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TABLE 1: BASIC MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE CROATIAN ECONOMY

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2008				2008					
							Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
GDP, current prices (mil. HRK)	181 231	198 422	214 983	231 349	250 590	275 078	68 550	69 242	75 295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP, real growth rates	5,6	5,3	4,3	4,3	4,8	5,6	3,7	4,3	3,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total volume of industrial production, growth rate as %	5,4	4,1	3,7	5,1	4,5	5,6	3,2	4,7	3,8	0,2	0,2	6,9	-2,1	7,2	1,8	-4,5	3,0
Retail sales turnover, real growth rate as %	12,5	3,7	2,6	2,8	2,1	5,3	2,4	2,8	1,3	-	-0,3	0,5	2,4	1,0	-0,1	-7,8	-
Total volume of construction projects, growth rate as %	12,8	22,8	2,0	-0,8	9,3	2,4	2,1	10,2	12,2	-	5,8	21,3	6,5	14,8	15,0	2,0	-
Nights spent by tourists, growth rate as %	3,0	4,0	2,0	7,6	3,1	5,6	4,1	21,3	0,0	2,1	30,7	-20,7	13,8	-0,9	6,3	-0,3	-2,2
Producer's prices, period average, %	-0,4	1,9	3,5	3,0	2,9	3,4	5,5	7,6	8,8	11,3	7,6	7,7	8,7	9,6	12,0	11,0	10,3
Consumer prices, period average, %	1,7	1,8	2,1	3,3	3,2	2,9	5,0	5,9	6,5	7,4	5,7	5,7	6,4	7,6	8,4	7,4	6,4
Total persons in employment, end of period	1 351 364	1 387 910	1 397 416	1 417 158	1 467 398	1 515 647	1 515 647	1 511 381	1 549 172	1 547 987	1 511 381	1 521 066	1 535 412	1 549 172	1 558 702	1 557 514	1 547 987
Unemployed persons, end of period	366 162	318 684	317 577	307 851	293 153	254 484	254 484	255 491	222 290	222 217	255 491	245 205	232 768	222 290	219 747	219 334	222 217
Unemployment rate, end of period	21,5	19,1	18,5	17,8	16,7	14,4	14,4	14,5	12,5	12,6	14,5	13,9	13,2	12,5	12,4	12,3	12,6
Unemployment rate - ILO comparable, period average, %	14,8	14,3	13,8	12,7	11,2	9,6	9,7	10,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries, growth rate as %	6,0	4,8	6,4	4,4	6,2	6,2	6,4	7,5	6,8	-	6,2	7,2	7,4	5,8	7,3	5,6	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries paid off in HRK	5 366	5 623	5 985	6 248	6 634	7 047	7 291	7 367	7 499	-	7 404	7 395	7 625	7 478	7 580	7 489	-
Exchange rate HRK/USD, period average	7,87	6,70	6,03	5,95	5,84	5,36	5,06	4,87	4,65	4,78	4,69	4,61	4,66	4,67	4,58	4,80	4,96
Exchange rate HRK/EUR, period average	7,41	7,56	7,50	7,40	7,32	7,34	7,33	7,29	7,26	7,18	7,27	7,27	7,25	7,25	7,23	7,20	7,13
Trade Balance (mil. USD)	-5 818	-8 022	-8 565	-9 788	-11 126	-13 469	-3 680	-4 026	-5 026	-4 277	-1 530	-1 821	-1 490	-1 716	-1 426	-1 343	-1 509
Exports (mil. USD)	4 904	6 187	8 024	8 773	10 377	12 364	3 514	3 260	3 816	3 930	1 107	1 267	1 310	1 239	1 601	1 060	1 268
Imports (mil. USD)	10 722	14 209	16 589	18 560	21 502	25 839	7 194	7 287	8 843	8 208	2 637	3 089	2 800	2 954	3 027	2 403	2 777
Current Account Balance (mil. EUR)	-2 099	-1 889	-1 434	-1 976	-2 696	-3 230	-1 910	-2 523	-1 809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-8,6	-7,2	-5,0	-6,3	-7,9	-8,6	-20,4	-26,6	-17,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International reserves of CNB, end of period (mil. EUR)	5 651	6 554	6 436	7 438	8 725	9 307	9 307	9 842	9 941	-	9 842	9 929	10 051	9 941	9 789	9 840	-
Total outstanding external debt, end of period (mil. EUR)	15 143	19 884	22 933	25 748	29 274	33 216	33 216	34 922	35 287	-	34 922	34 887	35 118	35 287	35 442	-	-
Internal debt of consolidated central government, eop. (mil. HRK)	23 597	26 261	35 789	47 243	52 290	54 655	54 655	55 740	55 716	-	55 740	55 590	54 568	55 716	56 051	-	-
Commercial bank's loans, growth rate as %	33,6	16,8	13,1	20,3	22,7	13,3	13,3	12,4	10,6	10,2	12,4	11,4	10,8	10,6	10,7	10,6	10,2
Interest rates on treasury bills of 91 days maturity, end of period	2,00%	4,00%	3,80%	3,70%	3,00%	3,60%	3,60%	4,10%	4,10%	5,00%	4,10%	4,10%	4,10%	4,10%	4,50%	5,00%	5,00%
ZIBOR (3 m), average	4,60%	5,50%	7,35%	6,19%	4,46%	5,63%	6,97%	7,23%	6,42%	6,44%	6,61%	6,43%	6,41%	6,41%	6,31%	6,33%	6,67%

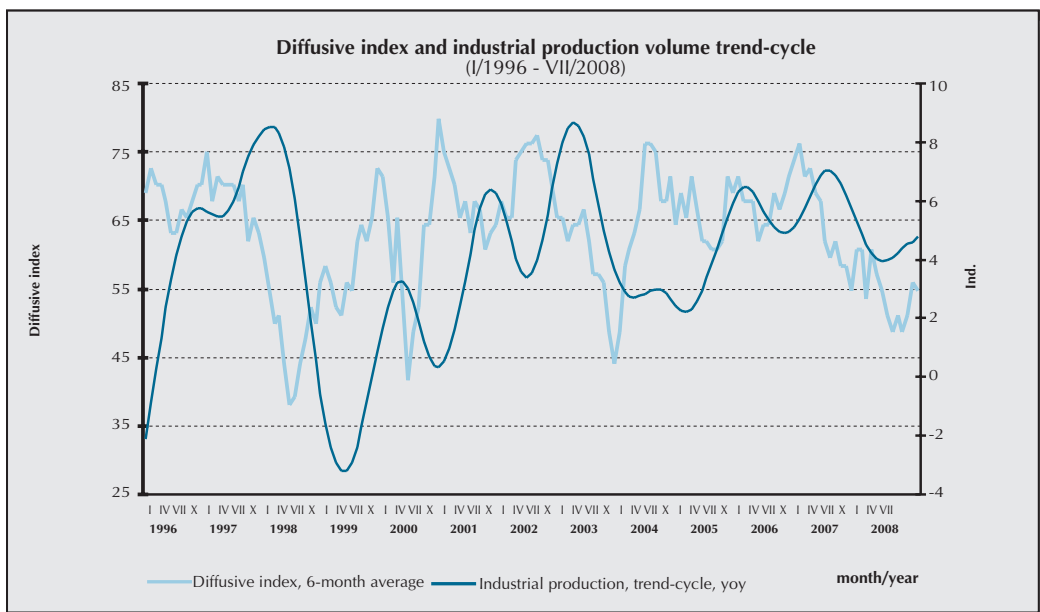
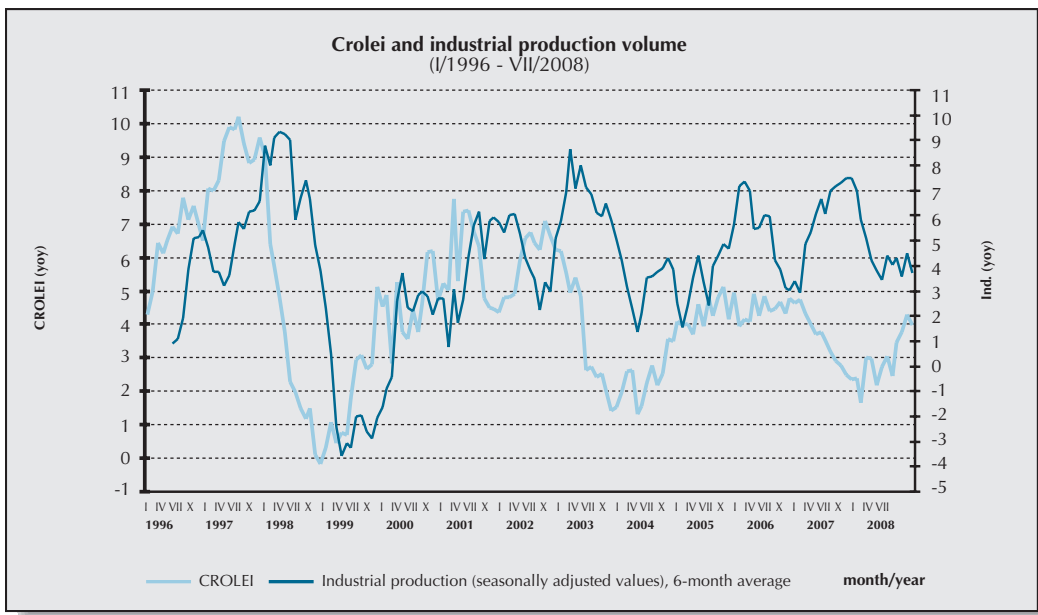
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Croatian National Bank, Ministry of Finance

MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

CROLEI - LEADING INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In July 2008 the value of CROLEI index recorded an increase of 0.15 index points at monthly level. Also, after three consecutive months of speeding up, the annual growth rate of CROLEI slightly decelerated to 4.0 percent in July. The slowing down of annual growth rates of the new CROLEI index suggests that a moderate real economic growth can be expected at the end of 2008 and in the beginning of 2009. The value of the diffusive index, a supplementary measure representing the share of

the number of increasing components in the overall number of components of CROLEI, also supports this prediction. In July 2008 the diffusive index stood at the level of 43 percent. Since no longer runs of consecutive monthly declines in the value of CROLEI were recorded in the previous six months and since the value of diffusive index averaged 55 percent in the January - July 2008 period, the beginning of 2009 should see the economy experiencing a moderate growth.



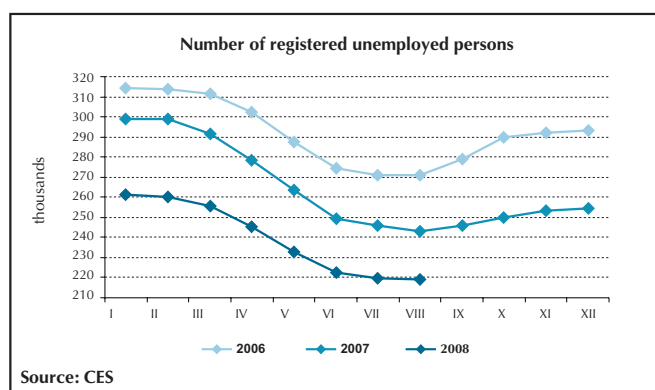
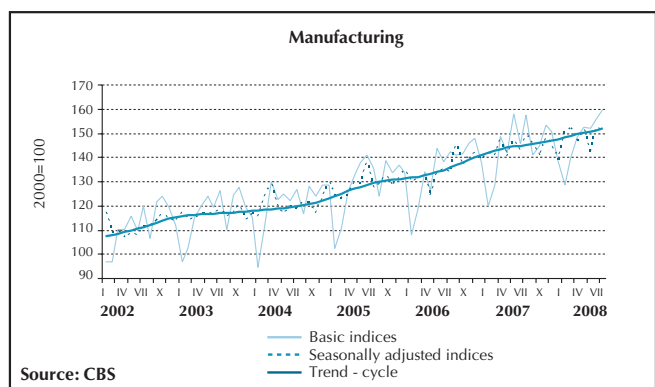
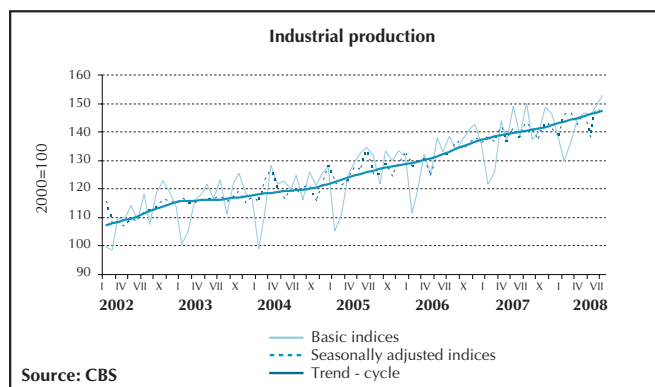
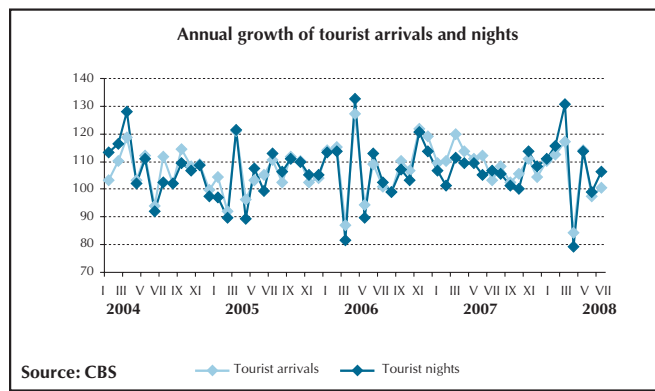
REAL SECTOR

Total number of tourist arrivals increased by 0.7 percent at annual level in July, while total number of tourist nights rose by 6.3 percent. Domestic tourists' arrivals recorded in July annual decline of 0.9 percent, while foreign tourists' arrivals increased by 0.9 percent. Number of domestic tourists' nights increased by 2.0 percent in July, while increase in number of foreign tourists' nights was 6.7 percent. Observing the first seven months of 2008, total number of tourist arrivals amounted to 6,264 thousands and recorded annual growth of 1.2 percent and total number of tourist nights was 30,889 thousands and rose by 4.4 percent. Foreign tourists' arrivals increased by 1.9 percent at annual level in the first seven months of 2008 and domestic tourists' arrivals decreased by 1.8 percent, while foreign tourists' nights went up by 4.8 percent and domestic tourists' nights by 1.3 percent.

In July 2008 industrial production recorded annual growth of 1.8 percent, where July 2008 had one working day more than last year's July, but July 2007 recorded high industrial production growth of 8.5 percent. Trend-index of the total industrial production was 0.3 percent higher in July compared to June 2008. Industrial production annual growth in the first seven months of 2008 was 3.9 percent.

When observed by main industrial groupings, the highest growth of industrial production in the first seven months of 2008 was achieved by non-durable consumer goods (6.2 percent), capital goods (4.8 percent), which implies further future industrial production growth since capital goods aren't intended for consumption but for further production, and energy (4.3 percent). Production of intermediate goods increased in the first seven months of 2008 by 0.6 percent, while production of durable consumer goods decreased by 2.7 percent. Observed by activities, mining and quarrying went up in the first seven months of 2008 by 0.4 percent and electricity, gas and water supply recorded an annual rise of 7.3 percent. Manufacturing, the activity which has the highest share in total industrial production (82.38 percent), increased by 3.5 percent in the first seven months of 2008. The highest contribution to the manufacturing growth in the first seven months came from publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media, which recorded annual growth of 16.2 percent, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (9.6 percent), manufacture of food and beverages (2.7 percent) and manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (9.2 percent). Significant contribution to the total industrial production growth in the first seven months of 2008 also came from electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, which recorded an annual rise of 8.2 percent.

According to the latest Croatian Employment Service data, number of registered unemployed persons amounted to 219,334 in August 2008, which is the lowest number of unemployed since 1991. Compared to July, number of unemployed persons decreased by 413 or 0.2 percent, while at annual level, the number of unemployed fell down by 23,517 or 9.7 percent.



MONETARY TRENDS

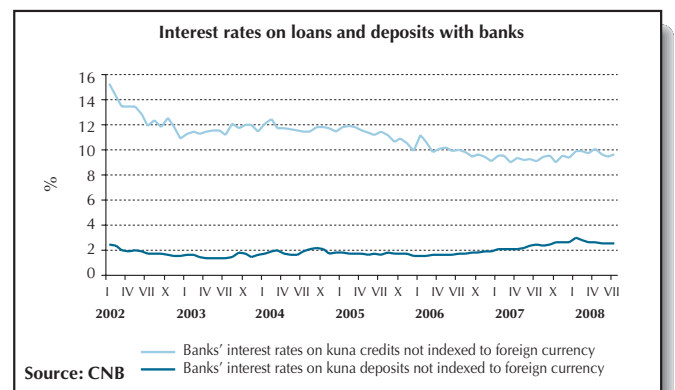
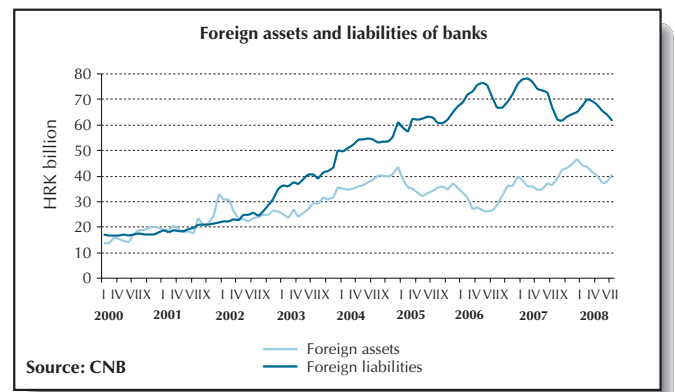
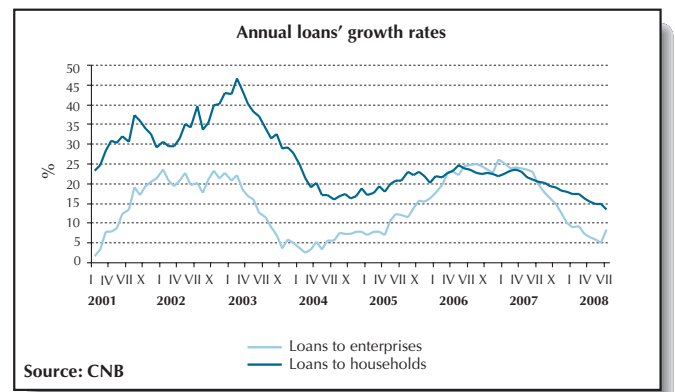
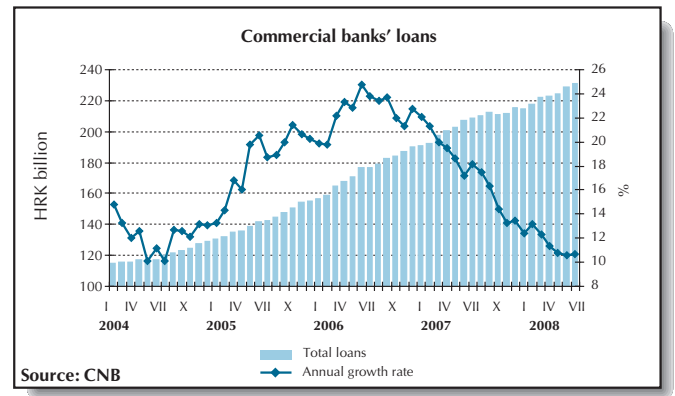
Money (M1) increased by HRK 1.1 billion in July 2008 and stood at level of HRK 55.5 billion at the end of the month. Increase in money was the consequence of rise in both of its components in July, however, higher increase recorded currency outside banks (HRK 678 million), while demand deposits went up by HRK 374 million. The annual growth of money decelerated to 2.4 percent in July, which is the lowest money growth since December 2004.

Total loans of commercial banks equaled HRK 230.7 billion at the end of July 2008 and increased by HRK 1.7 billion compared to June. The annual growth rate of total loans amounted to 10.7 percent in July, which is 0.1 percentage point higher compared to June. Kuna loans increased by HRK 1.1 billion in July, while foreign currency loans increased by HRK 522 million. Loans to households went up in July by HRK 259 million compared to June, while loans to enterprises increased by HRK 1.2 billion. Annual growth rate of loans to households amounted to 13.5 percent in July, the lowest level since September 2000, while annual growth of loans to enterprises amounted to 8.5 percent. Housing loans made 40.1 percent of total loans to households in July, while their annual growth decelerated to 14.9 percent, the lowest level since April 2002. Loans to the central government increased by 7.2 percent in July compared to the same month of the previous year.

Total deposits with commercial banks stood at level of HRK 202.8 billion at the end of July and increased compared to June by HRK 4.7 billion. The annual growth rate of total deposits equaled 10.4 percent in July and compared to June their growth decelerated by 1.3 percentage points. Foreign currency deposits recorded an increase of HRK 3.3 billion in July and kuna deposits by HRK 990 million. The highest contribution to the kuna deposits increase in July came from deposits of enterprises, which went up by HRK 732 million, while the highest increase in foreign currency deposits recorded the sector of households (HRK 2.5 billion). The annual growth rate of kuna deposits amounted to 5.2 percent in July, while the foreign currency deposits increased by 16.7 percent.

Foreign assets of commercial banks amounted to HRK 40.7 billion at the end of July and increased by HRK 3.1 billion at monthly level. Observing the annual change, foreign assets recorded an increase of HRK 4.3 billion or 11.9 percent in July. Foreign liabilities of commercial banks stood at level of HRK 61.6 billion at the end of July and compared to June decreased by HRK 2.6 billion. At annual level foreign liabilities declined by HRK 5.6 billion or 8.4 percent. Net foreign assets leveled HRK -21.0 billion at the end of July.

The average bank interest rates on kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency increased from 9.47 percent in June to 9.63 percent in July 2008. At the same time, the average bank interest rates on kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency went up from 2.52 percent to 2.57 percent. Thereby, the difference between the active and the passive interest rates not indexed to foreign currency increased to 7.06 percentage points in July.



INTERNATIONAL SECTOR

In the first seven months of 2008 total merchandise exports increased by 7.4 percent compared to the same period of 2007 while total merchandise imports grew by 13.1 percent. If the category of other transport equipment is excluded from foreign trade, in the first seven months of 2008 exports rose at annual level by 8.0 percent and imports by 11.3 percent. The coverage of merchandise imports by merchandise exports was in the first seven months of 2008 at the level of 45.1 percent, which is 2.4 percentage points less than in the same period of 2007.

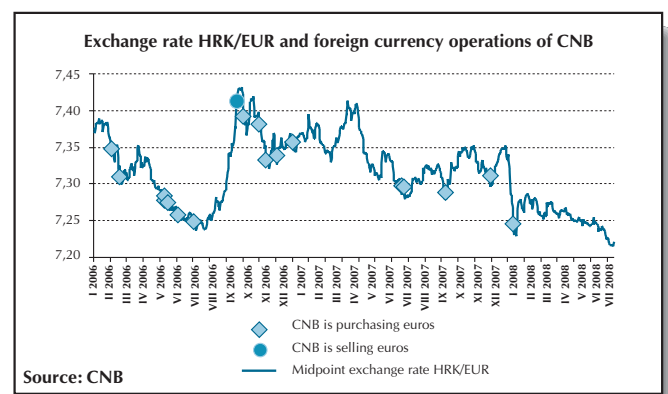
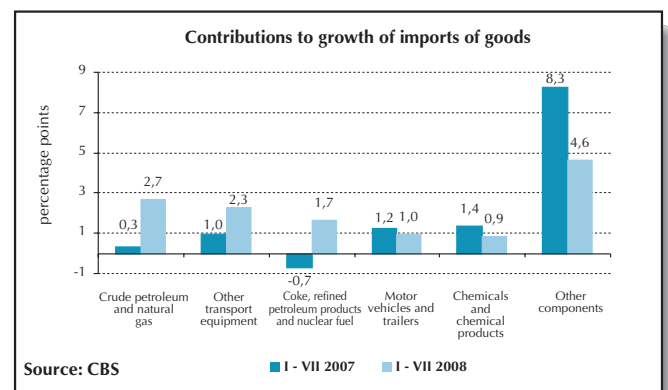
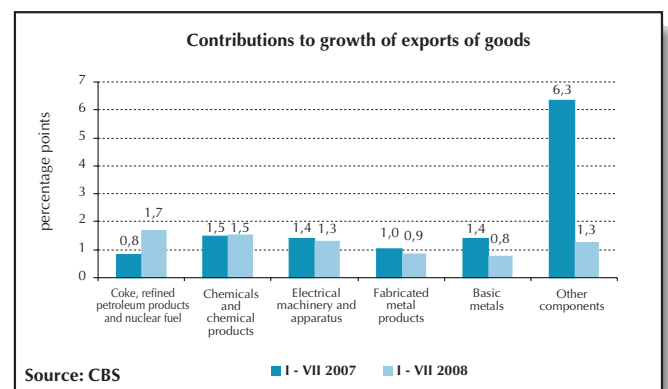
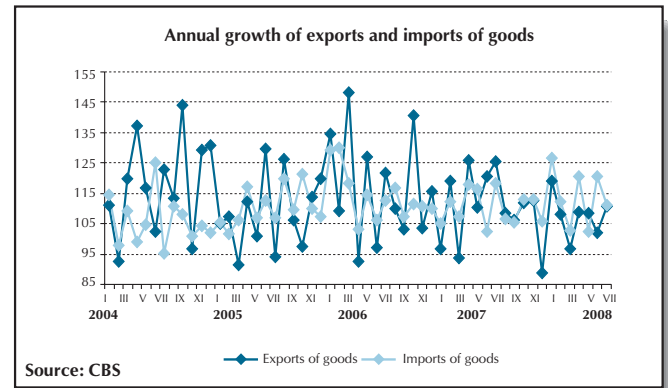
The highest contribution to the growth of merchandise exports in the first seven months of 2008 came from manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (annual growth of exports of 17.6 percent), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (17.5 percent), manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus (24.7 percent), manufacture of fabricated metal products (21.4 percent) and manufacture of basic metals (14.4 percent). Categories that contributed the most to the growth of merchandise imports in the first seven months of 2008 were extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (annual growth of imports of 29.6 percent), manufacture of other transport equipment (49.2 percent), manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (53.5 percent), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (10.0 percent), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (8.3 percent) and manufacture of machinery and equipment (7.3 percent).

Observing the structure of Croatian merchandise exports by countries in the first seven months of 2008, exports to Italy made the largest share (18.4 percent of total merchandise exports), followed by exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina (15.7 percent), Germany (11.3 percent), Slovenia (8.2 percent) and Austria (5.9 percent). Compared to the first seven months of 2007, exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina increased by 24.8 percent, to Germany by 18.8 percent, to Slovenia by 8.2 percent, to Austria by 4.6 percent, while the exports to Italy decreased by 5.2 percent. Exports to the European Union countries accounted for 61.1 percent of total Croatian exports in the first seven months of 2008 and grew by 7.9 percent at annual level, while imports from the European Union countries made 64.3 percent of total Croatian imports and grew by 9.8 percent.

The average exchange rate of kuna against euro oscillated in July 2008 in a narrow range of 7.22 HRK/EUR and 7.24 HRK/EUR. The average monthly exchange rate HRK/EUR amounted to 7.23 HRK/EUR in July. Compared to June, average monthly exchange rate appreciated by 0.2 percent and compared to July 2007 appreciation equaled 0.8 percent. In the first seven months of 2008 the average exchange rate of kuna against euro equaled 7.27 HRK/EUR and appreciated by 1.1 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. If exchange rate at the end of period is observed, exchange rate of HRK/EUR decreased from 7.30 HRK/EUR at the end of July 2007 to 7.22 HRK/EUR at the end of July 2008, thereby kuna appreciated by 1.0 percent.

Exchange rate of kuna against U.S. dollar moved in accordance with fluctuation of U.S. dollar against euro on the world foreign exchange markets. In so doing, the average monthly exchange rate HRK/USD amounted to 4.58 HRK/USD in July and compared to July 2007 appreciated by 13.9

percent, while the average exchange rate was 4.76 HRK/USD in the first seven months of 2008, thus appreciating by 14.1 percent in comparison to the same period of the previous year.



CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN JANUARY - JULY 2008 PERIOD

REVENUES

In January - July 2008 period, total revenues of consolidated central government amounted to HRK 71 billion which represents an annual increase of 11.9 percent. This realization of revenues is above expectations.

Observing consolidated central government according to government level, it can be seen that 97 percent of total revenues refers to budgetary central government and the rest to extrabudgetary users. Among the extrabudgetary users the highest level of revenues was recorded by Croatian Waters (HRK 1.1 billion) and Environment Protection Fund (HRK 646.1 million). 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.

With the share of 59.5 percent in the overall revenues, tax revenues represent the most important revenue category of consolidated central government. In January - July 2008 period they recorded an annual increase of 14.2 percent. Among tax revenues, the largest amount is generated through value added tax. Revenues from value added tax, which entirely fall under the coverage of budgetary central government, were realized in the amount of HRK 25.3 billion with an annual growth rate of 17.6 percent.

Revenues from excises amounted to HRK 5.2 billion which represents an annual growth of 0.5 percent. It has to be mentioned here that the road charges, which have been integrated in excises on oil derivatives since 2006, are excluded in this analysis with the purpose of more accurate year to year comparisons.

Observing the structure of total revenues from excises, the highest annual growth rates were recorded by excises on luxury products (19.1 percent) and excises on alcohol (14.5 percent). On the other hand, the highest annual decline was recorded by excises on beer (5.7 percent), followed by excises on oil derivatives (3.5 percent) and excises on nonalcoholic beverages (3.3 percent).

With 35.3 percent, the revenues from excises on oil derivatives have the largest share in total revenues from excises and thus the strongest influence on the overall developments of excises revenues. They amounted to HRK 1.8 billion. The revenues from excises on tobacco and tobacco products have the second largest share in total revenues from excises of 32.2 percent. They were realized in the amount of HRK 1.7 billion and recorded an annual decline of 0.3 percent.

Income tax revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 842.2 million, representing an annual increase of 5.8 percent. The entire collected amount refers to budgetary central government.

Revenues from profit tax, which entirely refer to budgetary central government, amounted to HRK 7 billion with an annual growth rate of 17.3 percent.

Revenues from taxes on property stood at the level of HRK 356.3 million and recorded an annual increase of 16.1 percent.

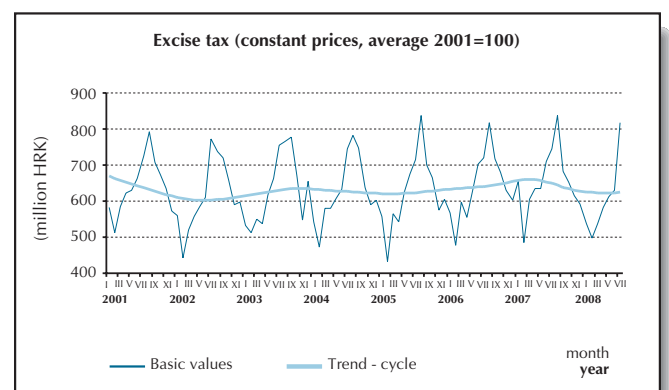
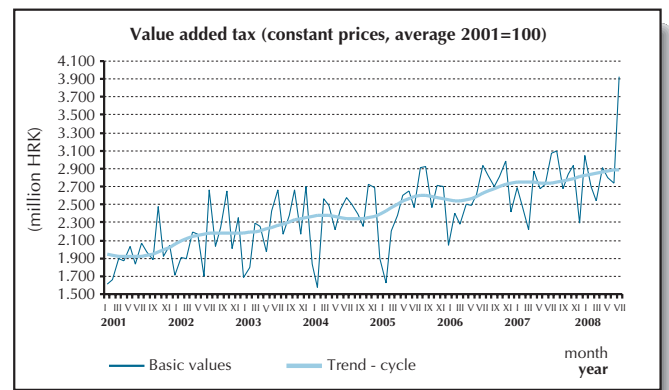
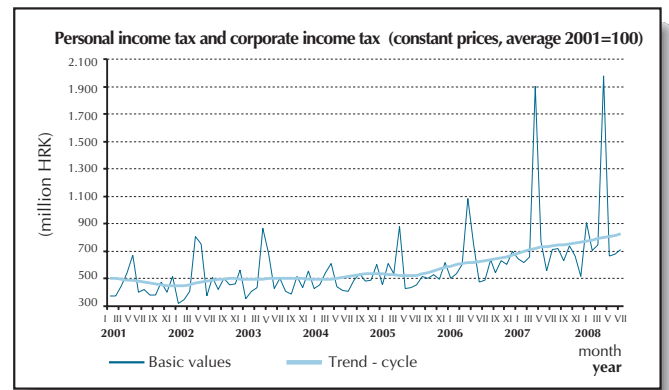
Revenues from taxes on international trade and transactions fall entirely under the coverage of budgetary central government.

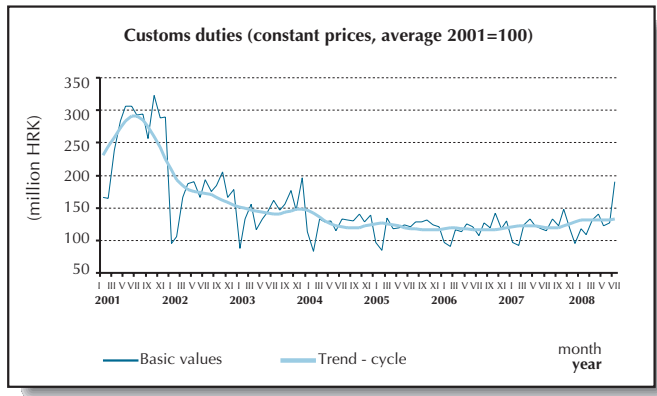
They amounted to HRK 1.1 billion which represents an annual rise of 24.9 percent.

Other taxes stood at the level of HRK 181.6 million.

Social contributions are the second most important revenue category of consolidated central government with 32.8 percent of total generated revenues. They amounted to HRK 23.3 billion which represents an annual increase of 9.6 percent. Within the structure of social contributions, the largest part refers to employer contributions (HRK 12.4 billion) and employee contributions (HRK 10.4 billion). The remaining HRK 471.9 million refers to contributions of self-employed and unemployed persons.

Grants were realized in the amount of HRK 286.5 million. The largest part of this amount (87.6 percent) refers to grants from international organizations, 8.1 percent refers to grants from





foreign governments and the remaining 4.3 percent refers to grants from other general government units.

Other revenues amounted to HRK 5.2 billion which represents an annual growth of 1.4 percent. The largest part of other revenues was realized through sales of goods and services (51.2 percent), followed by property income (26.2 percent), miscellaneous and unidentified revenues (16.2 percent) and the rest of the collected sum refers to fines, penalties and forfeits and voluntary transfers other than grants. Sales of goods and services stood at HRK 2.6 billion (annual growth of 6.4 percent), 96.2 percent of which refers to administrative fees. Property income was realized in the amount of HRK 1.4 billion, which represents an annual rise of high 47.5 percent. Miscellaneous and unidentified revenues amounted to HRK 839.5 million, while fines, penalties and forfeits stood at HRK 267.9 million with an annual growth of 6.1 percent.

EXPENSE

Total expense of consolidated central government in January - July 2008 period amounted to HRK 65.8 billion which represents an annual increase of 10.7 percent. Observing consolidated central government according to government level, HRK 63.5 billion refers to budgetary central government and HRK 2.3 billion to extrabudgetary users.

The largest share of total expense of consolidated central government (44.9 percent) refers to social benefits, followed by compensation of employees (26.3 percent), use of goods and services (8.3 percent), other expense (6.5 percent), subsidies (6.3 percent), interest (4.8 percent) and grants (2.9 percent).

Social benefits stood at the level of HRK 29.5 billion, representing an annual increase of 10.4 percent. Observing the structure of social benefits, 71.3 percent refers to social security benefits, 28.3 percent to social assistance benefits, while the remaining 0.3 percent refers to employer social benefits. Social benefits were mostly related to the following categories: expenses for pensions, expenses for health care system, child allowance, maternity leave allowances and expenses for unemployment. Expenses for pensions stood at the level of HRK 18.7 billion, whereat HRK 8.2 billion refers to expenses for old age pensions, HRK 2.8 billion refers to pensions for disabled persons, HRK 2.8 billion to veterans' pensions and HRK 2.1 billion refers to family pensions. Expenses for healthcare system amounted to HRK 11.2 billion. Within their structure, expenses for hospital health care amounted to HRK 4.9 billion, for primary health care to HRK 1.7 billion and expenses for medicaments on prescription

amounted to HRK 1.5 billion. Child allowance amounted to HRK 1.1 billion, expenses for additional maternity leave to HRK 517.1 million and expenses for unemployment to HRK 492.5 million.

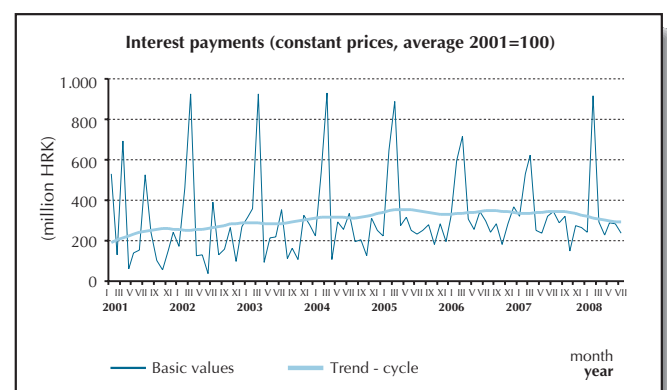
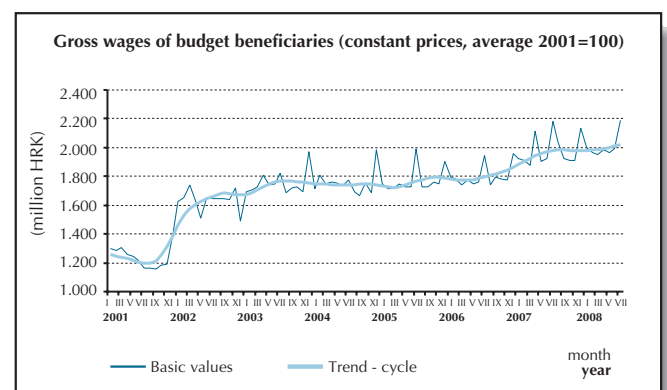
Compensation of employees stood at HRK 17.3 billion which represents an annual rise of 6.8 percent. Wages and salaries recorded an annual rise of 6.3 percent and social contributions of 9.5 percent. In absolute terms, wages and salaries amounted to HRK 14.7 billion and social contributions to HRK 2.6 billion.

Expense for use of goods and services amounted to HRK 5.5 billion with an annual increase of 6.2 percent. Expense for use of goods and services refer mostly to different types of services like telephone service, post and transportation services etc.

Expense for subsidies stood at the level of 4.1 billion, 54.6 percent of which refers to subsidies to private enterprises (in the amount of HRK 2.2 billion). Subsidies to public corporations make the remaining 45.4 percent of total subsidies (in the amount of HRK 1.9 billion) and their largest part refers to subsidies to Croatian Railways (in the amount of HRK 933.9 million).

Expense for interest payments amounted to HRK 3.1 billion. 57.3 percent of expense for interest payments refers to interests to residents, and the remaining 42.7 percent to interests to nonresidents. In absolute terms, interests to residents other than general government stood at HRK 1.8 billion and interests to nonresidents at HRK 1.3 billion.

Grants amounted to HRK 1.9 billion. The largest part of that amount (HRK 1.2 billion or 61.7 percent) refers to current grants to other general government units, 34.2 percent refers to capital grants to other general government units, 3.4 percent to current grants to international organizations and the remaining 0.7 percent refers to grants to foreign governments.



Other expenses stood at HRK 4.3 billion which represents 47.5 percent of the planned amount for 2008. Among other expenses, capital expenses amounted to HRK 2.7 billion, current expenses to HRK 1.6 billion and the rest of the sum (HRK 3.6 million) refers to property expense other than interest.

TRANSACTION IN NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

In January - July 2008 period net acquisition of non-financial assets of consolidated central government amounted to HRK 1.5 billion as the acquisition of non-financial assets (HRK 1.9 billion) surpassed the disposal of non-financial assets (HRK 334.2 million). This amount accounts for 28.1 percent of the amount planned for 2008. The acquisition of non-financial assets refers mostly (88.5 percent) to acquisition of fixed assets, mainly buildings and structures. According to government level, 40.8 percent of total acquisition refers to extrabudgetary users and 59.2 percent to budgetary central government. On the other hand, the disposal of non-financial assets refers mostly to disposals of fixed assets at the budgetary central government level.

TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net acquisition of financial assets of consolidated central government amounted to HRK 4.1 billion as a result of an increase in domestic financial assets of HRK 4.1 billion and an increase in foreign financial assets of HRK 7.1 million. Currency and deposits of consolidated central government have increased to HRK 4.4 billion. According to government level, currency and deposits of budgetary central government amounted to HRK 3.6 billion and currency and deposits of extrabudgetary users to HRK 748.3 million.

Net loans recorded a rise to HRK 180.3 million as a result of greater acquisitions (HRK 582.6 million) than disposals (HRK 402.2 million). According to government level, net loans of budgetary central government stood at HRK -161.7 million and the net loans of extrabudgetary users at HRK 342.1 million. Furthermore, net domestic shares and other equity amounted to HRK -457.1 million as a result of acquisitions in the amount of HRK 258.3 million and disposals in the amount of HRK 715.4 million. Net shares and other equity of budgetary central government recorded a decline to HRK -398.9 million, while

net shares and other equity of extrabudgetary users recorded a decline to HRK -58.1 million.

Foreign financial assets stood at the level of HRK 7.1 million, solely as a result of the acquisition of shares and other equity at the budgetary central government level.

TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES

Net incurrence of liabilities of consolidated central government amounted to HRK 334.4 million. Net domestic liabilities stood at HRK 1.8 billion resulting from a greater increase in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans than the decrease in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares. Net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares has declined to HRK -1.4 billion as a result of repayments in the amount of HRK 1.2 billion and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK -151.2 million. Net domestic incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK 3.1 billion as a result of repayments in the amount of HRK 726.6 million and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK 3.9 billion. The largest part of transactions in domestic liabilities took place at the budgetary central government level.

Net foreign liabilities of consolidated central government stood at the level of HRK -1.4 billion as a result of a decrease in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares and of a decrease in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans. Net foreign incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK -307 million as a result of repayments in the amount of HRK 1.4 billion and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK 1.1 billion. Net foreign incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares went down to HRK -1.1 billion as a result of repayments at the budgetary central government level.

NET LENDING/BORROWING

Net operating balance of consolidated central government, defined as the difference between total revenue and total expense, stood at the level of HRK 5.3 billion. By subtracting net acquisition of non-financial assets from net operating balance, a category of net lending/borrowing is obtained. In January - July 2008 period net lending/borrowing amounted to HRK 3.8 billion.

TABLE 2: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	85 653 010	95 235 557	108 320 595	28 742 434	28 015 085	118 051 097	27 344 504	30 225 037	68 923 200	11 353 659	58,38
11	Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	50 687 564	58 469 091	64 234 530	17 074 213	15 856 315	71 053 542	16 311 874	18 499 283	42 322 862	7 511 705	59,56
111	Taxes of income and profits and capital gains (1111+1112)	7 057 112	8 515 615	10 589 083	2 392 630	2 278 441	11 895 270	2 844 005	4 076 998	7 810 962	889 959	65,66
1111	Payable by individuals	3 106 476	3 459 649	1 772 708	512 363	616 028	1 873 796	639 990	91 311	842 155	110 854	44,94
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises	3 950 636	5 055 966	8 816 375	1 880 267	1 662 414	10 021 475	2 204 015	3 985 687	6 968 807	779 105	69,54
113	Taxes on property	375 501	482 331	578 621	136 652	179 334	621 400	134 646	167 308	356 169	54 216	57,32
114	Taxes on goods and services (1141+...+1146)	41 323 002	47 546 223	51 099 930	14 045 023	12 885 177	56 459 429	12 825 819	13 697 491	32 826 470	6 303 160	58,14
1141	General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	32 399 952	35 091 381	37 916 509	10 264 706	9 588 648	42 927 883	10 033 686	10 436 530	25 374 360	4 904 144	59,11
11411	Value-added taxes	32 243 372	34 931 750	37 747 987	10 221 678	9 547 734	42 751 585	9 992 316	10 391 176	25 271 827	4 888 335	59,11
11412	Sales taxes	156 580	159 631	168 522	43 027	40 915	176 298	41 370	45 355	102 533	15 809	58,16
1142	Excises (11421+11422+11423+11424+11425+11426+11427+11428)	8 177 659	11 564 709	12 168 666	3 518 737	2 991 506	12 403 391	2 555 576	2 986 446	6 847 680	1 305 658	55,21
11421	- on cars, other motor vehicles, boats and planes	1 080 926	1 270 422	1 433 427	347 942	343 516	1 523 771	337 549	433 220	972 105	201 335	63,80
11422	- on petroleum products	3 337 501	6 316 440	6 484 816	1 872 154	1 648 642	6 531 939	1 376 862	1 540 286	3 508 221	591 073	53,71
11423	- on alcohol	228 386	230 178	231 342	81 958	44 494	234 918	60 209	47 067	135 638	28 363	57,74
11424	- on beer	702 386	716 167	743 000	274 121	154 321	738 324	118 007	163 874	380 001	98 119	51,47
11425	- on nonalcoholic beverages	141 905	140 404	142 462	50 582	31 280	143 657	24 246	32 433	74 097	17 417	51,58
11426	- on tobacco products	2 518 801	2 710 348	2 943 649	841 391	718 334	3 030 682	594 987	718 749	1 659 414	345 679	54,75
11427	- on coffee	145 334	156 666	161 936	42 120	44 005	168 342	35 972	43 720	100 640	20 948	59,78
11428	- on luxury goods	22 420	24 084	28 033	8 468	6 914	31 758	7 744	7 097	17 564	2 724	55,31
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 562 930	1 588 456	1 641 478	426 464	427 459	1 818 893	431 769	479 029	1 147 668	236 869	63,10
116	Other taxes	369 019	336 466	325 418	73 444	85 903	258 549	75 635	78 457	181 593	27 501	70,24
12	Social contributions	31 301 340	33 877 148	37 203 486	9 612 662	9 546 298	41 370 661	9 766 187	10 022 663	23 293 099	3 504 248	56,30
121	Social security contributions (1211+1212+1213+1214)	31 301 340	33 877 148	37 203 486	9 612 662	9 546 298	41 370 661	9 766 187	10 022 663	23 293 099	3 504 248	56,30
1211	Employee contributions	13 857 360	15 084 349	16 531 305	4 278 086	4 214 763	18 341 254	4 386 796	4 457 162	10 393 614	1 549 657	56,67
1212	Employer contributions	16 695 492	18 051 382	19 845 488	5 127 825	5 079 320	20 892 593	5 197 334	5 359 106	12 427 538	1 871 098	59,48
1213	Self-employed or unemployed contributions	748 487	741 418	826 692	206 751	252 216	2 136 814	182 057	206 396	471 946	83 493	22,09
1214	Unallocable contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants	27 505	195 984	428 038	83 696	229 760	927 661	88 117	132 688	259 309	38 505	27,95
14	Other revenue (141+142+143+144+145)	3 636 601	2 693 335	6 454 541	1 971 863	2 382 712	4 699 233	1 178 325	1 570 403	3 047 931	299 202	64,86
141	Property income (1411+1412+1413+1415)	2 226 647	832 400	3 526 540	1 246 882	1 761 102	1 425 517	217 699	813 386	1 086 956	55 872	76,25
1411	Interest	62 784	108 232	164 558	21 802	49 953	117 506	68 760	15 272	91 063	7 031	77,50
1412	Dividends	1 123 346	17 835	1 194 582	1 079 977	27 674	194 148	629	194 038	194 670	4	100,27
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	192 516	288 113	117 730	12 523	368	505 030	150	484 783	495 034	10 101	98,02
1415	Rent	848 001	418 220	2 049 670	132 581	1 683 107	608 832	148 160	119 293	306 189	38 736	50,29
142	Sales of goods and services (1422+1423)	782 428	1 209 296	1 526 646	396 422	336 930	1 473 588	481 348	356 502	954 748	116 898	64,79
1421	Sales of market establishments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1422	Administrative fees	397 066	821 741	1 318 050	353 916	280 503	1 386 754	442 581	310 865	856 217	102 771	61,74
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	385 362	387 555	208 596	42 506	56 427	86 834	38 766	45 637	98 531	14 127	113,47
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits	360 707	391 616	429 034	109 270	104 980	448 340	108 025	113 019	267 858	46 814	59,74
144	Voluntary transfers other than grants	5 653	6 737	11 241	1 451	4 330	7 125	649	4 446	5 577	482	78,27
145	Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue	261 166	253 286	961 080	217 838	175 370	1 344 663	370 605	283 050	732 791	79 136	54,50

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 3: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	87 857 465	95 949 951	108 007 605	27 048 355	31 257 268	117 326 523	26 082 560	27 989 242	64 476 389	10 404 587	54,95
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	23 182 586	24 313 867	27 545 141	7 110 217	7 051 438	29 920 263	7 136 944	7 313 729	17 174 563	2 723 890	57,40
211	Wages and salaries	19 699 216	20 663 890	23 237 088	5 853 724	6 006 380	25 426 947	6 041 412	6 187 278	14 570 613	2 341 923	57,30
212	Social contributions	3 483 370	3 649 977	4 308 053	1 256 493	1 045 058	4 493 317	1 095 532	1 126 452	2 603 950	381 967	57,95
22	Use of goods and services	4 951 917	6 069 116	7 162 402	1 649 811	2 477 346	8 780 385	1 312 265	1 899 091	4 013 216	801 860	45,71
24	Interest (241+242+243)	4 387 010	4 713 615	4 535 008	1 099 955	818 700	4 963 289	1 749 489	991 101	3 037 218	296 629	61,19
241	To nonresidents	2 053 588	1 863 999	1 672 563	190 488	160 406	1 642 461	891 984	367 112	1 317 778	58 682	80,23
242	To residents other than general government	2 333 422	2 849 616	2 862 444	909 467	658 294	3 320 827	857 505	623 989	1 719 440	237 946	51,78
25	Subsidies (251+252)	5 248 744	5 670 789	6 492 010	1 561 834	2 011 599	7 552 872	1 880 408	1 686 885	4 103 005	535 712	54,32
251	To public corporations	2 784 825	2 692 785	3 007 099	753 682	886 696	3 209 544	859 770	791 044	1 872 378	221 564	58,34
252	To private enterprises	2 463 919	2 978 004	3 484 912	808 152	1 124 903	4 343 328	1 020 637	895 841	2 230 627	314 148	51,36
26	Grants (261+262+263)	3 796 847	6 652 994	8 363 202	1 713 360	4 000 388	6 092 928	823 071	1 388 471	2 776 149	564 607	45,56
261	To foreign governments (2611+2612)	73 639	64 795	103 410	37 956	52 017	108 136	2 705	3 916	13 759	7 139	12,72
2611	Current	49 174	37 760	75 261	35 378	31 549	83 136	2 705	3 023	8 165	2 437	9,82
2612	Capital	24 465	27 035	28 149	2 578	20 468	25 000	0	893	5 595	4 702	22,38
262	To international organizations (2621+2622)	93 832	89 619	73 941	10 410	22 443	88 555	33 757	22 267	64 938	8 914	73,33
2621	Current	93 832	89 619	73 941	10 410	22 443	85 555	33 757	22 267	64 938	8 914	75,90
2622	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	3 000	0	0	0	0	0,00
263	To other general government units (2631+2632)	3 629 376	6 498 581	8 185 852	1 664 994	3 925 929	5 896 237	786 610	1 362 288	2 697 451	548 553	45,75
2631	Current	2 623 246	2 663 156	2 305 125	483 278	863 944	2 579 286	350 222	611 190	1 168 925	207 514	45,32
2632	Capital	1 006 130	3 835 425	5 880 726	1 181 716	3 061 985	3 316 951	436 388	751 098	1 528 526	341 040	46,08
27	Social benefits (271+272+273)	41 358 455	43 444 589	48 175 989	12 723 374	12 485 864	52 208 820	11 996 333	12 786 837	29 534 953	4 751 783	56,57
271	Social security benefits	29 308 716	30 535 396	34 167 894	9 242 698	8 724 380	36 950 872	8 345 689	9 156 135	21 067 419	3 565 595	57,01
272	Social assistance benefits	11 792 075	12 786 632	13 815 777	3 441 643	3 716 258	15 177 948	3 588 042	3 601 255	8 364 953	1 175 655	55,11
273	Employer social benefits	257 663	122 561	192 318	39 033	45 225	80 000	62 602	29 447	102 581	10 533	128,23
28	Other expense (281+282)	4 931 907	5 084 980	5 733 853	1 189 805	2 411 932	7 807 967	1 184 051	1 923 129	3 837 287	730 106	49,15
281	Property expense other than interest	4 920	7 600	1 132	578	-1 347	0	3 231	331	3 567	4	
282	Miscellaneous other expense (2821+2822)	4 926 987	5 077 381	5 732 721	1 189 228	2 413 279	7 807 967	1 180 820	1 922 798	3 833 720	730 103	49,10
2821	Current	2 154 806	2 304 214	2 837 557	663 904	1 041 209	2 819 228	555 452	695 858	1 555 422	304 112	55,17
2822	Capital	2 772 181	2 773 167	2 895 164	525 324	1 372 071	4 988 739	625 368	1 226 940	2 278 298	425 991	45,67

TABLE 4: TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
31	NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 553 668	1 555 792	2 545 220	720 258	1 387 788	3 530 512	126 282	581 804	930 998	222 912	26,37
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 828 818	1 908 482	3 043 906	785 850	1 495 267	3 887 915	192 875	651 196	1 096 688	252 616	28,21
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	275 149	352 690	498 685	65 591	107 479	357 403	66 593	69 392	165 690	29 705	46,36
311	Fixed assets (3111+3112+3113)	1 516 968	1 595 121	2 625 692	705 830	1 336 775	3 261 422	120 053	526 810	850 829	203 966	26,09
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets (3111,1+3112,1+3113,1)	1 781 347	1 844 783	2 906 863	766 866	1 419 409	3 544 025	182 747	592 098	1 003 681	228 836	28,32
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets (3111,2+3112,2+3113,2)	264 379	249 663	281 171	61 036	82 635	282 603	62 694	65 288	152 852	24 870	54,09
3111	Buildings and structures (3111,1-3111,2)	867 663	831 377	1 154 132	232 802	635 541	1 381 836	17 431	223 338	317 527	76 758	22,98
3111,1	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	1 131 302	1 080 074	1 423 340	293 633	708 479	1 651 693	78 650	286 628	466 220	100 942	28,23
3111,2	Disposals: buildings and structures	263 639	248 698	269 208	60 830	72 938	269 857	61 219	63 291	148 693	24 184	55,10
3112	Machinery and equipment (3112,1-3112,2)	557 320	656 733	1 338 275	453 292	619 879	1 667 458	99 185	294 957	518 344	124 202	31,09
3112,1	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	558 060	657 696	1 350 238	453 497	629 575	1 680 204	100 660	296 955	522 502	124 887	31,10
3112,2	Disposals: machinery and equipment	740	964	11 963	205	9 697	12 746	1 475	1 998	4 158	685	32,62
3113	Other fixed assets (3113,1-3113,2)	91 986	107 011	133 285	19 736	81 355	212 128	3 438	8 515	14 958	3 005	7,05
3113,1	Acquisitions: other fixed assets	91 986	107 012	133 285	19 736	81 355	212 128	3 438	8 515	14 959	3 006	7,05
3113,2	Disposals: other fixed assets	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
312	Inventories	0	-80 226	-161 383	-1 900	16 197	119 200	499	-1 206	-801	-93	0,00
312,1	Acquisitions: inventories	0	1 048	36 574	530	33 749	124 000	1 720	0	1 720	0	1,39
312,2	Disposals: inventories	0	81 274	197 957	2 429	17 552	4 800	1 222	1 206	2 521	93	52,52
313	Valuables (313,1-313,2)	7 220	7 826	9 620	1 387	2 562	6 158	1 651	2 852	5 339	836	86,69
313,1	Acquisitions: valuables	7 220	7 826	9 620	1 387	2 562	6 158	1 651	2 852	5 339	836	86,69
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)	29 480	33 072	71 291	14 941	32 254	143 732	4 079	53 349	75 631	18 203	52,62
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets (3141,1+3142,1+3143,1+3144,1)	40 251	54 826	90 848	17 068	39 546	213 732	6 757	56 246	85 948	22 945	40,21
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets (3141,2+3142,2+3143,2+3144,2)	10 771	21 754	19 557	2 127	7 292	70 000	2 678	2 897	10 317	4 742	14,74
3141	Land (3141,1-3141,2)	-10 282	-21 650	-19 492	-2 127	-7 292	-68 110	-2 678	-2 897	-10 317	-4 742	15,15
3141,1	Acquisitions: land	489	81	58	0	0	1 890	0	0	0	0	0,00
3141,2	Disposals: land	10 771	21 732	19 549	2 127	7 292	70 000	2 678	2 897	10 317	4 742	14,74
3142	Subsoil assets	0	-22	0	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	22	0	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)	39 762	54 744	90 782	17 068	39 546	211 842	6 757	56 246	85 948	22 945	40,57
3144,1	Acquisitions: intangible nonproduced assets	39 762	54 744	90 790	17 068	39 546	211 842	6 757	56 246	85 948	22 945	40,57
3144,2	Disposals: intangible nonproduced assets	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 5: TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)	2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X -XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	1 752 825	-3 047 174	-3 734 781	574 909	-5 552 939	114 522	1 695 519	666 467	3 074 351	712 365
32,1 Acquisition of financial assets (321,1+322,1)	1 264 131	1 285 738	1 081 740	165 651	455 248	1 136 182	62 302	279 098	487 228	145 829
32,2 Disposals of financial assets (321,2+322,2)	199 491	2 883 242	3 094 930	38 541	2 877 185	1 021 660	113 377	690 870	1 040 781	236 535
Currency and deposits (3212+3222)	688 185	-1 449 670	-1 721 591	447 799	-3 131 002	0	1 746 594	1 078 239	3 627 904	803 071
321 Domestic (3212+3213+3214+3215+3216+3217+3218)	1 757 681	-3 063 855	-3 752 817	574 909	-5 562 941	102 061	1 695 519	659 353	3 067 236	712 365
321,1 Acquisition of domestic financial assets (3213,1+...+3218,1)	1 261 432	1 269 058	1 063 704	165 651	445 246	1 123 721	62 302	271 983	480 114	145 829
321,2 Disposals of domestic financial assets (3213,2+...+3218,2)	191 935	2 883 242	3 094 930	38 541	2 877 185	1 021 660	113 377	690 870	1 040 781	236 535
3212 Currency and deposits	688 185	-1 449 670	-1 721 591	447 799	-3 131 002	0	1 746 594	1 078 239	3 627 904	803 071
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)	847 590	832 321	674 350	116 120	291 761	329 260	-66 939	60 275	-161 729	-155 065
3214,1 Acquisition: Loans	1 026 367	1 037 701	837 699	154 661	329 241	698 221	44 716	99 587	221 765	77 462
3214,2 Disposals: Loans	178 776	205 380	163 350	38 541	37 479	368 961	111 654	39 313	383 494	232 527
3215 Shares and other equity (3215,1-3215,2)	221 906	-2 446 505	-2 705 576	10 990	-2 723 701	-227 199	15 864	-479 161	-398 938	64 359
3215,1 Acquisition: Shares and other equity	235 065	231 357	226 005	10 990	116 005	425 500	17 586	172 396	258 349	68 367
3215,2 Disposals: Shares and other equity	13 159	2 677 862	2 931 581	0	2 839 706	652 699	1 722	651 557	657 288	4 008
322 Foreign (3222+3223+3224+3225+3226+3227+3228)	-4 857	16 681	18 036	0	10 003	12 461	0	7 115	7 115	0
322,1 Acquisition of foreign financial assets (3223,1+...+3228,1)	2 699	16 681	18 036	0	10 003	12 461	0	7 115	7 115	0
322,2 Disposals of foreign financial assets (3223,2+...+3228,2)	7 556	0	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)	-4 857	16 681	18 036	0	10 003	12 461	0	7 115	7 115	0
3225,1 Acquisition: Shares and other equity	2 699	16 681	18 036	0	10 003	12 461	0	7 115	7 115	0
3225,2 Disposals: Shares and other equity	7 556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323 Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 6: TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)	2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	5 510 948	-776 988	-1 502 551	-398 912	-922 969	2 920 460	559 857	-987 524	-441 463	-13 796
33,1 Repayments (331,1+332,1)	10 253 489	10 056 697	8 333 537	5 489 404	893 140	8 226 705	760 727	3 146 937	4 372 486	464 823
33,2 Incurrences (331,2+332,2)	15 764 437	9 279 708	6 830 986	5 090 492	-29 829	11 147 166	1 320 584	2 159 413	3 931 023	451 027
Currency and deposits (3312+3322)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331 Domestic (3312+3313+3314+3316+3317+3318)	10 591 560	3 166 260	1 477 615	1 717 456	-924 979	4 206 602	1 085 784	-341 966	1 135 845	392 027
331,1 Domestic repayments (3313,1+3314,1+3315,1+3316,1+3317,1+3318,1)	4 389 323	4 250 184	4 604 573	3 174 155	529 116	4 826 198	213 795	1 617 472	1 862 244	30 978
331,2 Domestic incurrences (3313,2+3314,2+3315,2+3316,2+3317,2+3318,2)	14 980 882	7 416 444	6 082 188	4 891 611	-395 863	9 032 800	1 299 579	1 275 506	2 998 089	423 004
3312 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3313 Securities other than shares (3313,2-3313,1)	9 636 343	5 648 934	3 520 136	-817 313	1 828 394	-283 226	-251 123	-1 002 099	-1 378 725	-125 504
3313,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	2 844 601	550 859	3 513 172	3 043 639	178 798	3 783 226	124 128	1 103 422	1 227 550	0
3313,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	12 480 944	6 199 793	7 033 308	2 226 326	2 007 191	3 500 000	-126 994	101 323	-151 175	-125 504
3314 Loans (3314,2-3314,1)	955 217	-2 482 674	-2 042 521	2 534 768	-2 753 372	4 489 828	1 336 907	660 133	2 514 570	517 530
3314,1 Repayments: Loans	1 544 722	3 699 325	1 091 402	130 516	350 318	1 042 972	89 666	514 050	634 694	30 978
3314,2 Incurrences: Loans	2 499 938	1 216 651	-951 119	2 665 285	-2 403 054	5 532 800	1 426 573	1 174 183	3 149 264	548 508
332 Foreign (3322+3323+3324+3326+3327+3328)	-5 080 612	-3 943 248	-2 980 166	-2 116 367	2 010	-1 286 142	-525 927	-645 558	-1 577 308	-405 823
332,1 Foreign repayments (3323,1+3324,1+3325,1+3326,1+3327,1+3328,1)	5 864 167	5 806 513	3 728 963	2 315 249	364 024	3 400 507	546 932	1 529 465	2 510 242	433 845
332,2 Foreign incurrences (3323,2+3324,2+3325,2+3326,2+3327,2+3328,2)	783 554	1 863 264	748 798	198 881	366 034	2 114 366	21 005	883 907	932 935	28 023
3322 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3323 Securities other than shares (3323,2-3323,1)	-3 713 935	-3 480 781	-1 757 723	-1 757 723	0	-1 250 000	0	-1 112 673	-1 112 673	0
3323,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	3 713 935	3 480 781	1 757 723	1 757 723	0	1 250 000	0	1 112 673	1 112 673	0
3323,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3324 Loans (3324,2-3324,1)	-1 366 677	-462 468	-1 222 442	-358 644	2 010	-36 142	-525 927	467 115	-464 635	-405 823
3324,1 Repayments: Loans	2 150 232	2 325 732	1 971 240	557 525	364 024	2 150 507	546 932	416 793	1 397 570	433 845
3324,2 Incurrences: Loans	783 554	1 863 264	748 798	198 881	366 034	2 114 366	21 005	883 907	932 935	28 023

Source: Ministry of Finance

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

(000 HRK)	I - VII 2008		
	Budgetary Central Government	Extrabudgetary users	Consolidated Central Government
82 (=32) NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	3 074 351	1 032 227	4 106 578
Acquisition of financial assets	4 206 185	1 109 119	5 315 304
Disposals of financial assets	1 131 834	76 892	1 208 726
821 (=321) Domestic	3 067 236	1 032 227	4 099 463
Acquisition of domestic financial assets	4 199 070	1 109 119	5 308 189
Disposals of domestic financial assets	1 131 834	76 892	1 208 726
8211 General government	0	0	0
Acquisitions: General Government	0	0	0
Disposals: General Government	0	0	0
8212 Central bank	2 254 297	0	2 254 297
Acquisitions: Central bank	2 299 402	0	2 299 402
Disposals: Central bank	45 105	0	45 105
8213 Other depository institutions	1 472 607	748 288	2 220 895
Acquisitions: Other depository institutions	1 518 555	748 288	2 266 843
Disposals: Other depository institutions	45 948	0	45 948
8215 Nonfinancial institutions	-596 815	283 939	-312 876
Acquisitions: Nonfinancial institutions	340 201	360 831	701 032
Disposals: Nonfinancial institutions	937 016	76 892	1 013 908
8216 Households and nonprofit institutions serving households	-62 853	0	-62 853
Acquisitions: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	40 912	0	40 912
Disposals: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	103 765	0	103 765
822 (=322) Foreign	7 115	0	7 115
Acquisition of foreign financial assets	7 115	0	7 115
Disposals of foreign financial assets	0	0	0
8227 International organizations	7 115	0	7 115
Acquisitions: International organizations	7 115	0	7 115
Disposals: International organizations	0	0	0
8229 Other nonresidents	0	0	0
Acquisitions: Other nonresidents	0	0	0
Disposals: Other nonresidents	0	0	0
83 (=33) NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES	-441 463	775 866	334 403
Repayments: liabilities	4 372 486	119 402	4 491 888
Incurrences: liabilities	3 931 023	895 268	4 826 291
831 (=331) Domestic	1 135 845	618 189	1 754 034
Repayments: domestic liabilities	1 862 244	91 861	1 954 105
Incurrences: domestic liabilities	2 998 089	710 050	3 708 139
8311 General government	0	0	0
Repayments: General Government	0	0	0
Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0
8313 Other depository institutions	1 118 673	618 189	1 736 862
Repayments: Other depository institutions	1 860 437	91 861	1 952 298
Incurrences: Other depository institutions	2 979 110	710 050	3 689 160
8314 Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	18 978	0	18 978
Repayments: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0
Incurrences: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	18 978	0	18 978
8315 Nonfinancial institutions	-1 807	0	-1 807
Repayments: Nonfinancial institutions	1 807	0	1 807
Incurrences: Nonfinancial institutions	0	0	0
832 (=332) Foreign	-1 577 308	157 677	-1 419 631
Repayments: foreign liabilities	2 510 242	27 541	2 537 783
Incurrences: foreign liabilities	932 935	185 218	1 118 153
8321 General government	-401 329	0	-401 329
Repayments: General Government	401 329	0	401 329
Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0
8327 International organizations	440 073	0	440 073
Repayments: International organizations	427 204	0	427 204
Incurrences: International organizations	867 277	0	867 277
8328 Financial institutions other than international organizations	-1 616 052	157 677	-1 458 375
Repayments: Financial institutions other than international organizations	1 681 710	27 541	1 709 251
Incurrences: Financial institutions other than international organizations	65 658	185 218	250 876
8329 Other nonresidents	0	0	0
Repayments: Other nonresidents	0	0	0
Incurrences: Other nonresidents	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 8: STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(000 HRK)	2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008
TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH										
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	85 653 010	95 235 557	108 320 595	28 742 434	28 015 085	118 051 097	27 344 504	30 225 037	68 923 200	11 353 659
11 Taxes	50 687 564	58 469 091	64 234 530	17 074 213	15 856 315	71 053 542	16 311 874	18 499 283	42 322 862	7 511 705
12 Social contributions	31 301 340	33 877 148	37 203 486	9 612 662	9 546 298	41 370 661	9 766 187	10 022 663	23 293 099	3 504 248
13 Grants	27 505	195 984	428 038	83 696	229 760	927 661	88 117	132 688	259 309	38 505
14 Other revenue	3 636 601	2 693 335	6 454 541	1 971 863	2 382 712	4 699 233	1 178 325	1 570 403	3 047 931	299 202
2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	87 857 465	95 949 951	108 007 605	27 048 355	31 257 268	117 326 523	26 082 560	27 989 242	64 476 389	10 404 587
21 Compensation of employees	23 182 586	24 313 867	27 545 141	7 110 217	7 051 438	29 920 263	7 136 944	7 313 729	17 174 563	2 723 890
22 Use of goods and services	4 951 917	6 069 116	7 162 402	1 649 811	2 477 346	8 780 385	1 312 265	1 899 091	4 013 216	801 860
24 Interest	4 387 010	4 713 615	4 535 008	1 099 955	818 700	4 963 289	1 749 489	991 101	3 037 218	296 629
25 Subsidies	5 248 744	5 670 789	6 492 010	1 561 834	2 011 599	7 552 872	1 880 408	1 686 885	4 103 005	535 712
26 Grants	3 796 847	6 652 994	8 363 202	1 713 360	4 000 388	6 092 928	823 071	1 388 471	2 776 149	564 607
27 Social benefits	41 358 455	43 444 589	48 175 989	12 723 374	12 485 864	52 208 820	11 996 333	12 786 837	29 534 953	4 751 783
28 Other expense	4 931 907	5 084 980	5 733 853	1 189 805	2 411 932	7 807 967	1 184 051	1 923 129	3 837 287	730 106
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	-2 204 455	-714 394	312 990	1 694 079	-3 242 182	724 574	1 261 944	2 235 795	4 446 811	949 072
CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	-2 204 455	-714 394	312 990	1 694 079	-3 242 182	724 574	1 261 944	2 235 795	4 446 811	949 072
TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS										
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	1 553 668	1 555 792	2 545 220	720 258	1 387 788	3 530 512	126 282	581 804	930 998	222 912
311 Fixed assets	1 516 968	1 595 121	2 625 692	705 830	1 336 775	3 261 422	120 053	526 810	850 829	203 966
312 Change in inventories	0	-80 226	-161 383	-1 900	16 197	119 200	499	-1 206	-801	-93
313 Valuables	7 220	7 826	9 620	1 387	2 562	6 158	1 651	2 852	5 339	836
314 Nonproduced assets	29 480	33 072	71 291	14 941	32 254	143 732	4 079	53 349	75 631	18 203
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-3 758 123	-2 270 186	-2 232 230	973 821	-4 629 970	-2 805 938	1 135 662	1 653 991	3 515 814	726 161
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)										
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322)	1 752 825	-3 047 174	-3 734 781	574 909	-5 552 939	114 522	1 695 519	666 467	3 074 351	712 365
321 Domestic	1 757 681	-3 063 855	-3 752 817	574 909	-5 562 941	102 061	1 695 519	659 353	3 067 236	712 365
322 Foreign	-4 857	16 681	18 036	0	10 003	12 461	0	7 115	7 115	0
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	5 510 948	-776 988	-1 502 551	-398 912	-922 969	2 920 460	559 857	-987 524	-441 463	-13 796
331 Domestic	10 591 560	3 166 260	1 477 615	1 717 456	-924 979	4 206 602	1 085 784	-341 966	1 135 845	392 027
332 Foreign	-5 080 612	-3 943 248	-2 980 166	-2 116 367	2 010	-1 286 142	-525 927	-645 558	-1 577 308	-405 823

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
VII 2006	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
X	9 210 339	9 154 836	55 504	174 608	230 111
XI	9 034 618	9 774 376	-739 758	324 737	-415 021
XII	9 770 129	12 328 056	-2 557 928	319 355	-2 238 573
I-XII 2007	108 320 595	108 007 605	312 990	4 535 008	4 847 997
I 2008	9 849 906	7 831 076	2 018 830	289 097	2 307 927
II	8 765 529	9 168 070	-402 541	1 105 770	703 229
III	8 729 069	9 083 414	-354 344	354 621	277
IV	11 427 966	9 513 920	1 914 046	277 931	2 191 976
V	9 329 899	9 333 719	-3 819	358 305	354 486
VI	9 467 172	9 141 604	325 569	354 865	680 434
VII	11 353 659	10 404 587	949 072	296 629	1 245 701
I-VII 2008	68 923 200	64 476 389	4 446 811	3 037 218	7 484 029

MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

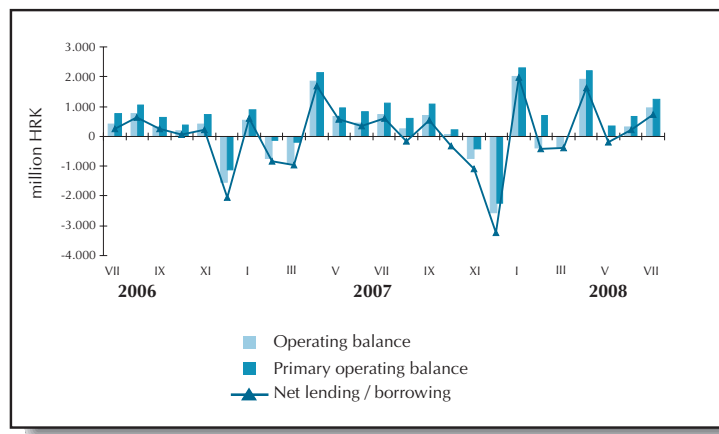


TABLE 8B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	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)
VII 2006	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
X	55 504	384 546	-329 042	329 042	-1 177 477	-848 434
XI	-739 758	338 170	-1 077 928	1 077 928	-1 371 972	-294 044
XII	-2 557 928	665 072	-3 223 000	3 223 000	-3 003 491	219 509
I-XII 2007	312 990	2 545 220	-2 232 230	2 232 230	-3 734 781	-1 502 551
I 2008	2 018 830	54 199	1 964 631	-1 964 631	1 176 140	-788 490
II	-402 541	26 186	-428 727	428 727	-84 821	343 906
III	-354 344	45 897	-400 241	400 241	604 200	1 004 441
IV	1 914 046	297 781	1 616 265	-1 616 265	1 273 851	-342 414
V	-3 819	179 463	-183 283	183 283	-556 982	-373 700
VI	325 569	104 560	221 009	-221 009	-50 401	-271 410
VII	949 072	222 912	726 161	-726 161	712 365	-13 796
I-VII 2008	4 446 811	930 998	3 515 814	-3 515 814	3 074 351	-441 463

* GFS 2001

TABLE 9: THE CROATIAN WATERS TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X-XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	1 715 607	1 971 613	2 507 327	657 402	924 593	2 495 265	424 882	616 486	1 296 796	255 428	51,97
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)	487 813	444 762	542 884	141 550	320 669	617 366	22 803	116 035	200 993	62 155	32,56
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 695	11 973	15 142	474	
132	From international organizations	0	0	18 197	6 965	7 731	20 000	0	0	0	0	0,00
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	487 813	444 762	524 687	134 585	312 938	597 366	20 108	104 062	185 851	61 681	31,11
1331	Current	203 499	89 259	3 643	0	3 643	81 050	0	473	1 723	1 250	2,13
1332	Capital	284 314	355 503	521 044	134 585	309 295	516 316	20 108	103 589	184 128	60 431	35,66
14	Other revenue	1 227 794	1 526 851	1 964 443	515 852	603 924	1 877 899	402 079	500 451	1 095 803	193 273	58,35
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	1 489 465	1 779 088	2 108 778	554 351	842 975	2 207 730	253 007	575 261	993 216	164 948	44,99
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	99 418	111 293	121 767	28 583	35 750	142 800	29 708	32 726	73 458	11 024	51,44
211	Wages and salaries	85 524	96 298	104 720	24 488	30 770	122 800	25 535	28 279	63 266	9 452	51,52
212	Social contributions	13 894	14 995	17 047	4 095	4 980	20 000	4 173	4 447	10 192	1 572	50,96
22	Use of goods and services	790 683	1 072 478	1 208 936	353 350	405 028	1 261 013	136 378	321 194	556 923	99 351	44,16
24	Interest	33 734	31 692	34 639	9 119	9 606	35 160	10 110	6 214	19 250	2 926	54,75
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	53 751	82 301	17 512	58 256	75 000	9 679	40 262	53 096	3 155	70,79
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	565 630	509 874	661 135	145 787	334 335	693 757	67 132	174 865	290 489	48 492	41,87
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		226 142	192 525	398 549	103 051	81 618	287 535	171 875	41 225	303 580	90 480	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	230 292	223 123	315 004	75 465	153 520	287 535	12 001	33 598	65 295	19 696	22,71
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	230 588	224 983	318 780	75 501	155 066	289 135	12 067	33 616	66 251	20 568	22,91
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	296	1 860	3 776	36	1 546	1 600	66	18	956	872	59,75
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	224 415	208 532	278 730	58 420	138 484	252 535	10 617	31 317	61 460	19 526	24,34
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	224 711	210 392	282 506	58 456	140 030	254 135	10 683	31 335	62 416	20 398	24,56
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	296	1 860	3 776	36	1 546	1 600	66	18	956	872	59,75
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	5 877	14 591	36 274	17 045	15 036	35 000	1 384	2 281	3 835	170	10,96
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	5 877	14 591	36 274	17 045	15 036	35 000	1 384	2 281	3 835	170	10,96
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		-4 150	-30 598	83 545	27 586	-71 902	0	159 874	7 627	238 285	70 784	
Financing (33-32)		4 150	30 598	-83 545	-27 586	71 902	0	-159 874	-7 627	-238 285	-70 784	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	5 284	-32 316	116 100	19 224	6 879	21 500	143 490	-18 341	202 371	77 222	
321	Domestic	5 284	-32 316	116 100	19 224	6 879	21 500	143 490	-18 341	202 371	77 222	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	9 434	-1 718	32 555	-8 362	78 781	21 500	-16 384	-25 968	-35 914	6 438	
331	Domestic	-26 179	12 778	-2 259	-21 973	64 059	-112 000	-8 998	-45 573	-57 641	-3 070	
332	Foreign	35 613	-14 496	34 814	13 611	14 722	133 500	-7 386	19 605	21 727	9 508	

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 10: THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FUND TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	214 737	660 190	1 102 946	299 453	387 285	1 367 466	261 828	271 243	646 101	113 030	47,25
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	350	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	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	214 737	659 840	1 102 946	299 453	387 285	1 367 466	261 828	271 243	646 101	113 030	47,25
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	172 045	734 764	1 092 568	264 728	410 897	1 322 476	222 135	198 241	509 468	89 092	38,52
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	3 966	6 843	12 939	3 004	4 437	22 150	3 713	4 233	9 285	1 339	41,92
211	Wages and salaries	3 407	5 864	11 071	2 570	3 765	18 800	3 191	3 663	7 997	1 143	42,54
212	Social contributions	559	979	1 868	434	672	3 350	522	570	1 288	196	38,45
22	Use of goods and services	12 162	608 913	945 697	220 881	347 104	904 820	180 098	150 661	395 273	64 514	43,69
24	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Subsidies	5 189	13 803	18 553	5 524	6 728	23 318	4 135	9 670	18 303	4 498	78,49
26	Grants	149 780	102 355	108 582	34 009	48 545	336 557	33 411	28 434	80 132	18 287	23,81
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	948	2 850	6 797	1 310	4 083	35 631	778	5 243	6 475	454	18,17
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		42 692	-74 574	10 378	34 725	-23 612	44 990	39 693	73 002	136 633	23 938	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	12 917	14 151	20 189	3 808	624	5 650	411	1 135	2 071	525	36,65
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	12 917	14 287	20 256	3 808	624	5 650	411	1 135	2 079	533	36,80
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	136	67	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	12 742	2 520	7 741	847	-18	4 850	118	1 135	1 778	525	36,66
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	12 742	2 656	7 808	847	-18	4 850	118	1 135	1 786	533	36,82
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	136	67	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	175	11 631	12 448	2 961	642	800	293	0	293	0	36,63
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	175	11 631	12 448	2 961	642	800	293	0	293	0	36,63
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		29 775	-88 725	-9 811	30 917	-24 236	39 340	39 282	71 867	134 562	23 413	
Financing (33-32)		-29 775	88 725	9 811	-30 917	24 236	-39 340	-39 282	-71 867	-134 562	-23 413	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	29 775	-88 725	-9 811	30 917	-24 236	39 340	39 282	71 867	134 562	23 413	
321	Domestic	29 775	-88 725	-9 811	30 917	-24 236	39 340	39 282	71 867	134 562	23 413	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE 11: THE CROATIAN MOTORWAYS Ltd. TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	2 547 003	2 721 483	4 391 205	554 476	729 978	981 840	2 124 911
11	Taxes	1 380 753	0	0	0	0	0	0
1142	Excises	1 380 753	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Grants (131+132+133)	0	1 450 358	3 015 869	316 773	374 169	450 041	1 874 886
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	1 450 358	3 015 869	316 773	374 169	450 041	1 874 886
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1332	Capital	0	1 450 358	3 015 869	316 773	374 169	450 041	1 874 886
14	Other revenue	1 166 250	1 271 125	1 375 336	237 703	355 809	531 799	250 025
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	1 088 687	1 574 490	1 982 632	343 052	514 269	343 805	781 506
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	289 866	320 097	354 412	82 595	83 694	98 706	89 417
211	Wages and salaries	250 374	276 180	305 329	71 317	72 044	84 598	77 370
212	Social contributions	39 492	43 917	49 083	11 278	11 650	14 108	12 047
22	Use of goods and services	314 534	301 452	326 437	63 067	100 011	82 947	80 412
24	Interest	445 185	589 173	787 824	116 150	280 254	74 985	316 435
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Grants	3 610	301 777	474 244	68 562	48 620	82 062	275 000
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other expense	35 492	61 991	39 715	12 678	1 690	5 105	20 242
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		1 458 316	1 146 993	2 408 573	211 424	215 709	638 035	1 343 405
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	3 942 727	2 949 761	3 369 269	582 659	823 712	1 003 657	959 241
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	3 942 727	3 249 761	3 386 216	595 911	823 712	1 003 657	962 936
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	0	300 000	16 947	13 252	0	0	3 695
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	3 825 950	2 748 525	3 240 471	548 763	787 927	915 816	987 965
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	3 825 950	3 048 525	3 257 418	562 015	787 927	915 816	991 660
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	0	300 000	16 947	13 252	0	0	3 695
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	116 777	201 236	128 798	33 896	35 785	87 841	-28 724
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	116 777	201 236	128 798	33 896	35 785	87 841	-28 724
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		-2 484 411	-1 802 768	-960 696	-371 235	-608 003	-365 622	384 164
Financing (33-32)		2 484 411	1 802 768	960 696	371 235	608 003	365 622	-384 164
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-42 758	248 366	289 126	-234 657	101 490	-43 950	466 243
321	Domestic	-42 758	248 366	289 126	-234 657	101 490	-43 950	466 243
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331-332)	2 441 653	2 051 134	1 249 822	136 578	709 493	321 672	82 079
331	Domestic	1 698 272	1 758 422	-87 997	220 507	221 496	0	-530 000
332	Foreign	743 381	292 712	1 337 819	-83 929	487 997	321 672	612 079

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 12: THE CROATIAN ROADS Ltd. TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X-XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	1 474 714	1 804 019	2 110 381	558 460	703 262	1 751 663	355 152	385 706	894 345	153 487	51,06
11	Taxes	1 380 732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1142	Excises	1 380 732	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	1 739 270	1 990 435	532 658	664 611	1 584 332	320 719	370 506	841 757	150 532	53,13
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	1 739 270	1 990 435	532 658	664 611	1 584 332	320 719	370 506	841 757	150 532	53,13
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	1 739 270	1 990 435	532 658	664 611	1 584 332	320 719	370 506	841 757	150 532	53,13
14	Other revenue	93 982	64 749	119 946	25 802	38 651	167 331	34 433	15 200	52 588	2 955	31,43
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	1 062 405	1 226 934	1 243 399	347 133	417 523	1 564 518	217 392	369 337	741 654	154 925	47,40
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	61 054	70 786	78 005	22 252	19 699	93 738	19 975	20 451	50 460	10 034	53,83
211	Wages and salaries	52 452	60 787	67 035	19 057	17 013	80 624	17 205	17 535	43 332	8 592	53,75
212	Social contributions	8 602	9 999	10 970	3 195	2 686	13 114	2 770	2 916	7 128	1 442	54,35
22	Use of goods and services	726 456	850 772	819 311	260 528	243 724	1 060 530	153 427	240 319	505 283	111 537	47,64
24	Interest	16 060	43 374	85 641	5 460	46 662	136 930	10 789	45 232	57 166	1 145	41,75
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	7 607	2 801	3 506	5 000	1 244	0	1 244	0	24,88
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	258 835	262 002	252 835	56 092	103 932	268 320	31 957	63 335	127 501	32 209	47,52
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		412 309	577 085	866 982	211 327	285 739	187 145	137 760	16 369	152 691	-1 438	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	923 171	1 350 834	1 603 747	713 392	358 545	1 627 559	161 552	343 352	661 589	156 685	40,65
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	926 359	1 351 622	1 604 733	713 722	358 776	1 627 559	161 721	343 595	662 079	156 763	40,68
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	3 188	788	986	330	231	0	169	243	490	78	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	833 817	1 227 447	1 416 639	679 761	308 174	1 395 559	126 198	305 467	546 440	114 775	39,16
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	837 005	1 228 235	1 417 625	680 091	308 405	1 395 559	126 367	305 710	546 930	114 853	39,19
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	3 188	788	986	330	231	0	169	243	490	78	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	89 354	123 387	187 108	33 631	50 371	232 000	35 354	37 885	115 149	41 910	49,63
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	89 354	123 387	187 108	33 631	50 371	232 000	35 354	37 885	115 149	41 910	49,63
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		-510 862	-773 749	-736 765	-502 065	-72 806	-1 440 414	-23 792	-326 983	-508 898	-158 123	
Financing (33-32)		510 862	773 749	736 765	502 065	72 806	1 440 414	23 792	326 983	508 898	158 123	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	50 297	-29 083	-45 061	98 966	-6 870	0	25 170	107 461	227 558	94 927	
321	Domestic	50 297	-29 083	-45 061	98 966	-6 870	0	25 170	107 461	227 558	94 927	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	561 159	744 666	691 704	601 031	65 936	1 440 414	48 962	434 444	736 456	253 050	
331	Domestic	302 376	471 685	523 681	491 270	39 444	1 149 100	-23 338	362 000	591 712	253 050	
332	Foreign	258 783	272 981	168 023	109 761	26 492	291 314	72 300	72 444	144 744	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance

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

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X-XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	367 438	409 581	391 441	98 018	101 945	777 930	91 414	178 955	293 874	23 505	37,78
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	367 438	409 581	391 441	98 018	101 945	777 930	91 414	178 955	293 874	23 505	37,78
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	182 993	27 354	47 820	6 820	4 602	226 473	16 534	9 217	27 380	1 629	12,09
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	5 621	5 713	6 076	1 699	1 678	7 870	1 741	1 576	4 213	896	53,53
211	Wages and salaries	4 821	4 896	5 208	1 461	1 437	6 770	1 492	1 348	3 615	775	53,40
212	Social contributions	800	817	868	238	241	1 100	249	228	598	121	54,36
22	Use of goods and services	21 092	12 472	20 359	1 896	1 952	13 733	1 174	5 563	7 411	674	53,96
24	Interest	121 940	239	345	12	13	2 110	0	54	54	0	2,56
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	1 511	1 357	523	14	205	2 000	12	347	386	27	19,30
28	Other expense	32 829	7 573	20 517	3 199	754	200 760	13 607	1 677	15 316	32	7,63
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		184 445	382 227	343 621	91 198	97 343	551 457	74 880	169 738	266 494	21 876	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	14 131	493	-18 959	961	4	11 830	4 138	-881	3 258	1	27,54
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	14 232	565	1 202	1 022	4	35 080	25 000	59	25 060	1	71,44
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	101	72	20 161	61	0	23 250	20 862	940	21 802	0	93,77
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	11 115	493	-18 959	961	4	33 630	25 000	59	25 060	1	74,52
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	11 216	565	1 202	1 022	4	35 080	25 000	59	25 060	1	71,44
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	101	72	20 161	61	0	1 450	0	0	0	0	0,00
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		170 314	381 734	362 580	90 237	97 339	539 627	70 742	170 619	263 236	21 875	
Financing (33-32)		-170 314	-381 734	-362 580	-90 237	-97 339	-539 627	-70 742	-170 619	-263 236	-21 875	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-349 252	381 734	362 580	90 237	97 339	539 627	70 742	170 619	263 236	21 875	
321	Domestic	-349 252	381 734	362 580	90 237	97 339	539 627	70 742	170 619	263 236	21 875	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	-519 566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
331	Domestic	-519 566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 14: THE CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X-XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1	REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	237 044	65 871	58 324	7 760	28 281	35 810	15 879	15 302	33 604	2 423	93,84
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	237 044	65 871	58 324	7 760	28 281	35 810	15 879	15 302	33 604	2 423	93,84
2	EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	182 119	78 375	88 241	19 708	25 917	108 359	17 679	22 358	47 794	7 757	44,11
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	35 996	31 920	36 285	8 769	9 306	42 708	8 335	8 252	19 658	3 071	46,03
211	Wages and salaries	31 273	27 508	31 233	7 634	7 879	35 496	7 169	7 076	16 906	2 661	47,63
212	Social contributions	4 723	4 412	5 052	1 135	1 427	7 212	1 166	1 176	2 752	410	38,16
22	Use of goods and services	33 545	30 039	34 173	6 794	10 644	35 916	5 753	4 272	11 605	1 580	32,31
24	Interest	0	16 416	17 783	4 145	5 967	29 735	3 591	9 834	16 531	3 106	55,59
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	112 578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net-gross operating balance (1-2)		54 925	-12 504	-29 917	-11 948	2 364	-72 549	-1 800	-7 056	-14 190	-5 334	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	-40 272	-51 175	-23 514	-2 354	-9 844	-51 878	-3 364	-3 987	-143 366	-136 015	
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	2 061	2 907	3 553	20	1 652	4 542	209	94	1 846	1 543	40,64
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	42 333	54 082	27 067	2 374	11 496	56 420	3 573	4 081	145 212	137 558	257,38
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	-40 272	-51 175	-23 514	-2 354	-9 844	-51 878	-3 364	-3 987	-5 808	1 543	
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	2 061	2 907	3 553	20	1 652	4 542	209	94	1 846	1 543	40,64
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	42 333	54 082	27 067	2 374	11 496	56 420	3 573	4 081	7 654	0	13,57
Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)		95 197	38 671	-6 403	-9 594	12 208	-20 671	1 564	-3 069	129 176	130 681	
Financing (33-32)		-95 197	-38 671	6 403	9 594	-12 208	20 671	-1 564	3 069	-129 176	-130 681	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	100 403	-87 682	82 691	14 947	72 077	-113 200	-2 359	81 234	204 500	125 625	
321	Domestic	100 403	-87 682	82 691	14 947	72 077	-113 200	-2 359	81 234	204 500	125 625	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	5 206	-126 353	89 094	24 541	59 869	-92 529	-3 923	84 303	75 324	-5 056	
331	Domestic	5 206	-126 353	106 055	32 078	64 079	-74 273	-3 923	93 097	84 118	-5 056	
332	Foreign	0	0	-16 961	-7 537	-4 210	-18 256	0	-8 794	-8 794	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 15: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY

(000 HRK)	2005	2006	2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007	New Plan 2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	I - VII 2008	VII 2008	I - VII 2008 New Plan 2008
1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)	92 642 473	100 392 605	113 386 165	30 248 790	29 451 838	122 407 733	28 161 464	31 220 077	71 072 409	11 690 868	58,06
11 Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)	53 449 049	58 469 091	64 234 530	17 074 213	15 856 315	71 053 542	16 311 874	18 499 283	42 322 862	7 511 705	59,56
111 Taxes of income and profits and capital gains	7 057 112	8 515 615	10 589 083	2 392 630	2 278 441	11 895 270	2 844 005	4 076 998	7 810 962	889 959	65,66
113 Taxes on property	375 501	482 331	578 621	136 652	179 334	621 400	134 646	167 308	356 169	54 216	57,32
114 Taxes on goods and services (1141+1142+1144+1145+1146)	44 084 487	47 546 223	51 099 930	14 045 023	12 885 177	56 459 429	12 825 819	13 697 491	32 826 470	6 303 160	58,14
1141 General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	32 399 952	35 091 381	37 916 509	10 264 706	9 588 648	42 927 883	10 033 686	10 436 530	25 374 360	4 904 144	59,11
11411 Value-added taxes	32 243 372	34 931 750	37 747 987	10 221 678	9 547 734	42 751 585	9 992 316	10 391 176	25 271 827	4 888 335	59,11
11412 Sales taxes	156 580	159 631	168 522	43 027	40 915	176 298	41 370	45 355	102 533	15 809	58,16
1142 Excises	10 939 144	11 564 709	12 168 666	3 518 737	2 991 506	12 403 391	2 555 576	2 986 446	6 847 680	1 305 658	55,21
115 Taxes on international trade and transactions	1 562 930	1 588 456	1 641 478	426 464	427 459	1 818 893	431 769	479 029	1 147 668	236 869	63,10
116 Other taxes	369 019	336 466	325 418	73 444	85 903	258 549	75 635	78 457	181 593	27 501	70,24
12 Social contributions	31 301 340	33 877 148	37 203 486	9 612 662	9 546 298	41 370 661	9 766 187	10 022 663	23 293 099	3 504 248	56,30
13 Grants	27 505	194 484	481 173	111 368	256 401	1 057 861	99 444	146 577	286 548	40 528	27,09
14 Other revenue	7 864 579	7 851 883	11 466 977	3 450 547	3 792 823	8 925 669	1 983 958	2 551 554	5 169 901	634 388	57,92
2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)	92 332 140	98 751 408	109 074 989	27 488 323	30 907 163	120 684 581	26 477 112	28 691 004	65 780 390	10 612 274	54,51
21 Compensation of employees (211+212)	24 300 115	25 512 962	28 154 625	7 273 230	7 211 725	30 229 529	7 200 416	7 380 967	17 331 637	2 750 254	57,33
211 Wages and salaries	20 665 832	21 699 724	23 761 684	5 993 532	6 144 614	25 691 437	6 096 004	6 245 179	14 705 729	2 364 546	57,24
212 Social contributions	3 634 283	3 813 238	4 392 941	1 279 698	1 067 111	4 538 093	1 104 412	1 135 789	2 625 908	385 708	57,86
22 Use of goods and services	7 101 232	9 193 481	10 517 315	2 576 207	3 566 210	12 056 397	1 789 095	2 621 100	5 489 711	1 079 516	45,53
24 Interest	5 004 650	5 397 046	5 461 240	1 193 676	1 197 383	5 167 224	1 773 979	1 052 435	3 130 219	303 806	60,58
25 Subsidies	5 253 933	5 684 592	6 510 563	1 567 358	2 018 327	7 576 190	1 884 543	1 696 555	4 121 308	540 210	54,40
26 Grants	2 804 760	2 838 842	3 539 882	753 167	1 552 170	4 437 987	535 210	984 515	1 895 110	375 385	42,70
27 Social benefits	41 930 232	44 192 851	48 176 512	12 723 388	12 486 069	52 210 820	11 996 345	12 787 184	29 535 339	4 751 810	56,57
28 Other expense	5 938 219	5 931 633	6 714 852	1 401 298	2 875 278	9 006 435	1 297 525	2 168 249	4 277 068	811 293	47,49
NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)	310 333	1 641 197	4 311 176	2 760 467	-1 455 325	1 723 152	1 684 352	2 529 073	5 292 019	1 078 594	
3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)	310 333	1 641 197	4 311 176	2 760 467	-1 455 325	1 723 152	1 684 352	2 529 073	5 292 019	1 078 594	
31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)	6 699 416	6 108 627	7 810 956	2 515 187	2 849 878	5 411 208	301 020	955 021	1 519 845	263 804	28,09
311 Fixed assets	6 439 709	5 788 654	7 526 800	2 359 281	2 761 540	4 896 118	278 622	860 801	1 479 759	340 336	30,22
312 Inventories	0	-80 226	-161 383	-1 900	16 197	119 200	499	-1 206	-801	-93	
313 Valuables	7 220	7 826	9 620	1 387	2 562	6 158	1 651	2 852	5 339	836	86,69
314 Nonproduced assets	252 487	392 374	435 919	156 419	69 579	389 732	20 248	92 575	35 548	-77 275	9,12
NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)	-6 389 083	-4 467 430	-3 499 780	245 280	-4 305 203	-3 688 056	1 383 332	1 574 052	3 772 175	814 791	
TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (32-33)	6 389 083	4 467 430	3 499 780	-245 280	4 305 203	3 688 056	-1 383 332	-1 574 052	-3 772 175	-814 791	
32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)	1 609 760	-2 576 689	-2 939 156	785 250	-4 941 507	601 789	1 971 844	1 079 307	4 106 578	1 055 427	
321 Domestic	1 614 616	-2 593 370	-2 957 192	785 250	-4 951 509	589 328	1 971 844	1 072 193	4 099 463	1 055 427	
322 Foreign	-4 857	16 681	18 036	0	10 003	12 461	0	7 115	7 115	0	
323 Monetary gold and SDRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)	7 998 843	1 890 741	560 624	539 970	-636 304	4 289 845	588 512	-494 745	334 403	240 636	
331 Domestic	12 041 678	5 282 792	2 017 095	2 218 831	-1 287 397	5 169 429	1 049 525	67 558	1 754 034	636 951	
332 Foreign	-4 042 835	-3 392 051	-1 456 471	-1 678 860	651 093	-879 584	-461 013	-562 303	-1 419 631	-396 315	

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
VII 2006	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
X	9 679 740	9 358 249	321 492	262 727	584 218
XI	9 538 870	10 088 816	-549 946	421 506	-128 440
XII	10 233 228	11 460 099	-1 226 871	513 150	-713 721
I-XII 2007	113 386 165	109 074 989	4 311 176	5 461 240	9 772 415
I 2008	10 060 978	7 986 792	2 074 186	296 016	2 370 202
II	9 254 815	9 293 869	-39 054	1 220 357	1 181 303
III	8 845 671	9 196 451	-350 779	257 605	-93 174
IV	12 033 981	9 676 633	2 357 348	500 857	2 858 204
V	9 777 124	9 503 933	273 192	466 762	739 954
VI	9 408 972	9 510 439	-101 466	84 816	-16 650
VII	11 690 868	10 612 274	1 078 594	303 806	1 382 400
I-VII 2008	71 072 409	65 780 390	5 292 019	3 130 219	8 422 238

MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT / SURPLUS

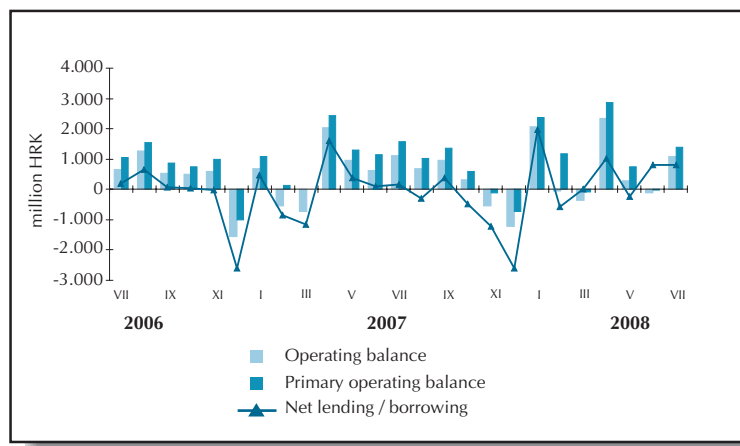


TABLE 16B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	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)
VII 2006	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	-288 462	288 462	771 378	1 059 840
IX	961 431	590 651	370 780	-370 780	560 398	189 618
X	321 492	800 093	-478 601	478 601	-1 175 365	-696 763
XI	-549 946	676 815	-1 226 761	1 226 761	-1 277 773	-51 012
XII	-1 226 871	1 372 970	-2 599 841	2 599 841	-2 488 370	111 471
I-XII 2007	4 311 176	7 810 956	-3 499 780	3 499 780	-2 939 156	560 624
I 2008	2 074 186	111 405	1 962 781	-1 962 781	1 163 596	-799 184
II	-39 054	547 120	-586 174	586 174	-255 507	330 667
III	-350 779	-357 505	6 726	-6 726	1 063 755	1 057 029
IV	2 357 348	1 344 566	1 012 782	-1 012 782	755 703	-257 079
V	273 192	518 117	-244 926	244 926	-259 305	-14 380
VI	-101 466	-907 662	806 196	-806 196	-582 910	-223 286
VII	1 078 594	263 804	814 791	-814 791	1 055 427	240 636
I-VII 2008	5 292 019	1 519 845	3 772 175	-3 772 175	4 106 578	334 403

* Deficit according to GFS 2001 methodology

TABLE 20: GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT STOCK

	31.12.2002 [§]		31.12.2003 [§]		31.12.2004 [§]		31.12.2005 [§]		31.12.2006 [§]		31.12.2007 [§]		31.3.2008 [§]		30.6.2008 [§]		31.7.2008 [§]	
	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP
A. Foreign debt (A1+A2+A3)	40 240,4	22,2	45 676,4	23,0	50 240,7	23,4	45 363,6	19,6	41 660,5	16,6	39 658,5	14,4	38 129,0	12,5	38 190,8	12,5	37 910,7	12,4
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	32 556,6	13,0	29 408,8	10,7	28 054,8	9,2	27 498,3	9,0	27 179,7	8,9
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	8 938,2	3,6	10 202,1	3,7	10 032,2	3,3	10 656,4	3,5	10 694,8	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	47,5	0,0	42,0	0,0	36,1	0,0	36,1	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	64 410,8	23,4	65 863,2	21,5	66 025,5	21,6	66 539,4	21,7
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	56 506,5	20,5	57 669,9	18,8	57 573,2	18,8	57 890,3	18,9
2. Domestic debt of Extrabudgetary funds	7 659,1	4,2	6 247,5	3,1	3 911,2	1,8	3 935,0	1,7	5 168,2	2,1	6 332,6	2,3	6 682,0	2,2	6 751,7	2,2	6 948,5	2,3
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	1 571,7	0,6	1 511,3	0,5	1 700,6	0,6	1 700,6	0,6
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	102 209,5	40,8	104 069,3	37,8	103 992,2	34,0	104 216,2	34,0	104 450,0	34,1
1. Central Government total debt (A1+B1)	60 752,1	33,5	69 202,7	34,9	79 454,9	37,0	86 974,1	37,6	86 773,3	34,6	85 915,3	31,2	85 724,7	28,0	85 071,5	27,8	85 070,0	27,8
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	14 106,4	5,6	16 534,7	6,0	16 714,2	5,5	17 408,1	5,7	17 643,3	5,8
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	1 619,3	0,6	1 553,4	0,5	1 736,7	0,6	1 736,7	0,6
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	14 188,2	5,7	17 418,5	6,3	17 088,8	5,6	17 518,5	5,7	17 253,8	5,6
Foreign guarantees	8 655,3	4,8	8 622,7	4,3	7 710,4	3,6	7 186,7	3,1	6 935,9	2,8	9 550,7	3,5	9 735,5	3,2	9 914,6	3,2	9 764,6	3,2
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	7 867,8	2,9	7 353,2	2,4	7 603,9	2,5	7 489,3	2,4
Total debt of HBOR	3 824,8	2,1	4 925,3	2,5	5 841,5	2,7	7 139,4	3,1	7 686,3	3,1	9 662,4	3,5	9 840,8	3,2	10 574,4	3,5	10 091,6	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	9 471,7	3,4	9 667,2	3,2	10 005,9	3,3	9 928,5	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	190,7	0,1	173,6	0,1	568,4	0,2	163,0	0,1

PUBLIC DEBT AT THE END OF JULY 2008

The total public debt of the Republic of Croatia amounted to HRK 121.7 billion at the end of July 2008, thus reaching 39.8 percent of the expected GDP for the year 2008. In comparison with June 2008, public debt was decreased by HRK 30.9 million. Total general government debt amounted to HRK 104.5 billion (85.8 percent of total public debt) while total guarantees amounted to HRK 17.3 billion (the remaining 14.2 percent of total public debt).

Total general government debt recorded an increase of HRK 233.8 million in July 2008 compared to the previous month's stock. The foreign component of total general government debt recorded a monthly decline of HRK 280.1 million due to a larger decrease of central government foreign debt than an increase of the foreign debt of extra budgetary users. The domestic component of total general government debt recorded an increase compared to the previous month's stock in the amount of HRK 513.9 million as a result of a rise of central government domestic debt as well as of the domestic debt of extra budgetary users.

According to government level, the largest part of public debt refers to central government (HRK 85.1 billion), the debt of extra budgetary users amounted to HRK 17.6 billion and the debt of local government to HRK 1.7 billion. Central government kept the trend of more pronounced domestic borrowing; 68.1 percent of total central government debt was created by domestic borrowing, while 60.6 percent of extra budgetary users' debt resulted from foreign borrowing.

Total guarantees issued by the Republic of Croatia stood at the level of 5.6 percent of GDP and went down by HRK 264.7 million in comparison with the previous month as a result of a decrease of domestic guarantees as well as of the foreign guarantees. Foreign guarantees account for 56.6 percent of total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia.

Total debt of HBOR amounted to HRK 10.1 billion in July 2008 and recorded a decrease of HRK 482.8 million compared to June as a result of a decrease in domestic component and in the foreign component of the debt. Total debt of HBOR was almost entirely (98.4 percent) created by foreign borrowings.

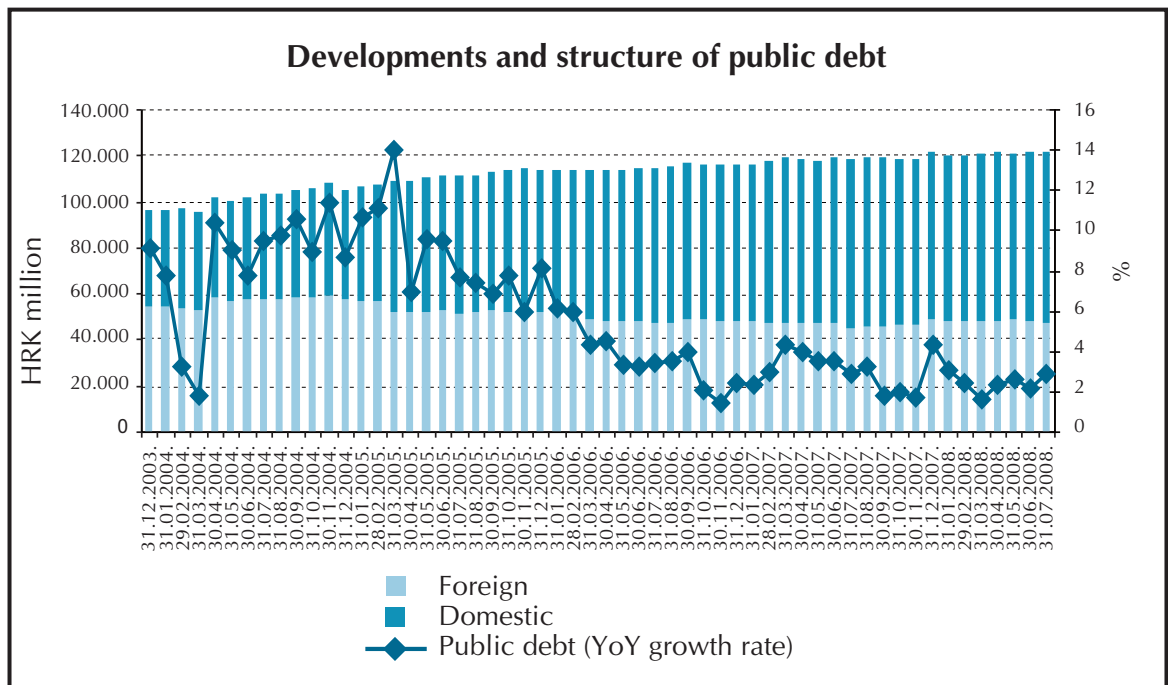


TABLE 21: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT
DOMESTIC DEBT STOCK IN 000 (31 JULY 2008)

Debt item:	Currency	Stock	Stock / HRK:	Maturity:	Interest rate:
Big Bonds - Series I	HRK	2 054 432	2 054 432	2011	5,00%
Big Bonds - Series II	EUR	37 047	267 522	2011	7,20%
Big Bonds - Series III	EUR	39 488	285 146	2012	7,20%
Bonds - Series 02 D-08	EUR	200 000	1 444 225	2008	6,875%
Bonds - Series 03 D-12	EUR	500 000	3 610 563	2012	6,875%
Bonds - Series 05 D-14	EUR	650 000	4 693 731	2014	5,50%
Bonds - Series 07 D-19	EUR	500 000	3 610 563	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	2 527 394	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 II	EUR	15 141	109 335	2012	5,00%
BRA Bonds III	EUR	40 946	295 674	2012	7,20%
BRA Bonds IV	EUR	20 726	149 663	2012	5,00%
BRA Bonds V-B	EUR	14 759	106 573	2008	7,00%
Syndicated FX loan I	EUR	500 000	3 610 563	2010	5,34%
Syndicated FX loan II	EUR	467 004	3 372 293	2010	5,47%
Medium and long term debt			44 137 676		
Treasury Bills	HRK	11 612 000	11 612 000		
	EUR	41 700	301 121		
Other short-term debt	HRK	0	0		
Short-term debt			11 913 121		
Total debt			56 050 797		

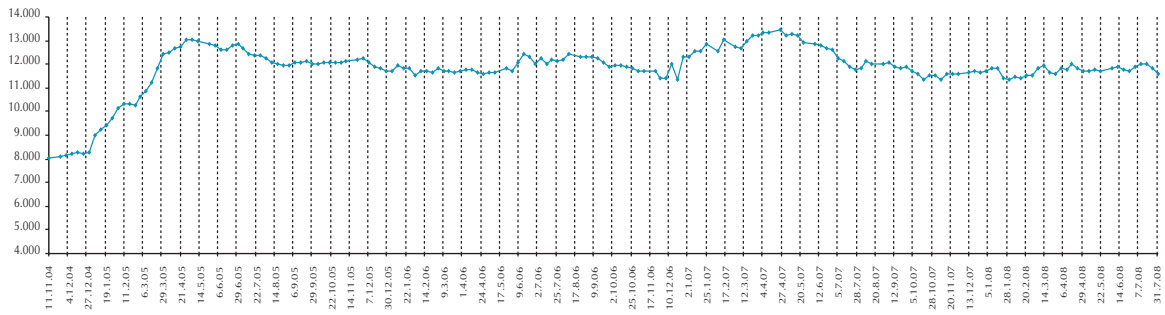
Source: Ministry of Finance

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

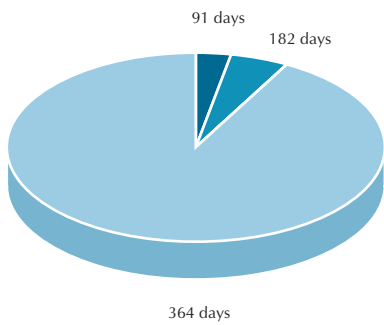
(000 HRK)	91 days				182 days				364 days				
	Day of Auction	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	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 (%)
	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%
	2.10.2007.	10 000	10 000	99,123/ 3,55%	99,123 / 3,55%					350 000	415 000	96,027 / 4,15%	95,705 / 4,50%
	9.10.2007.	10 000	10 000	99,110/ 3,60%	99,110 / 3,60%	10 000	10 000	98,092 / 3,90%	98,092 / 3,90%	255 000	255 000	95,721 / 4,48%	95,705 / 4,50%
	16.10.2007.	5 000	5 000	99,098/ 3,65%	99,098 / 3,65%	5 000	25 000	97,954 / 4,19%	98,068 / 3,95%	288 000	333 000	95,743 / 4,46%	95,705 / 4,50%
	23.10.2007.	55 000	60 000	99,107/ 3,61%	99,098 / 3,65%	50 000	105 000	98,033 / 4,02%	98,092 / 3,90%	530 000	620 000	95,749 / 4,45%	95,705 / 4,50%
	30.10.2007.	55 000	60 000	99,107/ 3,61%	99,098 / 3,65%	100 000	110 000	98,120 / 3,84%	98,116 / 3,85%	261 000	536 000	95,633 / 4,58%	95,705 / 4,50%
	6.11.2007.	50 000	50 000	99,110/ 3,60%	99,110 / 3,60%	7 000	7 000	98,116 / 3,85%	98,116 / 3,85%	76 000	76 000	95,497 / 4,73%	95,477 / 4,75%
	13.11.2007.	50 000	60 000	99,098/ 3,65%	99,110 / 3,60%	50 000	60 000	98,092 / 3,90%	98,116 / 3,85%	172 000	247 000	95,494 / 4,73%	95,523 / 4,70%
	20.11.2007.					10 000	10 000	98,164 / 3,75%	98,164 / 3,75%	222 000	232 000	95,494 / 4,73%	95,341 / 4,90%
	27.11.2007.									10 000	22 000	95,231 / 5,02%	95,342 / 4,90%
	11.12.2007.	150 000	150 000	99,110/ 3,60%	99,110 / 3,60%	150 000	150 000	98,164 / 3,75%	98,164 / 3,75%	422 000	562 000	95,270 / 4,98%	95,251 / 5,00%
	18.12.2007.	50 000	50 000	99,110/ 3,60%	99,110 / 3,60%	50 000	50 000	98,164 / 3,75%	98,164 / 3,75%	358 000	398 000	95,227 / 5,03%	95,160 / 5,10%
	2.1.2008.									330 000	332 000	95,203 / 5,05%	95,160 / 5,10%
	8.1.2008.	10 000	10 000	99,098/ 3,65%	99,098 / 3,65%	10 000	10 000	98,068 / 3,95%	98,068 / 3,95%	464 000	484 000	95,264 / 4,99%	95,160 / 5,10%
	22.1.2008.									12 000	12 000	95,213 / 5,04%	95,205 / 5,05%
	5.2.2008.	150 000	150 000	99,074/ 3,75%	99,074 / 3,75%					24 000	45 000	94,883 / 5,41%	95,251 / 5,00%
	12.2.2008.	100 000	100 000	99,074/ 3,75%	99,074 / 3,75%					134 000	154 000	95,098 / 5,17%	94,800 / 5,50%
	19.2.2008.	25 000	25 000	99,074/ 3,75%	99,074 / 3,75%					105 000	105 000	94,800 / 5,50%	94,800 / 5,50%
	4.3.2008.	25 000	25 000	99,013/ 4,00%	99,013 / 4,00%	100 000	100 000	97,805 / 4,50%	97,805 / 4,50%	219 000	229 000	94,720 / 5,59%	94,711 / 5,60%
	11.3.2008.	55 000	105 000	99,013/ 4,00%	99,013 / 4,00%	100 000	200 000	97,782 / 4,55%	97,805 / 4,50%	465 000	775 000	94,602 / 5,72%	94,711 / 5,60%
	18.3.2008.	55 000	55 000	99,017/ 3,98%	99,013 / 4,00%					129 000	129 000	94,755 / 5,55%	94,711 / 5,60%
	25.3.2008.	50 000	90 000	98,888/ 4,51%	98,988 / 4,10%	50 000	50 000	97,758 / 4,60%	97,758 / 4,60%	262 000	262 000	94,720 / 5,59%	94,711 / 5,60%
	1.4.2008.	100 000	120 000	98,972/ 4,17%	98,988 / 4,10%	50 000	50 000	97,758 / 4,60%	97,758 / 4,60%	425 000	475 000	94,713 / 5,60%	94,711 / 5,60%
	8.4.2008.									265 000	285 000	94,732 / 5,58%	94,711 / 5,60%
	15.4.2008.									257 000	277 000	94,705 / 5,61%	94,711 / 5,60%
	22.4.2008.									156 000	156 000	94,718 / 5,59%	94,711 / 5,60%
	6.5.2008.					200 000	200 000	97,663 / 4,80%	97,567 / 5,00%	374 000	374 000	94,717 / 5,59%	94,711 / 5,60%
	13.5.2008.	50 000	50 000	98,988/ 4,10%	98,988 / 4,10%	60 000	60 000	97,575 / 4,98%	97,567 / 5,00%	67 000	67 000	94,746 / 5,56%	94,711 / 5,60%
	3.6.2008.					10 000	10 000	97,591 / 4,95%	97,591 / 4,95%	601 000	892 000	94,711 / 5,60%	94,711 / 5,60%
	10.6.2008.	100 000	300 000	98,925/ 4,36%	98,988 / 4,10%	40 000	40 000	97,567 / 5,00%	97,567 / 5,00%	408 000	408 000	94,752 / 5,55%	94,711 / 5,60%
	1.7.2008.	100 000	150 000	98,956/ 4,23%	98,988 / 4,10%	50 000	50 000	97,473 / 5,20%	97,473 / 5,20%	189 000	189 000	94,807 / 5,49%	94,711 / 5,60%
	8.7.2008.	20 000	20 000	98,891/ 4,50%	98,891 / 4,50%	25 000	25 000	97,453 / 5,24%	97,425 / 5,30%	102 000	122 000	94,729 / 5,58%	94,683 / 5,63%
	15.7.2008.									187 000	187 000	94,717 / 5,59%	94,711 / 5,60%
	22.7.2008.									215 000	215 000	94,711 / 5,60%	94,711 / 5,60%
	29.7.2008.		50 000	98,817/ 4,80%		5 000	5 000	97,473 / 5,20%	97,473 / 5,20%	165 000	165 000	94,757 / 5,55%	94,711 / 5,60%

Source: Ministry of Finance

T-Bill's Outstanding Debt

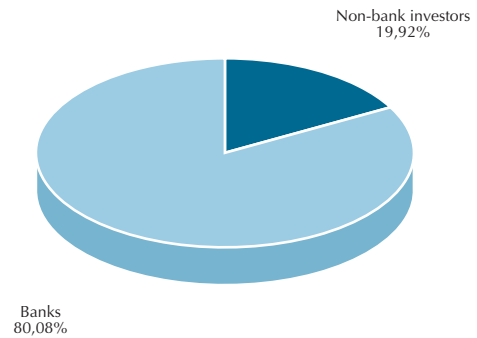


Structure of outstanding T-Bill's on 31 July 2008

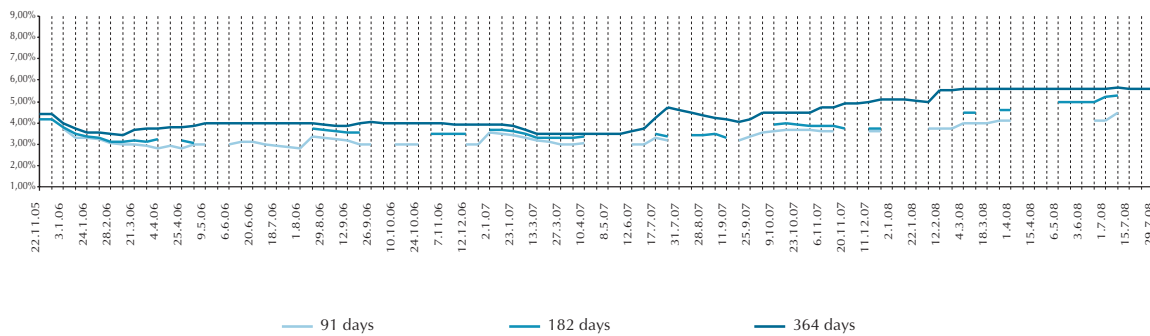


Structure of bids accepted according to buyers

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 methodology of the National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States. The index predicts standard economic cycles as well as economic growth cycles in Croatia using the industrial production volume index as the reference series. In November of 2007, a thorough revision of the system of indicators, methodological procedures and CROLEI index itself took place.

The new revised index combines seven best-performing leading indicators, whose average prognostic power has increased significantly compared to the previous index, with an average prediction time of eight months in relation to the referent series. The revised index includes three components of the previous prognostic measure indicating the reliability of the method of indicators. According to the standards of the method, this represents a very stable and highly significant relation between the indicator and the referent series, which greatly helps the overall economic activity forecasting. The seven leading indicators included in the calculation of the new CROLEI index are: unemployment benefits beneficiaries, retail trade turnover, producers' price indices in the EU-25, unconsolidated budget revenues, total cash of participants in the payment system, loans to households and cash market interest rate on kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency.

In addition to CROLEI, the diffusive index is compiled as well and it is compatible with CROLEI. Its trend efficiently predicts changes in the trend of the economy.

General note for the tables from 2 to 19:

The data are on the cash basis.

Table 2: Budgetary Central Government Revenues

(**Budgetary Central Government** according to the GFS 2001 methodology is equivalent to the **State Budget** in terms of the Budget Act ("Official Gazette" 96/2003).)

Budgetary Central Government 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, Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government 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, Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government. All mentioned revenues are classified according to the GFS 2001 methodology.

By the end of 2001, two new extra-budgetary funds were founded: the Regional Development Fund as well as the Development and Employment Fund. They took over some of the Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government.

Since 2007 all the transactions of the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, the Croatian Health Insurance Institute and the Croatian Employment Service) have been included in the Budgetary Central Government.

Table 3: Budgetary Central Government Expense

Budgetary Central Government 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, Budgetary Central Government 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 physical 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 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, Budgetary Central Government 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, Budgetary Central Government 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, Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government.

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, not all the data needed to produce classifications 4, 5 and 6 are 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 77, point (3) of the Budget Accounting and Chart of Accounts Ordinance ("Official Gazette" 27/2005 and 127/2007), 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 Budgetary Central Government 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 ceased being extrabudgetary funds and have been included in the coverage of the Budgetary Central Government 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 Budgetary Central Government. The largest share of pension payments (domestic pensions) was paid directly through the State Treasury, while the remaining payments were 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 Budgetary Central Government (through the State Treasury system). Currently, contributions for pension insurance amount to 20 percent of the salary (persons that participate in the second pillar of the pension insurance system pay 15 percent for the first pillar plus 5 percent for the second pillar). Contributions paid by employers include special contributions for the insurance against work injuries and professional diseases in the amount of 0.5 percent on salaries, health insurance contributions amounting 15 percent on salaries as well as employment contributions in the amount of 1.7 percent 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 were performed directly through the State Treasury and no longer by transfer to the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance. As of the 1st of January 2007, all the transactions of the Croatian Institute for Pension Insurance, the Croatian Health Insurance Institute and the Croatian Employment Service have been included in the Budgetary Central Government.

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 user.

With the budget 2008 revision (July 2008), in order to align with the European statistical methodology ESA 95, the Croatian Motorways has been classified into the public non-financial corporations subsector and its transactions are not recorded within the general government sector any more. Regarding this, the data for the year 2008 have been recalculated and presented in that way as of N° 154. The said change, besides the changes in the extrabudgetary users' tables, implies also the recalculation in the tables 3, 8, 15, 16, 16A, 16B, 18 and 19.

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 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, 147/03, 132/06, 26/07 and 73/08) 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 15 percent in cities with the population above 30,000 and up to 30 percent in the City of Zagreb).

Mutual taxes of Budgetary Central Government and local and regional self-government units are: property sales tax (the share of municipalities and cities is 60 percent and that of the Budgetary Central Government 40 percent), personal income tax (municipalities and cities receive 55 percent increased by share of decentralised functions, counties 15.5 percent also increased by share of decentralised functions, the share of grants for adjustment for decentralized functions is 17.5 percent and the share for decentralised functions is 12 percent. The City of Zagreb receives 70.5 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 17.5 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 Budgetary Central Government 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 - Budgetary Central Government, 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: Budgetary Central Government, 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 the new decision.

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

Deposit Insurance Scheme BRA Bonds are issued by the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation and are guaranteed by the Government. They are issued in order to foster the development of domestic capital markets and as means of payment for the insured deposits of bankrupted banks. Deposit Insurance Scheme BRA Bonds I were issued in 2000 with a EUR 105 million nominal value, an annual interest rate of 8percent and with a maturity of 3 years. Deposit Insurance Scheme BRA Bonds II were issued in 2000 with a EUR 225 million nominal value, 2005 maturity and 8.375 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 8.5percent annual interest rate with the maturity in 2004.

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

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

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

Table 23: Balance Sheet of public enterprises

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

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

Table 24: Profit and Loss Statement of public enterprises

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

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

Table 25: Trade payables and trade receivables of public enterprises

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

Note:

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>

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ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR

Ministry of Finance Monthly Statistical Review number	Notes	Release			
		November 08	November 08	December 08	January 09
		155	156	157	158
SDDS Data Category		November 08	November 08	December 08	January 09
General Government operations	1)		(09/08)		
Central Government operations	2)	(08/08)	(09/08)	(10/08)	(11/08)
Internal Central Government Debt	3)	(08/08)	(09/08)	(10/08)	(11/08)

- 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

