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TABLE 1: BASIC MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE CROATIAN ECONOMY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007			2007						
							Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
GDP, current prices (mil. HRK)	165 639	181 231	198 422	214 983	231 349	250 590	62 859	62 561	68 473	75 494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP, real growth rates	4,4	5,6	5,3	4,3	4,3	4,8	4,8	7,0	6,6	5,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total volume of industrial production, growth rate as %	6,0	5,4	4,1	3,7	5,1	4,5	6,1	8,0	7,1	4,5	7,7	4,4	8,5	2,8	2,1	5,5	2,5
Retail sales turnover, real growth rate as %	10,0	12,5	3,7	2,6	2,8	2,1	4,0	7,7	5,6	5,3	6,2	4,1	6,0	10,7	-1,1	4,6	
Total volume of construction projects, growth rate as %	3,6	12,8	22,8	2,0	-0,8	9,3	7,1	6,5	0,0	1,7	1,2	-3,8	3,5	2,7	-1,0	4,2	-
Nights spent by tourists, growth rate as %	11,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	7,6	3,1	7,8	7,2	6,9	5,3	9,5	5,3	6,6	5,7	1,1	0,2	13,7
Producer's prices, period average, %	3,6	-0,4	1,9	3,5	3,0	2,9	1,7	1,9	2,5	3,8	2,3	2,9	3,0	3,6	4,5	4,9	5,4
Consumer prices, period average, %	3,8	1,7	1,8	2,1	3,3	3,2	2,2	1,6	2,1	2,9	2,2	1,9	2,1	2,6	3,9	4,3	4,6
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	1 467 398	1 461 135	1 498 892	1 503 246	1 484 522	1 498 892	1 510 942	1 511 007	1 503 246	1 495 220	1 491 143
Unemployed persons, end of period	395 141	366 162	318 684	317 577	307 851	293 153	293 153	291 642	249 548	246 191	263 357	249 548	245 768	242 851	246 191	250 087	253 183
Unemployment rate, end of period	23,1	21,5	19,1	18,5	17,8	16,7	16,7	16,6	14,3	14,1	15,1	14,3	14,0	13,8	14,1	14,3	14,5
Unemployment rate - ILO comparable, period average, %	15,8	14,8	14,3	13,8	12,7	11,2	10,5	11,2	9,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries, growth rate as %	3,9	6,0	4,8	6,4	4,4	6,2	7,2	6,2	5,7	6,6	4,8	5,7	7,9	6,3	5,5	7,6	
Average monthly gross wages and salaries paid off in HRK	5 061	5 366	5 623	5 985	6 248	6 634	6 851	6 854	7 023	7 015	7 102	7 065	7 067	7 089	6 890	7 096	-
Exchange rate HRK/USD, period average	8,34	7,87	6,70	6,03	5,95	5,84	5,71	5,62	5,46	5,32	5,42	5,47	5,32	5,37	5,28	5,15	5,00
Exchange rate HRK/EUR, period average	7,47	7,41	7,56	7,50	7,40	7,32	7,36	7,36	7,35	7,31	7,33	7,33	7,29	7,31	7,31	7,32	7,34
Trade Balance (mil. USD)	-4 481	-5 818	-8 022	-8 565	-9 788	-11 126	-2 766	-2 965	-3 535	-3 297	-1 314	-1 053	-1 141	-1 104	-1 053	-1 299	-1 200
Exports (mil. USD)	4 666	4 904	6 187	8 024	8 773	10 377	2 995	2 633	3 053	3 164	1 040	1 033	1 210	912	1 042	1 289	1 149
Imports (mil. USD)	9 147	10 722	14 209	16 589	18 560	21 502	5 761	5 598	6 588	6 461	2 354	2 085	2 351	2 015	2 095	2 589	2 349
Current Account Balance (mil. EUR)	-821	-2 099	-1 889	-1 454	-1 988	-2 644	-1 491	-2 042	-1 358	2 097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-3,7	-8,6	-7,2	-5,1	-6,4	-7,7	-17,5	-24,0	-14,6	20,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International reserves of CNB, end of period (mil. EUR)	5 334	5 651	6 554	6 436	7 438	8 725	8 725	9 520	9 170	8 795	9 452	9 170	9 412	9 223	8 795	8 974	-
Total outstanding external debt, end of period (mil. EUR)	13 609	15 143	19 884	22 933	25 748	29 200	29 200	29 976	30 818	30 806	30 377	30 818	30 938	30 735	30 806	-	-
Internal debt of consolidated central government, eop. (mil. HRK)	21 944	23 597	26 261	35 789	47 243	52 290	52 290	54 675	53 311	55 108	53 602	53 311	54 733	54 858	55 108	-	-
Commercial bank's loans, growth rate as %	23,2	33,6	16,8	13,1	20,3	22,7	22,7	20,0	17,2	16,4	18,6	17,2	18,1	17,4	16,4	14,4	13,2
Interest rates on treasury bills of 91 days maturity, end of period	4,00%	2,00%	4,00%	3,80%	3,70%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,35%	3,00%	3,00%	3,20%	3,20%	3,35%	3,65%	3,60%
ZIBOR (3 m), average	7,90%	4,60%	5,50%	7,35%	6,19%	4,46%	4,45%	4,35%	4,95%	6,28%	4,81%	5,60%	7,37%	5,58%	5,84%	6,49%	7,19%

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

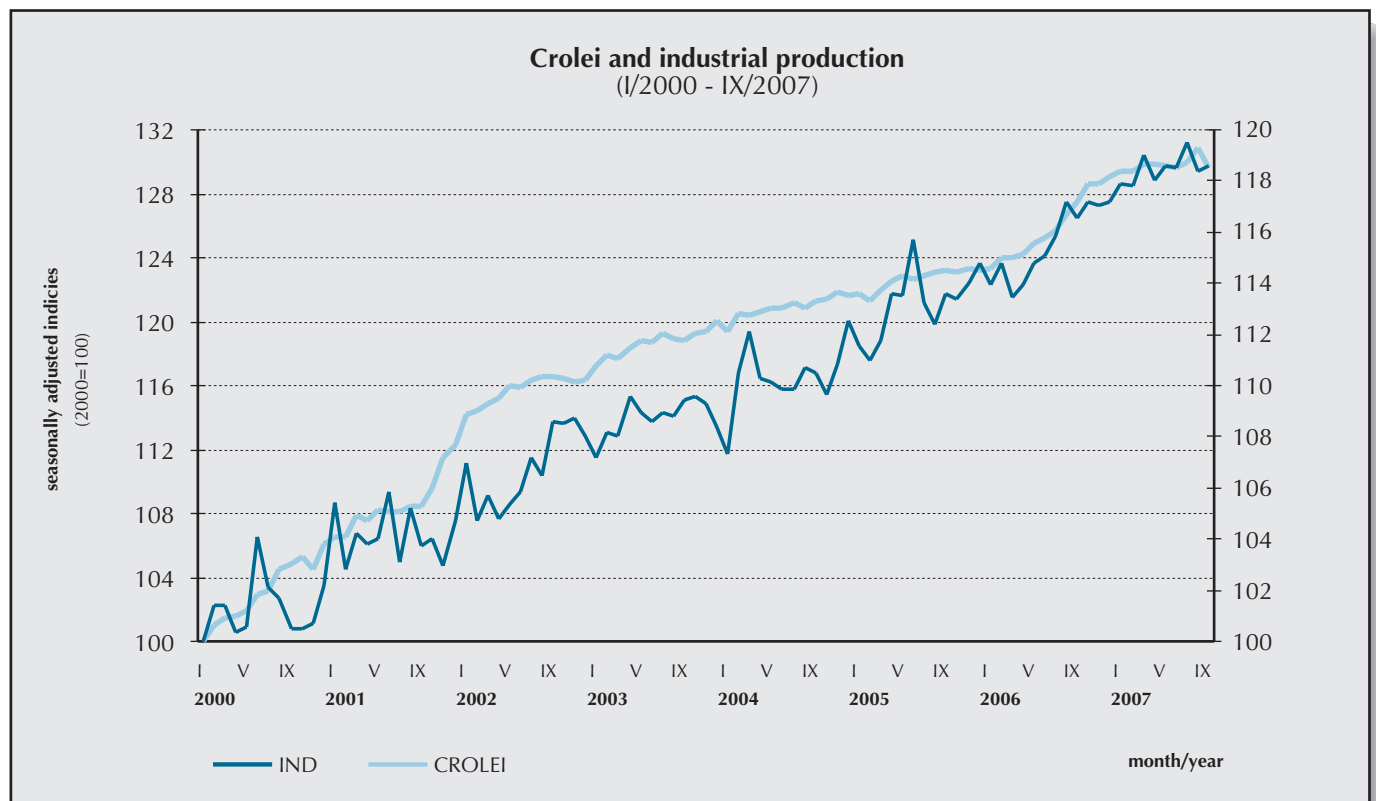
MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

CROLEI - LEADING INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The value of CROLEI index went down by 1.15 percentage points in September 2007 compared with August, and thus returned to its level from May and June. This was the second monthly decline in the value of CROLEI in 2007 (also, in 2007 there were three months of stagnating of the value of CROLEI). The slowing down of the annual growth rate of CROLEI, which has been present since April 2007, continued in September. The value of the diffusive index, representing the share of the number of increasing components (deflated and seasonally adjusted) in the overall number of components, was 52 percent on average from April to September 2007. The values of CROLEI index in the April-September period, together with the corresponding values of the diffusive index, indicate that a slowing down of economic activity can be expected in the first quarter of 2008, but that the economy should, all the same, experience a moderate growth.

Of the eleven deflated and seasonally adjusted components included in the calculation of the index, eight declined at monthly level, thus negatively contributing to the value of CROLEI index in September. These components are: net

wage, registered persons employed, total tourist bed-nights, real retail trade turnover, total cash of participants in the payment system, domestic currency time and savings deposits of commercial banks, cash market interest rate on other loans (inverse indicator) and total liquid funds. Total liquid funds changed their territory for the first time after nine consecutive months of growth. The most steadily declining value, falling for the last five months, is that of domestic currency time and savings deposits of commercial banks. Number of registered persons employed is also on the decline throughout the April-September period (except in August when it recorded an increase). Cash market interest rate on other loans has been negatively contributing to the value of CROLEI index since January 2007 with the only two exceptions being March and August. Total tourist bed-nights and net wage have recorded a decline for the last two months. Only three components recorded a monthly rise in September and they are: imports of machinery and transportation equipment, foreign reserves of commercial banks and unconsolidated budget revenues. The latter two components have been on the rise for the last ten and four months, respectively.



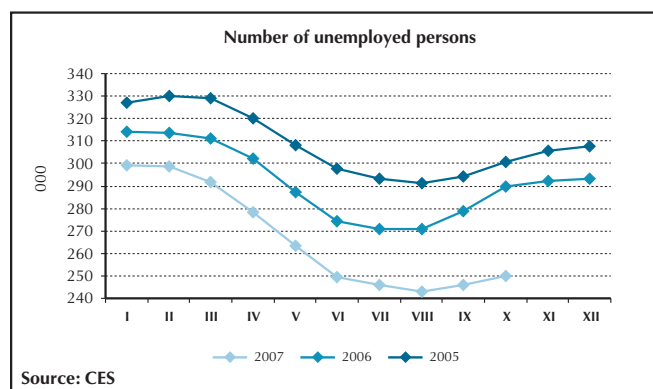
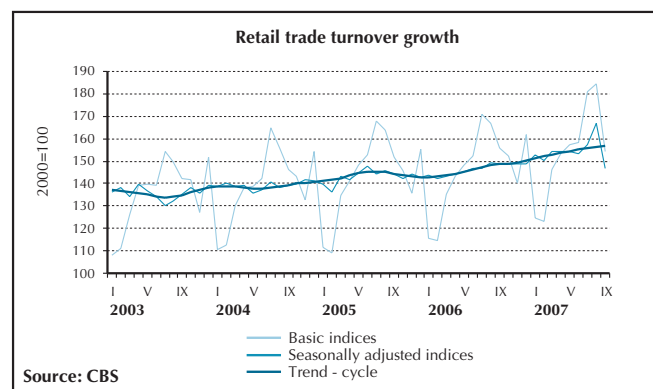
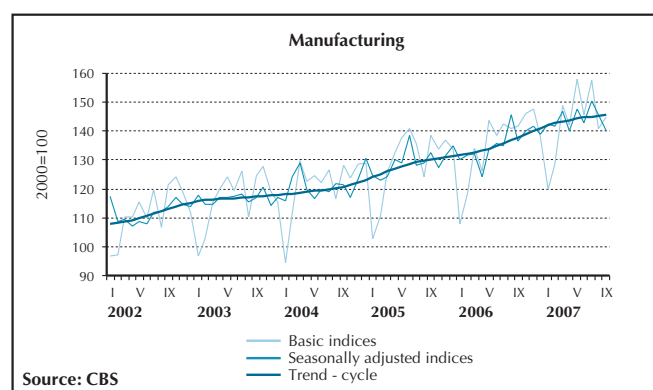
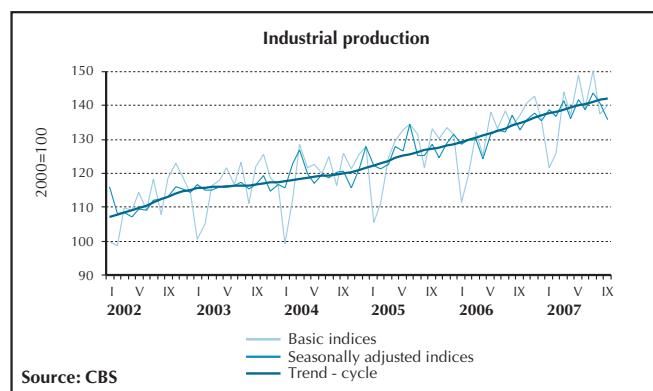
REAL SECTOR

In September 2007 industrial production recorded annual growth of 2.1 percent, where September 2006 had one working day more than this year's September. The trend-index of industrial production was 0.1 percent higher in September compared to August 2007. In the first nine months of 2007 industrial production increased by 6.5 percent compared to the same period of the previous year, while in the third quarter of 2007 industrial production growth equaled 4.5 percent. Observing by main industrial groupings, the highest industrial production growth in the first nine months of 2007 was recorded by durable consumer goods (18.0 percent) and capital goods (13.2 percent), implying further industrial production growth in the future since the capital goods aren't intended for consumption but for further production. In the first nine months intermediate goods production increased annually by 6.6 percent, non-durable consumer goods by 6.3 percent, while production of energy rose by 0.3 percent. Observing by activities, mining and quarrying increased by 5.0 percent in the first nine months of 2007, and electricity, gas and water supply recorded a decline of 2.0 percent, which can be explained by the unusually warm weather in the observed period. Manufacturing, the activity with the largest share in total industrial production (79.33 percent), grew by 8.0 percent in the first nine months. The highest contribution to the manufacturing growth in the first nine months came from publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media, which increased by 13.0 percent at annual level, from manufacture of food and beverages (4.9 percent growth), the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (17.5 percent) and the manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus (29.5 percent).

Retail trade turnover recorded nominal annual growth of 3.5 percent in September 2007, while real turnover decreased by 1.1 percent. This wasn't in line with the developments of other indicators potentially influencing retail trade, primarily employment and loans to households, since number of employed persons in September increased at annual level by more than fourteen thousands and the loans to households (excluding housing loans) rose by 16.7 percent. In the first nine months of 2007, retail trade turnover was 8.3 percent nominally and 6.2 percent really higher than in the same period of 2006. Observing nominal retail trade turnover by activities, the most significant annual growth in the first nine months was recorded by the automotive fuels (11.0 percent) and non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating (12.2 percent). In the third quarter of 2007, retail trade turnover increased nominally by 8.6 percent and really by 5.3 percent.

Registered unemployed persons numbered 246,191 in September 2007, which is an increase of 3,340 or 1.4 percent in comparison with August. This increase is a result of seasonal effects that occur every year, but intensity of the effect this year was somewhat weaker than in September 2006, when the number of unemployed increased by 2.9 percent at monthly level. However, when observing the annual change, the number of unemployed still records exceptionally positive developments. That way, the number of unemployed in September decreased by 32,826 or 11.8 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The unemployment rate equaled 14.1 percent in September, 1.7 percentage points less than in the same month of 2006. There were 1,503,246 employed persons in September,

which is 1.0 percent higher than a year ago. According to the latest Croatian Employment Service data, October 2007 saw a further decrease in unemployment at annual level, when the number of unemployed decreased by more than 39 thousands or 13.7 percent.



MONETARY TRENDS

The money (M1) amounted to HRK 49.9 billion at the end of September 2007 and declined by HRK 3.8 billion or 7.1 percent at monthly level. The highest contribution to the money decline gave decrease in demand deposits by HRK 2.9 billion, while the currency outside banks fell by HRK 886 million. The annual growth rate of money decelerated to 13.3 percent in September, which is 6.1 percentage points less than in August and the lowest growth rate since May 2006.

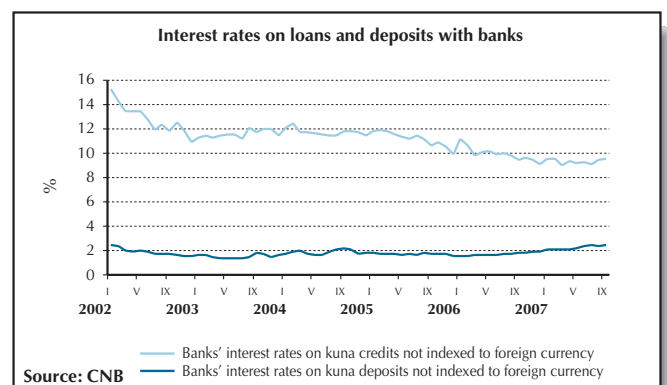
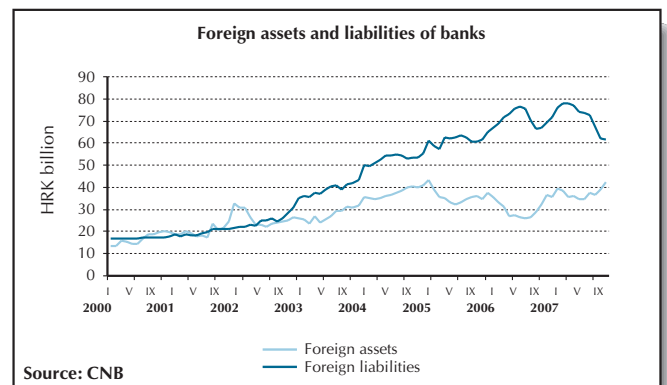
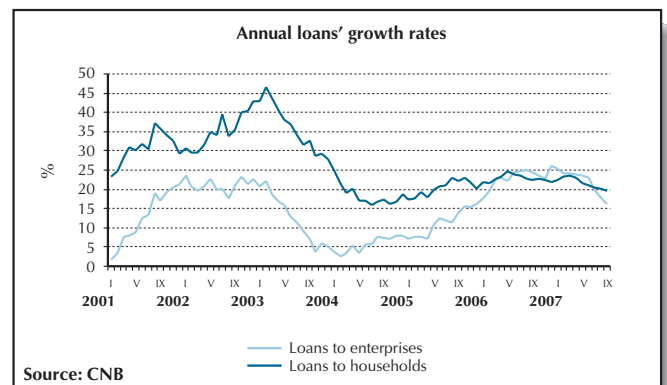
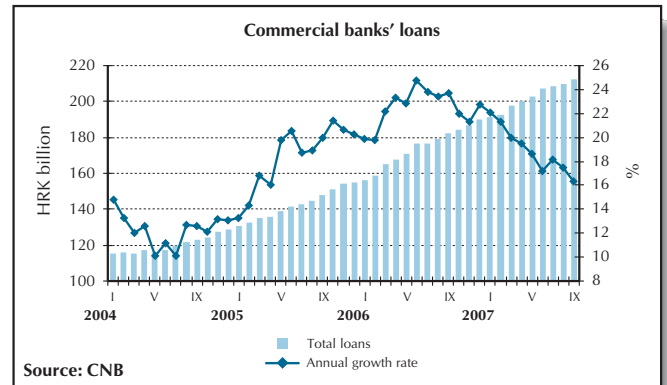
Total loans of commercial banks equaled HRK 212.5 billion at the end of September and increased by HRK 2.4 billion compared to August. The annual growth rate of total loans decelerated in September by 1.1 percentage point and equaled 16.4 percent, which is the lowest growth rate since April 2005. Kuna loans recorded a monthly increase of HRK 2.8 billion, while foreign currency loans declined by HRK 401 million. Loans to households went up in September by HRK 2.1 billion at monthly level, while loans to enterprises fell for the third consecutive month, by HRK 87 million. The trend of stronger growth of loans to enterprises than loans to households present from the mid-2006, discontinued in the last three months. Namely, loans to households recorded again this month higher annual growth rate than loans to enterprises. They increased by 19.5 percent compared to September 2006, while the loans to enterprises rose by 16.2 percent, their lowest annual growth rate since November 2005. The annual growth rate of housing loans decelerated in September to 24.1 percent, which is 2.9 percentage points less than in August, as well as the lowest rate since April 2005. The loans to the central government increased by 1.3 percent in September compared to the same month of the previous year.

Total deposits with commercial banks stood at level of HRK 181.5 billion at the end of September and decreased at monthly level by HRK 8.7 billion. Considering the initial public offer held in September, decline in deposits is probably the result of withdrawal of funds for buying these shares. The annual growth rate of total deposits equaled 12.7 percent in September and decelerated by 7.6 percentage points compared to August. In September, decline in both kuna and foreign currency deposits was recorded, whereas kuna deposits decreased by HRK 3.8 billion and foreign currency deposits by HRK 2.0 billion. The highest monthly decrease in kuna deposits in September was recorded by the deposits of enterprises (HRK 2.1 billion) and households (HRK 1.3 billion), while to the decline in foreign currency deposits also mostly contributed deposits of households (decrease of HRK 2.0 billion). The annual growth rate of kuna deposits amounted to 3.0 percent in September, which is the lowest rate since April 2000, while the foreign currency deposits increased by 17.0 percent.

Foreign assets of commercial banks amounted to HRK 42.4 billion at the end of September and increased by HRK 3.6 billion at monthly level. Observing the annual change, foreign assets recorded an increase for the tenth consecutive month, in the amount of HRK 10.0 billion or 31.0 percent. Foreign liabilities of commercial banks stood at the level of HRK 61.5 billion at the end of September and compared to August decreased by HRK 748 million. At annual level foreign liabilities declined by HRK 5.4 billion or 8.1 percent. Net foreign assets leveled HRK -19.0 billion at the end of September.

The average bank interest rates on kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency slightly increased from 9.46 percent in August to 9.53 percent in September. At the same time, the average

bank interest rates on kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency rose from 2.37 percent to 2.50 percent. Thereby, the difference between the active and the passive interest rates not indexed to foreign currency in September slightly decreased to 7.03 percentage points.



INTERNATIONAL SECTOR

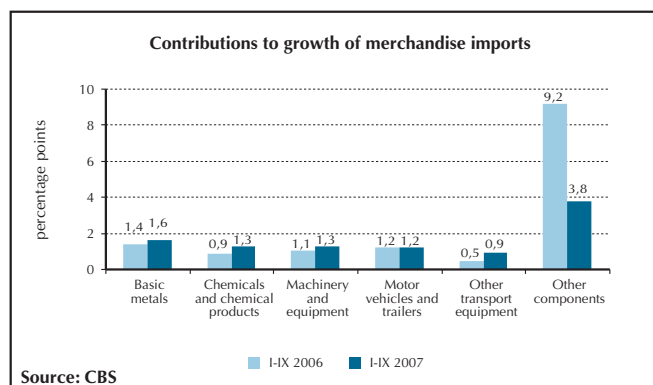
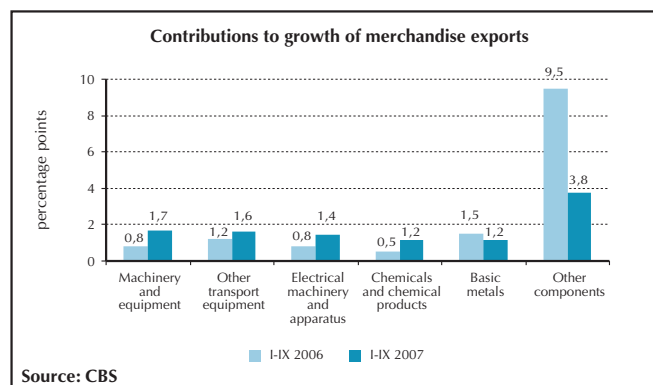
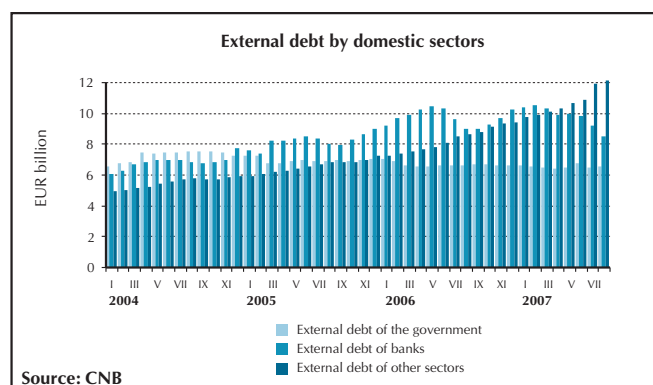
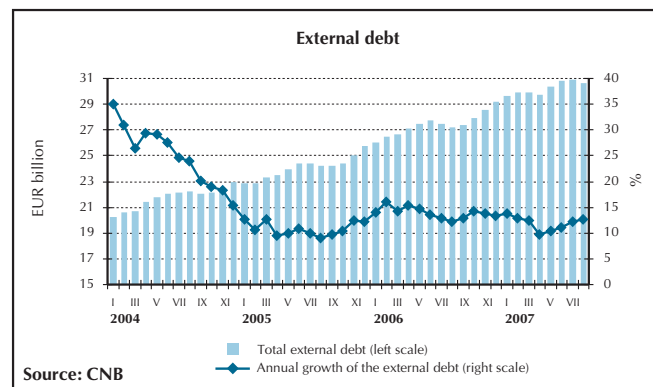
Total external debt amounted to EUR 30.6 billion at the end of August 2007 and decreased by EUR 231 million compared to July. The decline in the external debt can be explained by increased inflow of deposits in banks during the tourist season, which resulted in change in banks' sources of financing. Total kuna and foreign currency deposits with commercial banks increased by HRK 6.6 billion in August, their highest monthly increase since December 2001, and particularly high growth of HRK 5.8 billion recorded foreign currency deposits. Annual growth of the external debt slightly accelerated from 12.2 percent in July to 12.7 percent in August. The highest increase in the external debt in the first eight months was recorded by other sectors, whose debt rose by EUR 2.7 billion, while external debt made by foreign direct investments went up by EUR 606 million. External debt of banks decreased in the first eight months by EUR 1.7 billion and government debt by EUR 100 million. Since government contributes to the deceleration of total external debt growth by financing its needs on domestic financial market, external debt of banks and external debt of other sectors were at higher levels than the government debt at the end of August. There have also been significant changes in the external debt structure, where government share in total external debt fell from 24.3 percent in August 2006 to 21.4 percent in August 2007. In the same period, share of the external debt of banks decreased from 33.2 to 27.8 percent, while share of external debt of other sectors increased from 31.9 to 39.5 percent of total external debt. At the end of 2006 central bank brought new monetary policy measures, regarding purchase of compulsory CNB bills. Objective of these measures is slowing down of credit expansion and limitation of domestic credit growth to 12 percent for whole year 2007, which should result in deceleration of external debt growth.

Total merchandise exports expressed in HRK recorded in September 2007 for the fourth consecutive month stronger annual growth than merchandise imports. That way, merchandise exports increased by 5.9 percent in September, while total merchandise imports rose by 4.9 percent. Observing the first nine months of 2007, total merchandise exports grew annually by 10.8 percent, which is somewhat higher than merchandise imports, which went up by 10.1 percent. In the third quarter of 2007, exports of goods increased by 11.9 percent and imports of goods by 10.0 percent. Excluding the category of other transport equipment from the foreign trade, exports increased annually by 10.3 percent in the first nine months and imports by 9.6 percent. The coverage of imports of goods by exports of goods amounted to 49.7 percent in September, which is the highest level this year. In the first nine months the coverage of imports of goods by exports of goods equaled 47.2 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than in the same period of the previous year.

The highest contribution to the exports growth in the first nine months came from the manufacture of machinery and equipment, whose exports went up by 24.0 percent at annual level, from manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus (exports growth of 30.4 percent), the manufacture of other transport equipment (14.7 percent), the manufacture of basic metals (23.7 percent), the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (13.5 percent), the manufacture of fabricated metal products (26.6 percent) and the manufacture of wood (25.6 percent). Categories that contributed the most to the imports growth in the first nine months were the manufacture of basic metals (imports growth of 23.9 percent), the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (12.9 percent), the manufacture of machinery and equipment (12.9 percent), the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (13.7 percent) and the manufacture of other transport equipment (24.5 percent).

The highest share in total Croatian merchandise exports in the first nine months of 2007 had exports to Italy (19.9 percent), Bosnia and Herzegovina (14.5 percent), Germany (10.2 percent), Slovenia (8.3 percent) and Austria (6.2 percent).

Compared to the first nine months of 2006, exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina were 28.0 percent higher, to Slovenia 11.1 percent higher, Germany 7.9 percent and Austria 6.1 percent, while exports to Italy fell by 4.7 percent. Observing the foreign trade expressed in USD, exports rose annually by 19.2 percent in the first nine months and imports by 18.4 percent.



CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT - JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 2007 PERIOD

REVENUES

In the January - September 2007 period, the total revenues of consolidated general government amounted to HRK 93.4 billion which represents an annual increase of 13.9 percent. This realization of revenues is above expectations.

Observing the consolidated general government according to government level, it can be seen that the largest share of total revenues refers to budgetary central government (85.9 percent), 10.2 percent refers to local government and the remaining 3.9 percent refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies. Among the extrabudgetary funds and agencies the highest level of revenues was recorded by Croatian Waters (HRK 1.4 billion) and Croatian Motorways (HRK 1.1 billion). It is worth mentioning 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 budgetary central government.

Tax revenues make 58.8 percent of the overall revenues collected and therefore represent the most important revenue category of consolidated general government. They recorded an annual rise of 11.7 percent in the January - September 2007 period. The largest part of tax revenues is generated through value added tax. The revenues from value added tax, which are in their entirety collected by the budgetary central government, were realized above all expectations. They amounted to HRK 28.2 billion with an annual growth rate of 9.9 percent.

The revenues from excises amounted to HRK 6.9 billion which represents an annual increase of 5.9 percent. It is worth mentioning that the road charges, which are integrated in the excises on petroleum products since 2006, are excluded in this comparison.

All the excises were realized in a higher amount then in the same period last year. The highest annual growth rates were recorded by the excises on luxury products (16.2 percent), excises on personal cars (14.6 percent), excises on alcohol (11.4 percent) and excises on tobacco and tobacco products (8.2 percent). The high recorded growth rate of excises on personal cars was solely due to greater car sales in the observed period.

The revenues from excises on oil derivatives make 37 percent of total revenues from excises and thus have the strongest influence on the overall developments of excises revenues. They amounted to HRK 2.6 billion with an annual growth rate of 0.9 percent.

With 32.3 percent, the revenues from excises on tobacco and tobacco products have the second largest share in the total revenues from excises. They were realized in the amount of HRK 2.2 billion. Since August 2005, customs maintain the strict checks of production and trade of tobacco products which has resulted in greater revenues from excises on tobacco and a narrowing of unofficial economy.

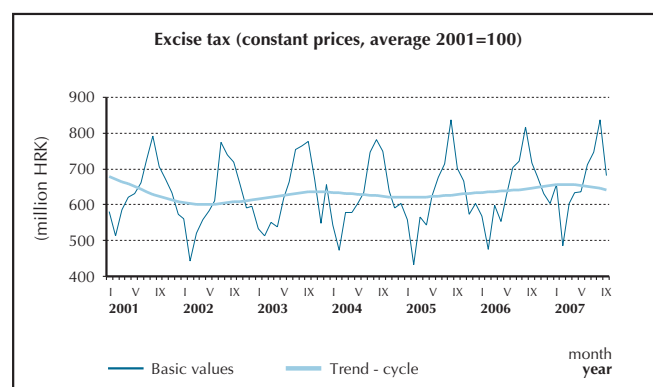
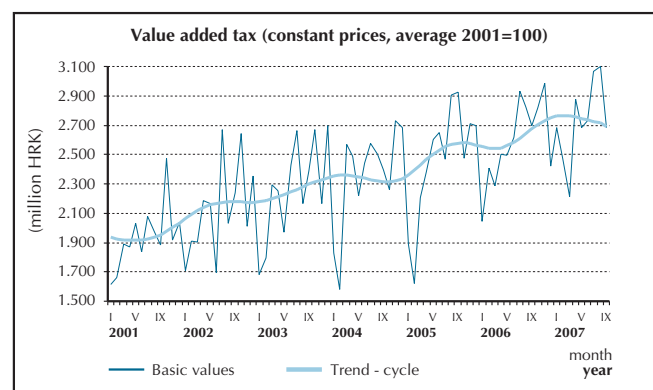
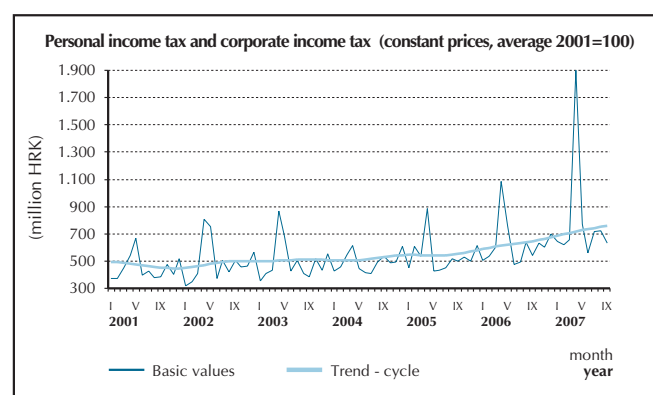
Income tax revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 7.1 billion. It is worth mentioning that, as a result of decentralization, a part of budgetary central government income tax revenues now belongs to local government as a substitute for subtracted revenues from profit tax. The changes in Law on the financing of local government should provide

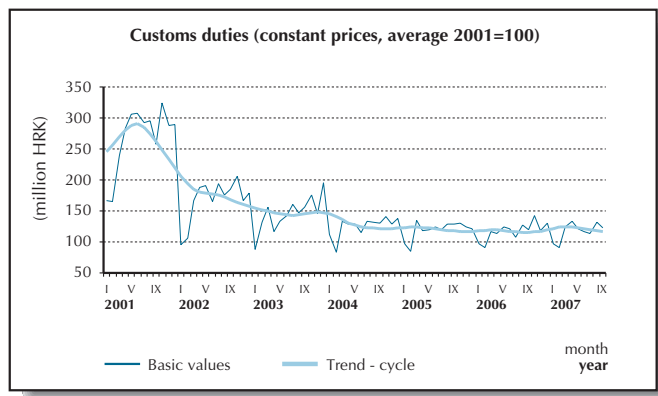
a rightful distribution of tax revenues to all areas of Republic of Croatia (especially the areas of special state concern) and also a higher liquidity of the overall system of the financing of local government.

The revenues from profit tax amounted to HRK 7.2 billion. As a result of decentralization, the revenues from profit tax almost entirely belong to the budgetary central government.

The revenues from tax on property amounted to HRK 798.7 million (an annual increase of high 20.1 percent). According to government level, half of total revenues from tax on property refer to budgetary central government, while the other half refers to local government.

The revenues from taxes on international trade and transactions were collected by the budgetary central government. They were





realized in the amount of HRK 1.2 billion which represents an annual growth of 5.7 percent.

The other taxes stood at HRK 252.4 million.

The revenues from social contributions, which are the second most important revenue of consolidated general government, make 29.6 percent of total generated revenues. They amounted to HRK 27.7 billion which represents an annual rise of 10.8 percent. Within the structure of social contributions the largest part refers to employer contributions (HRK 14.8 billion) followed by the employee contributions (HRK 12.3 billion). The remaining HRK 574.5 million refers to self-employed and unemployed contributions.

Grants reached the amount of HRK 204.9 million, mostly (96.1 percent) on the basis of grants from international organizations.

The other revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 10.7 billion which represents an annual growth of 35.5 percent. The largest part of other revenues was realized through the sales of goods and services (48.8 percent), followed by the property income (26 percent), miscellaneous and unidentified revenues (21.7 percent) and the remainder of the sum refers to fines, penalties and forfeits and voluntary transfers other than grants. The sales of goods and services stood at HRK 5.2 billion, 96.1 percent of which refers to administrative fees. According to government level, 40.8 percent of total revenues from administrative fees refer to extrabudgetary funds and agencies, 38.5 percent refers to local government and the rest of the sum to budgetary central government. Property income was realized in the amount of HRK 2.8 billion which represents an annual growth of high 82.7 percent. Miscellaneous and unidentified revenues amounted to HRK 2.3 billion with an annual rise of 12.8 percent while fines, penalties and forfeits stood at HRK 330.8 million.

EXPENSE

The total expense of consolidated general government amounted to HRK 85 billion which represents an annual increase of 9.5 percent. Observing the consolidated general government according to government level, HRK 73.2 billion refers to budgetary central government, HRK 8 billion refers to local government and the remaining HRK 3.9 billion refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies.

The largest share of the total expense of consolidated general government (42.4 percent) refers to social benefits, followed by

compensation of employees (27.2 percent), use of goods and services (11.8 percent), other expense (6.3 percent), subsidies (6.1 percent), interest (5.1 percent) and grants (1.1 percent).

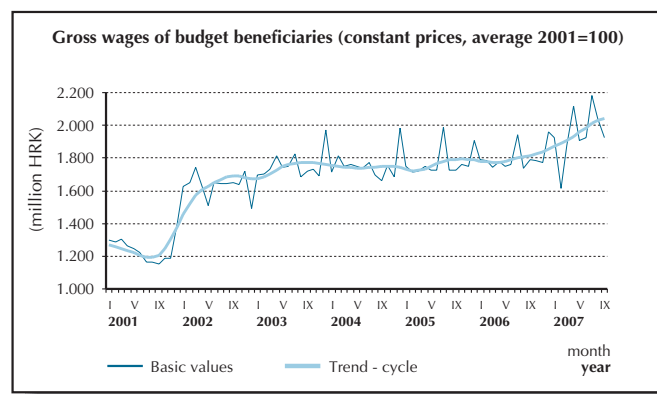
Social benefits amounted to HRK 36.1 billion, which represents an annual increase of 8.8 percent. Observing the structure of social benefits, 70.5 percent refers to social security benefits, 29 percent refers to social assistance benefits while the remaining 0.5 percent refers to employer social benefits. The expenses for social benefits are mostly related to following categories: expenses for pensions, health care system, maternity leave allowances, child allowance, expenses for unemployment etc. The expenses for pensions stood at HRK 22.1 billion. Within their structure, HRK 9.6 billion refers to expenses for old age pensions, HRK 3.4 billion refers to pensions for disabled persons, HRK 2.6 billion refers to family pensions and HRK 3 billion refers to veterans pensions. The expenses for healthcare system were realized in the amount of HRK 12.3 billion. The expenses for hospital health care amounted to HRK 5.5 billion, for primary health care to HRK 2.2 billion while the expenses for medicaments on prescription amounted to HRK 1.7 billion. Among the other social benefits, the important items are also the child allowance (HRK 1.4 billion), the expenses for additional maternity leave (HRK 646.9 million) and the expenses for unemployment (HRK 561.7 million).

Compensation of employees stood at HRK 23.1 billion which represents an annual increase of 10.5 percent. Within its structure, wages and salaries amounted to HRK 19.5 billion and social contributions to HRK 3.6 billion. In comparison with the same period last year, wages and salaries grew by 9.4 percent and social contributions by 16.9 percent.

The expense for use of goods and services amounted to HRK 10.1 billion representing an annual increase of 14.6 percent. It mostly refers to different types of services like telephone service, post and transportation services etc.

The expense for subsidies reached the amount of HRK 5.2 billion which represents 6.1 percent of the total expense of consolidated general government. Subsidies to public corporations make 51.6 percent of total subsidies and their largest part refers to subsidies to Croatian Railways. Subsidies to private enterprises make the remaining 48.4 percent of total subsidies.

The expense for interest payments amounted to HRK 4.3 billion. 57.5 percent of expense for interest payments refers to interests to residents, and the rest (42.5 percent) to interests to nonresidents. In absolute terms, interests to residents stood at HRK 2.5 billion and interests to nonresidents amounted to HRK 1.8 billion.



Grants amounted to HRK 905 million 45.9 percent of which (HRK 415.6 million) refers to current grants to other general government units, 42.7 percent (HRK 386.5 million) refers to capital grants to other general government units, 5.7 percent to current grants to international organizations and the remaining 5.7 percent refers to grants to foreign governments.

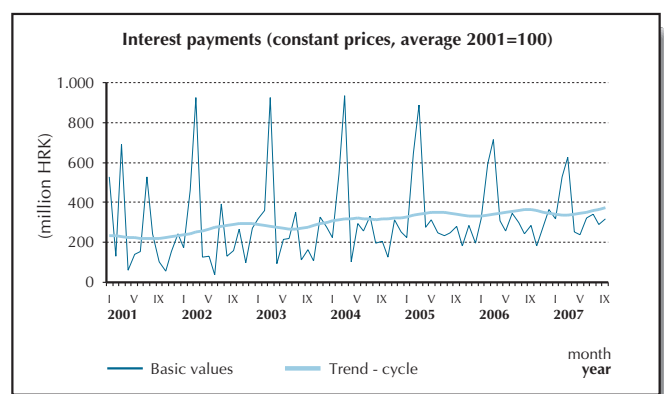
Other expenses stood at HRK 5.3 billion which represents 59.8 percent of the planned amount for 2007. Among the other expenses, current expenses amounted to HRK 2.9 billion, capital expenses to HRK 2.5 billion and the rest of the sum (HRK 2.5 million) refers to property expenses other than interest. According to government level, 62.4 percent of total other expenses refers to budgetary central government, 27.9 percent refers to local government while the remaining 9.7 percent refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies.

TRANSACTION IN NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net acquisition of non-financial assets amounted HRK 7.1 billion as the acquisition of non-financial assets (HRK 8 billion) surpassed the disposal of non-financial assets (HRK 883.3 million). This amount accounts for 57.3 percent of the planned amount for 2007. The largest contribution to the acquisition of non-financial assets came from the acquisition of fixed assets (92.9 percent), mainly buildings and structures. According to government level, 48.3 percent of total acquisition refers to extrabudgetary funds and agencies, 32.3 percent to local government and 19.4 percent refers to budgetary central government. On the other hand, the disposal of non-financial assets refers to disposal of fixed assets (HRK 416.6 million), mostly buildings and structures, disposal of nonproduced assets (HRK 286.3 million) and disposal of inventories (HRK 180.4 million). The disposal of inventories entirely refers to budgetary central government while the disposal of nonproduced assets mostly refers to local government.

TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

In the observed period, net acquisition of financial assets of consolidated general government amounted to HRK 2.5 billion as a result of an increase in domestic financial assets of HRK 2.5 billion and an increase in foreign financial assets of HRK 8 million. Currency and deposits of consolidated general government reached HRK 2 billion. According to government level, currency and deposits of budgetary central government amounted to HRK 1.4 billion, of extrabudgetary funds and agencies to HRK 129.4 million and of local government to HRK 428.6 million.



Net loans recorded an increase of HRK 511.1 million as a result of greater acquisition (HRK 731.1 million) than disposal (HRK 220 million). According to government level, net loans of budgetary central government amounted to HRK 382.6 million, of extrabudgetary funds and agencies to HRK 106.9 million and of local government to 21.6 million. Furthermore, net domestic shares and other equity amounted to HRK -29.8 million as a result of the acquisition of shares and other equity in the amount of HRK 147.9 million and the disposals of shares and other equity in the amount of HRK 177.7 million.

Foreign financial assets stood at the level of HRK 8 million, solely as a result of acquisition of shares and other equity at the budgetary central government level.

TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES

Total net incurrence of liabilities of consolidated general government amounted to HRK 1.1 billion. Net domestic liabilities amounted to HRK 3.3 billion as a result of an increase in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares and an increase in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans. The incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares amounted to HRK 5.1 billion and almost entirely refers to budgetary central government. The repayments on the same basis amounted to HRK 3.3 billion. Net domestic incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK 1.5 billion as a result of incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK 2.6 billion and repayments in the amount of HRK 1.1 billion.

Net foreign liabilities were realized at the level of HRK -2.1 billion as a result of a decrease in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares and a decrease in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans. Net foreign incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares amounted to HRK -1.8 billion solely as a result of repayments at the level of budgetary central government. Net foreign incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK -367.9 million as a result of repayments in the amount of HRK 2 billion and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK 1.7 billion.

NET LENDING/BORROWING

Net operating balance of consolidated general government, defined as the difference between total revenue and total expense, stood at the level of HRK 8.4 billion. By subtracting net acquisition of non-financial assets from net operating balance, the category of net lending/borrowing is obtained. In the observed period net lending/borrowing amounted to HRK 1.3 billion.

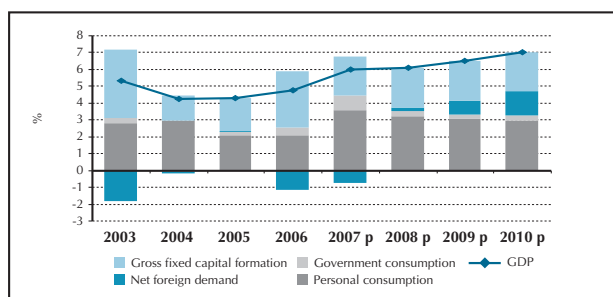
2007 PRE-ACCESSION ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

The 2007 Pre-accession Economic Programme (PEP) is a document that comprises main economic priorities of the Republic of Croatia. Beside the description of present situation, it contains defined macroeconomic and fiscal policy as well as structural reforms in medium term period. The goal and purpose of PEP include defining economic policy and main structural reforms in medium term period and development of institutional and analytical capacities for participation in multilateral surveillance procedures of Economic and Monetary union.

The macroeconomic policy mix on which the programme is based is characterized by fiscal consolidation and preserved stability of the kuna exchange rate. The monetary policy is focused on maintaining the exchange rate stability in order to keep inflationary expectations under control. In the situation of substantial foreign capital inflows, strong appreciation pressures are present, while aggregate demand grows, thus impacting negatively on current account deficit. With a view to narrowing the existing gap between savings and investment, the fiscal policy is focused on reducing further the fiscal deficit, which will allow the external debt as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) to stabilize and decrease over the medium term.

Basic characteristics of macroeconomic projections are further acceleration of real GDP growth combined with stable level of prices. Thus, in the medium term period acceleration of real GDP growth is expected from 6.0% in 2007 to 7.0% in 2010 with average annual inflation lower than 3.0% in the same period. It is expected that robust economic activity will be accompanied by favorable developments on labor market where decline in unemployment rate is expected from 11.1% in 2006 to 6.9% in 2010. It is assumed in projections that during the whole projection horizon growth of wages will be slower from growth of productivity which will result in further decline in real labour unit cost.

Figure 1: Contribution of aggregate demand categories to real GDP growth



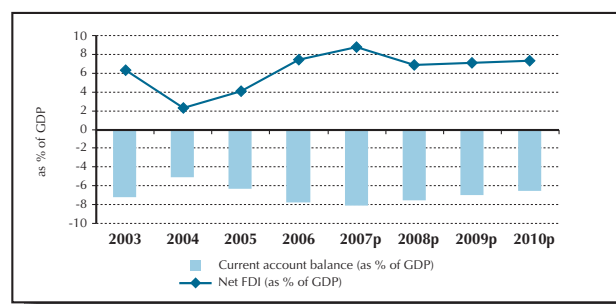
Source: CBS, MFIN

Although increase of current account deficit in 2007 to 8.1% is expected, till year 2010 its level is expected to decline to 6.5% of GDP. The biggest share of current account deficit will be covered with foreign direct investments which attraction will be influenced by favorable geostrategic position of Croatia, stable macroeconomic conditions, developed infrastructure, relatively educated workforce as well as the efforts made by the Agency for the Promotion of Exports and Investment (APIU) in promoting Croatia as an attractive destination for foreign investors. The alignment of legislation

with the *acquis communautaire*, the implementation of necessary reforms, the regulation of land registers, and the simplification of company formation procedures, along with the prevention of corruption, all these are expected to have a positive impact on future FDI into Croatia. Decrease of current account deficit combined with high foreign direct investments inflow will result in decline of external debt share in GDP from 85.3% in 2006 to 84.1% in 2010.

The fiscal policy will build on the current policy of strong fiscal adjustment by which net lending/borrowing (fiscal deficit according to the ESA 95 methodology) was more than halved: from -5.5% of GDP in 2003, to -2.2% of GDP in 2006, to an estimated -1.6% of GDP in 2007. Such reduction of the fiscal deficit was a result of the improvement and regulation of the system of public finance through the strengthening of budget management, introduction and expansion of the Treasury single account, introduction of budgetary analyses and measurement of fiscal effects, as well as the strengthening of tax administration with a view to combating grey (unofficial) economy. Since the focus will remain on efficient use of budgetary resources, while fiscal adjustment will continue, the forthcoming period is expected to see further reduction of net lending/borrowing from -1.6% of GDP in 2007, to -1.5% of GDP in 2008 and -0.6% of GDP in 2009, with surplus being recorded in 2010, i.e. net lending/borrowing will stand at 0.2% of GDP. It should be pointed out that the downward movement in net lending/borrowing will exclusively be a result of the structural measures and fiscal adjustment, rather than increases in the existing taxes or introduction of new ones, which would impose additional burden on the economy.

Figure 2: Current account balance and net foreign direct investment



Source: CNB, MFIN

Besides the medium term macroeconomic programme and framework of public finances, PEP encloses chapter on Structural reforms 2008-2010, Matrix of policy commitments, Statistical appendix and Structural reforms agenda and achievements. Structural reforms 2008-2010 beside the descriptive part contain elaboration of reforms on specific measures which will be undertaken in particular year or medium term period. Matrix of policy commitments is part of the document which gives the European Commission insight in feasibility of reforms because main reforms are corroborated with funds from budget and in this way credibility of document is additionally increased. Structural reforms agenda and achievements is annex that transparently outlines all measures committed with previous years' PEP and success in their implementation.

TABLE 2: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 235 557	25 132 226	108 501 515	23 851 140	27 711 935	28 742 434	80 305 509	9 702 758	74,01
11	Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	47 149 862	50 687 564	58 469 091	15 345 731	64 148 604	14 017 755	17 286 246	17 074 213	48 378 214	5 256 527	75,42
111	Taxes of income and profits and capital gains (1111+1112)	6 259 713	7 057 112	8 515 615	2 179 950	10 078 339	2 188 372	3 729 640	2 392 630	8 310 642	739 203	82,46
1111	Payable by individuals	3 128 273	3 106 476	3 459 649	1 073 829	1 650 551	543 857	100 460	512 363	1 156 680	170 287	70,08
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises	3 131 440	3 950 636	5 055 966	1 106 121	8 427 788	1 644 515	3 629 180	1 880 267	7 153 962	568 916	84,89
113	Taxes on property	355 823	375 501	482 331	151 774	533 685	126 963	135 671	136 652	399 286	54 508	74,82
114	Taxes on goods and services (1141+...+1146)	38 602 221	41 323 002	47 546 223	12 485 941	51 584 380	11 263 242	12 906 488	14 045 023	38 214 753	4 294 839	74,08
1141	General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	30 013 661	32 399 952	35 091 381	9 308 224	38 387 622	8 440 180	9 622 975	10 264 706	28 327 861	3 143 565	73,79
11411	Value-added taxes	29 864 905	32 243 372	34 931 750	9 268 244	38 212 839	8 399 864	9 578 712	10 221 678	28 200 254	3 129 638	73,80
11412	Sales taxes	148 757	156 580	159 631	39 980	174 784	40 316	44 264	43 027	127 607	13 928	73,01
1142	Excises (11421+11422+11423+11424+11425+11426+11427+11428)	7 941 554	8 177 659	11 564 709	2 916 506	12 208 771	2 620 967	3 037 455	3 518 737	9 177 159	1 078 373	75,17
11421	- on cars, other motor vehicles, boats and planes	945 209	1 080 926	1 270 422	319 623	1 453 306	336 254	405 715	347 942	1 089 911	84 917	75,00
11422	- on petroleum products	3 325 659	3 337 501	6 316 440	1 645 220	6 512 945	1 389 712	1 574 308	1 872 154	4 836 174	591 505	74,25
11423	- on alcohol	230 796	228 386	230 178	62 501	230 978	47 732	57 159	81 958	186 848	34 062	80,89
11424	- on beer	718 278	702 386	716 167	156 524	755 407	126 630	187 928	274 121	588 679	80 041	77,93
11425	- on nonalcoholic beverages	132 984	141 905	140 404	31 021	145 274	26 679	33 921	50 582	111 182	14 717	76,53
11426	- on tobacco products	2 430 843	2 518 801	2 710 348	654 136	2 921 855	649 797	734 127	841 391	2 225 315	258 181	76,16
11427	- on coffee	135 437	145 334	156 666	41 579	163 147	37 237	38 574	42 120	117 931	12 263	72,28
11428	- on luxury goods	22 348	22 420	24 084	5 902	25 859	6 927	5 724	8 468	21 119	2 688	81,67
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 590 727	1 562 930	1 588 456	439 962	1 615 059	357 299	430 257	426 464	1 214 019	142 577	75,17
116	Other taxes	341 377	369 019	336 466	88 104	337 141	81 879	84 192	73 444	239 515	25 401	71,04
12	Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	8 916 196	37 115 946	8 741 858	9 302 667	9 612 662	27 657 188	3 149 858	74,52
121	Social security contributions (1211+1212+1213+1214)	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	8 916 196	37 115 946	8 741 858	9 302 667	9 612 662	27 657 188	3 149 858	74,52
1211	Employee contributions	13 139 274	13 857 360	15 084 349	3 942 085	16 502 518	3 897 464	4 140 993	4 278 086	12 316 543	1 410 744	74,63
1212	Employer contributions	15 737 707	16 695 492	18 051 382	4 754 269	18 707 820	4 669 683	4 968 661	5 127 825	14 766 169	1 673 690	78,93
1213	Self-employed or unemployed contributions	600 616	748 487	741 418	219 842	1 905 609	174 712	193 013	206 751	574 477	65 424	30,15
1214	Unallocable contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants	10 122	27 505	195 984	177 761	863 561	12 330	102 253	83 696	198 278	29 263	22,96
14	Other revenue (141+142+143+144+145)	3 825 938	3 636 601	2 693 335	692 539	6 373 403	1 079 197	1 020 769	1 971 863	4 071 829	1 267 111	63,89
141	Property income (1411+1412+1413+1415)	2 667 701	2 226 647	832 400	247 887	3 440 079	207 803	310 753	1 246 882	1 765 438	1 058 342	51,32
1411	Interest	35 752	62 784	108 232	20 820	116 374	65 872	26 931	21 802	114 604	7 257	98,48
1412	Dividends	1 868 841	1 123 346	17 835	3 051	976 938	16	86 916	1 079 977	1 166 908	1 012 200	119,45
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	146 820	192 516	288 113	77 707	180 552	0	104 840	12 523	117 363	80	65,00
1415	Rent	616 289	848 001	418 220	146 309	2 166 215	141 916	92 066	132 581	366 563	38 805	16,92
142	Sales of goods and services (1422+1423)	676 951	782 428	1 209 296	290 563	1 527 298	401 891	391 403	396 422	1 189 716	122 468	77,90
1421	Sales of market establishments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1422	Administrative fees	312 994	397 066	821 741	234 166	1 420 002	342 440	341 192	353 916	1 037 547	106 076	73,07
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	363 957	385 362	387 555	56 397	107 296	59 451	50 211	42 506	152 169	16 392	141,82
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits	342 371	360 707	391 616	101 876	421 307	107 144	107 640	109 270	324 053	33 330	76,92
144	Voluntary transfers other than grants	249	5 653	6 737	2 013	4 316	5 644	-184	1 451	6 911	1 125	160,13
145	Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	138 667	261 166	253 286	50 200	980 404	356 716	211 157	217 838	785 710	51 847	80,14

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 3: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	83 131 114	87 857 465	95 949 951	26 151 642	108 447 435	24 963 473	24 738 509	27 048 355	76 750 337	9 007 136	70,77
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	22 268 287	23 182 586	24 313 867	6 217 675	27 477 952	6 507 526	6 875 961	7 110 217	20 493 703	2 250 104	74,58
211	Wages and salaries	18 888 605	19 699 216	20 663 890	5 283 304	23 113 401	5 509 421	5 867 563	5 853 724	17 230 708	1 773 437	74,55
212	Social contributions	3 379 682	3 483 370	3 649 977	934 371	4 364 550	998 105	1 008 397	1 256 493	3 262 995	476 667	74,76
22	Use of goods and services	4 358 721	4 951 917	6 069 116	2 259 303	7 702 325	1 450 705	1 584 541	1 649 811	4 685 056	546 016	60,83
24	Interest (241+242+243)	3 972 466	4 387 010	4 713 615	935 215	4 586 817	1 680 283	936 070	1 099 955	3 716 308	373 651	81,02
241	To nonresidents	1 976 502	2 053 588	1 863 999	158 394	1 686 209	966 120	355 550	190 488	1 512 158	49 142	89,68
242	To residents other than general government	1 995 964	2 333 422	2 849 616	776 820	2 900 608	714 163	580 520	909 467	2 204 150	324 509	75,99
25	Subsidies (251+252)	4 968 069	5 248 744	5 670 789	1 582 148	6 017 759	1 652 902	1 265 675	1 561 834	4 480 411	731 308	74,45
251	To public corporations	2 783 462	2 784 825	2 692 785	705 855	2 827 516	768 664	598 057	753 682	2 120 402	332 607	74,99
252	To private enterprises	2 184 606	2 463 919	2 978 004	876 293	3 190 243	884 238	667 618	808 152	2 360 008	398 701	73,98
26	Grants (261+262+263)	3 420 327	3 796 847	6 652 994	2 181 858	8 513 643	1 217 303	1 432 151	1 713 360	4 362 814	511 360	51,24
261	To foreign governments (2611+2612)	76 464	73 639	64 795	31 759	93 950	685	12 753	37 956	51 393	15 316	54,70
2611	Current	46 500	49 174	37 760	15 381	69 650	685	7 650	35 378	43 712	13 138	62,76
2612	Capital	29 964	24 465	27 035	16 378	24 300	0	5 103	2 578	7 681	2 178	31,61
262	To international organizations (2621+2622)	83 434	93 832	89 619	3 202	73 440	28 625	12 463	10 410	51 498	3 211	70,12
2621	Current	83 434	93 832	89 619	3 202	73 440	28 625	12 463	10 410	51 498	3 211	70,12
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	2 146 897	8 346 253	1 187 993	1 406 936	1 664 994	4 259 923	492 833	51,04
2631	Current	2 498 598	2 623 246	2 663 156	855 149	2 451 058	455 959	501 945	483 278	1 441 182	154 580	58,80
2632	Capital	761 831	1 006 130	3 835 425	1 291 748	5 895 195	732 035	904 991	1 181 716	2 818 742	338 253	47,81
27	Social benefits (271+272+273)	39 730 887	41 358 455	43 444 589	11 180 892	48 538 710	11 556 319	11 410 432	12 723 374	35 690 125	4 251 596	73,53
271	Social security benefits	28 189 472	29 308 716	30 535 396	7 810 670	34 499 553	8 143 186	8 057 629	9 242 698	25 443 513	3 100 679	73,75
272	Social assistance benefits	11 177 315	11 792 075	12 786 632	3 331 241	13 919 090	3 345 735	3 312 140	3 441 643	10 099 519	1 136 752	72,56
273	Employer social benefits	364 100	257 663	122 561	38 982	120 067	67 397	40 663	39 033	147 093	14 166	122,51
28	Other expense (281+282)	4 412 359	4 931 907	5 084 980	1 794 553	5 610 231	898 437	1 233 678	1 189 805	3 321 921	343 101	59,21
281	Property expense other than interest	3 955	4 920	7 600	3 504	0	1 226	676	578	2 480	190	
282	Miscellaneous other expense (2821+2822)	4 408 404	4 926 987	5 077 381	1 791 049	5 610 231	897 211	1 233 003	1 189 228	3 319 442	342 912	59,17
2821	Current	1 842 516	2 154 806	2 304 214	657 548	2 618 498	474 697	657 747	663 904	1 796 348	218 574	68,60
2822	Capital	2 565 888	2 772 181	2 773 167	1 133 500	2 991 733	422 514	575 255	525 324	1 523 093	124 338	50,91

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 419 467	1 553 668	1 555 792	829 004	2 954 080	84 367	352 807	720 258	1 157 433	168 015	39,18
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 663 868	1 828 818	1 908 482	924 386	3 436 026	332 408	430 381	785 850	1 548 639	191 601	45,07
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	244 401	275 149	352 690	95 381	481 947	248 041	77 574	65 591	391 206	23 586	81,17
311	Fixed assets (3111+3112+3113)	1 384 609	1 516 968	1 595 121	822 767	2 999 099	249 141	333 946	705 830	1 288 918	159 762	42,98
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets (3111,1+3112,1+3113,1)	1 624 051	1 781 347	1 844 783	891 815	3 271 645	319 581	401 007	766 866	1 487 454	182 718	45,47
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets (3111,2+3112,2+3113,2)	239 442	264 379	249 663	69 048	272 547	70 440	67 061	61 036	198 536	22 956	72,84
3111	Buildings and structures (3111,1-3111,2)	811 477	867 663	831 377	407 273	1 385 069	105 825	179 963	232 802	518 590	90 820	37,44
3111,1	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	1 050 315	1 131 302	1 080 074	476 074	1 654 965	175 062	246 166	293 633	714 861	113 741	43,19
3111,2	Disposals: buildings and structures	238 838	263 639	248 698	68 801	269 897	69 237	66 203	60 830	196 270	22 921	72,72
3112	Machinery and equipment (3112,1-3112,2)	518 941	557 320	656 733	359 602	1 395 879	131 215	133 891	453 292	718 397	65 935	51,47
3112,1	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	519 545	558 060	657 696	359 848	1 398 529	132 418	134 748	453 497	720 663	65 970	51,53
3112,2	Disposals: machinery and equipment	604	740	964	246	2 650	1 203	858	205	2 266	35	85,52
3113	Other fixed assets (3113,1-3113,2)	54 191	91 986	107 011	55 893	218 151	12 101	20 093	19 736	51 930	3 007	23,80
3113,1	Acquisitions: other fixed assets	54 191	91 986	107 012	55 894	218 151	12 101	20 093	19 736	51 930	3 007	23,80
3113,2	Disposals: other fixed assets	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
312	Inventories	0	0	-80 226	-19 519	-168 139	-173 789	-1 891	-1 900	-177 580	18	
312,1	Acquisitions: inventories	0	0	1 048	551	21 861	601	1 694	530	2 825	21	12,92
312,2	Disposals: inventories	0	0	81 274	20 070	190 000	174 390	3 586	2 429	180 405	3	94,95
313	Valuables (313,1-313,2)	7 518	7 220	7 826	3 217	7 704	1 256	4 416	1 387	7 058	316	91,62
313,1	Acquisitions: valuables	7 518	7 220	7 826	3 217	7 704	1 256	4 416	1 387	7 058	316	91,62
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	22 539	115 416	7 759	16 336	14 941	39 037	7 919	33,82
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets (3141,1+3142,1+3143,1+3144,1)	32 299	40 251	54 826	28 803	134 816	10 970	23 264	17 068	51 302	8 546	38,05
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets (3141,2+3142,2+3143,2+3144,2)	4 959	10 771	21 754	6 264	19 400	3 211	6 928	2 127	12 265	627	63,22
3141	Land (3141,1-3141,2)	7 062	-10 282	-21 650	-6 264	-16 310	-3 183	-6 890	-2 127	-12 200	-627	74,80
3141,1	Acquisitions: land	12 021	489	81	0	3 090	28	29	0	58	0	1,86
3141,2	Disposals: land	4 959	10 771	21 732	6 264	19 400	3 211	6 919	2 127	12 257	627	63,18
3142	Subsoil assets	0	0	-22	0	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	0	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	28 803	131 726	10 942	23 227	17 068	51 236	8 546	38,90
3144,1	Acquisitions: intangible nonproduced assets	20 278	39 762	54 744	28 803	131 726	10 942	23 235	17 068	51 244	8 546	38,90
3144,2	Disposals: intangible nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	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	X - XII 2006.	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	221 977	1 752 825	-3 047 174	-2 813 142	-595 028	345 952	897 297	574 909	1 818 158	690 402
32,1	Acquisition of financial assets (321,1+322,1)	1 787 080	1 264 131	1 285 738	385 159	1 206 107	247 097	213 744	165 651	626 492	73 479
32,2	Disposals of financial assets (321,2+322,2)	450 839	199 491	2 883 242	2 734 733	1 801 135	124 318	54 886	38 541	217 745	17 282
	Currency and deposits (3212+3222)	-1 114 264	688 185	-1 449 670	-463 568	0	223 173	738 439	447 799	1 409 411	634 205
321	Domestic (3212+3213+3214+3215+3216+3217+3218)	212 192	1 757 681	-3 063 855	-2 827 142	-608 456	345 952	889 264	574 909	1 810 125	690 402
321,1	Acquisition of domestic financial assets (3213,1+...+3218,1)	1 777 294	1 261 432	1 269 058	371 159	1 192 679	247 097	205 711	165 651	618 459	73 479
321,2	Disposals of domestic financial assets (3213,2+...+3218,2)	450 839	191 935	2 883 242	2 734 733	1 801 135	124 318	54 886	38 541	217 745	17 282
3212	Currency and deposits	-1 114 264	688 185	-1 449 670	-463 568	0	223 173	738 439	447 799	1 409 411	634 205
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	247 251	675 244	169 587	96 882	116 120	382 588	47 196
3214,1	Acquisition: Loans	1 328 794	1 026 367	1 037 701	308 949	966 379	202 097	151 701	154 661	508 459	64 479
3214,2	Disposals: Loans	325 839	178 776	205 380	61 698	291 135	32 510	54 819	38 541	125 870	17 282
3215	Shares and other equity (3215,1-3215,2)	323 500	221 906	-2 446 505	-2 610 825	-1 283 700	-46 808	53 943	10 990	18 125	9 000
3215,1	Acquisition: Shares and other equity	448 500	235 065	231 357	62 210	226 300	45 000	54 010	10 990	110 000	9 000
3215,2	Disposals: Shares and other equity	125 000	13 159	2 677 862	2 673 035	1 510 000	91 808	67	0	91 875	0
322	Foreign (3222+3223+3224+3225+3226+3227+3228)	9 786	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	0
322,1	Acquisition of foreign financial assets (3223,1+...+3228,1)	9 786	2 699	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	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	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	0
3225,1	Acquisition: Shares and other equity	9 786	2 699	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	4 309 040	5 510 948	-776 988	-964 721	2 304 972	1 542 653	-1 723 323	-398 912	-579 582	162 795
33,1 Repayments (331,1+332,1)	13 717 082	10 253 489	10 056 697	1 978 123	8 677 243	821 372	1 129 621	5 489 404	7 440 396	195 561
33,2 Incurrences (331,2+332,2)	18 026 122	15 764 437	9 279 708	1 013 402	10 982 215	2 364 024	-593 702	5 090 492	6 860 815	358 356
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	-903 376	4 245 541	2 114 689	-1 429 551	1 717 456	2 402 594	193 537
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	1 572 942	4 740 993	249 335	651 967	3 174 155	4 075 457	120 539
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	669 566	8 986 534	2 364 024	-777 584	4 891 611	6 478 051	314 076
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	1 732 333	5 430 740	3 256 264	-747 209	-817 313	1 691 743	-151 085
3313,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	5 025 194	2 844 601	550 859	167 186	3 555 794	118 211	172 524	3 043 639	3 334 374	0
3313,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	11 382 670	12 480 944	6 199 793	1 899 519	8 986 534	3 374 475	-574 686	2 226 326	5 026 116	-151 085
3314 Loans (3314,2-3314,1)	-2 318 771	955 217	-2 482 674	-2 635 709	-1 185 199	-1 141 575	-682 342	2 534 768	710 851	344 622
3314,1 Repayments: Loans	3 984 511	1 544 722	3 699 325	1 405 756	1 185 199	131 124	479 443	130 516	741 084	120 539
3314,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 665 740	2 499 938	1 216 651	-1 229 952	0	-1 010 451	-202 899	2 665 285	1 451 935	465 161
332 Foreign (3322+3323+3324+3326+3327+3328)	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 248	-61 345	-1 940 569	-572 037	-293 772	-2 116 367	-2 982 176	-30 743
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	405 181	3 936 250	572 037	477 654	2 315 249	3 364 939	75 022
332,2 Foreign incurrences (3323,2+3324,2+3325,2+3326,2+3327,2+3328,2)	4 977 712	783 554	1 863 264	343 836	1 995 681	0	183 882	198 881	382 764	44 280
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	0	-1 850 000	0	0	-1 757 723	-1 757 723	0
3323,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	2 526 876	3 713 935	3 480 781	0	1 850 000	0	0	1 757 723	1 757 723	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	-462 468	-61 345	-90 569	-572 037	-293 772	-358 644	-1 224 452	-30 743
3324,1 Repayments: Loans	2 180 501	2 150 232	2 325 732	405 181	2 086 250	572 037	477 654	557 525	1 607 216	75 022
3324,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 235 397	783 554	1 863 264	343 836	1 995 681	0	183 882	198 881	382 764	44 280

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 - IX 2007			
		Budgetary Central Government	Extrabudgetary funds	Consolidated Central Government	Local government Consolidated General Government
82 (=32)	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	1 818 158	184 193	2 002 351	459 373 2 461 724
	Acquisition of financial assets	2 111 554	317 732	2 429 286	558 341 2 987 627
	Disposals of financial assets	293 397	133 539	426 936	98 967 525 903
821 (=321)	Domestic	1 810 125	184 193	1 994 318	459 373 2 453 691
	Acquisition of domestic financial assets	2 103 521	317 732	2 421 253	558 341 2 979 594
	Disposals of domestic financial assets	293 397	133 539	426 936	98 967 525 903
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	1 145 653	0	1 145 653	0 1 145 653
	Acquisitions: Central bank	1 145 653	0	1 145 653	0 1 145 653
	Disposals: Central bank	0	0	0	0 0
8213	Other depositary institutions	371 758	129 386	501 144	434 972 936 116
	Acquisitions: Other depositary institutions	447 409	129 386	576 795	510 092 1 086 887
	Disposals: Other depositary institutions	75 652	0	75 652	75 120 150 771
8215	Nonfinancial institutions	266 672	54 807	321 479	14 454 335 933
	Acquisitions: Nonfinancial institutions	451 585	188 346	639 931	36 935 676 865
	Disposals: Nonfinancial institutions	184 912	133 539	318 451	22 481 340 932
8216	Households and nonprofit institutions serving households	26 041	0	26 041	9 948 35 989
	Acquisitions: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	58 874	0	58 874	11 314 70 188
	Disposals: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	32 833	0	32 833	1 367 34 200
822 (=322)	Foreign	8 033	0	8 033	0 8 033
	Acquisition of foreign financial assets	8 033	0	8 033	0 8 033
	Disposals of foreign financial assets	0	0	0	0 0
8227	International organizations	8 033	0	8 033	0 8 033
	Acquisitions: International organizations	8 033	0	8 033	0 8 033
	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	-579 582	1 776 510	1 196 928	-63 866 1 133 062
	Repayments: liabilities	7 440 396	523 493	7 963 889	250 369 8 214 258
	Incurrences: liabilities	6 860 815	2 300 003	9 160 818	186 503 9 347 321
831 (=331)	Domestic	2 402 594	901 898	3 304 492	-45 813 3 258 679
	Repayments: domestic liabilities	4 075 457	113 245	4 188 702	232 316 4 421 018
	Incurrences: domestic liabilities	6 478 051	1 015 143	7 493 194	186 503 7 679 697
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 depositary institutions	2 381 927	901 898	3 283 825	-44 274 3 239 551
	Repayments: Other depositary institutions	4 073 112	113 245	4 186 357	230 777 4 417 134
	Incurrences: Other depositary institutions	6 455 039	1 015 143	7 470 182	186 503 7 656 685
8314	Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	23 012	0	23 012	0 23 012
	Repayments: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0 0
	Incurrences: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	23 012	0	23 012	0 23 012
8315	Nonfinancial institutions	-2 345	0	-2 345	-1 539 -3 884
	Repayments: Nonfinancial institutions	2 345	0	2 345	1 539 3 884
	Incurrences: Nonfinancial institutions	0	0	0	0 0
832 (=332)	Foreign	-2 982 176	874 612	-2 107 564	-18 053 -2 125 617
	Repayments: foreign liabilities	3 364 939	410 248	3 775 187	18 053 3 793 240
	Incurrences: foreign liabilities	382 764	1 284 860	1 667 624	0 1 667 624
8321	General government	-373 687	0	-373 687	0 -373 687
	Repayments: General Government	373 687	0	373 687	0 373 687
	Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0	0 0
8327	International organizations	-243 416	0	-243 416	0 -243 416
	Repayments: International organizations	571 371	0	571 371	0 571 371
	Incurrences: International organizations	327 955	0	327 955	0 327 955
8328	Financial institutions other than international organizations	-2 365 073	874 612	-1 490 461	-18 053 -1 508 514
	Repayments: Financial institutions other than international organizations	2 419 881	410 248	2 830 129	18 053 2 848 182
	Incurrences: Financial institutions other than international organizations	54 808	1 284 860	1 339 668	0 1 339 668
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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007
TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH										
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 235 557	25 132 226	108 501 515	23 851 140	27 711 935	28 742 434	80 305 509	9 702 758
11 Taxes	47 149 862	50 687 564	58 469 091	15 345 731	64 148 604	14 017 755	17 286 246	17 074 213	48 378 214	5 256 527
12 Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	8 916 196	37 115 946	8 741 858	9 302 667	9 612 662	27 657 188	3 149 858
13 Grants	10 122	27 505	195 984	177 761	863 561	12 330	102 253	83 696	198 278	29 263
14 Other revenue	3 825 938	3 636 601	2 693 335	692 539	6 373 403	1 079 197	1 020 769	1 971 863	4 071 829	1 267 111
2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	83 131 114	87 857 465	95 949 951	26 151 642	108 447 435	24 963 473	24 738 509	27 048 355	76 750 337	9 007 136
21 Compensation of employees	22 268 287	23 182 586	24 313 867	6 217 675	27 477 952	6 507 526	6 875 961	7 110 217	20 493 703	2 250 104
22 Use of goods and services	4 358 721	4 951 917	6 069 116	2 259 303	7 702 325	1 450 705	1 584 541	1 649 811	4 685 056	546 016
24 Interest	3 972 466	4 387 010	4 713 615	935 215	4 586 817	1 680 283	936 070	1 099 955	3 716 308	373 651
25 Subsidies	4 968 069	5 248 744	5 670 789	1 582 148	6 017 759	1 652 902	1 265 675	1 561 834	4 480 411	731 308
26 Grants	3 420 327	3 796 847	6 652 994	2 181 858	8 513 643	1 217 303	1 432 151	1 713 360	4 362 814	511 360
27 Social benefits	39 730 887	41 358 455	43 444 589	11 180 892	48 538 710	11 556 319	11 410 432	12 723 374	35 690 125	4 251 596
28 Other expense	4 412 359	4 931 907	5 084 980	1 794 553	5 610 231	898 437	1 233 678	1 189 805	3 321 921	343 101
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	-2 667 596	-2 204 455	-714 394	-1 019 416	54 080	-1 112 333	2 973 426	1 694 079	3 555 172	695 622
CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	-2 667 596	-2 204 455	-714 394	-1 019 416	54 080	-1 112 333	2 973 426	1 694 079	3 555 172	695 622
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS										
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 419 467	1 553 668	1 555 792	829 004	2 954 080	84 367	352 807	720 258	1 157 433	168 015
311 Fixed assets	1 384 609	1 516 968	1 595 121	822 767	2 999 099	249 141	333 946	705 830	1 288 918	159 762
312 Change in inventories	0	0	-80 226	-19 519	-168 139	-173 789	-1 891	-1 900	-177 580	18
313 Valuables	7 518	7 220	7 826	3 217	7 704	1 256	4 416	1 387	7 058	316
314 Nonproduced assets	27 340	29 480	33 072	22 539	115 416	7 759	16 336	14 941	39 037	7 919
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-4 087 063	-3 758 123	-2 270 186	-1 848 421	-2 900 000	-1 196 700	2 620 619	973 821	2 397 740	527 607
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	4 087 063	3 758 123	2 270 186	1 848 421	2 900 000	1 196 700	-2 620 619	-973 821	-2 397 740	-527 607
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322)	221 977	1 752 825	-3 047 174	-2 813 142	-595 028	345 952	897 297	574 909	1 818 158	690 402
321 Domestic	212 192	1 757 681	-3 063 855	-2 827 142	-608 456	345 952	889 264	574 909	1 810 125	690 402
322 Foreign	9 786	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	0
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	4 309 040	5 510 948	-776 988	-964 721	2 304 972	1 542 653	-1 723 323	-398 912	-579 582	162 795
331 Domestic	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	-903 376	4 245 541	2 114 689	-1 429 551	1 717 456	2 402 594	193 537
332 Foreign	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 248	-61 345	-1 940 569	-572 037	-293 772	-2 116 367	-2 982 176	-30 743

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

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
IX 2005	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
IV	10 346 796	8 511 501	1 835 294	291 798	2 127 093
V	8 757 769	8 076 340	681 429	273 681	955 110
VI	8 607 371	8 150 668	456 703	370 591	827 293
VII	9 334 284	8 599 048	735 236	392 963	1 128 199
VIII	9 705 393	9 442 172	263 221	333 341	596 562
IX	9 702 758	9 007 136	695 622	373 651	1 069 273
I-IX 2007	80 305 509	76 750 337	3 555 172	3 716 308	7 271 480

Note: See notes on methodology

MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

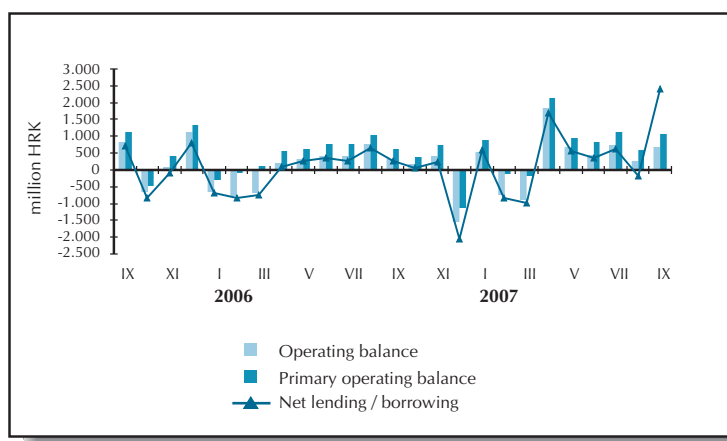


TABLE 8B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	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)
IX 2005	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
IV	1 835 294	139 868	1 695 426	-1 695 426	1 306 773	-388 654
V	681 429	106 710	574 719	-574 719	-176 337	-751 056
VI	456 703	106 229	350 474	-350 474	-233 139	-583 613
VII	735 236	122 206	613 030	-613 030	-683 706	-1 296 737
VIII	263 221	430 038	-166 817	166 817	568 214	735 031
IX	695 622	168 015	527 607	-527 607	690 402	162 795
I-IX 2007	3 555 172	1 157 433	2 397 740	-2 397 740	1 818 158	-579 582

* GFS 2001

Note: See notes on methodology

TABLE 9: THE CROATIAN WATERS TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	1 658 435	1 715 607	1 971 613	797 616	2 447 990	430 742	494 590	657 402	1 582 734	176 534	64,65
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+132+133)	434 004	487 813	444 762	209 197	577 990	39 575	41 090	141 550	222 215	22 445	38,45
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	39 500	0	3 501	6 965	10 466	6 439	26,50
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	434 004	487 813	444 762	209 197	538 490	39 575	37 589	134 585	211 749	16 006	39,32
1331	Current	105 340	203 499	89 259	7 162	3 000	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	328 664	284 314	355 503	202 035	535 490	39 575	37 589	134 585	211 749	16 006	39,54
14	Other revenue	1 224 431	1 227 794	1 526 851	588 419	1 870 000	391 167	453 500	515 852	1 360 519	154 089	72,76
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	1 426 283	1 489 465	1 779 088	695 834	2 138 990	332 546	378 906	554 351	1 265 803	183 980	59,18
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	93 675	99 418	111 293	35 750	126 750	27 911	29 523	28 583	86 017	10 017	67,86
211	Wages and salaries	80 618	85 524	96 298	31 321	109 050	24 167	25 295	24 488	73 950	8 587	67,81
212	Social contributions	13 057	13 894	14 995	4 429	17 700	3 744	4 228	4 095	12 067	1 430	68,18
22	Use of goods and services	743 383	790 683	1 072 478	366 614	1 169 902	163 653	286 905	353 350	803 908	118 210	68,72
24	Interest	37 907	33 734	31 692	8 590	32 560	8 214	7 700	9 119	25 033	4 090	76,88
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	53 751	28 072	60 500	2 977	3 556	17 512	24 045	9 271	39,74
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	551 318	565 630	509 874	256 808	749 278	129 791	51 222	145 787	326 800	42 392	43,62
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		232 152	226 142	192 525	101 782	309 000	98 196	115 684	103 051	316 931	-7 446	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	282 527	230 292	223 123	165 886	279 000	60 510	25 509	75 465	161 484	32 348	57,88
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	282 797	230 588	224 983	166 907	281 500	62 235	25 978	75 501	163 714	32 354	58,16
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	270	296	1 860	1 021	2 500	1 725	469	36	2 230	6	89,20
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	277 053	224 415	208 532	158 468	271 000	59 582	22 244	58 420	140 246	16 144	51,75
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	277 323	224 711	210 392	159 489	273 500	61 307	22 713	58 456	142 476	16 150	52,09
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	270	296	1 860	1 021	2 500	1 725	469	36	2 230	6	89,20
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	5 474	5 877	14 591	7 418	8 000	928	3 265	17 045	21 238	16 204	145,56
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	5 474	5 877	14 591	7 418	8 000	928	3 265	17 045	21 238	16 204	145,56
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	-30 598	-64 104	30 000	37 686	90 175	27 586	155 447	-39 794	
Financing (33-32)		50 375	4 150	30 598	64 104	-30 000	-37 686	-90 175	-27 586	-155 447	39 794	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-11 385	5 284	-32 316	11 723	70 000	21 936	68 061	19 224	109 221	-47 034	
321	Domestic	-11 385	5 284	-32 316	11 723	70 000	21 936	68 061	19 224	109 221	-47 034	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	38 990	9 434	-1 718	75 827	40 000	-15 750	-22 114	-8 362	-46 226	-7 240	
331	Domestic	42 859	-26 179	12 778	74 619	-8 000	-19 010	-25 335	-21 973	-66 318	-18 812	
332	Foreign	-3 869	35 613	-14 496	1 208	48 000	3 260	3 221	13 611	20 092	11 572	

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	172 273	214 737	660 190	268 398	965 400	174 533	241 675	299 453	715 661	79 332	74,13
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+132+133)	1 525	0	350	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	1 525	0	350	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	1 525	0	350	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	170 748	214 737	659 840	268 048	965 400	174 533	241 675	299 453	715 661	79 332	74,13
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	32 443	172 045	734 764	274 515	888 271	194 299	222 644	264 728	681 671	110 134	76,74
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	1 905	3 966	6 843	2 396	12 941	2 450	3 048	3 004	8 502	1 012	65,70
211	Wages and salaries	1 633	3 407	5 864	2 041	11 085	2 103	2 633	2 570	7 306	867	65,91
212	Social contributions	272	559	979	355	1 856	347	415	434	1 196	145	64,46
22	Use of goods and services	2 734	12 162	608 913	216 588	695 260	171 623	206 089	220 881	598 593	100 565	86,10
24	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Subsidies	0	5 189	13 803	303	45 300	3 672	2 629	5 524	11 825	2 209	26,10
26	Grants	0	149 780	102 355	53 471	120 900	15 902	10 126	34 009	60 037	5 822	49,66
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	27 804	948	2 850	1 757	13 871	652	752	1 310	2 714	526	19,57
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		139 830	42 692	-74 574	-6 117	77 129	-19 766	19 031	34 725	33 990	-30 802	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	1 786	12 917	14 151	12 063	27 563	13 505	2 252	3 808	19 565	145	70,98
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 786	12 917	14 287	12 063	27 563	13 522	2 302	3 808	19 632	145	71,23
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	0	136	0	0	17	50	0	67	0	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	1 553	12 742	2 520	1 585	15 550	5 322	1 590	847	7 759	0	49,90
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	1 553	12 742	2 656	1 585	15 550	5 339	1 640	847	7 826	0	50,33
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	0	136	0	0	17	50	0	67	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	233	175	11 631	10 478	12 013	8 183	662	2 961	11 806	145	98,28
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	233	175	11 631	10 478	12 013	8 183	662	2 961	11 806	145	98,28
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	-18 180	49 566	-33 271	16 779	30 917	14 425	-30 947	
Financing (33-32)		-138 044	-29 775	88 725	18 180	-49 566	33 271	-16 779	-30 917	-14 425	30 947	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	138 044	29 775	-88 725	-18 180	109 566	-33 271	16 779	30 917	14 425	-30 947	
321	Domestic	138 044	29 775	-88 725	-18 180	109 566	-33 271	16 779	30 917	14 425	-30 947	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	0	0	0	0	60 000	0	0	0	0	0	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	30 000	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	30 000	0	0	0	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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII -IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	2 295 423	2 547 003	2 721 483	672 928	4 304 065	554 476	729 978	981 840	2 266 294	280 101	52,65
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+132+133)	0	0	1 450 358	379 589	3 025 107	316 773	374 169	450 041	1 140 983	140 998	37,72
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	1 450 358	379 589	3 025 107	316 773	374 169	450 041	1 140 983	140 998	37,72
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	1 450 358	379 589	3 025 107	316 773	374 169	450 041	1 140 983	140 998	37,72
14	Other revenue	953 740	1 166 250	1 271 125	293 339	1 278 958	237 703	355 809	531 799	1 125 311	139 103	87,99
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	756 796	1 088 687	1 574 490	535 714	1 793 580	343 052	514 269	343 805	1 201 126	88 213	66,97
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	236 353	289 866	320 097	84 287	363 418	82 595	83 694	98 706	264 995	31 075	72,92
211	Wages and salaries	203 955	250 374	276 180	72 520	314 257	71 317	72 044	84 598	227 959	26 641	72,54
212	Social contributions	32 398	39 492	43 917	11 767	49 161	11 278	11 650	14 108	37 036	4 434	75,34
22	Use of goods and services	258 509	314 534	301 452	93 961	266 109	63 067	100 011	82 947	246 025	35 846	92,45
24	Interest	191 132	445 185	589 173	237 175	811 028	116 150	280 254	74 985	471 389	8 157	58,12
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	4 542	3 610	301 777	87 805	282 555	68 562	48 620	82 062	199 244	9 806	70,52
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	66 260	35 492	61 991	32 486	70 471	12 678	1 690	5 105	19 473	3 329	27,63
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		1 538 627	1 458 316	1 146 993	137 214	2 510 485	211 424	215 709	638 035	1 065 168	191 888	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	5 778 694	3 942 727	2 949 761	769 336	4 547 325	582 659	823 712	1 003 657	2 410 028	286 314	53,00
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	5 778 694	3 942 727	3 249 761	1 069 336	4 547 325	595 911	823 712	1 003 657	2 423 280	286 314	53,29
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	0	300 000	300 000	0	13 252	0	0	13 252	0	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	5 697 892	3 825 950	2 748 525	745 447	4 217 962	548 763	787 927	915 816	2 252 506	218 643	53,40
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	5 697 892	3 825 950	3 048 525	1 045 447	4 217 962	562 015	787 927	915 816	2 265 758	218 643	53,72
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	0	300 000	300 000	0	13 252	0	0	13 252	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	80 802	116 777	201 236	23 889	329 363	33 896	35 785	87 841	157 522	67 671	47,83
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	80 802	116 777	201 236	23 889	329 363	33 896	35 785	87 841	157 522	67 671	47,83
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	-1 802 768	-632 122	-2 036 840	-371 235	-608 003	-365 622	-1 344 860	-94 426	
Financing (33-32)		4 240 067	2 484 411	1 802 768	632 122	2 036 840	371 235	608 003	365 622	1 344 860	94 426	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-162 274	-42 758	248 366	48 562	9 880	-234 657	101 490	-43 950	-177 117	-94 045	
321	Domestic	-162 274	-42 758	248 366	48 562	9 880	-234 657	101 490	-43 950	-177 117	-94 045	
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	2 051 134	680 684	2 046 720	136 578	709 493	321 672	1 167 743	381	
331	Domestic	379 709	1 698 272	1 758 422	662 262	325 256	220 507	221 496	0	442 003	0	
332	Foreign	3 698 084	743 381	292 712	18 422	1 721 464	-83 929	487 997	321 672	725 740	381	

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	1 417 787	1 474 714	1 804 019	494 235	1 883 282	390 128	458 531	558 460	1 407 119	176 126	74,72
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+132+133)	0	0	1 739 270	474 764	1 805 107	378 314	414 852	532 658	1 325 824	159 769	73,45
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	1 739 270	474 764	1 805 107	378 314	414 852	532 658	1 325 824	159 769	73,45
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	1 739 270	474 764	1 805 107	378 314	414 852	532 658	1 325 824	159 769	73,45
14	Other revenue	75 666	93 982	64 749	19 471	78 175	11 814	43 679	25 802	81 295	16 357	103,99
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	934 630	1 062 405	1 226 934	379 965	1 446 960	225 415	253 328	347 133	825 876	63 974	57,08
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	51 590	61 054	70 786	17 535	81 511	16 892	19 162	22 252	58 306	6 370	71,53
211	Wages and salaries	44 349	52 452	60 787	15 112	70 107	14 483	16 482	19 057	50 022	5 457	71,35
212	Social contributions	7 241	8 602	9 999	2 423	11 404	2 409	2 680	3 195	8 284	913	72,64
22	Use of goods and services	696 421	726 456	850 772	230 867	1 038 521	155 946	159 113	260 528	575 587	48 671	55,42
24	Interest	4 306	16 060	43 374	22 492	70 868	5 315	28 204	5 460	38 979	4 947	55,00
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	9 300	0	1 300	2 801	4 101	2 801	44,10
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	182 313	258 835	262 002	109 071	246 760	47 262	45 549	56 092	148 903	1 185	60,34
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		483 157	412 309	577 085	114 270	436 322	164 713	205 203	211 327	581 243	112 152	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	834 631	923 171	1 350 834	260 260	1 278 246	202 981	328 829	713 392	1 245 202	106 067	97,41
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	835 907	926 359	1 351 622	260 454	1 278 506	203 226	329 009	713 722	1 245 957	106 108	97,45
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	1 276	3 188	788	194	260	245	180	330	755	41	290,38
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	742 582	833 817	1 227 447	229 215	1 164 842	165 761	262 943	679 761	1 108 465	93 120	95,16
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	743 858	837 005	1 228 235	229 409	1 165 102	166 006	263 123	680 091	1 109 220	93 161	95,20
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	1 276	3 188	788	194	260	245	180	330	755	41	290,38
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	92 049	89 354	123 387	31 045	113 404	37 220	65 886	33 631	136 737	12 947	120,58
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	92 049	89 354	123 387	31 045	113 404	37 220	65 886	33 631	136 737	12 947	120,58
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	-773 749	-145 990	-841 924	-38 268	-123 626	-502 065	-663 959	6 085	
Financing (33-32)		351 474	510 862	773 749	145 990	841 924	38 268	123 626	502 065	663 959	-6 085	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	296	50 297	-29 083	44 762	0	-41 091	-96 066	98 966	-38 191	10 016	
321	Domestic	296	50 297	-29 083	44 762	0	-41 091	-96 066	98 966	-38 191	10 016	
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	190 752	841 924	-2 823	27 560	601 031	625 768	3 931	
331	Domestic	100 000	302 376	471 685	69 451	526 454	-7 033	0	491 270	484 237	-23 423	
332	Foreign	251 770	258 783	272 981	121 301	315 470	4 210	27 560	109 761	141 531	27 354	

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	575 893	367 438	409 581	126 133	771 585	91 675	99 803	98 018	289 496	5 352	37,52
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+132+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	
132	From international organizations	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	409 581	126 133	771 585	91 675	99 803	98 018	289 496	5 352	37,52
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	314 474	182 993	27 354	7 432	57 079	22 070	14 328	6 820	43 218	1 432	75,72
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	4 678	5 621	5 713	1 536	7 511	1 306	1 393	1 699	4 398	469	58,55
211	Wages and salaries	4 010	4 821	4 896	1 315	6 420	1 118	1 192	1 461	3 771	401	58,74
212	Social contributions	668	800	817	221	1 091	188	201	238	627	68	57,47
22	Use of goods and services	10 664	21 092	12 472	5 235	24 368	5 734	10 777	1 896	18 407	534	75,54
24	Interest	136 971	121 940	239	0	500	0	320	12	332	12	66,40
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	376	2 000	118	186	14	318	10	15,90
28	Other expense	0	32 829	7 573	285	22 700	14 912	1 652	3 199	19 763	407	87,06
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		261 419	184 445	382 227	118 701	714 506	69 605	85 475	91 198	246 278	3 920	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	27 624	14 131	493	31	-14 935	-19 998	74	961	-18 963	-55	126,97
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	27 624	14 232	565	31	6 665	102	74	1 022	1 198	6	17,97
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	101	72	0	21 600	20 100	0	61	20 161	61	93,34
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	27 624	11 115	493	31	5 065	-19 998	74	961	-18 963	-55	
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	27 624	11 216	565	31	6 665	102	74	1 022	1 198	6	17,97
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	101	72	0	1 600	20 100	0	61	20 161	61	1 260,06
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		233 795	170 314	381 734	118 670	729 441	89 603	85 401	90 237	265 241	3 975	
Financing (33-32)		-233 795	-170 314	-381 734	-118 670	-729 441	-89 603	-85 401	-90 237	-265 241	-3 975	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-134 228	-349 252	381 734	118 670	729 441	89 603	85 401	90 237	265 241	3 975	
321	Domestic	-134 228	-349 252	381 734	118 670	729 441	89 603	85 401	90 237	265 241	3 975	
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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	62 946	237 044	65 871	10 276	44 400	12 623	9 660	7 760	30 043	3 403	67,66
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+132+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	
132	From international organizations	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	65 871	10 276	44 400	12 623	9 660	7 760	30 043	3 403	67,66
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	60 141	182 119	78 375	22 877	86 720	17 416	25 200	19 708	62 324	7 306	71,87
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	31 044	35 996	31 920	6 793	38 965	7 772	10 438	8 769	26 979	2 608	69,24
211	Wages and salaries	26 721	31 273	27 508	5 605	34 038	6 689	9 031	7 634	23 354	2 222	68,61
212	Social contributions	4 323	4 723	4 412	1 188	4 927	1 083	1 407	1 135	3 625	386	73,58
22	Use of goods and services	29 097	33 545	30 039	11 408	33 239	8 282	8 453	6 794	23 529	1 836	70,79
24	Interest	0	0	16 416	4 676	14 516	1 362	6 309	4 145	11 816	2 862	81,40
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	-12 504	-12 601	-42 320	-4 793	-15 540	-11 948	-32 281	-3 903	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	-24 444	-40 272	-51 175	6 197	-15 413	-12 730	1 414	-2 354	-13 670	-2 183	88,69
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	725	2 061	2 907	1 325	83 287	325	1 556	20	1 901	1	2,28
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	25 169	42 333	54 082	-4 872	98 700	13 055	142	2 374	15 571	2 184	15,78
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	-24 444	-40 272	-51 175	6 197	-15 413	-12 730	1 414	-2 354	-13 670	-2 183	88,69
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	725	2 061	2 907	1 325	83 287	325	1 556	20	1 901	1	2,28
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	25 169	42 333	54 082	-4 872	98 700	13 055	142	2 374	15 571	2 184	15,78
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		27 249	95 197	38 671	-18 798	-26 907	7 937	-16 954	-9 594	-18 611	-1 720	
Financing (33-32)		-27 249	-95 197	-38 671	18 798	26 907	-7 937	16 954	9 594	18 611	1 720	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	15 293	100 403	-87 682	-24 904	-133 392	-246	-4 087	14 947	10 614	28 031	
321	Domestic	15 293	100 403	-87 682	-24 904	-133 392	-246	-4 087	14 947	10 614	28 031	
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	-6 106	-106 485	-8 183	12 867	24 541	29 225	29 751	
331	Domestic	-11 956	5 206	-126 353	-6 106	-88 779	-8 183	18 081	32 078	41 976	34 000	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	-17 707	0	-5 214	-7 537	-12 751	-4 249	

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	87 019 284	92 642 473	100 392 605	26 909 367	113 587 978	24 768 255	28 917 282	30 248 790	83 934 327	10 133 794	73,89
11	Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	49 833 666	53 449 049	58 469 091	15 345 731	64 148 605	14 017 755	17 286 246	17 074 213	48 378 214	5 256 527	75,42
111	Taxes of income and profits and capital gains	6 259 713	7 057 112	8 515 615	2 179 950	10 078 339	2 188 372	3 729 640	2 392 630	8 310 642	739 203	82,46
113	Taxes on property	355 823	375 501	482 331	151 774	533 685	126 963	135 671	136 652	399 286	54 508	74,82
114	Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	41 286 025	44 084 487	47 546 223	12 485 941	51 584 380	11 263 242	12 906 488	14 045 023	38 214 753	4 294 839	74,08
1141	General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	30 013 661	32 399 952	35 091 381	9 308 224	38 387 622	8 440 180	9 622 975	10 264 706	28 327 861	3 143 565	73,79
11411	Value-added taxes	29 864 905	32 243 372	34 931 750	9 268 244	38 212 839	8 399 864	9 578 712	10 221 678	28 200 254	3 129 638	73,80
11412	Sales taxes	148 757	156 580	159 631	39 980	174 784	40 316	44 264	43 027	127 607	13 928	73,01
1142	Excises	10 625 358	10 939 144	11 564 709	2 916 506	12 208 771	2 620 967	3 037 455	3 518 737	9 177 159	1 078 373	75,17
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 590 727	1 562 930	1 588 456	439 962	1 615 059	357 299	430 257	426 464	1 214 019	142 577	75,17
116	Other taxes	341 377	369 019	336 466	88 104	337 141	81 879	84 192	73 444	239 515	25 401	71,04
12	Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	8 916 196	37 115 946	8 741 858	9 302 667	9 612 662	27 657 188	3 149 858	74,52
13	Grants	10 122	27 505	194 484	177 761	941 506	9 930	103 474	111 368	224 771	62 663	23,87
14	Other revenue	7 697 900	7 864 579	7 851 883	2 469 680	11 381 921	1 998 712	2 224 895	3 450 547	7 674 154	1 664 747	67,42
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	86 941 437	92 332 140	98 751 408	27 386 050	109 528 777	25 361 209	25 318 294	27 488 323	78 167 826	9 172 363	71,37
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	23 265 724	24 300 115	25 512 962	6 533 483	28 109 046	6 646 452	7 023 219	7 273 230	20 942 900	2 301 655	74,51
211	Wages and salaries	19 750 868	20 665 832	21 699 724	5 556 715	23 658 358	5 629 298	5 994 240	5 993 532	17 617 070	1 817 612	74,46
212	Social contributions	3 514 856	3 634 283	3 813 238	976 768	4 450 688	1 017 154	1 028 978	1 279 698	3 325 830	484 043	74,73
22	Use of goods and services	6 327 741	7 100 232	9 193 481	3 259 160	10 929 724	2 019 010	2 355 889	2 576 207	6 951 105	851 678	63,60
24	Interest	4 343 680	5 004 650	5 397 046	1 208 954	5 516 288	1 811 324	1 258 857	1 193 676	4 263 857	393 719	77,30
25	Subsidies	4 968 069	5 253 933	5 684 592	1 582 451	6 063 059	1 656 574	1 268 304	1 567 358	4 492 236	733 517	74,09
26	Grants	2 162 993	2 804 760	2 838 842	1 117 694	3 656 639	567 682	666 863	753 167	1 987 712	249 248	54,36
27	Social benefits	40 645 794	41 930 232	44 192 851	11 489 318	48 540 710	11 556 437	11 410 618	12 723 388	35 690 443	4 251 606	73,53
28	Other expense	5 227 438	5 938 219	5 931 633	2 194 992	6 713 311	1 103 733	1 334 543	1 401 298	3 839 574	390 940	57,19
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)		77 847	310 333	1 641 197	-476 683	4 059 202	-592 954	3 598 988	2 760 467	5 766 501	961 431	
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	77 847	310 333	1 641 197	-476 683	4 059 202	-592 954	3 598 988	2 760 467	5 766 501	961 431	
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	8 373 463	6 699 416	6 108 627	2 090 019	9 055 866	911 294	1 534 597	2 515 187	4 961 079	590 651	54,78
311	Fixed assets	8 158 064	6 439 709	5 788 654	2 005 430	8 658 105	995 841	1 410 138	2 359 281	4 765 261	485 431	55,04
312	Inventories	0	0	-80 226	-19 519	-168 139	-173 789	-1 892	-1 900	-177 580	18	
313	Valuables	7 518	7 220	7 826	3 217	7 704	1 256	4 416	1 387	7 058	316	91,62
314	Nonproduced assets	207 881	252 487	392 374	100 891	558 196	87 986	121 934	156 419	366 340	104 886	65,63
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)		-8 295 616	-6 389 083	-4 467 430	-2 566 703	-4 996 665	-1 504 248	2 064 391	245 280	805 423	370 780	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)		8 295 616	6 389 083	4 467 430	2 566 703	4 996 665	1 504 248	-2 064 391	-245 280	-805 423	-370 780	
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	28 384	1 609 760	-2 576 689	-2 590 267	190 466	148 226	1 068 875	785 250	2 002 351	560 398	
321	Domestic	18 598	1 614 616	-2 593 370	-2 604 267	177 039	148 226	1 060 842	785 250	1 994 318	560 398	
322	Foreign	9 786	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	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	1 890 741	-23 564	5 187 131	1 652 475	-995 517	539 970	1 196 928	189 618	
331	Domestic	4 107 680	12 041 678	5 282 792	-103 150	5 030 473	2 300 970	-1 215 309	2 218 831	3 304 492	185 302	
332	Foreign	4 216 320	-4 042 835	-3 392 051	79 586	156 658	-648 496	219 792	-1 678 860	-2 107 564	4 315	

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1 REVENUE (A+B)	87 019 284	92 642 473	100 392 605	26 909 367	113 587 978	24 768 255	28 917 282	30 248 790	83 934 327	10 133 794	73,89
A) Budgetary Central Government	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 234 057	25 132 226	108 496 960	23 848 740	27 709 655	28 736 430	80 294 825	9 703 008	74,01
B) Extrabudgetary users (1+...+9)	6 555 766	6 989 463	5 158 548	1 777 141	5 091 018	919 515	1 207 627	1 512 360	3 639 502	430 786	71,49
1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	129 892	38 010	293 485	237 659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	663 139	863 868	848 683	220 491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Croatian Employment Service	15 507	18 855	18 363	13 305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Croatian Waters	1 224 431	1 227 794	1 526 851	588 419	1 952 500	391 167	457 001	549 528	1 397 696	187 239	71,58
5. Environment Protection Fund	170 748	214 737	659 840	268 048	965 400	174 533	241 675	299 453	715 661	79 332	74,13
6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	2 295 423	2 547 003	1 271 125	293 339	1 278 958	237 703	355 809	531 799	1 125 311	139 103	87,99
7. Croatian roads Ltd.	1 417 787	1 474 714	64 749	19 471	78 175	11 814	43 679	25 802	81 295	16 357	103,99
8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	575 893	367 438	409 581	126 133	771 585	91 675	99 803	98 018	289 496	5 352	37,52
9. Croatian Privatization Fund	62 946	237 044	65 871	10 276	44 400	12 623	9 660	7 760	30 043	3 403	67,66
2 EXPENSE (A+B)	86 941 437	92 332 140	98 751 408	27 386 050	109 528 777	25 361 209	25 318 294	27 488 323	78 167 826	9 172 363	71,37
A) Budgetary Central Government	81 861 164	86 715 598	91 979 693	25 005 935	103 409 031	24 294 973	23 959 539	26 036 641	74 291 153	8 729 931	71,84
B) Extrabudgetary funds and agencies (1+...+9)	5 080 273	5 616 542	6 771 715	2 380 115	6 119 746	1 066 236	1 358 755	1 451 682	3 876 673	442 432	63,35
1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	587 420	382 162	565 857	266 833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	831 295	914 345	931 628	243 803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Croatian Employment Service	141 333	145 931	155 002	40 947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Croatian Waters	1 426 283	1 489 465	1 779 088	695 834	2 138 990	332 546	378 906	554 351	1 265 803	183 980	59,18
5. Environment Protection Fund	32 443	172 045	734 764	274 515	888 271	194 299	222 644	264 728	681 671	110 134	76,74
6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	752 254	1 085 077	1 272 713	447 909	1 511 025	274 490	465 649	261 743	1 001 882	78 407	66,30
7. Croatian roads Ltd.	934 630	1 062 405	1 226 934	379 965	1 437 660	225 415	252 028	344 332	821 775	61 173	57,16
8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	314 474	182 993	27 354	7 432	57 079	22 070	14 328	6 820	43 218	1 432	75,72
9. Croatian Privatization Fund	60 141	182 119	78 375	22 877	86 720	17 416	25 200	19 708	62 324	7 306	71,87
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	77 847	310 333	1 641 197	-476 683	4 059 202	-592 954	3 598 988	2 760 467	5 766 501	961 431	
3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	77 847	310 333	1 641 197	-476 683	4 059 202	-592 954	3 598 988	2 760 467	5 766 501	961 431	
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	8 373 463	6 699 416	6 108 627	2 090 019	9 055 866	911 294	1 534 597	2 515 187	4 961 079	590 651	54,78
Acquisition (A+B)	8 648 383	7 024 180	6 836 371	2 490 430	9 660 873	1 207 729	1 613 012	2 583 580	5 404 321	616 529	55,94
A) Budgetary Central Government	1 663 868	1 828 818	1 908 482	924 386	3 436 026	332 408	430 381	785 850	1 548 639	191 601	45,07
B) Extrabudgetary users	6 984 515	5 195 362	4 927 889	1 566 044	6 224 847	875 321	1 182 631	1 797 730	3 855 682	424 928	61,94
Disposals (A+B)	274 920	324 763	727 744	400 410	605 007	296 435	78 415	68 392	443 242	25 878	73,26
A) Budgetary Central Government	244 401	275 149	352 690	95 381	481 947	248 041	77 574	65 591	391 206	23 586	81,17
B) Extrabudgetary users	30 519	49 614	375 054	305 029	123 060	48 394	841	2 801	52 036	2 292	42,29
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-8 295 616	-6 389 083	-4 467 430	-2 566 703	-4 996 665	-1 504 248	2 064 391	245 280	805 423	370 780	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	8 295 616	6 389 083	4 467 430	2 566 703	4 996 665	1 504 248	-2 064 391	-245 280	-805 423	-370 780	
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	28 384	1 609 760	-2 576 689	-2 590 267	190 466	148 226	1 068 875	785 250	2 002 351	560 398	
321 Domestic (A+B)	18 599	1 614 616	-2 593 370	-2 604 267	177 039	148 226	1 060 842	785 250	1 994 318	560 398	
A) Budgetary Central Government	138 578	1 747 681	-3 063 855	-2 827 142	-608 456	345 952	889 264	574 909	1 810 125	690 402	
B) Extrabudgetary users	-119 979	-133 065	470 485	222 875	785 494	-197 726	171 578	210 341	184 193	-130 004	
322 Foreign (A+B)	9 786	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	0	
A) Budgetary Central Government	9 786	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	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	1 890 741	-23 564	5 187 131	1 652 475	-995 517	539 970	1 196 928	189 618	
331 Domestic (A+B)	4 107 680	12 041 678	5 282 792	-103 150	5 030 473	2 300 970	-1 215 309	2 218 831	3 304 492	185 302	
A) Budgetary Central Government	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	-903 376	4 245 541	2 114 689	-1 429 551	1 717 456	2 402 594	193 537	
B) Extrabudgetary users	68 975	1 450 118	2 116 532	800 226	784 932	186 281	214 242	501 375	901 898	-8 235	
332 Foreign (A+B)	4 216 320	-4 042 835	-3 392 051	79 586	156 658	-648 496	219 792	-1 678 860	-2 107 564	4 315	
A) Budgetary Central Government	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 248	-61 345	-1 940 569	-572 037	-293 772	-2 116 367	-2 982 176	-30 743	
B) Extrabudgetary users	3 945 985	1 037 777	551 197	140 931	2 097 227	-76 459	513 564	437 507	874 612	35 058	

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
IX 2005	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
IV	10 701 221	8 659 319	2 041 902	388 441	2 430 344
V	9 219 592	8 271 994	947 597	349 269	1 296 866
VI	8 996 470	8 386 981	609 489	521 147	1 130 635
VII	9 855 201	8 734 931	1 120 270	444 946	1 565 216
VIII	10 259 795	9 581 029	678 766	355 011	1 033 777
IX	10 133 794	9 172 363	961 431	393 719	1 355 150
I-IX 2007	83 934 327	78 167 826	5 766 501	4 263 857	10 030 358

Note: See notes on methodology

MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT / SURPLUS

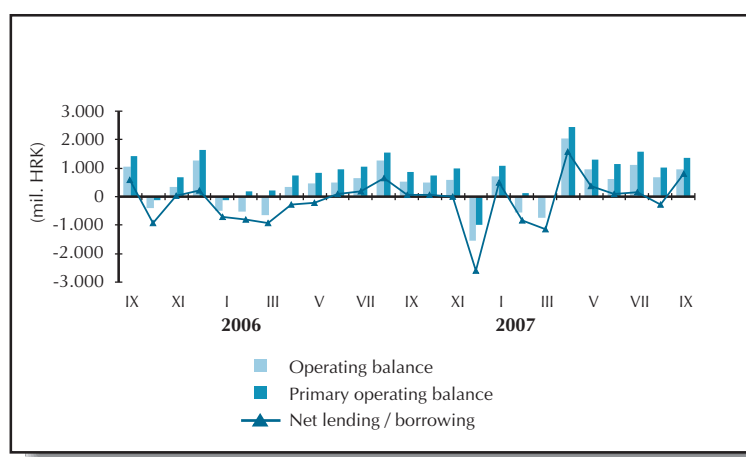


TABLE 16B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	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)
IX 2005	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	-33 496
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
IV	2 041 902	450 395	1 591 507	-1 591 507	1 267 803	-323 705
V	947 597	564 038	383 559	-383 559	-4 981	-388 540
VI	609 489	520 164	89 325	-89 325	-193 947	-283 272
VII	1 120 270	957 309	162 961	-162 961	-546 525	-709 487
VIII	678 766	967 228	-228 462	288 462	771 378	1 059 840
IX	961 431	590 651	370 780	-370 780	560 398	189 618
I-IX 2007	5 766 501	4 961 079	805 423	-805 423	2 002 351	1 196 928

* Deficit according to GFS 2001 methodology

Note: See notes on methodology

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

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	10 828 868	12 162 401	13 560 211	3 948 918	14 777 754	3 439 097	3 527 415	3 782 841	10 749 352	72,74
11	Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	6 592 062	7 072 350	8 299 155	2 266 537	9 119 987	2 121 207	2 138 907	2 279 635	6 539 748	71,71
111	Taxes of income, profits and capital gains	5 900 999	6 339 798	7 456 676	1 931 856	8 210 319	1 962 526	1 945 109	2 026 415	5 934 050	72,28
113	Taxes on property	375 090	388 135	479 492	144 850	523 720	118 649	134 742	145 978	399 369	76,26
114	Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	301 941	330 015	348 259	185 968	370 336	36 299	54 372	102 788	193 458	52,24
1141	General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	43 613	46 901	52 059	14 827	56 364	10 802	12 345	17 503	40 651	72,12
11411	Value-added taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11412	Sales taxes	43 613	46 901	52 059	14 827	56 364	10 802	12 345	17 503	40 651	72,12
1142	Excises	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	
116	Other taxes	14 032	14 403	14 728	3 863	15 612	3 733	4 684	4 455	12 871	82,44
12	Social contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+132+133)	1 425 056	1 704 577	1 664 688	579 660	1 818 236	401 474	339 570	473 298	1 214 343	66,79
131	From foreign governments	3 870	207	2 356	441	2 574	334	1 277	2 418	4 029	156,54
132	From international organizations	0	437	3 292	2 668	3 596	2 120	-805	1 542	2 857	79,45
133	From other general government units	1 421 186	1 703 933	1 659 039	576 550	1 812 067	399 020	339 099	469 339	1 207 457	66,63
14	Other revenue (141+142+143+144+145)	2 811 751	3 385 474	3 596 368	1 102 721	3 839 531	916 416	1 048 938	1 029 908	2 995 262	78,01
141	Property income	685 366	760 183	794 431	240 868	867 708	199 919	208 333	219 095	627 347	72,30
142	Sales of goods and services	1 858 999	2 298 516	2 224 625	647 962	2 358 102	587 194	687 798	675 106	1 950 098	82,70
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits	4 787	7 803	4 790	1 545	5 078	1 491	3 971	1 267	6 729	132,52
144	Voluntary transfers other than grants	8 314	25 632	54 881	46 605	59 943	8 795	4 990	3 916	17 701	29,53
145	Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	254 285	293 339	517 642	165 741	548 700	119 017	143 846	130 524	393 387	71,69
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	8 766 249	9 882 542	10 629 313	3 256 739	11 614 438	2 504 545	2 850 715	2 728 597	8 083 856	69,60
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	2 239 472	2 379 585	2 695 250	752 830	2 964 775	667 507	793 690	710 003	2 171 199	73,23
211	Wages and salaries	1 972 800	2 065 605	2 335 943	652 996	2 569 537	573 432	695 384	610 174	1 878 989	73,13
212	Social contributions	266 672	313 980	359 308	99 835	395 239	94 075	98 306	99 829	292 210	73,93
22	Use of goods and services	3 351 575	3 775 863	4 108 888	1 266 753	4 458 143	1 003 912	1 047 177	1 058 176	3 109 264	69,74
24	Interest	79 559	98 047	71 548	20 920	83 100	20 807	20 653	25 242	66 703	80,27
25	Subsidies	726 356	746 132	877 361	239 179	900 000	221 533	246 387	250 927	718 847	79,87
26	Grants	267 077	289 638	286 226	160 254	310 100	25 341	60 695	65 418	151 455	48,84
27	Social benefits	376 014	538 720	635 152	198 034	705 860	133 352	140 178	107 799	381 329	54,02
28	Other expense	1 726 196	2 054 558	1 954 887	618 768	2 192 460	432 093	541 935	511 033	1 485 060	67,73
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)		2 062 619	2 279 859	2 930 899	692 179	3 163 315	934 552	676 700	1 054 244	2 665 496	
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS	2 062 619	2 279 859	2 930 899	692 179	3 163 315	934 552	676 700	1 054 244	2 665 496	
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	2 121 355	2 360 290	2 974 314	1 000 079	3 351 701	836 796	595 672	709 789	2 142 257	63,92
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2)	2 213 163	2 460 334	2 963 175	1 077 411	3 310 401	880 624	583 569	771 840	2 236 032	67,55
311,1	- acquisitions: fixed assets	2 500 488	2 683 185	3 192 520	1 140 847	3 613 401	918 649	657 530	825 867	2 402 045	66,48
311,2	- disposals: fixed assets	287 325	222 851	229 345	63 435	303 000	38 025	73 961	54 027	166 013	54,79
312	Inventories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
313	Valuables (313,1-313,2)	164	209	436	301	0	17	30	10	56	
313,1	- acquisitions: valuables	164	209	436	301	0	17	30	10	56	
313,2	- disposals: valuables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2)	-91 972	-100 253	10 704	-77 632	41 300	-43 845	12 074	-62 060	-93 832	-227,20
314,1	- acquisitions: nonproduced assets	210 755	216 903	320 924	37 278	351 300	43 265	63 928	73 041	180 234	51,30
314,2	- disposals: nonproduced assets	302 727	317 156	310 220	114 911	310 000	87 110	51 854	135 102	274 066	88,41
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)		-58 736	-80 431	-43 416	-307 901	-188 386	97 756	81 028	344 455	523 239	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING)		58 736	80 431	43 416	307 901	188 386	-97 756	-81 028	-344 455	-523 239	
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	76 345	-303 883	-53 130	-212 275	-35 000	81 897	87 209	290 267	459 373	
321	Domestic	78 039	-303 883	-53 130	-212 275	-35 000	81 897	87 209	290 267	459 373	
322	Foreign	-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)	135 080	-223 453	-9 714	95 626	153 386	-15 859	6 181	-54 188	-63 866	
331	Domestic	232 026	-130 447	80 882	104 118	248 386	-10 285	12 567	-48 095	-45 813	
332	Foreign	-96 946	-93 006	-90 597	-8 492	-95 000	-5 574	-6 386	-6 093	-18 053	

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 18: CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY

(000 HRK)		2004	2005	2006	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	96 426 967	103 100 941	112 293 777	30 281 734	126 510 665	27 808 332	32 105 598	33 535 581	93 449 512	73,87
11	Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	56 425 728	60 521 399	66 768 246	17 612 268	73 268 591	16 138 962	19 425 153	19 353 848	54 917 962	74,95
111	Taxes of income, profits and capital gains	12 160 712	13 396 910	15 972 291	4 111 807	18 288 658	4 150 899	5 674 748	4 419 044	14 244 691	77,89
113	Taxes on property	730 913	763 635	961 823	296 624	1 057 405	245 612	270 413	282 630	798 655	75,53
114	Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	41 587 966	44 414 503	47 894 481	12 671 909	51 954 716	11 299 541	12 960 859	14 147 811	38 408 211	73,93
1141	General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	30 057 275	32 446 853	35 143 439	9 323 051	38 443 986	8 450 982	9 635 321	10 282 209	28 368 512	73,79
11411	Value-added taxes	29 864 905	32 243 372	34 931 750	9 268 244	38 212 839	8 399 864	9 578 712	10 221 678	28 200 254	73,80
11412	Sales taxes	192 370	203 481	211 690	54 807	231 147	51 119	56 609	60 531	168 258	72,79
1142	Excises	10 625 358	10 939 144	11 564 709	2 916 506	12 208 771	2 620 967	3 037 455	3 518 737	9 177 159	75,17
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 590 727	1 562 930	1 588 456	439 962	1 615 059	357 299	430 257	426 464	1 214 019	75,17
116	Other taxes	355 410	383 421	351 194	91 966	352 753	85 612	88 875	77 899	252 386	71,55
12	Social contributions	29 477 597	31 301 340	33 877 148	8 916 196	37 115 946	8 741 858	9 302 667	9 612 662	27 657 188	74,52
13	Grants	13 992	28 149	200 133	180 870	904 676	12 384	103 946	88 616	204 946	22,65
14	Other revenue	10 509 650	11 250 053	11 448 251	3 572 401	15 221 452	2 915 128	3 273 832	4 480 455	10 669 415	70,09
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	94 286 501	100 510 748	107 721 681	30 066 239	119 288 148	27 466 734	27 829 910	29 720 870	85 017 515	71,27
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	25 505 196	26 679 700	28 208 213	7 286 313	31 073 822	7 313 958	7 816 909	7 983 233	23 114 099	74,38
211	Wages and salaries	21 723 668	22 731 437	24 035 667	6 209 711	26 227 895	6 202 730	6 689 624	6 603 705	19 496 059	74,33
212	Social contributions	3 781 528	3 948 263	4 172 546	1 076 602	4 845 927	1 111 228	1 127 285	1 379 527	3 618 040	74,66
22	Use of goods and services	9 679 316	10 876 095	13 302 369	4 525 913	15 387 867	3 022 922	3 403 066	3 634 382	10 060 370	65,38
24	Interest	4 423 239	5 102 697	5 468 595	1 229 873	5 599 388	1 832 131	1 279 510	1 218 918	4 330 559	77,34
25	Subsidies	5 694 425	6 000 064	6 561 952	1 821 630	6 963 059	1 878 107	1 514 692	1 818 284	5 211 083	74,84
26	Grants	1 008 884	1 390 464	1 466 029	701 398	2 111 672	194 003	388 460	322 536	904 999	42,86
27	Social benefits	41 021 808	42 468 952	44 828 003	11 687 352	49 246 570	11 689 788	11 550 796	12 831 187	36 071 772	73,25
28	Other expense	6 953 634	7 992 776	7 886 521	2 813 760	8 905 771	1 535 825	1 876 478	1 912 331	5 324 634	59,79
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)		2 140 466	2 590 193	4 572 096	215 496	7 222 517	341 598	4 275 688	3 814 711	8 431 997	
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 572 096	215 495	7 222 517	341 598	4 275 688	3 814 711	8 431 997	
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	10 494 818	9 059 706	9 082 941	3 090 099	12 407 567	1 748 090	2 130 268	3 224 977	7 103 335	57,25
311	Fixed assets	10 371 227	8 900 043	8 751 828	3 082 841	11 968 506	1 876 465	1 993 707	3 131 121	7 001 293	58,50
312	Inventories	0	0	-80 226	-19 519	-168 139	-173 789	-1 892	-1 900	-177 580	
313	Valuables	7 683	7 429	8 262	3 518	7 704	1 273	4 445	1 397	7 114	92,35
314	Nonproduced assets	115 909	152 234	403 078	23 259	599 496	44 141	134 008	94 359	272 508	45,46
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)		-8 354 352	-6 469 514	-4 510 845	-2 874 603	-5 185 051	-1 406 492	2 145 420	589 734	1 328 662	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)		8 354 352	6 469 514	4 510 845	2 874 603	5 185 051	1 406 492	-2 145 420	-589 734	-1 328 662	
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	104 242	1 305 876	-2 629 878	-2 802 601	155 254	230 123	1 156 084	1 075 517	2 461 724	
321	Domestic	96 150	1 310 733	-2 646 559	-2 816 601	141 827	230 123	1 148 051	1 075 517	2 453 691	
322	Foreign	8 092	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	
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	1 880 967	72 002	5 340 305	1 636 615	-989 336	485 783	1 133 062	
331	Domestic	4 339 219	11 911 231	5 363 615	908	5 278 647	2 290 686	-1 202 743	2 170 736	3 258 679	
332	Foreign	4 119 375	-4 135 841	-3 482 648	71 094	61 658	-654 070	213 407	-1 684 953	-2 125 617	

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	X - XII 2006	New Plan 2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	I - IX 2007	I - IX 2007 New Plan 2007
1	REVENUE (A+B+C)	96 426 967	103 100 941	112 293 777	30 281 734	126 510 665	27 808 332	32 105 598	33 535 581	93 449 512	73,87
	Budgetary Central Government	80 463 518	85 653 010	95 234 057	25 132 226	108 496 960	23 848 740	27 709 655	28 736 430	80 294 825	74,01
	Extrabudgetary users (1+...+9)	6 555 766	6 989 463	5 158 548	1 777 141	5 048 018	919 515	1 207 627	1 485 649	3 612 791	71,57
	1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	129 892	38 010	293 485	237 659	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	663 139	863 868	848 683	220 491	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Croatian Employment Service	15 507	18 855	18 363	13 305	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Croatian Waters	1 224 431	1 227 794	1 526 851	588 419	1 909 500	391 167	457 001	522 817	1 370 985	71,80
	5. Environment Protection Fund	170 748	214 737	659 840	268 048	965 400	174 533	241 675	299 453	715 661	74,13
	6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	2 295 423	2 547 003	1 271 125	293 339	1 278 958	237 703	355 809	531 799	1 125 311	87,99
	7. Croatian roads Ltd.	1 417 787	1 474 714	64 749	19 471	78 175	11 814	43 679	25 802	81 295	103,99
	8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	575 893	367 438	409 581	126 133	771 585	91 675	99 803	98 018	289 496	37,52
	9. Croatian Privatization Fund	62 946	237 044	65 871	10 276	44 400	12 623	9 660	7 760	30 043	67,66
	C) Budgetary Local Government	9 407 683	10 458 468	11 901 172	3 372 368	12 965 687	3 040 077	3 188 316	3 313 502	9 541 895	73,59
2	EXPENSE (A+B+C)	94 286 501	100 510 748	107 721 681	30 066 239	119 288 148	27 466 734	27 829 910	29 720 870	85 017 515	71,27
	A) Budgetary Central Government	80 607 176	85 239 872	90 525 330	24 541 013	101 793 901	23 918 684	23 654 412	25 597 679	73 170 775	71,88
	B) Extrabudgetary users (1+...+9)	5 080 273	5 556 950	6 726 778	2 349 297	6 031 173	1 061 444	1 357 005	1 436 230	3 854 679	63,91
	1. Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance	587 420	382 162	565 857	266 833	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Croatian Health Insurance Institute	831 295	914 345	931 628	243 803	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Croatian Employment Service	141 333	145 931	155 002	40 947	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Croatian Waters	1 426 283	1 489 465	1 773 976	692 291	2 109 450	332 455	378 539	552 584	1 263 577	59,90
	5. Environment Protection Fund	32 443	112 453	694 939	247 239	829 239	189 598	221 262	251 043	661 903	79,82
	6. Croatian motorways Ltd.	752 254	1 085 077	1 272 713	447 909	1 511 025	274 490	465 649	261 743	1 001 882	66,30
	7. Croatian roads Ltd.	934 630	1 062 405	1 226 934	379 965	1 437 660	225 415	252 028	344 332	821 775	57,16
	8. State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation	314 474	182 993	27 354	7 432	57 079	22 070	14 328	6 820	43 218	75,72
	9. Croatian Privatization Fund	60 141	182 119	78 375	22 877	86 720	17 416	25 200	19 708	62 324	71,87
	C) Budgetary Local Government	8 599 052	9 713 927	10 469 573	3 175 929	11 463 074	2 486 607	2 818 493	2 686 961	7 992 061	69,72
	NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 572 096	215 495	7 222 517	341 598	4 275 688	3 814 711	8 431 997	
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS	2 140 466	2 590 193	4 572 096	215 496	7 222 517	341 598	4 275 688	3 814 711	8 431 997	
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	10 494 818	9 059 706	9 082 941	3 090 099	12 407 567	1 748 090	2 130 268	3 224 977	7 103 335	57,25
	Acquisition (A+B+C)	11 359 790	9 924 477	10 350 251	3 668 855	13 625 574	2 169 660	2 334 499	3 482 498	7 986 656	58,62
	A) Budgetary Central Government	1 663 868	1 828 818	1 908 482	924 386	3 436 026	332 408	430 381	785 850	1 548 639	45,07
	B) Extrabudgetary users	6 984 515	5 195 362	4 927 889	1 566 044	6 224 847	875 321	1 182 631	1 797 730	3 855 682	61,9
	C) Budgetary Local Government	2 711 407	2 900 297	3 513 880	1 178 426	3 964 701	961 931	721 487	898 918	2 582 336	65,13
	Disposals (A+B+C)	864 972	864 771	1 267 310	578 756	1 218 007	421 570	204 230	257 521	883 321	72,52
	A) Budgetary Central Government	244 401	275 149	352 690	95 381	481 947	248 041	77 574	65 591	391 206	81,17
	B) Extrabudgetary users	30 519	49 614	375 054	305 029	123 060	48 394	841	2 801	52 036	42,29
	C) Budgetary Local Government	590 052	540 007	539 565	178 346	613 000	125 135	125 815	189 129	440 079	71,79
	NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-8 354 352	-6 469 514	-4 510 845	-2 874 603	-5 185 051	-1 406 492	2 145 420	589 734	1 328 662	
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)	8 354 352	6 469 514	4 510 845	2 874 603	5 185 051	1 406 492	-2 145 420	-589 734	-1 328 662	
32	NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	104 242	1 305 876	-2 629 878	-2 802 601	155 254	230 123	1 156 084	1 075 517	2 461 724	
321	Domestic (A+B+C)	96 150	1 310 733	-2 646 559	-2 816 601	141 827	230 123	1 148 051	1 075 517	2 453 691	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	138 090	1 747 681	-3 063 913	-2 827 200	-608 456	345 952	889 264	574 909	1 810 125	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	-119 979	-133 065	470 485	222 875	785 282	-197 726	171 578	210 341	184 193	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	78 039	-303 883	-53 131	-212 276	-35 000	81 897	87 209	290 267	459 373	
322	Foreign (A+B+C)	8 092	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	9 786	-4 857	16 681	14 000	13 428	0	8 033	0	8 033	
	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	1 880 967	72 002	5 340 305	1 636 615	-989 336	485 783	1 133 062	
331	Domestic (A+B+C)	4 339 219	11 911 231	5 363 615	908	5 278 647	2 290 686	-1 202 743	2 170 736	3 258 679	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	4 038 705	10 591 560	3 166 260	-903 376	4 245 541	2 114 689	-1 429 551	1 717 456	2 402 594	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	68 975	1 450 118	2 116 532	800 226	784 932	186 281	214 242	501 375	901 898	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	231 539	-130 447	80 823	104 058	248 174	-10 285	12 567	-48 095	-45 813	
332	Foreign (A+B+C)	4 119 375	-4 135 841	-3 482 648	71 094	61 658	-654 070	213 407	-1 684 953	-2 125 617	
	A) Budgetary Central Government	270 335	-5 080 612	-3 943 248	-61 345	-1 940 569	-572 037	-293 772	-2 116 367	-2 982 176	
	B) Extrabudgetary users	3 945 985	1 037 777	551 197	140 931	2 097 227	-76 459	513 564	437 507	874 612	
	C) Budgetary Local Government	-96 946	-93 006	-90 597	-8 492	-95 000	-5 574	-6 386	-6 093	-18 053	

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 [§]		31.12.2006 [§]		31.3.2007 [§]		30.6.2007 [§]		30.9.2007 [§]	
	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP
A. Foreign debt (A1+A2+A3)	40 240,4	22,2	45 676,4	23,0	50 240,7	23,4	45 363,6	19,6	41 632,3	16,6	40 746,0	14,9	40 489,1	14,8	38 636,3	14,1
1. Central Government foreign debt	37 432,1	20,7	41 041,9	20,7	42 231,2	19,6	36 414,5	15,7	32 553,4	13,0	31 795,2	11,6	31 179,3	11,4	29 042,5	10,6
2. Foreign debt of Extrabudgetary funds	2 585,1	1,4	4 285,6	2,2	7 747,0	3,6	8 749,8	3,8	8 913,3	3,6	8 885,7	3,2	9 241,2	3,4	9 539,7	3,5
3. Local Government foreign debt	223,3	0,1	348,9	0,2	262,5	0,1	199,2	0,1	165,7	0,1	65,1	0,0	68,6	0,0	54,1	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	60 549,0	24,2	63 319,2	23,1	63 549,9	23,2	65 464,1	23,9
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	54 216,7	21,6	56 553,6	20,7	56 616,2	20,7	58 104,6	21,2
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	5 168,2	2,1	5 371,9	2,0	5 540,7	2,0	6 029,5	2,2
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	1 164,1	0,5	1 393,7	0,5	1 393,0	0,5	1 330,1	0,5
C. General Government total debt (C1+C2+C3)	72 454,4	40,0	81 221,6	40,9	92 795,2	43,2	101 185,2	43,7	102 181,4	40,8	104 065,2	38,0	104 038,9	38,0	104 100,4	38,0
1. Central Government total debt (A1+B1)	60 752,1	33,5	69 202,7	34,9	79 454,9	37,0	86 974,0	37,6	86 770,1	34,6	88 348,8	32,3	87 795,5	32,1	87 147,0	31,8
2. Total debt of Extrabudgetary funds (A2+B2)	10 244,2	5,7	10 533,1	5,3	11 658,2	5,4	12 684,8	5,5	14 081,5	5,6	14 257,6	5,2	14 781,9	5,4	15 569,2	5,7
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	1 329,8	0,5	1 458,8	0,5	1 461,6	0,5	1 384,2	0,5
Total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia	16 079,2	8,9	15 419,2	7,8	12 262,3	5,7	12 455,1	5,4	14 098,3	5,6	14 938,7	5,5	14 914,9	5,4	15 078,0	5,5
Foreign guarantees	8 655,3	4,8	8 622,7	4,3	7 710,4	3,6	7 186,7	3,1	6 846,0	2,7	6 780,8	2,5	6 864,0	2,5	7 066,6	2,6
Domestic guarantees	7 423,8	4,1	6 796,5	3,4	4 551,9	2,1	5 268,5	2,3	7 252,3	2,9	8 157,9	3,0	8 050,9	2,9	8 011,4	2,9
Total debt of HBOR	3 824,8	2,1	4 925,3	2,5	5 841,5	2,7	7 139,4	3,1	7 686,4	3,1	7 632,3	2,8	9 129,4	3,3	9 047,5	3,3
Foreign debt of HBOR	3 382,5	1,9	4 597,3	2,3	5 459,3	2,5	6 605,1	2,9	7 338,8	2,9	7 265,2	2,7	8 848,8	3,2	8 788,8	3,2
Domestic debt of HBOR	442,3	0,2	328,1	0,2	382,2	0,2	534,2	0,2	347,5	0,1	367,1	0,1	280,6	0,1	258,6	0,1

Note: See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance, CBS for GDP

PUBLIC DEBT AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER 2007

The total public debt of the Republic of Croatia amounted to HRK 119.2 billion at the end of September 2007, thus reaching 43.5 percent of the expected GDP for the year 2007. In comparison with August 2007, public debt increased by HRK 16.3 million. Total general government debt amounted to HRK 104.1 billion (87.3 percent of total public debt) and total guarantees amounted to HRK 15.1 billion (12.7 percent of total public debt).

Total general government debt recorded a decrease of HRK 224.1 million in September 2007 compared to the stock of the previous month. Foreign general government debt component recorded a decline compared to the previous month in the amount of HRK 449.3 million due to the decrease in all of the three components of foreign debt: central government, extrabudgetary funds and agencies and local government. On the other hand, the domestic component of total general government debt recorded a rise compared to the stock of the previous month in the amount of HRK 225.2 million solely due to the increase in the domestic debt of central government.

According to government level, the largest part of public debt refers to central government (HRK 87.1 billion), while the

debt of extrabudgetary funds and agencies amounted to HRK 15.6 billion and the debt of local government to HRK 1.4 billion. Central government kept the trend of more pronounced domestic borrowing; 66.7 percent of total central government debt was created by domestic borrowing, while 61.3 percent of extrabudgetary funds and agencies' debt resulted from foreign borrowing.

Total guarantees issued by the Republic of Croatia levelled 5.5 percent of GDP and have increased by HRK 240.4 million in comparison with the previous month as a result of greater rise in foreign guarantees than the decline in domestic guarantees. Domestic guarantees account for 53.1 percent of the total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia.

Total debt of HBOR amounted to HRK 9 billion in September 2007 and recorded a decrease of HRK 55 million compared to August 2007 as a result of the greater decrease in foreign component than the increase in domestic component of the debt. Total debt of HBOR was almost entirely (97.1 percent) created by foreign borrowings.

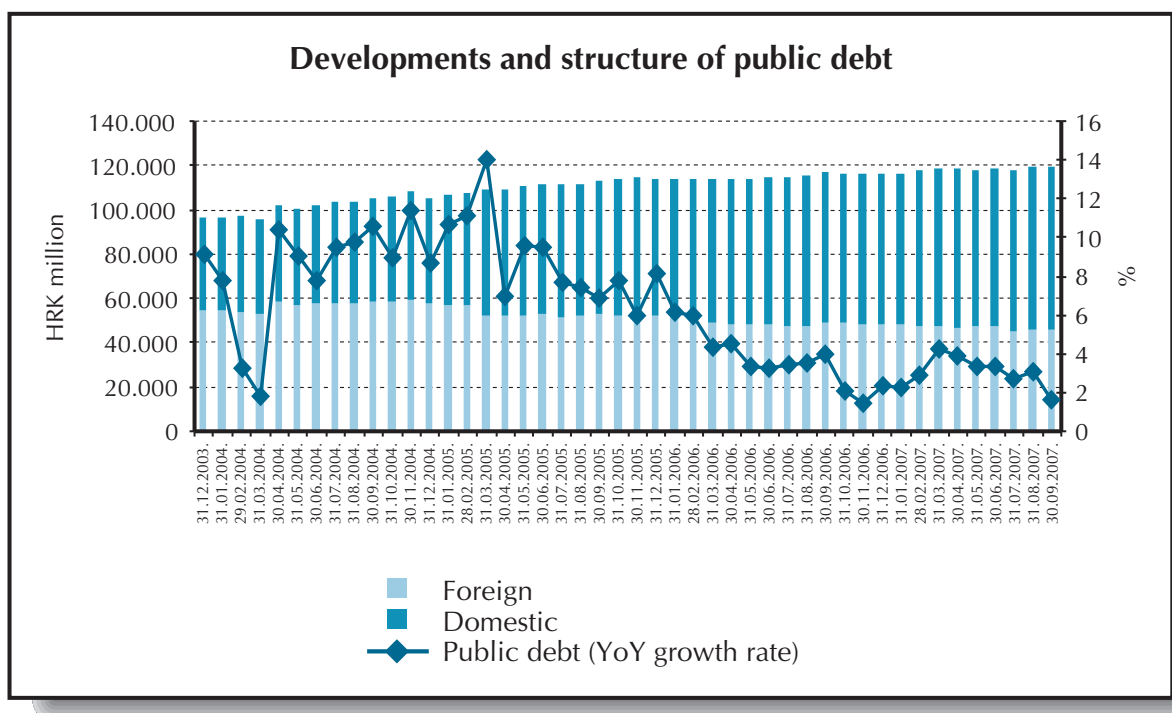


TABLE 21: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT
DOMESTIC DEBT STOCK IN 000 (30 SEPTEMBER 2007)

Debt item:	Currency	Stock	Stock / HRK:	Maturity:	Interest rate:
Big Bonds - Series I	HRK	1 964 084	1 964 084	2011	5,00%
Big Bonds - Series II	EUR	41 637	303 184	2011	7,20%
Big Bonds - Series III	EUR	43 682	318 074	2012	7,20%
Bonds - Series 02 D-08	EUR	200 000	1 456 327	2008	6,875%
Bonds - Series 03 D-12	EUR	500 000	3 640 817	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	4 733 062	2014	5,50%
Bonds - Series 07 D-19	EUR	200 000	1 456 327	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	2 548 572	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	5 500 000	5 500 000	2017	4,75%
BRA Bonds I	EUR	10 265	74 748	2007	6,00%
BRA Bonds II	EUR	16 832	122 567	2012	5,00%
BRA Bonds III	EUR	45 294	329 817	2012	7,20%
BRA Bonds IV	EUR	23 041	167 775	2012	5,00%
BRA Bonds V-A	EUR	284	2 071	2007	6,00%
BRA Bonds V-B	EUR	42 795	311 619	2008	7,00%
Syndicated FX loan	EUR	500 000	3 640 817	2010	4,38%
Medium and long term debt			40 069 861		
Treasury Bills	HRK	11 867 000	11 867 000		
	EUR	41 700	303 644		
Other short-term debt	HRK	773 465	773 465		
Short-term FX loan	EUR	287 532	2 093 703		
Short-term debt			15 037 812		
Total debt			55 107 673		

Note: On the cash principle. See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

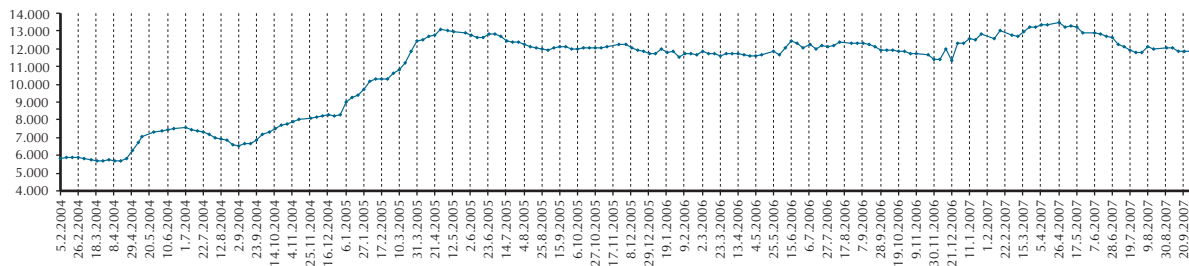
TABLE 22: RESULTS OF THE TREASURY BILL'S AUCTIONS HELD BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(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 (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)
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 / 3,90%
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%
3.4.2007.	20 000	50 000	99,258/ 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%	30 000	100 000	98,381 / 3,30%	98,381 / 3,30%	311 000	481 000	96,607 / 3,52%	96,627 / 3,50%
10.4.2007.	50 000	50 000	99,245/ 3,05%	99,245 / 3,05%	50 000	50 000	98,357 / 3,35%	98,357 / 3,35%	301 000	653 000	96,606 / 3,52%	96,627 / 3,50%
24.4.2007.									300 000	863 000	96,608 / 3,52%	96,627 / 3,50%
8.5.2007.	30 000	30 000	99,258/ 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%	50 000	50 000	98,381 / 3,30%	98,381 / 3,30%	419 000	638 000	96,638 / 3,49%	96,627 / 3,50%
5.6.2007.									465 000	515 000	96,648 / 3,48%	96,627 / 3,50%
12.6.2007.	30 000	30 000	99,258/ 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%	20 000	20 000	98,429 / 3,20%	98,429 / 3,20%	301 000	301 000	96,618 / 3,51%	96,534 / 3,60%
3.7.2007.	20 000	20 000	99,258/ 3,00%	99,258 / 3,00%					113 000	253 000	96,908 / 4,28%	96,395 / 3,75%
17.7.2007.	20 000	20 000	99,197/ 3,25%	99,184 / 3,30%	2 000	2 000	98,300 / 3,47%	98,300 / 3,47%	165 000	177 000	96,118 / 4,05%	96,934 / 4,25%
24.7.2007.	20 000	30 000	99,176/ 3,33%	99,209 / 3,20%	20 000	22 000	98,338 / 3,39%	98,357 / 3,35%	395 000	445 000	95,698 / 4,51%	95,523 / 4,70%
31.7.2007.		30 000	99,110/ 3,60%			62 000	97,886 / 4,33%		399 000	682 000	95,676 / 4,53%	95,614 / 4,60%
7.8.2007.		20 000	99,135/ 3,50%		20 000	52 000	98,239 / 3,59%	98,333 / 3,40%	697 000	937 000	95,754 / 4,45%	95,705 / 4,50%
28.8.2007.		30 000	99,160/ 3,40%		5 000	35 000	98,312 / 3,44%	98,333 / 3,40%	345 000	913 000	95,811 / 4,38%	95,842 / 4,35%
4.9.2007.	20 000	30 000	99,168/ 3,37%	99,172/ 3,35%	30 000	30 000	98,309 / 3,45%	98,309 / 3,45%	300 000	450 000	96,021 / 4,16%	95,980 / 4,20%
11.9.2007.					50 000	130 000	98,260 / 3,55%	98,381 / 3,30%	271 000	322 000	96,061 / 4,11%	96,026 / 4,15%
18.9.2007.	30 000	50 000	99,179/ 3,32%	99,209/ 3,20%		25 000	98,247 / 3,58%		275 000	500 000	96,022 / 4,15%	96,118 / 4,05%
25.9.2007.	20 000	30 000	99,151/ 3,43%	99,172/ 3,35%	40 000	50 000	98,304 / 3,46%	98,285 / 3,50%	265 000	295 000	96,050 / 4,12%	96,026 / 4,15%

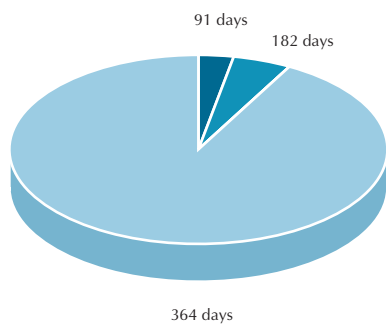
Note: See notes on methodology

Source: Ministry of Finance

T-Bill's Outstanding Debt

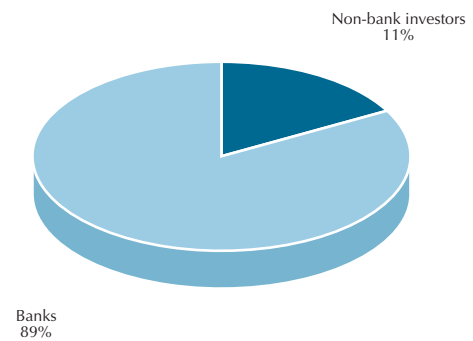


Structure of outstanding T-Bill's on 30 September 2007

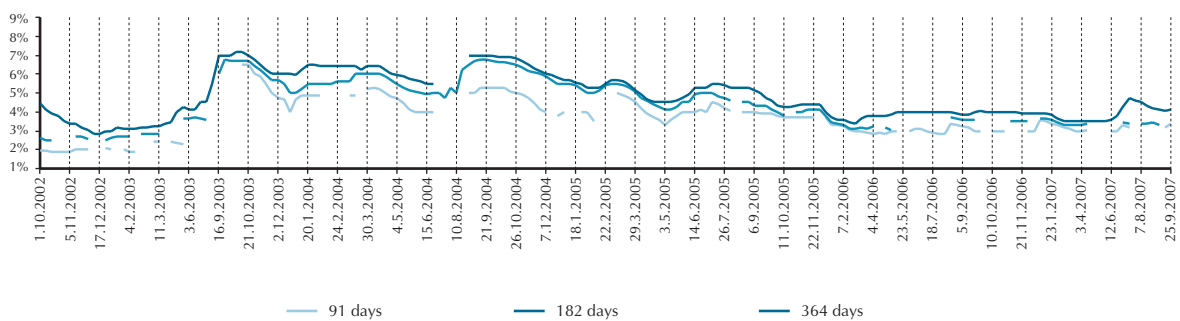


Structure of bids accepted according to buyers

T-Bill's Auctions



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 decentralised functions, counties 15 percent also increased by share of decentralised 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 8 percent 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 8.375 percent 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 8.5 percent 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:

All diagrams shown in text about fiscal sector refer to Budgetary Central Government.

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

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Secretary of State: Ante Žigman, M. Sc.

Ministry Secreteriat

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
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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			
		December 07	January 08	February 08	March 08
		145	146	147	148
SDDS Data Category		December 07	January 08	February 08	March 08
General Government operations	1)			(12/07)	
Central Government operations	2)	(10/07)	(11/07)	(12/07)	(01/08)
Internal Central Government Debt	3)	(10/07)	(11/07)	(12/07)	(01/08)

- 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

