered by non-residents to residents. This item also includes taxes on exports, profits on export or import monopolies, exchange profits, exchange taxes and other taxes on international trade and transactions.
- *Other taxes (116)* cover revenue from taxes levied predominantly on bases other than those described under previous tax headings. It also includes revenue from unidentified taxes that can't be classified in one of the mentioned tax categories.

Social contributions (12), within the tax system of the Republic of Croatia, encompass relevant contributions to social security schemes (121), which are classified according to source of contribution as follows:

- *Employee contributions (1211)* are either paid directly by employees or are deducted from employees' wages and salaries and transferred on their behalf by the employer.
- *Employer contributions (1212)* are paid directly by employers on behalf of their employees.
- *Self-employed or non-employed contributions (1213)* are paid by contributors who are not employees.
- *Unallocable contributions (1214)* are those contributions whose source cannot be determined (For 2002, most data in the table falls into this category because at the time the same contributions were paid partly by the employee and partly by the employer and it was impossible to separate the two).

Grants (13) are non-compulsory current or capital transfers received by a government unit from other general government units, foreign governments or international organization.

Other revenues (14) are composed of property income (141), sales of goods and services (142), fines, penalties and forfeits (143), voluntary transfers other than grants (144) and miscellaneous and unidentified revenue (145).

Property income (141) includes a variety of forms of revenue that government units earn from financial and/or nonproduced assets that they own: interest (1411), dividends (1412), withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations (1413), property income from insurance policyholders (1414) and rent (1415), which is property income received from the lease of land and other naturally occurring assets. Revenues from sales of goods and services (142) refer to sales by market establishments (1421) owned by government which carry out only a single productive activity or the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added; then administrative fees (1422) and incidental sales by non-market establishments (1423).

Voluntary transfers other than grants (144) include gifts and voluntary donations from individuals, private non-profit institutions, nongovernmental foundations, corporations and any other source other than governments and international organizations.

As of 1st of July 2001, Central Budget revenues include pension insurance contributions, which were, prior to that revenue of the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance. Also, as of 1st of January 2002, health insurance contributions and employment contributions, which were prior to that revenues of the Croatian Employment Service and the Croatian Health Insurance Institute, are included in the Central Government Budget. All mentioned revenues are classified according to the GFS 2001 methodology.

By the end of 2001, two new extra-budgetary funds were founded: Regional Development Fund as well as the Development and Employment Fund. They took over some of the Central Budget activities as well as the receipts from privatisation of public enterprises. As of 1st of January 2003, these funds have been included in the coverage of the Central Government Budget.

Since 2007 social security funds (Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, Croatian Health Insurance Institute and Croatian Employment Service) have been included in the coverage of Central Government Budget.

Table 3: Central Budget Expense

Central Budget Expense (2) is, according to the International Monetary Fund's GFS 2001 (Government Finance Statistics) methodology, a decrease in net worth resulting from a financial transaction in relation to Government. According to this methodology, central budget expenses are composed of the following main categories: compensation of employees (21), use of goods and services (22), consumption of fixed capital (23), interest (24), subsidies (25), grants (26), social benefits (27) and other expense (28).

Compensation of employees (21) is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to a government employee. It includes both wages and salaries (211) and social contributions (212) made on behalf of employees to social insurance schemes.

Use of goods and services (22) represents the total value of goods and services purchased by government sector for use in a production process or acquired for resale less the net change in inventories of those goods and services.

Consumption of fixed capital (23) is the decline during the course of an accounting period in the value of fixed assets, as a result of psychical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Namely, consumption of fixed capital is not included in budgetary reports because such data are still not available for the report purposes, according to the GFS 2001 methodology.

Interest (24) is an expense resulting from a government unit borrowing funds from another unit. Total interest payable is subdivided into interest payable to non-residents (241), interest payable to residents other than general government (242) and interest payable to other general government units (243).

Subsidies (25) are current non-repayable payments that government makes to enterprises based on the level of their production activities or the quantities or values of goods or services they produce, sell, export or import. Subsidies also include transfers to public corporations and quasi-corporations aimed to compensate for losses arising from pricing policies that reflect deliberate government economic and social policy by charging prices that are lower than the average cost of production. Subsidies are classified by recipient type: whether it is a public financial/nonfinancial enterprise (251) or private financial/nonfinancial enterprise (252).

Grants (26) are non-compulsory current or capital transfers, in cash or kind, classified by type of recipients: grants to foreign government (261), grants to international organizations (262) and grants to other general government units (263).

Social benefits (27) are defined as current transfers, classified according to the type of scheme governing their payment:

- *Social security benefits (271)* are social benefits payable to households by social security schemes. Typical social security benefits in cash include sickness and invalidity benefits, maternity allowances, children's or family allowances, unemployment benefits, retirement and survivors' pensions. In-kind benefits from insurance include goods and services acquired on the market for the household, or reimbursement for household expenses for that purpose. Medical or dental treatments, surgery, hospital accommodation, pharmaceutical products, home care and similar goods and services fall into this category.
- *Social assistance benefits (272)* are transfers payable to households and aimed to cover the same needs as social insurance benefits but that are not subject to social insurance schemes. Social assistance benefits may be paid in cases when no social insurance scheme exists to cover the circumstances in question, when households do not participate in existing social insurance schemes, or when social insurance benefits are inadequate to meet particular needs. In the Republic of Croatia, a larger part of this category refers to child allowances, various aids to families and households, disabled persons, etc. Grants in kind include co-financing of transportation costs, home care, accommodation, food and other similar goods and services.
- *Employer social benefits (273)* are social benefits payable by government to their employees similar to social insurance schemes. In the Republic of Croatia, a major part of this category relates to severance payments.

Other expense (28) is subdivided into two main categories:

- *Property expense other than interest (281)* may take the form of dividends (as distributions of profits by public corporations to their shareholders or owners), withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations, property income from insurance policyholders or rent (as the expense related to the lease of land, subsoil assets and other nonproduced naturally occurring assets). Rent of land is the most important in this category.
- *Miscellaneous expense (282)* includes a number of current or capital transfers such as: current transfers to non-profit institutions, payments of compensation for injuries or damages caused by natural disasters or caused by general government units, scholarship, purchases of goods and services from market producers that are distributed directly to households for consumption (except social benefits), capital grants to enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households for the acquisition of nonfinancial assets or coverage of accumulated losses, capital grants to households for construction and reconstruction purposes, etc.

As of 1st of July 2001, Central Government Budget expense includes the expense for domestic pensions, which was prior to that expense of the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance.

As of 1st of January 2002, Central Government Budget expense includes the expense originating from employment rights as well as expense based on health insurance, which were prior to that expenses of the Croatian Employment Service and Croatian Health Insurance Institute respectively.

As of 1st of January 2004, Central Government Budget expense includes the expense for foreign pensions, which was prior to that expense of the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance.

All mentioned expenses are classified according to the GFS 2001 methodology.

As of 1st of January 2003, the coverage of the Central Government Budget is expanded by classifying the Regional Development Fund and the Development and Employment Fund as budget users, which were prior to that classified as extrabudgetary funds.

Since 2007 social security funds (Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, Croatian Health Insurance Institute and Croatian Employment Service) have been included in the coverage of Central Government Budget.

Table 4: Transactions in Nonfinancial Assets of Budgetary Central Government

Nonfinancial assets (31) usually occur as outputs from a production process, as natural resources or as a creation of society. Depending on that, nonfinancial assets are classified as produced and nonproduced nonfinancial assets. According to GFS 2001 methodology, all assets, including nonfinancial assets, as well as liabilities are observed from several aspects using different classifications identified by different codes. Those classifications are then further subdivided in groups according to categories of assets/liabilities which are identical among classifications. Namely, GFS 2001 observes assets and liabilities from the aspects of: transactions (classification 3); gains/losses from holdings of assets and liabilities (classification 4); other flows in assets/liabilities (classification 5); and stocks (classification 6). Currently, the data needed to produce classifications 4, 5 and 6 is not available in the Republic of Croatia. As a result, the reports include only data on transactions (code 31 for nonfinancial assets). In this sense, the following definitions and codes should be acknowledged.

Produced nonfinancial assets are composed of following components, according to GFS 2001:

- *Fixed assets (311)* represent produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in the production process for more than one year. Fixed assets are composed of three main categories:
 - buildings and structures (3111), which by the existing chart of account also includes the subgroup of construction objects;
 - machinery and equipment (3112), which by existing chart of accounts also includes the subgroup of transportation machinery as well as the subgroup of books, artworks and other art values;
 - other fixed assets (3113), which also includes cultivated assets (animal stock, plantations) as well as nonmaterial produced assets (investment in computer programs, science works etc.)
- *Inventories (312)* represent goods and services held by producers for sale, use in production or other use at a later date. Inventories are classified as strategic stocks (which include goods held for strategic and emergency purposes, goods held within organizations acting as market regulators as well as goods of special national interest) and other inventories (which consist of materials and supplies used in production process, work in progress, finished goods and goods for resale). Usually, those transactions appear with a small share in the budget.
- *Valuables (313)* are produced goods of considerable value that are acquired and held over time primarily as stores of value and not for purposes of production or consumption (precious stones, paintings, sculptures etc.).

Nonproduced nonfinancial assets (314) consist of tangible, naturally occurring assets over which ownership rights are enforced, and intangible nonproduced assets (3144) which are of social origin (patents, leasing contracts, goodwill etc.). Naturally occurring assets include land (3141), subsoil assets (3142) and other naturally occurring assets (3143), e.g. electro-magnetic frequencies.

All transactions that increase the value of a certain fixed asset are called **acquisitions**, while transactions that reduce the value of a certain category are called **disposals**. In order to record separately acquisitions and disposals, additional sub-codes are added after the code's decimal point (comma): number 1 to denote acquisitions and number 2 to denote disposals.

For example, the construction of a school building or a hospital is treated as an acquisition of fixed assets, i.e. buildings and structures (3111,1), while sales of public flats are denoted as sales of fixed assets (3111,2). Similarly, purchases of cars and computer equipment are treated as acquisitions of fixed assets, namely under machinery and equipment (3112,1) while sales of the same are denoted as sales of fixed assets (3112,2). As an exception according to the GFS 2001 methodology, inventories are presented only as net changes resulting from transactions and not as gross values for acquisitions and disposals.

Table 5: Transactions in Financial Assets of Budgetary Central Government

Financial assets (32) consist of financial claims, monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR).

Financial claims are defined as financial assets which entitles one unit (creditor) to receive one or more payments from another unit (debtor) according to the terms of the agreement. Claims can figure as claims on other units, domestic (321) or foreign (322). The classification of financial assets is primarily based upon the degree of liquidity and legal characteristics of the instruments that describe the underlying creditor-debtor relationships: currency and deposits, securities other than shares, loans, shares and other equity, insurance technical reserves, financial derivatives and other accounts receivable.

Monetary gold and SDRs are not financial claims, which mean that they are not the liability of any other unit. They do, however, provide economic benefits by serving as a store of value and they are used as a means of payment to settle financial claims and finance other types of transactions. As a result, they are, by convention, treated as financial assets.

All transactions that increase a unit's holdings of assets are labelled as **acquisitions** and all transactions that decrease a unit's holdings of assets are labelled as **disposals**. According to GFS 2001, it is customary to present only net acquisition of financial assets but here the data is presented through acquisitions and disposal due to transparency. The same coding system described in nonfinancial assets is also used for financial assets. For example, government loans to domestic units should be classified as acquisition of financial assets (3214,1) and their repayment by domestic units to government should be classified as disposal of financial assets (3214,2). Also, privatisation is a typical example of transactions in financial assets. Namely, sales of domestic public enterprise shares (privatisation) should be recorded as disposals of shares and other equity (3215,2) and purchase of some enterprise shares by government should be recorded as acquisitions of shares and other equity (3215,1).

Table 6: Transactions in Liabilities of Budgetary Central Government

Upon the creation of a financial claim of the creditor, the debtor, as the counterpart of the financial asset, simultaneously incurs a **liability (33)** of equal value. As well as transactions in financial assets, transactions in liabilities are defined as domestic (331) or foreign liabilities (332). The classification of liabilities is primarily based upon the degree of liquidity and legal characteristic of the instruments that describe the underlying creditor-debtor relationships: currency and deposits, securities other than shares, loans, shares and other equity (only of public corporations so they don't appear in the budget), insurance technical reserves, financial derivatives and other accounts receivable.

Transactions that increase the level of liabilities are referred to as **incurrence** of liabilities, while transactions that decrease the level of liabilities are referred to as **repayment**. As in the case of financial assets and due to transparency, the reports present gross repayments (denoted by number 1) and incurrence (denoted by number 2). For example, bonds issued by government in the foreign financial market are classified as foreign incurrence of securities other than shares (3323,2), and their redemptions should be recorded as repayment of securities other than shares (3323,1). Also, when the government borrows from domestic units, this transaction should be recorded as incurrence of loans (3314,2) and their redemption should be recorded as repayment of loans (3314,1). The only exception are repayments of short-term loans and the amortization of short-term securities performed within the same year that are, according to Article 59, point (3) of the Budget Accounting and Chart of Accounts Rulebook ("Official Gazette" 119/2001, 74/2002 and 3/2004), presented as net value, hence as a reduction in incurrence rather than as a repayment.

The result of net transactions in liabilities (33) and net transactions in financial assets (32) is defined as financing.

Table 7: Transactions in financial assets and liabilities, by sectors

Table 7 represents a summary of transactions in financial assets and liabilities by sector. Data for Budgetary Central Government, Extrabudgetary funds and Consolidated Central Government is published monthly, while data for Local Government and Consolidated General Government is published quarterly.

Table 8-8B

According to the GFS 2001 methodology, the Statement of Budgetary Central Government Operations details data on transactions in revenues (1), transactions in expenses (2), net transactions of nonfinancial assets (31), net transactions of financial assets (32) and net transactions of liabilities (33).

Operating balance is equal to revenue (1) minus expense (2).

Operating balance represents a measure of total cost of public goods and services. Positive operating balance increases net worth of the public sector indicating an excess of resources which are direct result of current operations and which can be used to acquire assets and/or to reduce liabilities. On the other hand, negative operating balance indicates a shortage of resources which is the result of current operations and, which reduces net worth and thus results as an increase in liabilities and/or sales of assets. Hence, operating balance is the indicator of sustainability of current government operations, but it is not necessarily an indicator of sustainability of future government operations. Value of operating balance is close to current deficit/surplus as defined according to GFS 1986. **Net operating balance** equals revenue (1) minus expense (2). The gross operating balance equals revenue (1) minus expense (2) other than consumption of fixed capital (23). In Croatia, the gross and net operating balance is the same due to the lack of data on consumption of fixed capital.

Primary operating balance is equal to operating balance (revenue minus expense) augmented by interest expense and serves as an indicator of current fiscal policy considering that it does not include interest expense and hence excludes effects of past deficits and accumulated public debt from the balance.

Net lending/borrowing is equal to operating balance minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. Net lending/borrowing is also equal to net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities or in other words, the amount of net lending/borrowing is financed with the difference between the net incurrence of liabilities and net acquisition of financial assets. This measure can serve as an indicator of financial effect of government operations to the rest of the economy: positive net lending/borrowing implies that the government is placing financial assets to domestic sectors or abroad, while negative net lending/borrowing implies an incurrence of liabilities from domestic sectors or abroad by the government.

Tables 9-14

According to Article 3 of the Budget Act ("Official Gazette" 96/2003), extrabudgetary users are extrabudgetary funds, enterprises and other legal entities in which the central or local government has decisive management control. An extrabudgetary fund is an extrabudgetary user; a legal entity created by law and financed by specific contributions and other revenues.

The Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, Croatian Health Insurance Institute, Croatian Employment Service and the public enterprise "Croatian Waters" have been classified as extrabudgetary funds since 1994. By the end of 2001 two more funds were created, namely the Development and Employment Fund and the Regional Development Fund, which took over some of the Central Budget activities resulting in an expansion of the coverage of extrabudgetary funds since the 1st of January 2002. As of the 1st of January 2003, these funds have ceased as extrabudgetary funds and have been included in the coverage of the Central Government Budget as budgetary funds/users.

As of the 1st of July 2001, revenues from pension insurance contributions and expenses for pensions have been transferred from the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance to Central Government Budget. The largest share of pension payments (domestic pensions) is now paid directly through the State Treasury, while the remaining payments are performed through the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance.

As of the 1st of January 2002, revenues from contributions and expenses for settlement of particular obligations of the Croatian Health Insurance Institute and Croatian Employment Service have been transferred to the Central Government Budget (through the State Treasury system). Currently, contributions for pension insurance amount to 20percent of the salary (persons that participate in the second pillar of the pension insurance system pay 15percent for the first pillar plus 5percent for the second pillar). Contributions paid by employers include special contributions for the insurance against work injuries and professional diseases in the amount of 0.5percent on salaries, health insurance contributions amounting 15percent on salaries as well as employment contributions in the amount of 1.7percent on salaries.

In April of 2001, two new state-owned legal entities were created, namely the Croatian Motorways and Croatian Roads. These entities took over the functions of the former Croatian Road Authority. Data on these entities as well as data on the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation

and the Croatian Privatization Fund was presented in the reports of 2002 according to the requirements of the IMF methodology. Since 2003, they have become part of the official coverage of Consolidated Central Government, which is used in the process of budget creation.

Since the 1st of January 2004, the coverage of extrabudgetary funds also includes the Environment Protection Fund. Further, since the 1st of May 2004, payments of foreign pensions have been performed directly through the State Treasury and no longer by transfer to the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance.

Since 2007 social security funds (Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, Croatian Health Insurance Institute and Croatian Employment Service) have been included in the coverage of Central Government Budget.

Tables 9-14 detail data on revenue and expense according to the economic classification as well as transactions in nonfinancial assets, financial assets and liabilities for each extrabudgetary fund.

Table 15: Consolidated Central Government by Economic Category

The Consolidated Central Government according to GFS 2001 methodology is equivalent to the Consolidated Central Government Budget according as defined by the Budget Act (Consolidated State Budget and financial plans of extrabudgetary users).

The Consolidated Central Government Budget results from the consolidation of financial transactions between the State Budget and extrabudgetary users, as well as between the extrabudgetary users themselves.

Table 15 presents the Consolidated Central Government's revenue and expense as well as the transactions in nonfinancial assets, financial assets and liabilities according to the economic classification.

Table 16: Consolidated Central Government According to Government Level

Table 16 gives summary of revenue, expense, transactions in nonfinancial assets, financial assets and liabilities for each of the component of the Consolidated Central Government, namely the Budgetary Central Government and extrabudgetary users (disaggregated).

Table 16A-16B

Operating balance is equal to revenue (1) minus expense (2).

Operating balance represents a measure of total cost of public goods and services. Positive operating balance increases net worth of the public sector indicating an excess of resources which are direct result of current operations and which can be used to acquire assets and/or to reduce liabilities. On the other hand, negative operating balance indicates a shortage of resources which is the result of current operations and, which reduces net worth and thus results as an increase in liabilities and/or sales of assets. Hence, operating balance is the indicator of sustainability of current government operations, but it is not necessarily an indicator of sustainability of future government operations. Value of operating balance is close to current deficit/surplus as defined according to GFS 1986. **Net operating balance** equals revenue (1) minus expense (2). The **gross operating balance** equals revenue (1) minus expense (2) other than consumption of fixed capital (23). In Croatia, the gross and net operating balance is the same due to the lack of data on consumption of fixed capital.

Primary operating balance is equal to operating balance (revenue minus expense) augmented by interest expense and serves as an indicator of current fiscal policy considering that it does not include interest expense and hence excludes effects of past deficits and accumulated public debt from the balance.

Net lending/borrowing is equal to operating balance minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. Net lending/borrowing is also equal to net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities or in other words, the amount of net lending/borrowing is financed with the difference between the net incurrence of liabilities and net acquisition of financial assets. This measure can serve as an indicator of financial effect of government operations to the rest of the economy: positive net lending/borrowing implies that the government is placing financial assets to domestic sectors or abroad, while negative net lending/borrowing implies an incurrence of liabilities from domestic sectors or abroad by the government.

Table 17: Local Government Transactions (the largest 53 units)

Table 17 details data on revenue and expense of local governments (53 largest units that include counties, the City of Zagreb and other 32 cities, which make up to 70-80 percent of total transactions and which are in this sense observed since 2001) according to economic category as well as data on transactions in nonfinancial assets, financial assets and liabilities. Table 20 is published quarterly according to financial reports of the Financial Agency (FINA).

According to the Law on Financing of Local Governments ("Official Gazette" 117/93, 69/97, 33/00, 127/00, 59/01, 107/01, 117/01, 150/02 and 147/03) local governments acquire revenue from own sources, through mutual taxes and through grants from state and county budgets.

Counties own sources of revenues are as follow: income from own assets, county taxes (inheritance and gift tax, motor vehicle tax, seafaring and freshwater vessel tax, gaming machine tax), monetary fines, confiscated assets and other revenue as stipulated by special legislation.

The own sources of revenues of municipalities and cities are: income from own assets, municipal taxes (consumption tax, vacation houses tax, public land use tax, tax on uncultivated agricultural land, tax on unused entrepreneurial real estate, tax on unused construction land, tax on company name), monetary fines, administrative fees, residence fees, utility charges, charges for the use of public municipal or urban land and other revenue as stipulated by special legislation. Beside this, cities and municipalities can impose surtax to income tax as an additional revenue source (up to 10 percent in municipalities, up to 12 percent in cities below 30,000 inhabitants, up to 15percent in cities with the population above 30,000 and up to 30 percent in the City of Zagreb).

Mutual taxes of central budget and local and regional self-government units are: property sales tax (the share of municipalities and cities is 60 percent and that of the central budget 40 percent), personal income tax (municipalities and cities receive 52 percent increased by share of decentralized functions, counties 15 percent also increased by share of decentralized functions, the share of grants for adjustment for decentralized functions is

21 percent and the share for decentralised function is 12 percent. City Zagreb receives 67 percent of personal income tax increased by share for decentralised functions. For those municipalities and cities on islands that reach an agreement on mutual financing of a capital project concerning island development the share of personal income tax increases by 21 percent. Municipalities and cities located in the Areas of Special State Concern or in the Mountain Areas, the share of personal income tax amount to 90 percent.

The part of personal income tax revenue which is allotted from central budget to local governments on the basis of decentralized functions is treated as grant from other general government units according to GFS 2001 methodology.

Table 18: Consolidated General Government by Economic Category

Table 18 details data by economic category on revenue and expense as well as data on transactions in nonfinancial assets, financial assets and liabilities of the Consolidated General Government and it is published quarterly.

In terms of the Budget Act, the **Consolidated Budget of Republic of Croatia** represents the Consolidated Central Government and Consolidated Local Governments Budget. In terms of the GFS 2001 methodology it relates to Consolidated General Government.

The Consolidated General Government is the result of the consolidation of transactions on all government levels and among them - Central Budget, Extrabudgetary Users and Local Government Budgets (the largest 53 units).

Table 19: Consolidated General Government by government level

Table 19 details data on aggregate amounts of revenue, expense, transactions in nonfinancial and financial assets as well as transactions in liabilities for each component of the Consolidated General Government: Central Budget, Extrabudgetary Users and Local Government Budgets (the largest 53 units). It is published quarterly and for further methodology notes see explanation for table 18.

Table 20: General Government debt stock

This table presents foreign and domestic debt of the Central Government including agencies (HAC, HC, DAB and HFP), Extrabudgetary funds and Local Government. In compliance with Stand-by Arrangement, debt data also includes guarantees of Republic of Croatia (domestic and foreign) and the debt of Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR). According to the Budget Act (Official Gazette no. 96/2003), public debt is defined as the debt of the Consolidated Budget of the Republic of Croatia plus issued total guarantees.

In December of 2003, debt of HAC, HC, DAB and HFP was classified from Central Government sector to Extra-budgetary funds sector.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank introduced a new international reporting standard on external debt in 2004. The new standard is based on recommendations derived from the new External Debt Statistics - Guide for Compilers and Users and is accepted by countries members of the Special Data Dissemination Standard - SDDS. Since Croatia is member the SDDS, the Ministry of Finance started compiling external debt data according to the new standard since the beginning of 2005. Data in line with the new standard is available since the no. 115 of the Monthly Statistical Review.

Table 21: Consolidated Central Government Domestic Debt

Frozen Foreign Exchange Deposits - at the end of 1991 and based on a directive of the Croatian Government ("Official Gazette" 71/91, 3/92, 12/92, 71/92, 103/93), the foreign exchange deposits of citizens in banks operating in the Republic of Croatia as of the 27th of April 1991 were converted into public debt of the Republic of Croatia. The deposits were augmented by the corresponding interest rate payments in 1991. The claims amounting DEM 5.034 billion were substituted by bonds of the Republic of Croatia repaid in twenty semi-annual instalments beginning as of 30th of June 1995.

Big Bonds were issued in 1991 with a DEM 1,550.09 million nominal value. In 1996 Big Bonds were split into Big Bonds I, Big Bonds II (Riječka banka and Splitska banka), Big Bonds III (Privredna banka) and Big Bonds IV (Privredna banka). Big Bonds IV (Privredna Banka) were redeemed in 2000. In April 2000, the Government replaced the old Big Bonds I, which were not paying interest, with new bonds for economic restructuring (Big Bonds I). The new Big Bonds I mature in 2011 and pay an annual interest rate of 5percent.

Reconstruction Bonds were issued in 1992 and 1993 ("Official Gazette" No. 65/91) in order to collect funds to finance the reconstruction of war-damaged commercial, religious and cultural heritage structures. There were 3 bond issues: the first issue had a value of DEM 50 million and USD 30 million, the second issue was worth CAD 10 million, while the third issue had a value of AUD 25 million.

Bonds - Series D are issued through a syndicate of domestic banks in order to foster the development of domestic capital markets. Bonds Series 01 D-04 were issued in 2001 with a EUR 200 million nominal value, maturing in three years with an annual interest rate of 6.5percent ("Official Gazette" No. 80/2001). Bonds Series 02-D8 were issued in 2001 with a EUR 200 million nominal value, for a seven-year period and 6.875percent annual interest rate ("Official Gazette" No. 112/2001). Bonds Series 03 D-12 were issued in three tranches. The first two issues took place in 2002 with a EUR 300 million nominal value. The third issue took place in January 2003 with a EUR 200 million nominal value. These bonds mature in 2012 and pay an annual interest rate of 6.875percent ("Official Gazette" No. 58/2002, No. 111/2002, No. 14/2003).

BRA Bonds: BRA Bonds I were issued for the rehabilitation of Riječka banka (HRK 552 million, "Official Gazette" Nos. 31/96, 20/98) and Splitska banka (HRK 765 million, "Official Gazette" Nos. 31/96, 22/98). Bonds for the rehabilitation of Privredna banka were issued in the amount of HRK 1,463 million. There were 3 bond issues ("Official Gazette", No. 106/98): BRA Bonds II (PBZ-DEM) were issued in the amount of DEM 84,333.6 million or equivalently HRK 300 million for a 15-year period. BRA Bonds III (PBZ-HRK) were issued in the amount of HRK 744 million for a 15-year period. BRA Bonds IV (PBZ-HRK) were issued in the amount of HRK 419.7 million for a 15-year period. BRA Bonds V were issued during 1998 for the rehabilitation of Dubrovačka banka in an amount of HRK 1,001.5 million for a 10-year period ("Official Gazette", No. 56/98). During 1998, as part of the rehabilitation process of Dubrovačka banka, a large portion of this bonds were redeemed. At the beginning of 1999, a new decision on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Dubrovačka banka was enacted ("Official Gazette", No. 11/99). The new decision prompted the issue of bonds in the amount of HRK 2,601.8 million, consisting of HRK 1,001.5 million in compliance with the former decision plus the new HRK 1,415.3 million for coverage of potential losses and additional HRK 185 million as recapitalisation of the bank. BRA Bonds V-A were issued as a substitute for the unredeemed portion of the BRA Bonds V, whereas BRA bonds V-B covered the remaining part (HRK 1,600.3 million) according to the new decision.

Treasury Bills are short-term securities issued by the Ministry of Finance. The issue price is set at regular auctions, while the planned issue is announced by the Ministry of Finance with the bid invitation. Treasury bills are issued with 91,182, and 364 days maturity.

Deposit Insurance Scheme BRA Bonds are issued by the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation and are guaranteed by the Government. They are issued in order to foster the development of domestic capital markets and as means of payment for the insured deposits of bankrupted banks. Deposit Insurance Scheme BRA Bonds I were issued in 2000 with a EUR 105 million nominal value, an annual interest rate of 8percent and with a maturity of 3 years. Deposit Insurance Scheme BRA Bonds II were issued in 2000 with a EUR 225 million nominal value, 2005 maturity and 8.375percent annual interest rate.

Health Institute Bonds were issued by the Croatian Health Insurance Institute and were guaranteed by the Government with the purpose to foster the development of the domestic capital market and to help the restructuring of the health insurance system. These Bonds were issued in 2000 with a nominal value of EUR 222 million and 8.5percent annual interest rate with the maturity in 2004.

Table 22: Results of the Treasury Bills' auctions held by the Ministry of Finance

Treasury Bills are short-term securities issued by the Ministry of Finance. The issue price is set at regular auctions, while the planned issue is announced by the Ministry of Finance with the bid invitation. Treasury bills are issued with 91,182, and 364 days maturity.

Table 21 details the results of the treasury bills' auctions held by the Ministry of Finance, classified by the date of auction and including the following: size, total bids received, weighted average of the bids received (HRK)/yielding (percent), uniform price allocation per 100 HRK/yielding (percent).

Table 23: Balance Sheet of public enterprises

According to Article 13 of the Law on Accountancy (Official Gazette no. 146/2005) the Balance Sheet is a systematic overview of assets, capital and liabilities on a certain date.

Table 23 is based on data retrieved from the Balance Sheet as fundamental financial statement, for nine selected public enterprises owned by the government. Table 23 presents the reduced form of the Balance Sheet for the mentioned enterprises detailing selected entries within assets (claims on unpaid share equity; non-current assets; current assets; prepayments and accrued income; loss above the value of equity) as well as within equity and liabilities (equity and reserves; long term provisions; noncurrent liabilities; current liabilities; accruals and deferred income).

Table 24: Profit and Loss Statement of public enterprises

According to article 13 of the Law on Accountancy (Official Gazette 146/2005) the Profit and Loss Statement is a fundamental financial statement detailing revenues and expenses as well as the financial result achieved in a certain period of time.

Table 24 presents the reduced form of the Profit and Loss Statement with selected entries (operational income; operational costs; financial revenue; financial expense; income on ordinary activities; expenses on ordinary activities; income on non-ordinary activities; expenses on non-ordinary activities; total income; total expenses; profit/loss before tax; profit/loss for the year).

Table 25: Trade payables and trade receivables of public enterprises

Table 25 represents short financial statement "Trade payables and trade receivables" of selected eight public enterprises. Data are collected quarterly within the whole set of reports on public enterprises in which republic of Croatia holds majority share. Provided data present overdue trade payables and overdue trade receivables of selected public enterprise on a particular day.

Note: The GFS 2001 Manual is published on the IMF web site under the following address:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/comp.htm>

MANAGEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Cabinet of the Minister

Minister for Finance: Ivan Šuker, B. Sc.
Secretary of State: Ante Žigman, M. Sc.

Ministry Secretariat

Ministry Secretary: Zvonko Šakić

State Treasury

Chief Treasurer: Vesna Orlandini

Assistant Ministers

Bureau for Macroeconomics Analysis and Planning: Zdravko Marić, M. Sc.
Sector for Budget Preparation: Niko Raič, M. Sc.
Sector for Budget Execution: Ivana Maletić
Public Debt and Cash Management
Department: Hrvoje Radovanić
Department for International Financial
Institutions and European Integration: Ana Hrastović
Department for Financing EU Assistance
Programmes and Projects: Vladimira Ivandić, M. Sc.
Department of Economy: Krešimir Dragić, M. Sc.
Department for Financial System: Vedran Duvnjak
Internal Audit and Control Department: Ljerka Linzbauer, M. Sc.
Tax administration: Ivica Mladineo, M. Sc., Head
Customs administration: Mladen Barišić, M. Sc., Director
Foreign exchange inspectorate: Slavica Pezer-Blečić, M. Sc., Chief Inspector
Finance Police: Jakov Sučević, Director
Independent Service for Second-Instance
Administrative Procedure: Zdenka Koharić
Independent Information System
Service: Ivan Rašeta
Independent Border-Crossing Construction and
Maintenance Service: Ante Kapulica
Independent Public Relations and
Communications Division: Sanja Bach
Independent Department of
Internal Auditing: Tomislav Mičetić
Independent Financial Management, Internal
Monitoring and Control Division: Marijan Čižmešija, M. Sc.
Money Laundering Prevention
Department: Ivica Maros, Head

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR

Ministry of Finance Monthly Statistical Review number	Notes	Release			
		June 07	July 07	August 07	September 07
SDDS Data Category		June 07	July 07	August 07	September 07
General Government operations	1)			(06/07)	
Central Government operations	2)	(04/07)	(05/07)	(06/07)	(07/07)
Internal Central Government Debt	3)	(04/07)	(05/07)	(06/07)	(07/07)

- 1) Consolidated state budget, extrabudgetary funds and local government according to GFS 2001
- 2) Consolidated state budget and extrabudgetary funds according to GFS 2001
- 3) Stock of central government domestic debt

