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TABLE 1: BASIC MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE CROATIAN ECONOMY

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008		2009		2009						
							Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
GDP, current prices (mil. HRK)	227 012	245 550	264 367	286 341	314 223	342 159	93 462	82 753	77 867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP, real growth rates	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	0.2	-6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total volume of industrial production, growth rate as %	3.3	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.9	1.2	0.2	-1.7	-10.9	-9.4	-12.4	-6.6	-7.1	-7.3	-13.7	-9.0	-8.3
Retail sales turnover, real growth rate as %	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.1	5.3	-0.5	-2.2	-3.2	-16.9	-16.4	-19.4	-17.4	-14.5	-19.3	-15.2	-14.5	-
Total volume of construction projects, growth rate as %	22.8	2.0	-0.8	9.3	2.4	11.8	11.6	11.3	-0.3	-4.9	-1.9	6.1	-4.3	-5.0	-5.4	-6.3	-
Nights spent by tourists, growth rate as %	4.0	2.0	7.6	3.1	5.6	2.0	2.1	0.1	-16.7	-3.3	-10.8	-30.5	8.8	-13.5	-0.6	-4.3	-
Producer's prices, period average, %	1.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	8.4	11.3	6.7	1.1	-0.4	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.0	-2.8	-1.8
Consumer prices, period average, %	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	6.1	7.4	4.5	3.8	2.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.5
Total persons in employment, end of period	1 387 910	1 397 416	1 417 158	1 467 398	1 515 647	1 543 878	1 573 552	1 543 878	1 512 445	1 524 360	1 516 298	1 512 445	1 512 937	1 518 020	1 524 360	1 525 867	-
Unemployed persons, end of period	318 684	317 577	307 851	293 153	254 484	240 455	222 217	240 455	267 244	247 147	262 821	267 244	263 785	256 269	247 147	248 586	251 005
Unemployment rate, end of period	19.1	18.5	17.8	16.7	14.4	13.5	12.4	13.5	15.0	14.0	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.0	-
Unemployment rate - ILO comparable, period average, %	14.3	13.8	12.7	11.2	9.6	8.4	7.0	8.7	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries, growth rate as %	4.8	6.4	4.4	6.2	6.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	4.6	3.4	3.5	5.6	4.1	1.6	4.4	1.8	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries paid off in HRK	5 623	5 985	6 248	6 634	7 047	7 544	7 532	7 772	7 708	7 752	7 597	7 816	7 700	7 749	7 808	7 718	-
Exchange rate HRK/USD, period average	6.70	6.03	5.95	5.84	5.36	4.94	4.78	5.45	5.68	5.41	5.80	5.71	5.62	5.41	5.21	5.20	5.14
Exchange rate HRK/EUR, period average	7.56	7.50	7.40	7.32	7.34	7.22	7.18	7.17	7.41	7.36	7.43	7.43	7.42	7.36	7.30	7.32	7.32
Trade Balance (mil. USD)	-8 022	-8 565	-9 788	-11 126	-13 475	-16 603	-4 194	-3 358	-2 362	-2 825	-633	-1 037	-914	-865	-1 046	-947	-
Exports (mil. USD)	6 187	8 024	8 773	10 377	12 364	14 124	4 009	3 037	2 462	2 534	931	847	850	876	808	906	-
Imports (mil. USD)	14 209	16 589	18 560	21 502	25 839	30 727	8 202	6 396	4 824	5 359	1 564	1 884	1 763	1 742	1 854	1 853	-
Current Account Balance (mil. EUR)	-1 889	-1 434	-1 976	-2 715	-3 237	-4 438	1 861	-1 941	-1 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-6.3	-4.4	-5.5	-6.9	-7.6	-9.4	14.3	-16.8	-17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International reserves of CNB, end of period (mil. EUR)	6 554	6 436	7 438	8 725	9 307	9 121	9 809	9 121	8 870	9 090	8 558	8 870	8 885	8 789	9 090	9 031	-
Total outstanding external debt, end of period (mil. EUR)	19 884	22 933	25 748	29 274	32 929	39 125	36 247	39 125	39 153	-	39 245	39 153	39 829	-	-	-	-
Internal debt of Consolidated Central Government, eop. (mil. HRK)	26 261	35 789	47 243	52 290	54 655	62 126	55 227	62 126	70 994	-	69 016	70 994	72 599	72 315	-	-	-
Commercial bank's loans, growth rate as %	16.8	13.1	20.3	22.7	13.3	14.4	10.2	14.4	15.9	10.4	17.6	15.9	15.8	13.9	10.4	10.0	-
Interest rates on treasury bills of 91 days maturity, end of period, %	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.00	3.60	6.00	5.00	6.00	7.60	7.60	6.75	7.60	7.60	-	7.60	-	-
ZIBOR (3 m), average, %	5.50	7.35	6.19	4.46	5.63	7.17	6.44	8.69	10.23	9.85	10.12	11.27	10.49	9.71	9.26	9.57	9.71

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

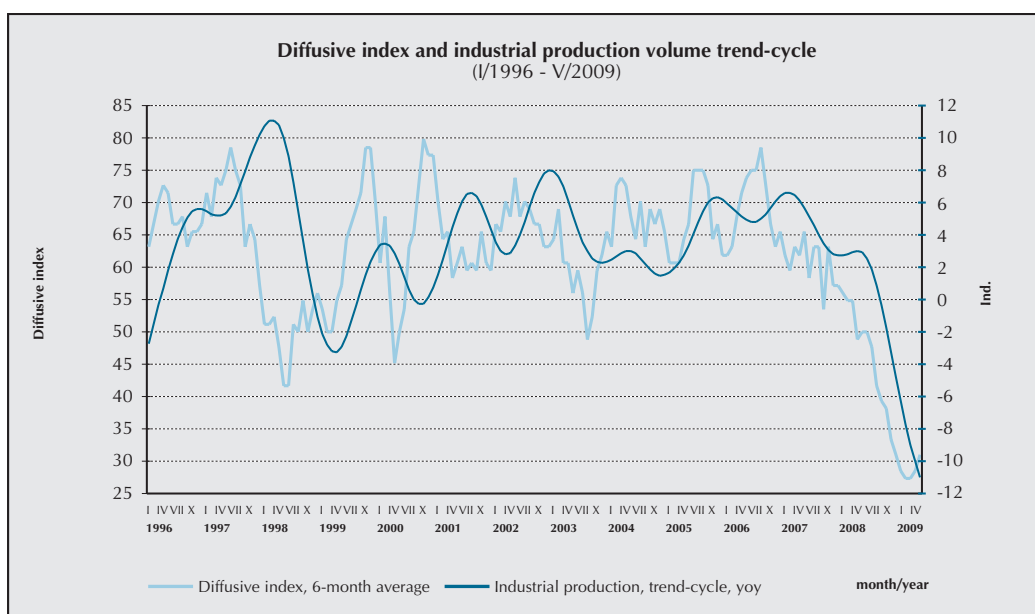
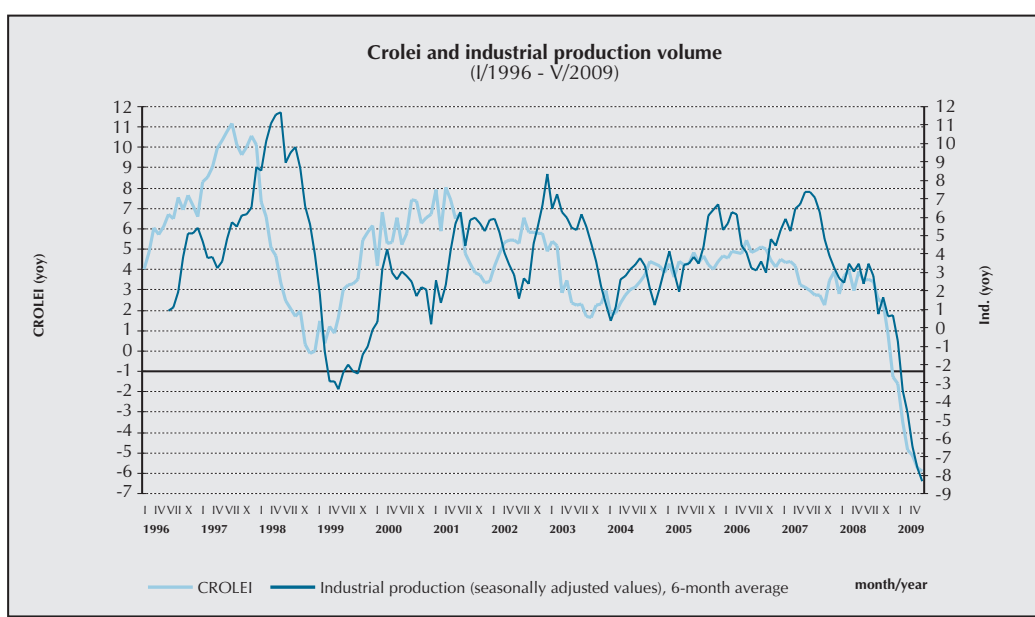
# MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

## CROLEI - THE LEADING INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In May 2009 the value of CROLEI index recorded a decrease of 0.1 index point at monthly level, as well as the continued fall at annual level (-5.9 percent). Consecutive negative year-on-year growth rates of CROLEI index recorded in the last seven months, as well as consecutive monthly decreases recorded from July 2008, indicate that a negative economic growth can be expected at the end of 2009. The value of diffusive index, a supplementary measure representing the share of components that have contributed to the change in CROLEI in total number of

components, also confirms this prediction. Namely, the diffusive index amounted to only 31.0 percent in the December 2008 - May 2009 period.

Given that the CROLEI index recorded consecutive decreases at monthly level in the previous nine months, the CROLEI index indicates the continuation of recession at the end of 2009. Low value of diffusive index, which amounted to 43.0 percent in May, suggests a decrease in economic activity in large number of economic sectors.



## REAL SECTOR

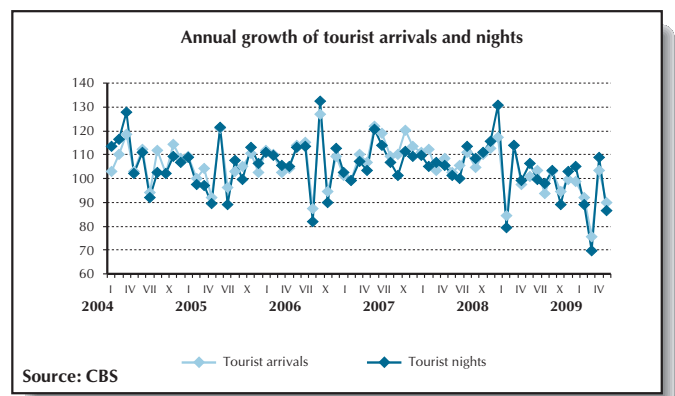
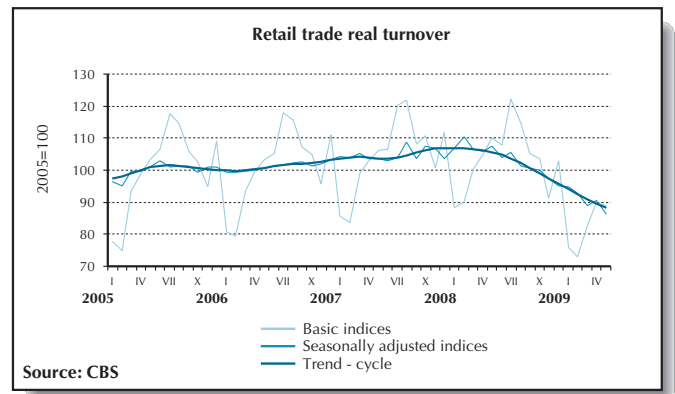
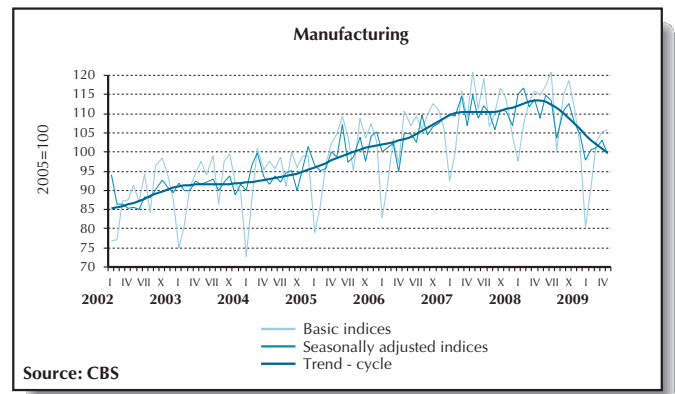
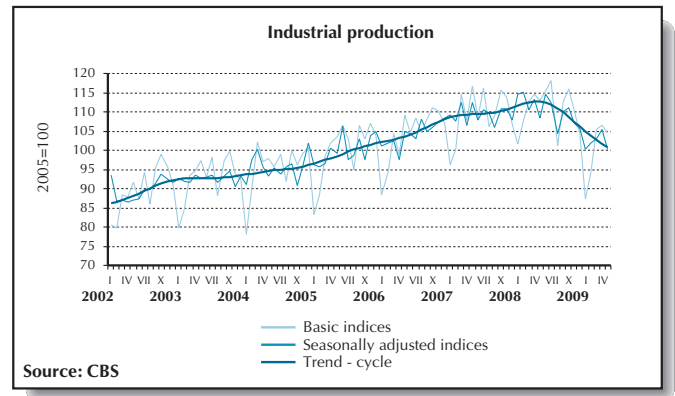
Industrial production recorded the annual decrease of 7.3 percent in May 2009, where May 2009 had the same number of working days as May 2008, when the industrial production reduce equaled 3.3 percent. The trend-index of the total industrial production was 0.1 percent lower in May compared to April 2009. In the first five months of 2009 industrial production decreased by 9.4 percent at annual level.

When observed by main industrial groupings, the highest annual reduce of industrial production in the first five months of 2009 was recorded by the production of consumer durables (-26.1 percent). The production of capital goods decreased by 14.4 percent in the first five months, production of consumer non-durables by 11.8 percent and the production of intermediate goods by 11.7 percent. Growth at annual level recorded only the production of energy, amounting to 6.0 percent.

Observed by activities, mining and quarrying decreased by 9.9 percent in the first five months of 2009, while the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply recorded the annual growth of 8.6 percent. Manufacturing, the activity which has the highest share in total industrial production (84.31 percent), decreased by 11.7 percent at annual level in the first five months of 2009. The highest contribution to the manufacturing decrease came from the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, which decreased by 23.3 percent, followed by the manufacture of food products (-7.7 percent), manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (-42.4 percent), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (-35.4 percent) and the manufacture of tobacco products (-34.8 percent).

Retail trade turnover recorded the nominal annual decrease of 18.0 percent in May 2009, while the real turnover went down by 19.3 percent. Concerning the developments of indicators potentially influencing retail trade, the number of employed persons reduced by 42.7 thousands at annual level in May, loans to households (excluding housing loans) rose by 1.8 percent and the number of tourist nights decreased by 13.5 percent. In the first five months of 2009 the retail trade turnover recorded the nominal annual decrease of 14.9 percent and a real decrease of 17.0 percent. Observed by branches, the most significant contribution to the nominal retail trade turnover annual decline in the first five months came from automotive fuels (decrease of 20.2 percent) and motor vehicles (-56.5 percent).

Total number of tourist arrivals decreased by 10.1 percent at annual level in May, while the total number of tourist nights went down by 13.5 percent. Domestic tourists' arrivals fell by 18.9 percent and foreign tourists' arrivals by 7.8 percent in May. In the same period, the number of domestic tourists' nights decreased by 19.4 percent and the number of foreign tourists' by 12.4 percent, compared to May 2008. In the first five months of 2009 the total number of tourist arrivals amounted to 1,919 thousands and was 7.9 percent lower at annual level, while the total number of tourist nights amounted to 5,644 thousands, decreasing by 9.4 percent. The foreign tourists' arrivals went down by 6.2 percent in the first five months of 2009 and the domestic tourists' arrivals by 12.1 percent, while the number of foreign tourists' nights decreased by 8.1 percent and the number of domestic tourists' nights by 13.6 percent in the same period.



## MONETARY TRENDS

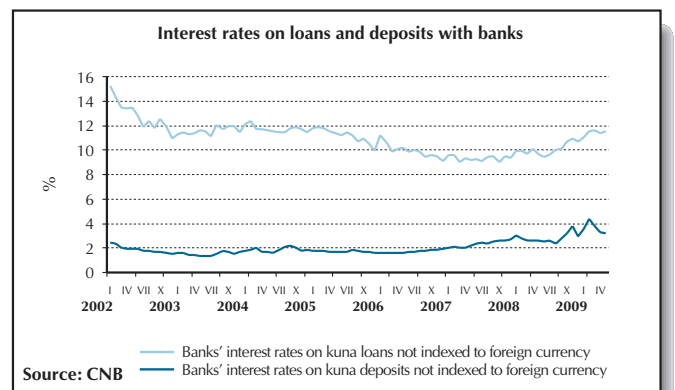
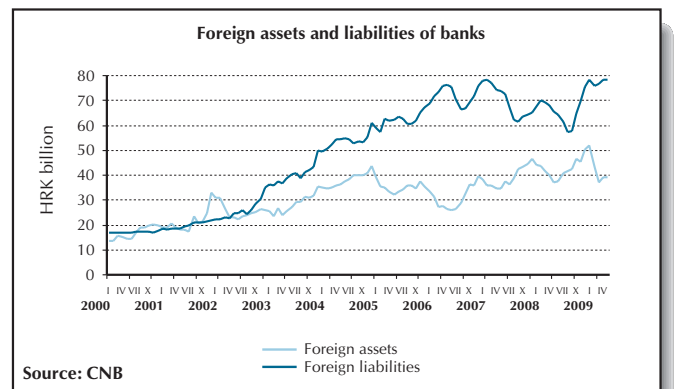
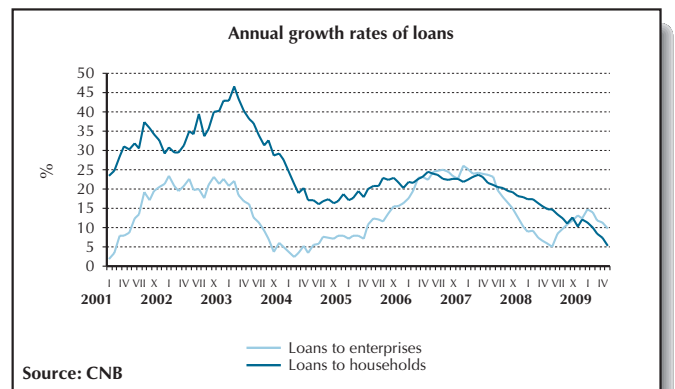
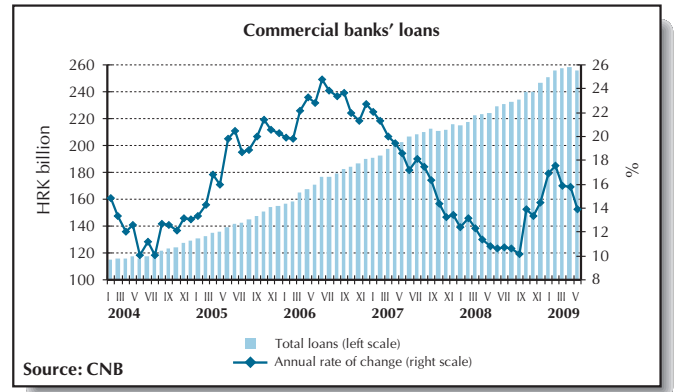
Money (M1) increased by HRK 1.0 billion in May 2009 in comparison with April, amounting to HRK 47.4 billion at the end of the month. The increase in money was the result of rise in both of its categories, demand deposits in the amount of HRK 627 million and the currency outside banks in the amount of HRK 400 million. At annual level, the money continues to decline, reducing by 10.8 percent in May.

Total loans of commercial banks amounted to HRK 255.7 billion at the end of May 2009, decreasing by HRK 2.7 billion compared to April. The annual growth of total loans stood at 13.9 percent in May, 1.9 percentage points less compared to growth recorded in April. Kuna loans went down by HRK 2.2 billion in May, while the foreign currency loans decreased by HRK 520 million. Loans to households decreased by HRK 1.5 billion in May compared to April, while the loans to enterprises decreased by HRK 834 million. The annual growth of loans to households amounted to 5.2 percent in May, which is their lowest growth recorded, while the annual growth of loans to enterprises was 9.7 percent. Housing loans made 42.0 percent of total loans to households in May, while their annual growth amounted to 10.2 percent. Loans to the central government increased by 118.2 percent in May compared to the same month of the previous year.

Total deposits with commercial banks stood at level of HRK 199.5 billion at the end of May, decreasing by HRK 1.1 billion in comparison with April, which is the consequence of decline in kuna and foreign currency deposits. The annual growth rate of total deposits equaled 1.8 percent in May, 0.5 percentage points lower than the growth recorded in April. Foreign currency deposits decreased by HRK 811 million and kuna deposits by HRK 939 million in May. The highest contribution to the decrease in kuna deposits came from deposits of enterprises, which went down by HRK 880 million, while the decrease in foreign currency deposits was primarily the consequence of the reduce in deposits of households (by HRK 1.1 billion). The annual growth of the foreign currency deposits amounted to 15.7 percent in May, while kuna deposits went down by 13.2 percent.

Foreign assets of commercial banks amounted to HRK 39.0 billion at the end of May, decreasing by HRK 30 million at monthly level. Observing the annual change, foreign assets recorded an increase of HRK 2.0 billion or 5.3 percent in May. The foreign liabilities of commercial banks stood at level of HRK 78.4 billion at the end of May, increasing by HRK 196 million compared to April. At annual level foreign liabilities recorded a rise of HRK 13.0 billion or 19.9 percent. Net foreign assets leveled HRK -39.4 billion at the end of May.

The average bank interest rates on kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency slightly increased from 11.38 percent in April to 11.52 percent in May 2009. At the same time, the average bank interest rates on kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency went down from 3.32 percent to 3.19 percent. Thereby, the difference between the active and the passive interest rates not indexed to foreign currency increased to 8.33 percentage points in May.



## INTERNATIONAL SECTOR

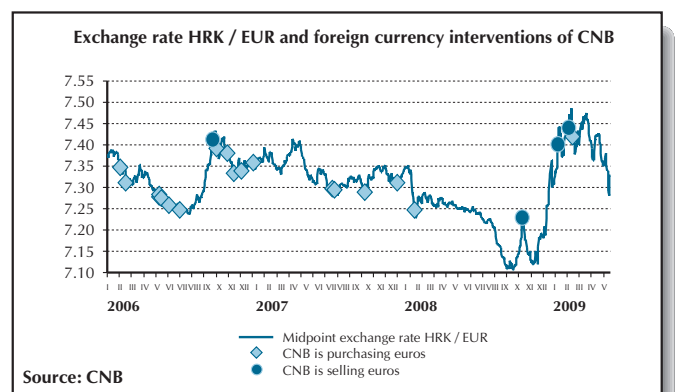
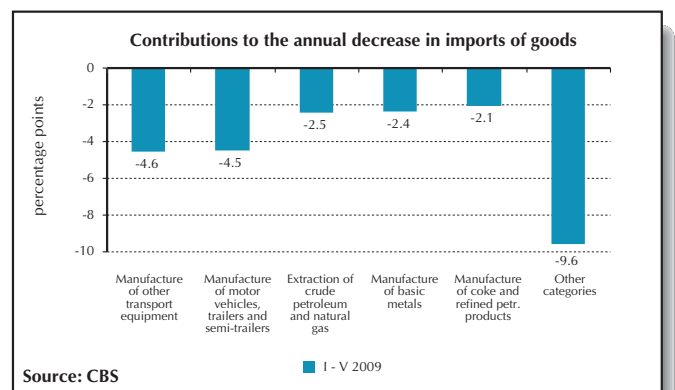
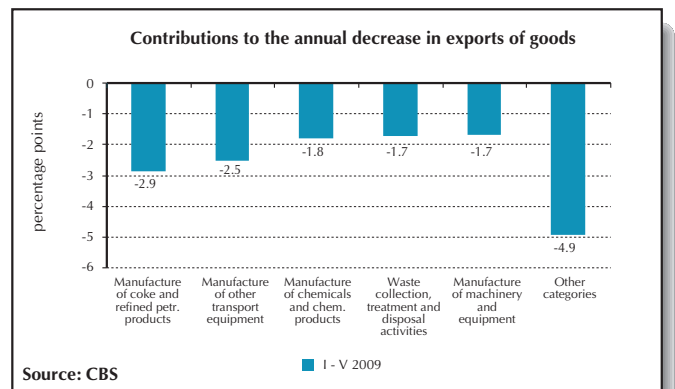
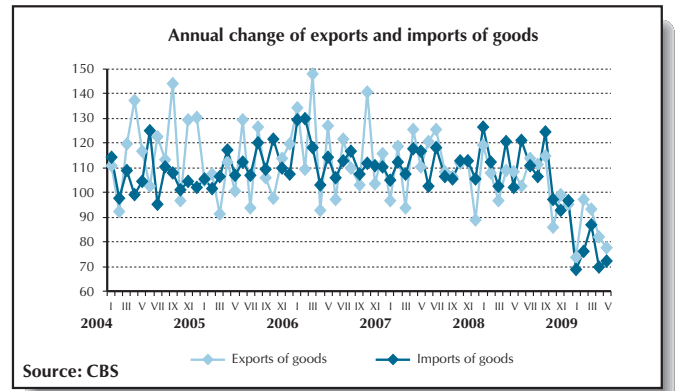
Total merchandise exports expressed in HRK decreased by 22.9 percent, while the merchandise imports went down by 28.4 percent at annual level in May 2009. In the first five months of 2009 the annual decrease in exports of goods amounted to 15.5 percent and the decrease in imports was 25.5 percent. If the category of other transport equipment is excluded from the foreign trade, exports went down by 15.0 percent and imports by 22.3 percent in the first five months. The coverage of merchandise imports by merchandise exports was at the level of 50.4 percent in the first five months of 2009, increasing by 6.0 percentage points compared to the same period of 2008.

The highest contribution to the decrease in merchandise exports in the first five months came from the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, whose exports recorded the annual decline of 31.7 percent, followed by the manufacture of other transport equipment (-18.7 percent), manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (-27.1 percent), waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (-62.7 percent), manufacture of machinery and equipment (-23.6 percent) and the manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture (-25.9 percent). Categories which contributed the most to the decline of merchandise imports in the same period were the manufacture of other transport equipment (annual decrease of imports of 73.2 percent), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (-46.2 percent), extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (-25.6 percent), manufacture of basic metals (-33.5 percent) and the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (-52.3 percent).

Observing the structure of Croatian merchandise exports by countries, the largest share in the first five months of 2009 had exports to Italy (18.8 percent of total exports), followed by exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina (12.2 percent), Germany (11.6 percent), Slovenia (7.3 percent) and Austria (5.3 percent). Exports to mentioned countries recorded a decrease when compared to the first five months of 2008, so the exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina went down by 29.4 percent, to Austria by 27.0 percent, Slovenia 24.7 percent, Italy 16.0 percent and exports to Germany decreased by 7.7 percent. Observing the foreign trade expressed in USD, exports recorded an annual decrease of 28.4 percent, while imports decreased by 37.0 percent in the first five months of 2009.

The average exchange rate of kuna against euro oscillated in May 2009 in a range of 7.28 HRK/EUR and 7.42 HRK/EUR, while the average monthly exchange rate amounted to 7.36 HRK/EUR in May. Compared to April, the average monthly exchange rate appreciated by 0.8 percent and compared to May 2008 it depreciated by 1.4 percent. In the first five months of 2009 the average exchange rate of kuna against euro equaled 7.40 HRK/EUR, depreciating by 1.7 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. If the exchange rate at the end of the period is observed, it increased from 7.25 HRK/EUR at the end of May 2008 to 7.33 HRK/EUR at the end of May 2009, thereby kuna depreciated by 1.0 percent. There were no interventions of the Croatian National Bank on the foreign exchange market in May.

The average monthly exchange rate HRK/USD amounted to 5.41 HRK/USD in May and depreciated by 16.0 percent compared to May 2008. In the first five months of 2009 the average exchange rate was 5.62 HRK/USD, depreciating by 17.6 percent in comparison to the same period of the previous year.





# CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE JANUARY - MAY 2009 PERIOD

## REVENUES

The realization of the total revenues of the Consolidated Central Government in the January - May 2009 period is following economic trends and they amounted to HRK 45.3 billion.

Observing the Consolidated Central Government according to government level, it can be seen that 96.8 percent of total revenues refer to the Budgetary Central Government, and the remaining 3.2 percent to Extrabudgetary Users. Among the Extrabudgetary Users the highest level of revenues was recorded by Croatian Waters (HRK 697.4 million) and Environment Protection Fund (HRK 431.5 million).

With the share of 52.9 percent in the overall revenues, tax revenues represent the most important revenue category of the Consolidated Central Government. Among tax revenues, the largest amount is generated through value added tax. Revenues from value added tax, which entirely fall under the coverage of the Budgetary Central Government, amounted to HRK 14.0 billion.

Revenues from excises in the January - May 2009 period amounted to HRK 3.2 billion. With 51.3 percent, the revenues from excises on oil derivatives have the largest share in total revenues from excises of the Consolidated Central Government. They amounted to HRK 1.7 billion. The revenues from excises on tobacco and tobacco products have the second largest share in total revenues from excises of 27.1 percent. They were realized in the amount of HRK 878.7 million.

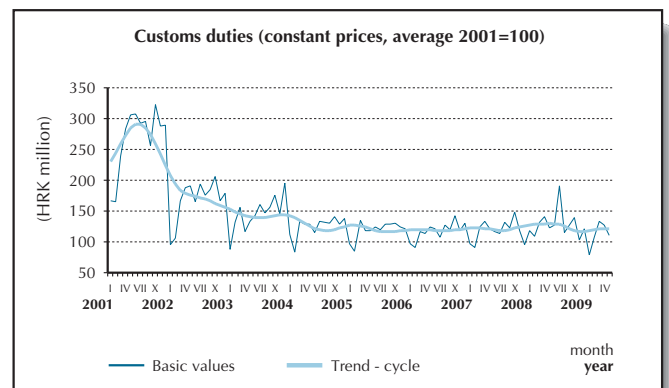
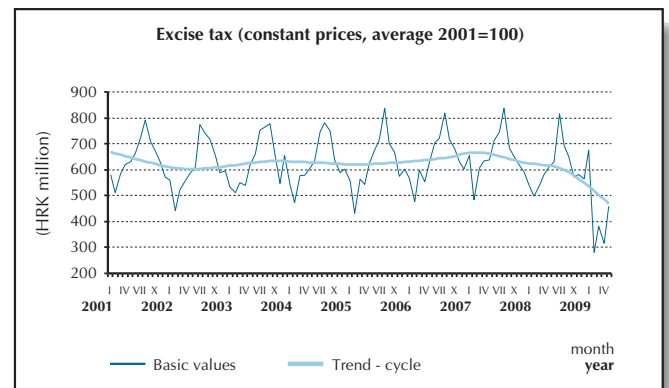
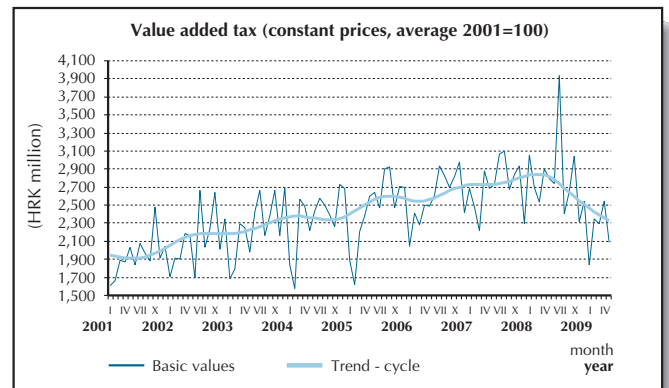
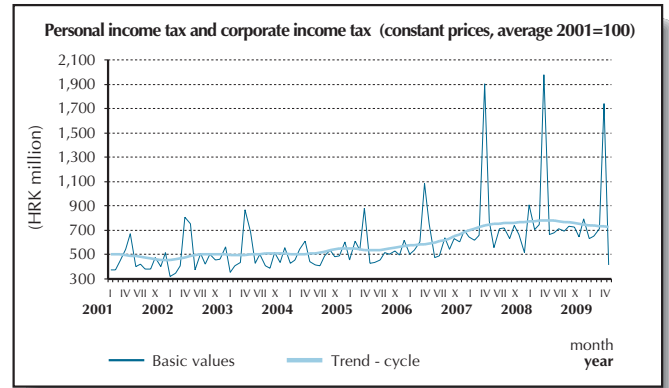
Income tax revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 549.0 million. Revenues from profit tax amounted to HRK 4.7 billion. In the structure of tax revenues we should also mention revenues from taxes on property, which were realized at the level of HRK 231.6 million. Revenues from taxes on international trade and transactions amounted to HRK 702.1 million. Other taxes stood at HRK 120.7 million. Revenues generated from taxes are in their entirety revenues of the Budgetary Central Government.

Social contributions are the second most important revenue category of the Consolidated Central Government with 36.5 percent of total generated revenues. They amounted to HRK 16.5 billion. Within the structure of social contributions, the largest part refers to employer contributions (HRK 8.9 billion) and employee contributions (HRK 7.4 billion). The remainder (HRK 273.6 million) refers to contributions of self-employed and unemployed persons.

Grants were realized in the amount of HRK 329.9 million. The largest part of this amount (94.8 percent) refers to grants from international organizations, 4.3 percent refer to grants from other general government units and the remaining 0.9 percent refers to grants from foreign governments.

Other revenues amounted to HRK 4.5 billion. The largest part of other revenues was realized through property income (45.7 percent of total other revenues), followed by sales of goods and services (33.6 percent), miscellaneous and unidentified revenues (16.1 percent), and the rest of the collected sum refers to fines, penalties and forfeits and voluntary transfers other than grants. Property income was realized in the amount of HRK 2.0 billion, out of which 76.8 percent refer to withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations. Sales of

goods and services amounted to HRK 1.5 billion, of which 93.3 percent refer to administrative fees. According to government level, 77.0 percent of total revenues from administrative fees refer to Extrabudgetary Users and the rest to the Budgetary



Central Government. Miscellaneous and unidentified revenues amounted to HRK 718.7 million, fines, penalties and forfeits reached the amount of HRK 194.1 million, while voluntary transfers other than grants reached the amount of HRK 11.7 million.

## EXPENSE

Total expense of the Consolidated Central Government in the January - May 2009 period amounted to HRK 49.9 billion. Observing the Consolidated Central Government according to government level, HRK 48.2 billion refer to the Budgetary Central Government and HRK 1.7 billion to Extrabudgetary Users.

The largest share of total expense of the Consolidated Central Government (45.4 percent) refers to social benefits, followed by compensation of employees (26.6 percent), use of goods and services (8.3 percent), subsidies (6.3 percent), interest (5.4 percent), other expense (4.8 percent) and grants (3.3 percent).

Social benefits amounted to HRK 22.6 billion. Observing the structure of social benefits, 72.1 percent refer to social security benefits, 27.5 percent to social assistance benefits, while the remaining 0.4 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 HRK 14.2 billion, whereat HRK 6.3 billion refer to expenses for old age pensions, HRK 2.1 billion to pensions for disabled persons, HRK 2.0 billion to veterans' pensions and HRK 1.6 billion to family pensions. Expenses for healthcare system amounted to HRK 5.3 billion. Child allowance reached the amount of HRK 734.0 million, expenses for additional maternity leave to HRK 422.5 million and expenses for unemployment stood at HRK 496.9 million.

Compensation of employees stood at the level of HRK 13.3 billion. Wages and salaries amounted to HRK 11.2 billion and social contributions to HRK 2.0 billion.

Expense for use of goods and services, which amounted to HRK 4.2 billion, mostly refers to different types of services like telephone service, post and transportation services etc.

Expense for interest payments amounted to HRK 2.7 billion. Out of that amount, 53.1 percent (HRK 1.4 billion) refer to interests to residents, and the remaining 46.9 percent (HRK 1.3 billion) to interests to nonresidents.

Expense for subsidies reached the amount of HRK 3.1 billion, 54.5 percent of which refer to subsidies to private enterprises (in the amount of HRK 1.7 billion). Subsidies to public corporations make the remaining 45.5 percent of total subsidies (in the amount of HRK 1.4 billion) and their largest part refers to subsidies to Croatian Railways (in the amount of HRK 696.6 million).

Grants amounted to HRK 1.6 billion. The largest part of that amount (HRK 1.1 billion or 67.4 percent) refers to current grants to other general government units, 26.4 percent refer to capital grants to other general government units, 4.2 percent to current grants to foreign governments and the remaining 1.9 percent refer to grants to international organizations.

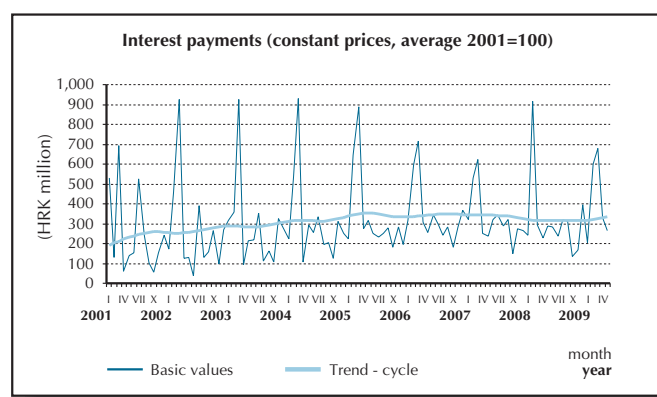
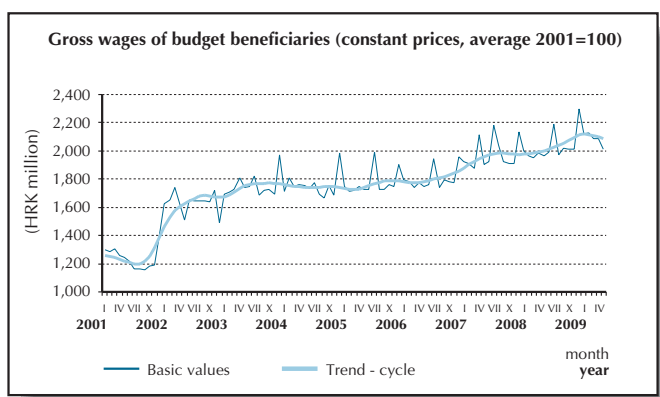
Other expenses were realized in the amount of HRK 2.4 billion. Among the other expenses, capital expenses amounted to HRK 1.2 billion, current expenses amounted to HRK 1.1 billion and the remaining HRK 3.9 million refer to property expense other than interest.

## TRANSACTION IN NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

In the January - May 2009 period net acquisition of non-financial assets of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK 993.2 million with the acquisition of non-financial assets (HRK 1.1 billion) surpassing the disposal of non-financial assets (HRK 135.6 million). This amount accounts for 25.4 percent of the amount planned for 2009. The acquisition of non-financial assets refers mostly (83.1 percent) to acquisition of fixed assets, mainly buildings and structures and machinery and equipment. According to government level, 65.0 percent of total acquisition refer to the Budgetary Central Government and the remaining 35.0 percent to Extrabudgetary Users. On the other hand, the disposal of non-financial assets refers mostly to disposals of buildings and structures.

## TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

In the January - May 2009 period, net acquisition of financial assets of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK 1.2 billion as a result of domestic financial assets. Currency and deposits of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to 543.7 million. According to government level, currency and deposits of Extrabudgetary Users stood at HRK 473.7 million and of the Budgetary Central Government at HRK 70.0 million.



Net loans amounted to HRK 652.0 million as a result of greater acquisition (HRK 892.6 million) than disposal (HRK 240.6 million). According to government level, net loans of the Budgetary Central Government amounted to HRK 509.3 million and of Extrabudgetary Users to HRK 142.7 million. Furthermore, net domestic shares and other equity stood at HRK 11.6 million as a result of acquisitions of HRK 143.3 million and disposal of HRK 131.7 million. Disposals mainly refer to Extrabudgetary Users (in amount of HRK 130.4 million) and acquisitions to the Budgetary Central Government (in the amount of HRK 143.1 million).

### **TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES**

Total net incurrence of liabilities of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK 6.8 billion. Net domestic liabilities amounted to HRK 10.6 billion as a result of transactions in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans and in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares. Domestic incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares amounted to HRK 1.1 billion and entirely refers to the Budgetary Central Government. Repayments on the same basis, also at the level of the Budgetary Central Government, amounted to HRK 135.1 million. At the same time, net domestic incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK 9.6 billion

as a result of repayment in the amount of HRK 275.4 million and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK 9.9 billion. The largest part of transactions in domestic liabilities on the basis of loans took place at the Budgetary Central Government level (HRK 9.1 billion).

Net foreign liabilities of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK -3.8 billion as the result of repayments of securities other than shares (in the amount of HRK 3.7 billion at the Budgetary Central Government level), repayments of loans (in the amount of HRK 634.1 million on the Budgetary Central Government level and HRK 16.3 million at the Extrabudgetary Users' level) and net foreign incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans (in the amount of HRK 316.0 million at the Budgetary Central Government level and HRK 205.8 million on the Extrabudgetary Users' level).

### **NET LENDING/BORROWING**

Net operating balance of the Consolidated Central Government, defined as the difference between the total revenue and the total expense, in the January - May 2009 period stood at the level of HRK -4.6 billion. By subtracting net acquisition of non-financial assets from net operating balance, a category of net lending/borrowing is obtained. In the observed period net lending/borrowing amounted to HRK -5.5 billion.



**TABLE 3: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSE**

(000 HRK)	2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>95 949 951</b>	<b>108 007 605</b>	<b>115 292 426</b>	<b>26 082 560</b>	<b>27 989 242</b>	<b>28 796 110</b>	<b>32 424 514</b>	<b>118 599 012</b>	<b>28 841 237</b>	<b>48 605 935</b>	<b>9 124 896</b>	<b>40.98</b>
<b>21 Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>24 313 867</b>	<b>27 545 141</b>	<b>29 948 535</b>	<b>7 136 944</b>	<b>7 313 729</b>	<b>7 677 016</b>	<b>7 820 846</b>	<b>30 976 983</b>	<b>7 941 928</b>	<b>13 133 515</b>	<b>2 550 970</b>	<b>42.40</b>
211 Wages and salaries	20 663 890	23 237 088	25 453 436	6 041 412	6 187 278	6 529 749	6 694 997	26 304 680	6 716 732	11 109 251	2 158 834	42.23
212 Social contributions	3 649 977	4 308 053	4 495 099	1 095 532	1 126 452	1 147 267	1 125 848	4 672 303	1 225 195	2 024 263	392 136	43.32
<b>22 Use of goods and services</b>	<b>6 069 116</b>	<b>7 162 402</b>	<b>8 113 694</b>	<b>1 312 265</b>	<b>1 899 091</b>	<b>1 904 051</b>	<b>2 998 288</b>	<b>8 378 439</b>	<b>1 856 917</b>	<b>3 117 408</b>	<b>594 332</b>	<b>37.21</b>
<b>24 Interest (241+242+243)</b>	<b>4 713 615</b>	<b>4 535 008</b>	<b>4 683 219</b>	<b>1 749 489</b>	<b>991 101</b>	<b>1 080 747</b>	<b>861 883</b>	<b>4 727 569</b>	<b>1 866 958</b>	<b>2 618 121</b>	<b>334 293</b>	<b>55.38</b>
241 To nonresidents	1 863 999	1 672 563	1 542 146	891 984	367 112	125 571	157 480	1 549 553	900 867	1 237 554	25 259	79.87
242 To residents other than general government	2 849 616	2 862 444	3 141 074	857 505	623 989	955 177	704 403	3 178 017	966 092	1 380 567	309 034	43.44
<b>25 Subsidies (251+252)</b>	<b>5 670 789</b>	<b>6 492 010</b>	<b>6 859 512</b>	<b>1 880 408</b>	<b>1 686 885</b>	<b>1 536 489</b>	<b>1 755 731</b>	<b>6 577 165</b>	<b>1 542 906</b>	<b>3 127 483</b>	<b>507 721</b>	<b>47.55</b>
251 To public corporations	2 692 785	3 007 099	3 199 114	859 770	791 044	694 827	853 472	3 004 233	726 888	1 423 863	289 943	47.40
252 To private enterprises	2 978 004	3 484 912	3 660 398	1 020 637	895 841	841 661	902 259	3 572 932	816 018	1 703 620	217 778	47.68
<b>26 Grants (261+262+263)</b>	<b>6 652 994</b>	<b>8 363 202</b>	<b>5 783 063</b>	<b>823 071</b>	<b>1 388 471</b>	<b>1 444 239</b>	<b>2 127 282</b>	<b>5 497 127</b>	<b>1 002 181</b>	<b>1 925 299</b>	<b>389 678</b>	<b>35.02</b>
261 To foreign governments (2611+2612)	64 795	103 410	89 446	2 705	3 916	25 176	57 649	82 100	12 584	31 102	935	37.88
2611 Current	37 760	75 261	60 246	2 705	3 023	16 849	37 670	71 100	10 981	28 040	925	39.44
2612 Capital	27 035	28 149	29 200	0	893	8 327	19 980	11 000	1 603	3 062	10	27.84
262 To international organizations (2621+2622)	89 619	73 941	96 503	33 757	22 267	26 873	13 607	76 302	51 940	68 864	7 043	90.25
2621 Current	89 619	73 941	96 503	33 757	22 267	26 873	13 607	75 197	51 940	68 864	7 043	91.58
2622 Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 104	0	0	0	
263 To other general government units (2631+2632)	6 498 581	8 185 852	5 597 115	786 610	1 362 288	1 392 190	2 056 027	5 338 726	937 658	1 825 333	381 700	34.19
2631 Current	2 663 156	2 305 125	2 291 490	350 222	611 190	548 679	781 399	2 758 735	559 677	1 097 305	228 314	39.78
2632 Capital	3 835 425	5 880 726	3 305 625	436 388	751 098	843 511	1 274 627	2 579 991	377 981	728 029	153 386	28.22
<b>27 Social benefits (271+272+273)</b>	<b>43 444 589</b>	<b>48 175 989</b>	<b>52 593 214</b>	<b>11 996 333</b>	<b>12 786 837</b>	<b>13 268 161</b>	<b>14 541 884</b>	<b>55 975 539</b>	<b>13 520 210</b>	<b>22 639 989</b>	<b>4 306 350</b>	<b>40.45</b>
271 Social security benefits	30 535 396	34 167 894	37 600 722	8 345 689	9 156 135	9 632 038	10 466 861	40 543 751	9 788 764	16 329 235	2 998 293	40.28
272 Social assistance benefits	12 786 632	13 815 777	14 745 264	3 588 042	3 601 255	3 595 754	3 960 213	15 310 270	3 671 649	6 216 258	1 288 281	40.60
273 Employer social benefits	122 561	192 318	247 228	62 602	29 447	40 369	114 810	121 518	59 796	94 496	19 776	77.76
<b>28 Other expense (281+282)</b>	<b>5 084 980</b>	<b>5 733 853</b>	<b>7 311 189</b>	<b>1 184 051</b>	<b>1 923 129</b>	<b>1 885 408</b>	<b>2 318 601</b>	<b>6 466 190</b>	<b>1 110 137</b>	<b>2 044 121</b>	<b>441 552</b>	<b>31.61</b>
281 Property expense other than interest	7 600	1 132	16 015	3 231	331	2 758	9 694	0	3 005	3 858	802	
282 Miscellaneous other expense (2821+2822)	5 077 381	5 732 721	7 295 174	1 180 820	1 922 798	1 882 649	2 308 908	6 466 190	1 107 132	2 040 263	440 751	31.55
2821 Current	2 304 214	2 837 557	2 626 644	555 452	695 858	668 273	707 061	2 519 589	622 489	1 023 987	190 964	40.64
2822 Capital	2 773 167	2 895 164	4 668 530	625 368	1 226 940	1 214 376	1 601 847	3 946 601	484 643	1 016 276	249 787	25.75

TABLE 4: TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>31</b>	<b>NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS</b> (311+312+313+314)	<b>1 555 792</b>	<b>2 545 220</b>	<b>2 988 129</b>	<b>126 282</b>	<b>581 804</b>	<b>843 184</b>	<b>1 436 859</b>	<b>2 597 917</b>	<b>403 675</b>	<b>615 892</b>	<b>100 507</b>	<b>23.71</b>
<b>31,1</b>	<b>Acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b> (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	<b>1 908 482</b>	<b>3 043 906</b>	<b>3 291 549</b>	<b>192 875</b>	<b>651 196</b>	<b>913 811</b>	<b>1 533 666</b>	<b>2 979 264</b>	<b>475 073</b>	<b>733 606</b>	<b>123 419</b>	<b>24.62</b>
<b>31,2</b>	<b>Disposal of nonfinancial assets</b> (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	<b>352 690</b>	<b>498 685</b>	<b>303 419</b>	<b>66 593</b>	<b>69 392</b>	<b>70 627</b>	<b>96 808</b>	<b>381 348</b>	<b>71 398</b>	<b>117 713</b>	<b>22 912</b>	<b>30.87</b>
<b>311</b>	<b>Fixed assets</b> (3111+3112+3113)	<b>1 595 121</b>	<b>2 625 692</b>	<b>2 719 479</b>	<b>120 053</b>	<b>526 810</b>	<b>785 617</b>	<b>1 286 999</b>	<b>2 458 196</b>	<b>376 382</b>	<b>575 026</b>	<b>94 686</b>	<b>23.39</b>
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets (3111,1+3112,1+3113,1)	1 844 783	2 906 863	2 973 830	182 747	592 098	846 596	1 352 389	2 776 972	441 320	681 050	114 016	24.52
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets (3111,2+3112,2+3113,2)	249 663	281 171	254 352	62 694	65 288	60 979	65 390	318 776	64 938	106 024	19 331	33.26
<b>3111</b>	<b>Buildings and structures</b> (3111,1-3111,2)	<b>831 377</b>	<b>1 154 132</b>	<b>1 109 578</b>	<b>17 431</b>	<b>223 338</b>	<b>282 827</b>	<b>585 982</b>	<b>992 973</b>	<b>114 607</b>	<b>200 566</b>	<b>38 807</b>	<b>20.20</b>
3111,1	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	1 080 074	1 423 340	1 357 524	78 650	286 628	342 080	650 166	1 299 494	177 952	304 059	57 232	23.40
3111,2	Disposals: buildings and structures	248 698	269 208	247 947	61 219	63 291	59 254	64 184	306 520	63 345	103 494	18 425	33.76
<b>3112</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment</b> (3112,1-3112,2)	<b>656 733</b>	<b>1 338 275</b>	<b>1 505 694</b>	<b>99 185</b>	<b>294 957</b>	<b>482 381</b>	<b>629 171</b>	<b>1 335 799</b>	<b>252 945</b>	<b>356 747</b>	<b>53 813</b>	<b>26.71</b>
3112,1	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	657 696	1 350 238	1 512 098	100 660	296 955	484 105	630 378	1 348 054	254 538	359 278	54 719	26.65
3112,2	Disposals: machinery and equipment	964	11 963	6 404	1 475	1 998	1 724	1 207	12 255	1 593	2 530	906	20.65
<b>3113</b>	<b>Other fixed assets</b> (3113,1-3113,2)	<b>107 011</b>	<b>133 285</b>	<b>104 208</b>	<b>3 438</b>	<b>8 515</b>	<b>20 410</b>	<b>71 845</b>	<b>129 424</b>	<b>8 829</b>	<b>17 713</b>	<b>2 065</b>	<b>13.69</b>
3113,1	Acquisitions: other fixed assets	107 012	133 285	104 209	3 438	8 515	20 411	71 845	129 424	8 829	17 713	2 065	13.69
3113,2	Disposals: other fixed assets	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>312</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>-80 226</b>	<b>-161 383</b>	<b>79 444</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>-1 206</b>	<b>13 380</b>	<b>66 771</b>	<b>8 018</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>-396</b>	<b>10.57</b>
312,1	Acquisitions: inventories	1 048	36 574	86 829	1 720	0	14 830	70 279	12 000	1 417	2 000	583	16.67
312,2	Disposals: inventories	81 274	197 957	7 385	1 222	1 206	1 450	3 507	3 982	70	1 152	979	28.94
<b>313</b>	<b>Valuables</b> (313,1-313,2)	<b>7 826</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>10 126</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>2 852</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>5 538</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>5 404</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>97.58</b>
313,1	Acquisitions: valuables	7 826	9 620	10 126	1 651	2 852	1 336	4 287	5 538	1 408	5 404	1 020	97.58
313,2	Disposals: valuables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>314</b>	<b>Nonproduced assets</b> (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	<b>33 072</b>	<b>71 291</b>	<b>179 081</b>	<b>4 079</b>	<b>53 349</b>	<b>42 852</b>	<b>78 802</b>	<b>126 164</b>	<b>24 539</b>	<b>34 615</b>	<b>5 197</b>	<b>27.44</b>
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets (3141,1+3142,1+3143,1+3144,1)	54 826	90 848	220 764	6 757	56 246	51 049	106 712	184 755	30 929	45 152	7 799	24.44
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets (3141,2+3142,2+3143,2+3144,2)	21 754	19 557	41 683	2 678	2 897	8 198	27 910	58 590	6 390	10 537	2 602	17.98
<b>3141</b>	<b>Land</b> (3141,1-3141,2)	<b>-21 650</b>	<b>-19 492</b>	<b>-41 626</b>	<b>-2 678</b>	<b>-2 897</b>	<b>-8 198</b>	<b>-27 854</b>	<b>-8 250</b>	<b>-6 297</b>	<b>-10 412</b>	<b>-2 570</b>	
3141,1	Acquisitions: land	81	58	56	0	0	0	56	50 340	0	33	33	0.06
3141,2	Disposals: land	21 732	19 549	41 683	2 678	2 897	8 198	27 910	58 590	6 297	10 444	2 602	17.83
<b>3142</b>	<b>Subsoil assets</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>0</b>	
3142,1	Acquisitions: subsoil assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3142,2	Disposals: subsoil assets	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	93	0	
<b>3143</b>	<b>Other naturally occurring assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>3144</b>	<b>Intangible nonproduced assets</b> (3144,1-3144,2)	<b>54 744</b>	<b>90 782</b>	<b>220 707</b>	<b>6 757</b>	<b>56 246</b>	<b>51 049</b>	<b>106 655</b>	<b>134 415</b>	<b>30 929</b>	<b>45 120</b>	<b>7 767</b>	<b>33.57</b>
3144,1	Acquisitions: intangible nonproduced assets	54 744	90 790	220 707	6 757	56 246	51 049	106 655	134 415	30 929	45 120	7 767	33.57
3144,2	Disposals: intangible nonproduced assets	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**TABLE 5: TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009
<b>32</b>	<b>NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322+323)</b>	<b>-3 047 174</b>	<b>-3 734 781</b>	<b>1 702 947</b>	<b>1 695 519</b>	<b>666 467</b>	<b>-442 218</b>	<b>-216 821</b>	<b>545 384</b>	<b>983 896</b>	<b>721 180</b>	<b>-1 572 538</b>
<b>32,1</b>	<b>Acquisition of financial assets (321,1+322,1)</b>	<b>1 285 738</b>	<b>1 081 740</b>	<b>1 417 274</b>	<b>62 302</b>	<b>279 098</b>	<b>217 597</b>	<b>858 277</b>	<b>964 625</b>	<b>565 465</b>	<b>724 868</b>	<b>89 607</b>
<b>32,2</b>	<b>Disposals of financial assets (321,2+322,2)</b>	<b>2 883 242</b>	<b>3 094 930</b>	<b>1 154 915</b>	<b>113 377</b>	<b>690 870</b>	<b>270 632</b>	<b>80 037</b>	<b>419 241</b>	<b>50 939</b>	<b>73 673</b>	<b>8 106</b>
	<b>Currency and deposits (3212+3222)</b>	<b>-1 449 670</b>	<b>-1 721 591</b>	<b>1 440 588</b>	<b>1 746 594</b>	<b>1 078 239</b>	<b>-389 184</b>	<b>-995 062</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469 369</b>	<b>69 985</b>	<b>-1 654 038</b>
<b>321</b>	<b>Domestic (3212+3213+3214+3215+3216+3217+3218)</b>	<b>-3 063 855</b>	<b>-3 752 817</b>	<b>1 690 502</b>	<b>1 695 519</b>	<b>659 353</b>	<b>-442 218</b>	<b>-222 151</b>	<b>543 494</b>	<b>983 896</b>	<b>721 180</b>	<b>-1 572 538</b>
<b>321,1</b>	<b>Acquisition of domestic financial assets (3213,1+...+3218,1)</b>	<b>1 269 058</b>	<b>1 063 704</b>	<b>1 404 830</b>	<b>62 302</b>	<b>271 983</b>	<b>217 597</b>	<b>852 947</b>	<b>962 735</b>	<b>565 465</b>	<b>724 868</b>	<b>89 607</b>
<b>321,2</b>	<b>Disposals of domestic financial assets (3213,2+...+3218,2)</b>	<b>2 883 242</b>	<b>3 094 930</b>	<b>1 154 915</b>	<b>113 377</b>	<b>690 870</b>	<b>270 632</b>	<b>80 037</b>	<b>419 241</b>	<b>50 939</b>	<b>73 673</b>	<b>8 106</b>
3212	Currency and deposits	-1 449 670	-1 721 591	1 440 588	1 746 594	1 078 239	-389 184	-995 062	0	469 369	69 985	-1 654 038
3213	Securities other than shares (3213,1-3213,2)	0	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	0
3213,2	Disposals: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3214	Loans (3214,1-3214,2)	832 321	674 350	384 361	-66 939	60 275	-144 848	535 874	169 344	450 209	509 333	31 837
3214,1	Acquisition: Loans	1 037 701	837 699	852 673	44 716	99 587	117 874	590 496	588 585	499 948	581 783	39 920
3214,2	Disposals: Loans	205 380	163 350	468 312	111 654	39 313	262 722	54 623	419 241	49 739	72 450	8 083
3215	Shares and other equity (3215,1-3215,2)	-2 446 505	-2 705 576	-134 447	15 864	-479 161	91 814	237 037	374 150	64 317	141 862	49 663
3215,1	Acquisition: Shares and other equity	231 357	226 005	552 156	17 586	172 396	99 723	262 451	374 150	65 517	143 086	49 687
3215,2	Disposals: Shares and other equity	2 677 862	2 931 581	686 603	1 722	651 557	7 909	25 414	0	1 200	1 223	24
<b>322</b>	<b>Foreign (3222+3223+3224+3225+3226+3227+3228)</b>	<b>16 681</b>	<b>18 036</b>	<b>12 445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>322,1</b>	<b>Acquisition of foreign financial assets (3223,1+...+3228,1)</b>	<b>16 681</b>	<b>18 036</b>	<b>12 445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>322,2</b>	<b>Disposals of foreign financial assets (3223,2+...+3228,2)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3222	Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3225	Shares and other equity (3225,1-3225,2)	16 681	18 036	12 445	0	7 115	0	5 330	950	0	0	0
3225,1	Acquisition: Shares and other equity	16 681	18 036	12 445	0	7 115	0	5 330	950	0	0	0
3225,2	Disposals: Shares and other equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>323</b>	<b>Monetary gold and SDRs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

**TABLE 6: TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

(000 HRK)	2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009
<b>33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)</b>	<b>-776 988</b>	<b>-1 502 551</b>	<b>4 210 848</b>	<b>559 857</b>	<b>-987 524</b>	<b>-580 975</b>	<b>5 219 489</b>	<b>5 520 397</b>	<b>4 207 910</b>	<b>6 046 871</b>	<b>36 171</b>
<b>33,1 Repayments (331,1+332,1)</b>	<b>10 056 697</b>	<b>8 333 537</b>	<b>6 922 174</b>	<b>760 727</b>	<b>3 146 937</b>	<b>773 911</b>	<b>2 240 600</b>	<b>9 823 718</b>	<b>4 421 473</b>	<b>4 663 858</b>	<b>143 954</b>
<b>33,2 Incurrences (331,2+332,2)</b>	<b>9 279 708</b>	<b>6 830 986</b>	<b>11 133 022</b>	<b>1 320 584</b>	<b>2 159 413</b>	<b>192 936</b>	<b>7 460 089</b>	<b>15 344 115</b>	<b>8 629 383</b>	<b>10 710 730</b>	<b>180 125</b>
<b>Currency and deposits (3312+3322)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>331 Domestic (3312+3313+3314+3316+3317+3318)</b>	<b>3 166 260</b>	<b>1 477 615</b>	<b>5 656 636</b>	<b>1 085 784</b>	<b>-341 966</b>	<b>-201 048</b>	<b>5 113 866</b>	<b>3 701 176</b>	<b>8 304 096</b>	<b>10 056 666</b>	<b>65 305</b>
<b>331,1 Domestic repayments (3313,1+3314,1+3315,1+3316,1+3317,1+3318,1)</b>	<b>4 250 184</b>	<b>4 604 573</b>	<b>3 871 657</b>	<b>213 795</b>	<b>1 617 472</b>	<b>200 208</b>	<b>1 840 183</b>	<b>2 762 356</b>	<b>192 182</b>	<b>338 071</b>	<b>91 449</b>
<b>331,2 Domestic incurrences (3313,2+3314,2+3315,2+3316,2+3317,2+3318,2)</b>	<b>7 416 444</b>	<b>6 082 188</b>	<b>9 528 293</b>	<b>1 299 579</b>	<b>1 275 506</b>	<b>-840</b>	<b>6 954 048</b>	<b>6 463 531</b>	<b>8 496 278</b>	<b>10 394 737</b>	<b>156 754</b>
3312 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3313 Securities other than shares (3313,2-3313,1)	5 648 934	3 520 136	1 089 917	-251 123	-1 002 099	-1 252 012	3 595 150	526 190	843 360	934 297	204 283
3313,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	550 859	3 513 172	2 897 430	124 128	1 103 422	127 572	1 542 308	275 341	135 103	135 103	0
3313,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	6 199 793	7 033 308	3 987 347	-126 994	101 323	-1 124 440	5 137 459	801 531	978 463	1 069 400	204 283
3314 Loans (3314,2-3314,1)	-2 482 674	-2 042 521	4 566 719	1 336 907	660 133	1 050 964	1 518 715	3 174 985	7 460 736	9 122 369	-138 978
3314,1 Repayments: Loans	3 699 325	1 091 402	974 227	89 666	514 050	72 636	297 875	2 487 015	57 079	202 968	91 449
3314,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 216 651	-951 119	5 540 946	1 426 573	1 174 183	1 123 601	1 816 590	5 662 000	7 517 815	9 325 337	-47 529
<b>332 Foreign (3322+3323+3324+3326+3327+3328)</b>	<b>-3 943 248</b>	<b>-2 980 166</b>	<b>-1 445 788</b>	<b>-525 927</b>	<b>-645 558</b>	<b>-379 927</b>	<b>105 624</b>	<b>1 819 222</b>	<b>-4 096 186</b>	<b>-4 009 795</b>	<b>-29 134</b>
<b>332,1 Foreign repayments (3323,1+3324,1+3325,1+3326,1+3327,1+3328,1)</b>	<b>5 806 513</b>	<b>3 728 963</b>	<b>3 050 517</b>	<b>546 932</b>	<b>1 529 465</b>	<b>573 703</b>	<b>400 417</b>	<b>7 061 362</b>	<b>4 229 292</b>	<b>4 325 788</b>	<b>52 505</b>
<b>332,2 Foreign incurrences (3323,2+3324,2+3325,2+3326,2+3327,2+3328,2)</b>	<b>1 863 264</b>	<b>748 798</b>	<b>1 604 729</b>	<b>21 005</b>	<b>883 907</b>	<b>193 776</b>	<b>506 041</b>	<b>8 880 583</b>	<b>133 105</b>	<b>315 993</b>	<b>23 371</b>
3322 Currency and deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3323 Securities other than shares (3323,2-3323,1)	-3 480 781	-1 757 723	-1 112 673	0	-1 112 673	0	0	550 000	-3 691 710	-3 691 710	0
3323,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	3 480 781	1 757 723	1 112 673	0	1 112 673	0	0	4 950 000	3 691 710	3 691 710	0
3323,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 500 000	0	0	0
3324 Loans (3324,2-3324,1)	-462 468	-1 222 442	-333 116	-525 927	467 115	-379 927	105 624	1 269 222	-404 476	-318 085	-29 134
3324,1 Repayments: Loans	2 325 732	1 971 240	1 937 845	546 932	416 793	573 703	400 417	2 111 362	537 582	634 078	52 505
3324,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 863 264	748 798	1 604 729	21 005	883 907	193 776	506 041	3 380 583	133 105	315 993	23 371

Source: Ministry of Finance



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

(000 HRK)		I - V 2009		
		Budgetary Central Government	Extrabudgetary Users	Consolidated Central Government
<b>82 (=32)</b>	<b>NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>721 180</b>	<b>486 182</b>	<b>1 207 362</b>
	Acquisition of financial assets	819 072	784 742	1 603 814
	Disposals of financial assets	97 892	298 560	396 452
<b>821 (=321)</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>721 180</b>	<b>486 182</b>	<b>1 207 362</b>
	Acquisition of domestic financial assets	819 072	784 742	1 603 814
	Disposals of domestic financial assets	97 892	298 560	396 452
8211	General government	1 431	0	1 431
	Acquisitions: General Government	2 500	0	2 500
	Disposals: General Government	1 069	0	1 069
8212	Central bank	-24 553	0	-24 553
	Acquisitions: Central bank	-24 553	0	-24 553
	Disposals: Central bank	0	0	0
8213	Other depositary institutions	186 538	473 715	660 253
	Acquisitions: Other depositary institutions	210 757	473 715	684 472
	Disposals: Other depositary institutions	24 219	0	24 219
8215	Nonfinancial institutions	560 559	12 467	573 026
	Acquisitions: Nonfinancial institutions	604 551	311 027	915 578
	Disposals: Nonfinancial institutions	43 993	298 560	342 553
8216	Households and nonprofit institutions serving households	-2 794	0	-2 794
	Acquisitions: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	25 817	0	25 817
	Disposals: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	28 611	0	28 611
<b>822 (=322)</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Acquisition of foreign financial assets	0	0	0
	Disposals of foreign financial assets	0	0	0
8227	International organizations	0	0	0
	Acquisitions: International organizations	0	0	0
	Disposals: International organizations	0	0	0
8229	Other nonresidents	0	0	0
	Acquisitions: Other nonresidents	0	0	0
	Disposals: Other nonresidents	0	0	0
<b>83 (=33)</b>	<b>NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES</b>	<b>6 046 871</b>	<b>706 255</b>	<b>6 753 126</b>
	Repayments: liabilities	4 663 858	88 743	4 752 601
	Incurrences: liabilities	10 710 730	794 998	11 505 728
<b>831 (=331)</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>10 056 666</b>	<b>516 770</b>	<b>10 573 436</b>
	Repayments: domestic liabilities	338 071	72 430	410 501
	Incurrences: domestic liabilities	10 394 737	589 200	10 983 937
8311	General government	0	0	0
	Repayments: General Government	0	0	0
	Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0
8313	Other depositary institutions	10 054 109	516 770	10 570 879
	Repayments: Other depositary institutions	336 857	72 430	409 287
	Incurrences: Other depositary institutions	10 390 966	589 200	10 980 166
8314	Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	3 770	0	3 770
	Repayments: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0
	Incurrences: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	3 770	0	3 770
8315	Nonfinancial institutions	-1 213	0	-1 213
	Repayments: Nonfinancial institutions	1 213	0	1 213
	Incurrences: Nonfinancial institutions	0	0	0
<b>832 (=332)</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>-4 009 795</b>	<b>189 485</b>	<b>-3 820 310</b>
	Repayments: foreign liabilities	4 325 788	16 313	4 342 101
	Incurrences: foreign liabilities	315 993	205 798	521 791
8321	General government	-225 176	0	-225 176
	Repayments: General Government	225 176	0	225 176
	Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0
8327	International organizations	149 161	0	149 161
	Repayments: International organizations	166 832	0	166 832
	Incurrences: International organizations	315 993	0	315 993
8328	Financial institutions other than international organizations	-3 933 780	189 485	-3 744 295
	Repayments: Financial institutions other than international organizations	3 933 780	16 313	3 950 093
	Incurrences: Financial institutions other than international organizations	0	205 798	205 798
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)	2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH</b>											
<b>1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>95 235 557</b>	<b>108 320 595</b>	<b>115 772 655</b>	<b>27 344 504</b>	<b>30 225 037</b>	<b>29 778 052</b>	<b>28 425 062</b>	<b>116 221 915</b>	<b>26 020 898</b>	<b>43 896 137</b>	<b>7 616 694</b>
11 Taxes	58 469 091	64 234 530	69 572 699	16 311 874	18 499 283	18 473 470	16 288 071	67 688 079	13 547 073	23 992 113	4 169 490
12 Social contributions	33 877 148	37 203 486	40 703 484	9 766 187	10 022 663	10 338 788	10 575 845	40 771 078	9 913 476	16 549 780	3 257 623
13 Grants	195 984	428 038	468 634	88 117	132 688	119 865	127 965	1 050 007	187 519	316 889	47 124
14 Other revenue	2 693 335	6 454 541	5 027 838	1 178 325	1 570 403	845 928	1 433 181	6 712 752	2 372 830	3 037 355	142 458
<b>2 EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>95 949 951</b>	<b>108 007 605</b>	<b>115 292 426</b>	<b>26 082 560</b>	<b>27 989 242</b>	<b>28 796 110</b>	<b>32 424 514</b>	<b>118 599 012</b>	<b>28 841 237</b>	<b>48 605 935</b>	<b>9 124 896</b>
21 Compensation of employees	24 313 867	27 545 141	29 948 535	7 136 944	7 313 729	7 677 016	7 820 846	30 976 983	7 941 928	13 133 515	2 550 970
22 Use of goods and services	6 069 116	7 162 402	8 113 694	1 312 265	1 899 091	1 904 051	2 998 288	8 378 439	1 856 917	3 117 408	594 332
24 Interest	4 713 615	4 535 008	4 683 219	1 749 489	991 101	1 080 747	861 883	4 727 569	1 866 958	2 618 121	334 293
25 Subsidies	5 670 789	6 492 010	6 859 512	1 880 408	1 686 885	1 536 489	1 755 731	6 577 165	1 542 906	3 127 483	507 721
26 Grants	6 652 994	8 363 202	5 783 063	823 071	1 388 471	1 444 239	2 127 282	5 497 127	1 002 181	1 925 299	389 678
27 Social benefits	43 444 589	48 175 989	52 593 214	11 996 333	12 786 837	13 268 161	14 541 884	55 975 539	13 520 210	22 639 989	4 306 350
28 Other expense	5 084 980	5 733 853	7 311 189	1 184 051	1 923 129	1 885 408	2 318 601	6 466 190	1 110 137	2 044 121	441 552
<b>NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)</b>	<b>-714 394</b>	<b>312 990</b>	<b>480 229</b>	<b>1 261 944</b>	<b>2 235 795</b>	<b>981 941</b>	<b>-3 999 452</b>	<b>-2 377 096</b>	<b>-2 820 339</b>	<b>-4 709 799</b>	<b>-1 508 202</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)</b>	<b>-714 394</b>	<b>312 990</b>	<b>480 229</b>	<b>1 261 944</b>	<b>2 235 795</b>	<b>981 941</b>	<b>-3 999 452</b>	<b>-2 377 096</b>	<b>-2 820 339</b>	<b>-4 709 799</b>	<b>-1 508 202</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS</b>											
<b>31 NET ACQUISITION OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS (311+312+313+314)</b>	<b>1 555 792</b>	<b>2 545 220</b>	<b>2 988 129</b>	<b>126 282</b>	<b>581 804</b>	<b>843 184</b>	<b>1 436 859</b>	<b>2 597 917</b>	<b>403 675</b>	<b>615 892</b>	<b>100 507</b>
311 Fixed assets	1 595 121	2 625 692	2 719 479	120 053	526 810	785 617	1 286 999	2 458 196	376 382	575 026	94 686
312 Change in inventories	-80 226	-161 383	79 444	499	-1 206	13 380	66 771	8 018	1 347	848	-396
313 Valuables	7 826	9 620	10 126	1 651	2 852	1 336	4 287	5 538	1 408	5 404	1 020
314 Nonproduced assets	33 072	71 291	179 081	4 079	53 349	42 852	78 802	126 164	24 539	34 615	5 197
<b>NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)</b>	<b>-2 270 186</b>	<b>-2 232 230</b>	<b>-2 507 901</b>	<b>1 135 662</b>	<b>1 653 991</b>	<b>138 757</b>	<b>-5 436 310</b>	<b>-4 975 013</b>	<b>-3 224 014</b>	<b>-5 325 691</b>	<b>-1 608 709</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (33-32)</b>											
<b>32 NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (321+322)</b>	<b>-3 047 174</b>	<b>-3 734 781</b>	<b>1 702 947</b>	<b>1 695 519</b>	<b>666 467</b>	<b>-442 218</b>	<b>-216 821</b>	<b>545 384</b>	<b>983 896</b>	<b>721 180</b>	<b>-1 572 538</b>
321 Domestic	-3 063 855	-3 752 817	1 690 502	1 695 519	659 353	-442 218	-222 151	543 494	983 896	721 180	-1 572 538
322 Foreign	16 681	18 036	12 445	0	7 115	0	5 330	1 890	0	0	0
<b>33 NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES (331+332)</b>	<b>-776 988</b>	<b>-1 502 551</b>	<b>4 210 848</b>	<b>559 857</b>	<b>-987 524</b>	<b>-580 975</b>	<b>5 219 489</b>	<b>5 520 397</b>	<b>4 207 910</b>	<b>6 046 871</b>	<b>36 171</b>
331 Domestic	3 166 260	1 477 615	5 656 636	1 085 784	-341 966	-201 048	5 113 866	3 701 176	8 304 096	10 056 666	65 305
332 Foreign	3 943 248	-2 980 166	-1 445 788	-525 927	-645 558	-379 927	105 624	1 819 222	-4 096 186	-4 009 795	-29 134

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
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
VIII	8 977 105	8 905 943	71 162	397 176	468 337
IX	9 447 287	9 485 580	-38 293	386 943	348 650
X	10 079 271	9 330 904	748 367	169 275	917 642
XI	8 588 035	9 060 765	-472 730	208 418	-264 313
XII	9 757 756	14 032 845	-4 275 089	484 190	-3 790 898
I-XII 2008	115 772 655	115 292 426	480 229	4 683 219	5 163 448
I 2009	7 979 589	8 716 051	-736 462	257 753	-478 709
II	8 146 941	9 591 547	-1 444 606	752 778	-691 828
III	9 894 368	10 533 639	-639 271	856 427	217 156
IV	10 258 545	10 639 802	-381 258	416 869	35 611
V	7 616 694	9 124 896	-1 508 202	334 293	-1 173 909
I-V 2009	43 896 137	48 605 935	-4 709 799	2 618 121	-2 091 678

## MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

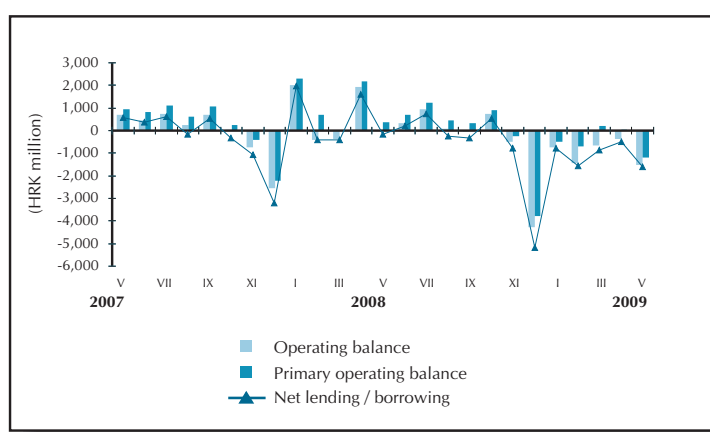


TABLE 8B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	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)
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
VIII	71 162	311 661	-240 500	240 500	-779 994	-539 495
IX	-38 293	308 611	-346 904	346 904	-374 588	-27 684
X	748 367	218 684	529 683	-529 683	565 633	35 951
XI	-472 730	312 903	-785 633	785 633	1 024 270	1 809 903
XII	-4 275 089	905 271	-5 180 360	5 180 360	-1 806 724	3 373 636
I-XII 2008	480 229	2 988 129	-2 507 901	2 507 901	1 702 947	4 210 848
I 2009	-736 462	60 948	-797 409	797 409	1 550 083	2 347 492
II	-1 444 606	106 094	-1 550 700	1 550 700	-1 395 438	155 262
III	-639 271	236 634	-875 905	875 905	829 251	1 705 156
IV	-381 258	111 710	-492 968	492 968	1 309 823	1 802 791
V	-1 508 202	100 507	-1 608 709	1 608 709	-1 572 538	36 171
I-V 2009	-4 709 799	615 892	-5 325 691	5 325 691	721 180	6 046 871

\* Deficit/surplus according to the GFS 2001 methodology

TABLE 9: THE CROATIAN WATERS TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>1 971 613</b>	<b>2 507 327</b>	<b>2 618 977</b>	<b>424 882</b>	<b>616 486</b>	<b>696 104</b>	<b>881 505</b>	<b>2 333 688</b>	<b>441 421</b>	<b>780 293</b>	<b>165 204</b>	<b>33.44</b>
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+132+133)	444 762	542 884	588 928	22 803	116 035	133 791	316 299	410 630	39 310	97 148	36 767	23.66
131	From foreign governments	0	0	19 044	2 695	11 973	2 033	2 343	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	18 197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	444 762	524 687	569 884	20 108	104 062	131 758	313 956	410 630	39 310	97 148	36 767	23.66
1331	Current	89 259	3 643	34 848	0	473	4 157	30 218	40 000	4 833	5 933	900	14.83
1332	Capital	355 503	521 044	535 036	20 108	103 589	127 601	283 738	370 630	34 477	91 215	35 867	24.61
14	Other revenue	1 526 851	1 964 443	2 030 049	402 079	500 451	562 313	565 206	1 923 058	402 111	683 145	128 437	35.52
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>1 779 088</b>	<b>2 108 778</b>	<b>2 339 024</b>	<b>253 007</b>	<b>575 261</b>	<b>583 319</b>	<b>927 437</b>	<b>2 008 417</b>	<b>272 561</b>	<b>592 146</b>	<b>145 402</b>	<b>29.48</b>
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	111 293	121 767	135 222	29 708	32 726	31 648	41 140	144 825	32 982	54 312	10 419	37.50
211	Wages and salaries	96 298	104 720	116 482	25 535	28 279	27 134	35 534	124 525	28 355	46 662	8 945	37.47
212	Social contributions	14 995	17 047	18 740	4 173	4 447	4 514	5 606	20 300	4 627	7 650	1 474	37.68
22	Use of goods and services	1 072 478	1 208 936	1 331 786	136 378	321 194	365 158	509 056	1 189 306	135 207	331 593	104 398	27.88
24	Interest	31 692	34 639	35 525	10 110	6 214	8 248	10 953	31 160	7 050	8 066	0	25.89
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	53 751	82 301	120 094	9 679	40 262	16 670	53 483	93 008	11 011	29 868	6 113	32.11
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	509 874	661 135	716 397	67 132	174 865	161 595	312 805	550 118	86 311	168 307	24 472	30.59
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>192 525</b>	<b>398 549</b>	<b>279 953</b>	<b>171 875</b>	<b>41 225</b>	<b>112 785</b>	<b>-45 932</b>	<b>325 271</b>	<b>168 860</b>	<b>188 147</b>	<b>19 802</b>	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	223 123	315 004	245 968	12 001	33 598	72 920	127 449	304 196	39 638	61 457	5 422	20.20
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	224 983	318 780	246 965	12 067	33 616	73 803	127 479	305 096	39 657	62 205	5 428	20.39
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	1 860	3 776	997	66	18	883	30	900	19	748	6	83.11
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	208 532	278 730	223 907	10 617	31 317	61 494	120 479	292 196	36 864	58 505	5 361	20.02
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	210 392	282 506	224 904	10 683	31 335	62 377	120 509	293 096	36 883	59 253	5 367	20.22
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	1 860	3 776	997	66	18	883	30	900	19	748	6	83.11
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	14 591	36 274	22 061	1 384	2 281	11 426	6 970	12 000	2 774	2 952	61	24.60
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	14 591	36 274	22 061	1 384	2 281	11 426	6 970	12 000	2 774	2 952	61	24.60
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>-30 598</b>	<b>83 545</b>	<b>33 985</b>	<b>159 874</b>	<b>7 627</b>	<b>39 865</b>	<b>-173 381</b>	<b>21 075</b>	<b>129 222</b>	<b>126 690</b>	<b>14 380</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>30 598</b>	<b>-83 545</b>	<b>-33 985</b>	<b>-159 874</b>	<b>-7 627</b>	<b>-39 865</b>	<b>173 381</b>	<b>-21 075</b>	<b>-129 222</b>	<b>-126 690</b>	<b>-14 380</b>	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-32 316	116 100	32 151	143 490	-18 341	39 674	-132 672	101 075	139 600	136 471	18 777	
321	Domestic	-32 316	116 100	32 151	143 490	-18 341	39 674	-132 672	101 075	139 600	136 471	18 777	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	-1 718	32 555	-1 834	-16 384	-25 968	-191	40 709	80 000	10 378	9 781	4 397	
331	Domestic	12 778	-2 259	-49 781	-8 998	-45 573	-19 026	23 816	-60 000	-21 289	-34 573	0	
332	Foreign	-14 496	34 814	47 947	-7 386	19 605	18 835	16 893	140 000	31 667	44 354	4 397	

Source: Ministry of Finance

**TABLE 10: THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FUND TRANSACTIONS**

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>660 190</b>	<b>1 102 946</b>	<b>1 221 187</b>	<b>261 828</b>	<b>271 243</b>	<b>324 017</b>	<b>364 099</b>	<b>1 127 200</b>	<b>249 804</b>	<b>431 500</b>	<b>118 551</b>	<b>38.28</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Social security contributions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Grants (131+132+133)</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>659 840</b>	<b>1 102 946</b>	<b>1 221 187</b>	<b>261 828</b>	<b>271 243</b>	<b>324 017</b>	<b>364 099</b>	<b>1 127 200</b>	<b>249 804</b>	<b>431 500</b>	<b>118 551</b>	<b>38.28</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>734 764</b>	<b>1 092 568</b>	<b>1 109 258</b>	<b>222 135</b>	<b>198 241</b>	<b>284 309</b>	<b>404 573</b>	<b>904 759</b>	<b>198 167</b>	<b>366 208</b>	<b>106 558</b>	<b>40.48</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>6 843</b>	<b>12 939</b>	<b>18 600</b>	<b>3 713</b>	<b>4 233</b>	<b>4 112</b>	<b>6 542</b>	<b>23 371</b>	<b>5 143</b>	<b>8 527</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>36.49</b>
211	Wages and salaries	5 864	11 071	15 942	3 191	3 663	3 519	5 569	19 820	4 427	7 338	1 499	37.02
212	Social contributions	979	1 868	2 658	522	570	593	973	3 551	716	1 189	237	33.48
<b>22</b>	<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>608 913</b>	<b>945 697</b>	<b>883 628</b>	<b>180 098</b>	<b>150 661</b>	<b>234 089</b>	<b>318 780</b>	<b>662 756</b>	<b>151 192</b>	<b>290 692</b>	<b>88 376</b>	<b>43.86</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50.00</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>13 803</b>	<b>18 553</b>	<b>39 318</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>9 670</b>	<b>9 286</b>	<b>16 227</b>	<b>42 180</b>	<b>10 708</b>	<b>15 289</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>36.25</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>102 355</b>	<b>108 582</b>	<b>149 644</b>	<b>33 411</b>	<b>28 434</b>	<b>33 695</b>	<b>54 104</b>	<b>167 750</b>	<b>29 162</b>	<b>49 168</b>	<b>15 115</b>	<b>29.31</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>28</b>	<b>Other expense</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>6 797</b>	<b>18 068</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>5 243</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>8 920</b>	<b>8 700</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>2 531</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>29.09</b>
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>-74 574</b>	<b>10 378</b>	<b>111 929</b>	<b>39 693</b>	<b>73 002</b>	<b>39 708</b>	<b>-40 474</b>	<b>222 441</b>	<b>51 637</b>	<b>65 292</b>	<b>11 993</b>	
<b>31</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)</b>	<b>14 151</b>	<b>20 189</b>	<b>3 926</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>102.77</b>
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	14 287	20 256	3 926	411	1 135	1 317	1 063	3 105	1 846	3 191	437	102.77
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312 2+313 2+314,2)	136	67	0	0	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	2 520	7 741	3 375	118	1 135	1 155	967	3 105	1 846	3 191	437	102.77
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	2 656	7 808	3 375	118	1 135	1 163	959	3 105	1 846	3 191	437	102.77
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	136	67	0	0	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314 2-314 3-314,4)	11 631	12 448	551	293	0	154	104	0	0	0	0	
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	11 631	12 448	551	293	0	154	104	0	0	0	0	
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>-88 725</b>	<b>-9 811</b>	<b>108 003</b>	<b>39 282</b>	<b>71 867</b>	<b>38 399</b>	<b>-41 545</b>	<b>219 336</b>	<b>49 791</b>	<b>62 101</b>	<b>11 556</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>88 725</b>	<b>9 811</b>	<b>-108 003</b>	<b>-39 282</b>	<b>-71 867</b>	<b>-38 399</b>	<b>41 545</b>	<b>-219 336</b>	<b>-49 791</b>	<b>-62 101</b>	<b>-11 556</b>	
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)</b>	<b>-88 725</b>	<b>-9 811</b>	<b>108 003</b>	<b>39 282</b>	<b>71 867</b>	<b>38 399</b>	<b>-41 545</b>	<b>219 336</b>	<b>49 791</b>	<b>62 101</b>	<b>11 556</b>	
321	Domestic	-88 725	-9 811	108 003	39 282	71 867	38 399	-41 545	219 336	49 791	62 101	11 556	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	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
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>2 547 003</b>	<b>2 721 483</b>	<b>4 391 205</b>	<b>554 476</b>	<b>729 978</b>	<b>981 840</b>	<b>2 124 911</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>1 380 753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1142	Excises	1 380 753	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>12</b>	<b>Social security contributions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Grants (131+132+133)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 450 358</b>	<b>3 015 869</b>	<b>316 773</b>	<b>374 169</b>	<b>450 041</b>	<b>1 874 886</b>
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
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>1 166 250</b>	<b>1 271 125</b>	<b>1 375 336</b>	<b>237 703</b>	<b>355 809</b>	<b>531 799</b>	<b>250 025</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>1 088 687</b>	<b>1 574 490</b>	<b>1 982 632</b>	<b>343 052</b>	<b>514 269</b>	<b>343 805</b>	<b>781 506</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>289 866</b>	<b>320 097</b>	<b>354 412</b>	<b>82 595</b>	<b>83 694</b>	<b>98 706</b>	<b>89 417</b>
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
<b>22</b>	<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>314 534</b>	<b>301 452</b>	<b>326 437</b>	<b>63 067</b>	<b>100 011</b>	<b>82 947</b>	<b>80 412</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>445 185</b>	<b>589 173</b>	<b>787 824</b>	<b>116 150</b>	<b>280 254</b>	<b>74 985</b>	<b>316 435</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>3 610</b>	<b>301 777</b>	<b>474 244</b>	<b>68 562</b>	<b>48 620</b>	<b>82 062</b>	<b>275 000</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>Other expense</b>	<b>35 492</b>	<b>61 991</b>	<b>39 715</b>	<b>12 678</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>5 105</b>	<b>20 242</b>
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>1 458 316</b>	<b>1 146 993</b>	<b>2 408 573</b>	<b>211 424</b>	<b>215 709</b>	<b>638 035</b>	<b>1 343 405</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)</b>	<b>3 942 727</b>	<b>2 949 761</b>	<b>3 369 269</b>	<b>582 659</b>	<b>823 712</b>	<b>1 003 657</b>	<b>959 241</b>
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
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>-2 484 411</b>	<b>-1 802 768</b>	<b>-960 696</b>	<b>-371 235</b>	<b>-608 003</b>	<b>-365 622</b>	<b>384 164</b>
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>2 484 411</b>	<b>1 802 768</b>	<b>960 696</b>	<b>371 235</b>	<b>608 003</b>	<b>365 622</b>	<b>-384 164</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)</b>	<b>-42 758</b>	<b>248 366</b>	<b>289 126</b>	<b>-234 657</b>	<b>101 490</b>	<b>-43 950</b>	<b>466 243</b>
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
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities (331-332)</b>	<b>2 441 653</b>	<b>2 051 134</b>	<b>1 249 822</b>	<b>136 578</b>	<b>709 493</b>	<b>321 672</b>	<b>82 079</b>
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)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>1 804 019</b>	<b>2 110 381</b>	<b>1 549 929</b>	<b>355 152</b>	<b>385 706</b>	<b>460 277</b>	<b>348 794</b>	<b>1 414 500</b>	<b>210 064</b>	<b>326 740</b>	<b>61 295</b>	<b>23.10</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
1142	Excises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>12</b>	<b>Social security contributions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Grants (131+132+133)</b>	<b>1 739 270</b>	<b>1 990 435</b>	<b>1 468 959</b>	<b>320 719</b>	<b>370 506</b>	<b>451 190</b>	<b>326 544</b>	<b>1 343 247</b>	<b>190 762</b>	<b>293 280</b>	<b>56 998</b>	<b>21.83</b>
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	1 739 270	1 990 435	1 468 959	320 719	370 506	451 190	326 544	1 343 247	190 762	293 280	56 998	21.83
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	1 739 270	1 990 435	1 468 959	320 719	370 506	451 190	326 544	1 343 247	190 762	293 280	56 998	21.83
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>64 749</b>	<b>119 946</b>	<b>80 970</b>	<b>34 433</b>	<b>15 200</b>	<b>9 087</b>	<b>22 250</b>	<b>71 253</b>	<b>19 302</b>	<b>33 460</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>46.96</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>1 226 934</b>	<b>1 243 399</b>	<b>1 592 627</b>	<b>217 392</b>	<b>369 337</b>	<b>438 753</b>	<b>567 145</b>	<b>1 326 217</b>	<b>385 430</b>	<b>549 323</b>	<b>79 926</b>	<b>41.42</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>70 786</b>	<b>78 005</b>	<b>86 547</b>	<b>19 975</b>	<b>20 451</b>	<b>24 083</b>	<b>22 038</b>	<b>95 361</b>	<b>21 728</b>	<b>36 789</b>	<b>7 143</b>	<b>38.58</b>
211	Wages and salaries	60 787	67 035	74 359	17 205	17 535	20 628	18 991	82 041	18 649	31 697	6 140	38.64
212	Social contributions	9 999	10 970	12 188	2 770	2 916	3 455	3 047	13 320	3 079	5 092	1 003	38.23
<b>22</b>	<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>850 772</b>	<b>819 311</b>	<b>1 107 252</b>	<b>153 427</b>	<b>240 319</b>	<b>328 772</b>	<b>384 734</b>	<b>692 991</b>	<b>280 391</b>	<b>410 384</b>	<b>71 239</b>	<b>59.22</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>43 374</b>	<b>85 641</b>	<b>142 396</b>	<b>10 789</b>	<b>45 232</b>	<b>11 029</b>	<b>75 346</b>	<b>281 365</b>	<b>14 491</b>	<b>31 096</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>11.05</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>26</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 607</b>	<b>3 884</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>27</b>	<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>28</b>	<b>Other expense</b>	<b>262 002</b>	<b>252 835</b>	<b>252 548</b>	<b>31 957</b>	<b>63 335</b>	<b>73 298</b>	<b>83 958</b>	<b>256 500</b>	<b>68 362</b>	<b>70 596</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>27.52</b>
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>577 085</b>	<b>866 982</b>	<b>-42 698</b>	<b>137 760</b>	<b>16 369</b>	<b>21 524</b>	<b>-218 351</b>	<b>88 283</b>	<b>-175 366</b>	<b>-222 583</b>	<b>-18 631</b>	
<b>31</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)</b>	<b>1 350 834</b>	<b>1 603 747</b>	<b>1 142 207</b>	<b>161 552</b>	<b>343 352</b>	<b>256 461</b>	<b>380 842</b>	<b>1 078 600</b>	<b>221 218</b>	<b>324 869</b>	<b>77 104</b>	<b>30.12</b>
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 351 622	1 604 733	1 143 098	161 721	343 595	256 632	381 150	1 078 600	221 353	329 498	77 283	30.55
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	788	986	891	169	243	171	308	0	135	4 629	179	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	1 227 447	1 416 639	932 682	126 198	305 467	193 481	307 536	976 300	108 919	189 910	63 546	19.45
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	1 228 235	1 417 625	933 573	126 367	305 710	193 652	307 844	976 300	109 054	194 539	63 725	19.93
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	788	986	891	169	243	171	308	0	135	4 629	179	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	123 387	187 108	209 525	35 354	37 885	62 980	73 306	102 300	112 299	134 959	13 558	131.92
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	123 387	187 108	209 525	35 354	37 885	62 980	73 306	102 300	112 299	134 959	13 558	131.92
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>-773 749</b>	<b>-736 765</b>	<b>-1 184 905</b>	<b>-23 792</b>	<b>-326 983</b>	<b>-234 937</b>	<b>-599 193</b>	<b>-990 317</b>	<b>-396 584</b>	<b>-547 452</b>	<b>-95 735</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>773 749</b>	<b>736 765</b>	<b>1 184 905</b>	<b>23 792</b>	<b>326 983</b>	<b>234 937</b>	<b>599 193</b>	<b>990 317</b>	<b>396 584</b>	<b>547 452</b>	<b>95 735</b>	
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)</b>	<b>-29 083</b>	<b>-45 061</b>	<b>217 802</b>	<b>25 170</b>	<b>107 461</b>	<b>66 456</b>	<b>18 715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241 836</b>	<b>167 605</b>	<b>-92 205</b>	
321	Domestic	-29 083	-45 061	217 802	25 170	107 461	66 456	18 715	0	241 836	167 605	-92 205	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)</b>	<b>744 666</b>	<b>691 704</b>	<b>1 402 707</b>	<b>48 962</b>	<b>434 444</b>	<b>301 393</b>	<b>617 908</b>	<b>990 317</b>	<b>638 420</b>	<b>715 057</b>	<b>3 530</b>	
331	Domestic	471 685	523 681	1 128 764	-23 338	362 000	230 193	559 909	534 317	561 535	561 518	0	
332	Foreign	272 981	168 023	273 943	72 300	72 444	71 200	57 999	456 000	76 885	153 539	3 530	

Source: Ministry of Finance

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

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>409 581</b>	<b>391 441</b>	<b>808 342</b>	<b>91 414</b>	<b>178 955</b>	<b>106 522</b>	<b>431 451</b>	<b>531 498</b>	<b>116 094</b>	<b>262 982</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>49.48</b>
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	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	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	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	0	
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	409 581	391 441	808 342	91 414	178 955	106 522	431 451	531 498	116 094	262 982	257	49.48
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>27 354</b>	<b>47 820</b>	<b>254 706</b>	<b>16 534</b>	<b>9 217</b>	<b>12 215</b>	<b>216 740</b>	<b>253 688</b>	<b>67 359</b>	<b>115 158</b>	<b>23 967</b>	<b>45.39</b>
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	5 713	6 076	6 966	1 741	1 576	2 029	1 620	7 765	1 778	2 975	626	38.31
211	Wages and salaries	4 896	5 208	5 972	1 492	1 348	1 745	1 387	6 655	1 523	2 552	540	38.35
212	Social contributions	817	868	994	249	228	284	233	1 110	255	423	86	38.11
22	Use of goods and services	12 472	20 359	10 274	1 174	5 563	1 628	1 909	8 953	963	2 869	287	32.05
24	Interest	239	345	8 886	0	54	0	8 832	110	73	735	629	668.18
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	1 357	523	704	12	347	230	115	4 000	2	57	54	1.43
28	Other expense	7 573	20 517	227 876	13 607	1 677	8 328	204 264	232 860	64 543	108 522	22 371	46.60
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>382 227</b>	<b>343 621</b>	<b>553 636</b>	<b>74 880</b>	<b>169 738</b>	<b>94 307</b>	<b>214 711</b>	<b>277 810</b>	<b>48 735</b>	<b>147 824</b>	<b>-23 710</b>	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	493	-18 959	-10 262	4 138	-881	4	-13 523	243	27	128	101	52.67
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	565	1 202	25 070	25 000	59	4	7	243	27	128	101	52.67
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	72	20 161	35 332	20 862	940	0	13 530	0	0	0	0	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	493	-18 959	11 540	25 000	59	4	-13 523	243	27	128	101	52.67
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	565	1 202	25 070	25 000	59	4	7	243	27	128	101	52.67
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	72	20 161	13 530	0	0	0	13 530	0	0	0	0	
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>381 734</b>	<b>362 580</b>	<b>563 898</b>	<b>70 742</b>	<b>170 619</b>	<b>94 303</b>	<b>228 234</b>	<b>277 567</b>	<b>48 708</b>	<b>147 696</b>	<b>-23 811</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>-381 734</b>	<b>-362 580</b>	<b>-563 898</b>	<b>-70 742</b>	<b>-170 619</b>	<b>-94 303</b>	<b>-228 234</b>	<b>-277 567</b>	<b>-48 708</b>	<b>-147 696</b>	<b>23 811</b>	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	381 734	362 580	563 898	70 742	170 619	94 303	228 234	277 567	48 708	147 696	-23 811	
321	Domestic	381 734	362 580	563 898	70 742	170 619	94 303	228 234	277 567	48 708	147 696	-23 811	
322	Foreign	0	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	0	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance



**TABLE 14: THE CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND TRANSACTIONS**

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	I - III 2008	IV - VI 2008	VII - IX 2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	I - V 2009	V 2009	I - V 2009 Plan 2009
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>65 871</b>	<b>58 324</b>	<b>54 661</b>	<b>15 879</b>	<b>15 302</b>	<b>13 627</b>	<b>9 853</b>	<b>49 536</b>	<b>3 784</b>	<b>10 268</b>	<b>5 642</b>	<b>20.73</b>
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	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	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	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	0	
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	65 871	58 324	54 661	15 879	15 302	13 627	9 853	49 536	3 784	10 268	5 642	20.73
<b>2</b>	<b>EXPENSE (21+22+24+25+26+27+28)</b>	<b>78 375</b>	<b>88 241</b>	<b>87 036</b>	<b>17 679</b>	<b>22 358</b>	<b>22 794</b>	<b>24 205</b>	<b>95 931</b>	<b>20 481</b>	<b>31 671</b>	<b>5 965</b>	<b>33.01</b>
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	31 920	36 285	34 453	8 335	8 252	8 797	9 069	40 127	8 533	14 312	2 774	35.67
211	Wages and salaries	27 508	31 233	29 814	7 169	7 076	7 667	7 902	34 982	7 322	12 299	2 379	35.16
212	Social contributions	4 412	5 052	4 639	1 166	1 176	1 130	1 167	5 145	1 211	2 013	395	39.13
22	Use of goods and services	30 039	34 173	21 771	5 753	4 272	4 903	6 843	24 277	4 522	5 888	901	24.25
24	Interest	16 416	17 783	30 812	3 591	9 834	9 094	8 293	31 527	7 426	11 471	2 290	36.38
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>-12 504</b>	<b>-29 917</b>	<b>-32 375</b>	<b>-1 800</b>	<b>-7 056</b>	<b>-9 167</b>	<b>-14 352</b>	<b>-46 395</b>	<b>-16 697</b>	<b>-21 403</b>	<b>-323</b>	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	-51 175	-23 514	-141 769	-3 364	-3 987	-133 913	-505	-67 000	-8 398	-12 295	-1 039	
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	2 907	3 553	2 621	209	94	1 543	775	3 000	237	244	-1	8.13
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	54 082	27 067	144 390	3 573	4 081	135 456	1 280	70 000	8 635	12 539	1 038	17.91
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	-51 175	-23 514	-7 358	-3 364	-3 987	498	-505	-19 000	-3 570	-7 404	-1 038	
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	2 907	3 553	2 621	209	94	1 543	775	3 000	26	33	0	1.10
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	54 082	27 067	9 979	3 573	4 081	1 045	1 280	22 000	3 596	7 437	1 038	33.80
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>38 671</b>	<b>-6 403</b>	<b>109 394</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>-3 069</b>	<b>124 746</b>	<b>-13 847</b>	<b>20 605</b>	<b>-8 299</b>	<b>-9 108</b>	<b>716</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>-38 671</b>	<b>6 403</b>	<b>-109 394</b>	<b>-1 564</b>	<b>3 069</b>	<b>-124 746</b>	<b>13 847</b>	<b>-20 605</b>	<b>8 299</b>	<b>9 108</b>	<b>-716</b>	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-87 682	82 691	151 763	-2 359	81 234	93 193	-20 305	-130 000	-17 421	-27 691	-6 645	
321	Domestic	-87 682	82 691	151 763	-2 359	81 234	93 193	-20 305	-130 000	-17 421	-27 691	-6 645	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	-126 353	89 094	42 369	-3 923	84 303	-31 553	-6 458	-150 605	-9 122	-18 583	-7 361	
331	Domestic	-126 353	106 055	60 128	-3 923	93 097	-27 169	-1 877	-131 546	-4 056	-10 175	-4 019	
332	Foreign	0	-16 961	-17 759	0	-8 794	-4 384	-4 581	-19 059	-5 066	-8 408	-3 342	

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
IV	10 701 221	8 659 319	2 041 902	388 441	2 430 344
V	9 219 591	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	9 117 172	9 281 071	-163 899	1 106 805	942 906
III	8 983 314	9 209 249	-225 934	371 157	145 223
IV	11 736 173	9 695 641	2 040 532	294 547	2 335 078
V	9 681 086	9 470 466	210 621	359 791	570 412
VI	9 802 818	9 524 898	277 921	398 097	676 018
VII	11 690 868	10 612 274	1 078 594	303 806	1 382 400
VIII	9 307 884	9 077 156	230 728	398 899	629 626
IX	9 802 137	9 870 361	-68 224	406 414	338 190
X	10 407 904	9 575 840	832 064	183 998	1 016 062
XI	8 939 276	9 513 498	-574 222	214 600	-359 623
XII	10 507 077	14 868 769	-4 361 692	566 709	-3 794 982
I-XII 2008	120 036 687	118 686 014	1 350 674	4 900 838	6 251 512
I 2009	8 177 225	8 905 751	-728 525	261 966	-466 559
II	8 458 789	9 731 253	-1 272 464	757 692	-514 772
III	10 185 620	10 927 800	-742 180	876 340	134 160
IV	10 633 564	10 923 844	-290 281	435 957	145 676
V	7 875 330	9 394 401	-1 519 071	337 534	-1 181 537
I-V 2009	45 330 528	49 883 049	-4 552 522	2 669 490	-1 883 032

## MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT / SURPLUS

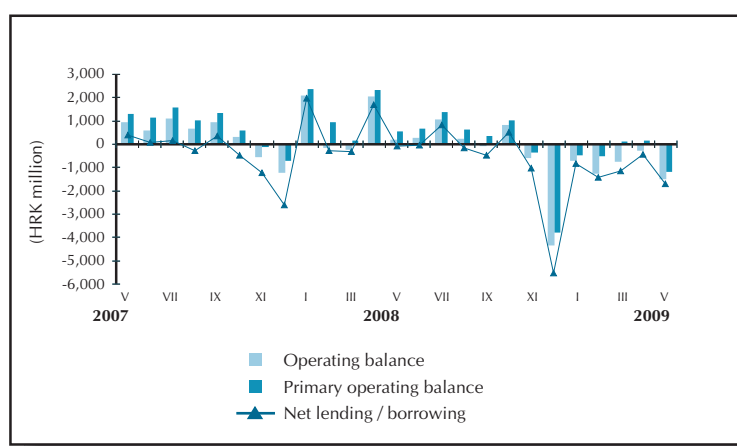


TABLE 16B: NET LENDING / BORROWING (000 HRK)

	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)
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	-163 899	118 935	-282 834	282 834	131 461	414 295
III	-225 934	70 680	-296 614	296 614	676 787	973 401
IV	2 040 532	361 430	1 679 102	-1 679 102	1 326 194	-352 908
V	210 621	280 640	-70 020	70 020	-278 016	-207 997
VI	277 921	312 951	-35 030	35 030	31 130	66 160
VII	1 078 594	263 804	814 791	-814 791	1 055 427	240 636
VIII	230 728	369 723	-138 996	138 996	-700 603	-561 608
IX	-68 224	406 438	-474 662	474 662	-465 016	9 646
X	832 064	310 220	521 844	-521 844	617 710	95 867
XI	-574 222	445 740	-1 019 962	1 019 962	980 730	2 000 692
XII	-4 361 692	1 176 232	-5 537 924	5 537 924	-1 762 834	3 775 090
I-XII 2008	1 350 674	4 228 199	-2 877 526	2 877 526	2 776 564	5 654 090
I 2009	-728 525	90 270	-818 795	818 795	1 598 685	2 417 480
II	-1 272 464	145 728	-1 418 192	1 418 192	-1 253 610	164 582
III	-742 180	422 009	-1 164 189	1 164 189	1 101 335	2 265 524
IV	-290 281	152 704	-442 985	442 985	1 425 819	1 868 804
V	-1 519 071	182 532	-1 701 603	1 701 603	-1 664 866	36 737
I-V 2009	-4 552 522	993 242	-5 545 764	5 545 764	1 207 362	6 753 126

\* Deficit/surplus according to the GFS 2001 methodology

**TABLE 20: GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT STOCK**

	31.12. 2002 <sup>§</sup>		31.12. 2003 <sup>§</sup>		31.12. 2004 <sup>§</sup>		31.12. 2005 <sup>§</sup>		31.12. 2006 <sup>§</sup>		31.12. 2007 <sup>§</sup>		31.3. 2008 <sup>§</sup>		30.6. 2008 <sup>§</sup>		30.9. 2008 <sup>§</sup>		31.12. 2008 <sup>§</sup>		31.3. 2009 <sup>§</sup>		30.4. 2009 <sup>§</sup>		31.5. 2009 <sup>§</sup>		
	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK	% GDP	mil. HRK
<b>A. Foreign debt (A1+A2+A3)</b>	<b>40 240.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>45 676.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>50 240.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>45 363.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>41 660.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>39 658.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>29 622.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29 097.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>28 849.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>30 241.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>26 921.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26 770.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26 151.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	
1. Central Government foreign debt	37 432.1	18.0	41 041.9	18.1	42 231.2	17.2	36 414.5	13.8	32 556.6	11.4	29 424.0	9.4	28 123.3	8.2	27 559.9	8.1	27 340.2	8.0	28 414.2	8.3	25 119.0	7.5	24 860.4	7.4	24 301.9	7.3	
2. Foreign debt of Extrabudgetary Users	2 585.1	1.2	4 285.6	1.9	7 747.0	3.2	8 749.8	3.3	8 938.2	3.1	10 186.7	3.2	1 456.8	0.4	1 501.5	0.4	1 479.1	0.4	1 800.3	0.5	1 780.0	0.5	1 887.5	0.6	1 827.2	0.5	
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	30.4	0.0	27.1	0.0	22.6	0.0	22.6	0.0	22.6	0.0	
<b>B. Domestic debt (B1+B2+B3)</b>	<b>32 214.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>35 545.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>42 554.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>55 821.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>60 549.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>64 410.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>61 326.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>61 763.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>61 645.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>69 262.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>78 682.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>79 175.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>79 460.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	
1. Central Government domestic debt	23 320.0	11.2	28 160.8	12.4	37 223.7	15.2	50 559.5	19.1	54 216.7	18.9	56 506.5	18.0	57 669.9	16.9	57 573.2	16.8	57 136.1	16.7	64 395.2	18.8	72 847.4	21.8	73 731.4	22.0	74 055.4	22.1	
2. Domestic debt of Extrabudgetary Users	7 659.1	3.7	6 247.5	2.8	3 911.2	1.6	3 935.0	1.5	5 168.2	1.8	6 332.6	2.0	2 144.8	0.6	2 490.0	0.7	2 815.9	0.8	3 004.4	0.9	3 959.0	1.2	3 568.1	1.1	3 529.4	1.1	
3. Local Government domestic debt	1 234.8	0.6	1 137.0	0.5	1 419.6	0.6	1 327.1	0.5	1 164.1	0.4	1 571.7	0.5	1 511.3	0.4	1 700.6	0.5	1 693.7	0.5	1 862.5	0.5	1 875.6	0.6	1 875.6	0.6	1 875.6	0.6	
<b>C. General Government total debt* (C1+C2+C3)</b>	<b>72 454.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>81 221.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>92 795.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>101 185.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>102 209.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>104 069.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>90 948.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>90 861.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>90 495.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>99 503.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>105 603.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>105 945.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>105 612.1</b>	<b>31.6</b>	
1. Central Government total debt (A1+B1)	60 752.1	29.2	69 202.7	30.5	79 454.9	32.4	86 974.1	32.9	86 773.3	30.3	85 930.5	27.3	85 793.2	25.1	85 133.1	24.9	84 476.3	24.7	92 809.4	27.1	97 966.4	29.3	98 591.8	29.5	98 357.3	29.4	
2. Total debt of Extrabudgetary Users (A2+B2)	10 244.2	4.9	10 533.1	4.6	11 658.2	4.7	12 684.8	4.8	14 106.4	4.9	16 519.3	5.3	3 601.6	1.1	3 991.5	1.2	4 295.0	1.3	4 804.7	1.4	5 739.0	1.7	5 455.5	1.6	5 356.6	1.6	
3. Local Government total debt (A3+B3)	1 458.1	0.7	1 485.9	0.7	1 682.1	0.7	1 526.3	0.6	1 329.8	0.5	1 619.3	0.5	1 553.4	0.5	1 736.7	0.5	1 724.2	0.5	1 889.6	0.6	1 898.3	0.6	1 898.3	0.6	1 898.3	0.6	
<b>Total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia</b>	<b>16 079.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>15 419.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>12 262.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>12 455.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>14 188.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>17 399.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>29 093.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>30 369.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>31 782.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>33 323.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>34 508.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>34 291.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>34 363.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	
Foreign guarantees	8 655.3	4.2	8 622.7	3.8	7 710.4	3.1	7 186.7	2.7	6 935.9	2.4	9 531.2	3.0	18 369.9	5.4	19 406.4	5.7	20 646.8	6.0	20 935.0	6.1	21 289.5	6.4	21 292.6	6.4	21 280.7	6.4	
Domestic guarantees	7 423.8	3.6	6 796.5	3.0	4 551.9	1.9	5 268.5	2.0	7 252.3	2.5	7 867.8	2.5	10 724.1	3.1	10 963.3	3.2	11 136.1	3.3	12 388.8	3.6	13 218.9	4.0	12 998.9	3.9	13 082.2	3.9	
<b>Total debt of HBOR</b>	<b>3 824.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4 925.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5 841.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7 139.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7 686.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>9 662.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9 840.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>10 574.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>10 443.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>10 813.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10 985.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>11 877.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11 841.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Foreign debt of HBOR	3 382.5	1.6	4 597.3	2.0	5 459.3	2.2	6 605.1	2.5	7 338.8	2.6	9 471.5	3.0	9 666.4	2.8	10 005.6	2.9	10 285.1	3.0	10 005.1	2.9	10 323.2	3.1	11 205.0	3.3	11 176.6	3.3	
Domestic debt of HBOR	442.3	0.2	328.1	0.1	382.2	0.2	534.2	0.2	347.5	0.1	190.7	0.1	173.6	0.1	568.4	0.2	158.8	0.0	807.9	0.2	662.8	0.2	672.2	0.2	664.3	0.2	

\* According to the new Budget Act (OG, No. 87/08), public debt is defined as the debt of the General budget.

## PUBLIC DEBT<sup>1</sup> AT THE END OF MAY 2009

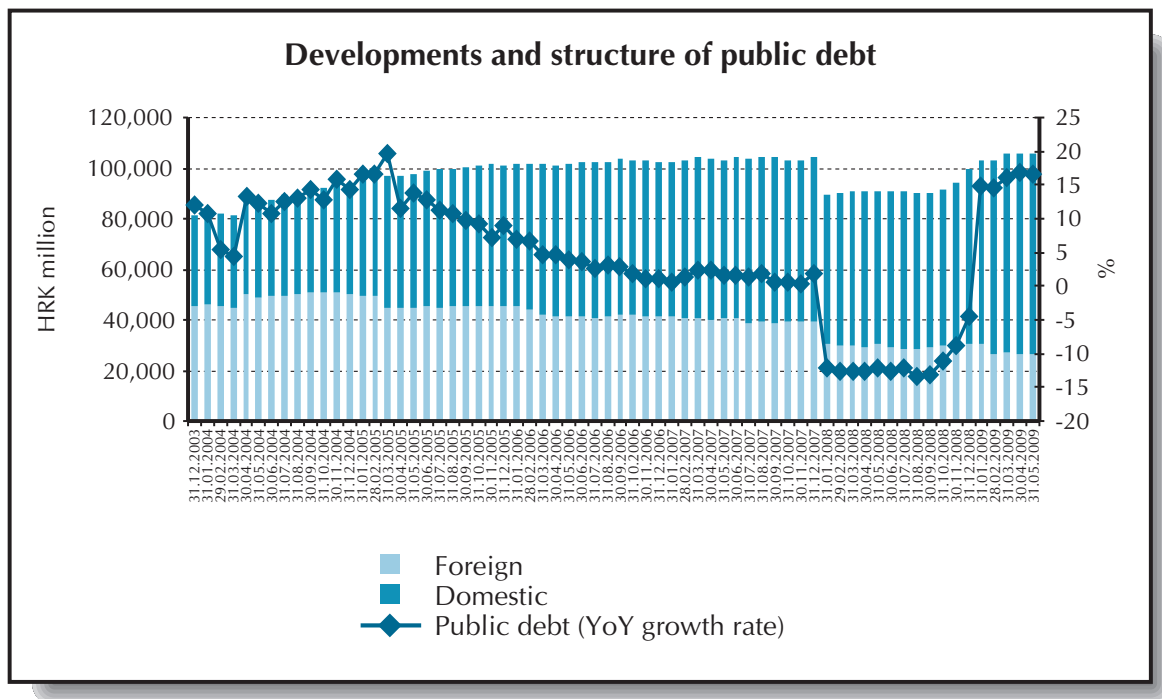
Public debt of the Republic of Croatia decreased by HRK 333.5 million in May 2009 in comparison to April 2009. The share of public debt in GDP stood at the level of 31.6 percent in May 2009. The foreign component of public debt decreased by HRK 618.9 million due to the decrease of foreign debt of the Central Government and foreign debt of Extrabudgetary Users in comparison to April 2009. The domestic component of the total public debt recorded an increase compared to the previous month's stock in the amount of HRK 285.3 million as a result of a rise of the Central Government domestic debt.

As per government level, the largest part of the public debt refers to the Central Government (HRK 98.4 billion), the debt of Extrabudgetary Users amounted to HRK 5.4 billion while the debt of Local Government amounted to HRK 1.9 billion. The Central Government is mostly financed on the domestic market. Therefore, its domestic component recorded a share of 75.3 percent in the total Central Government debt. Local

Government has also been mostly financed domestically, recording a 98.8 percent of its domestic component in the total Local Government debt. Also, domestic component, with a share of 65.9 percent prevails in the debt of Extrabudgetary Users.

Total guarantees issued by the Republic of Croatia in May 2009 increased by HRK 71.4 million in comparison to April 2009, as a result of an increase of domestic guarantees, and recorded a level of 10.3 percent of GDP. Foreign guarantees account for 61.9 percent of total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia.

The total debt of the HBOR in May 2009 amounted to HRK 11.8 billion and 3.5 percent of GDP. This is almost entirely the result of foreign borrowings, since 94.4 percent of the total debt of the HBOR refers to its foreign component. In comparison to April 2009, the total debt of the HBOR decreased by HRK 36.2 million, as a result of the decrease in its foreign and domestic component.



<sup>1</sup> According to the new Budget Act (OG, No. 87/08), public debt is defined as the debt of the General budget.

**TABLE 21: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT**  
**DOMESTIC DEBT STOCK IN 000 (31 MAY 2009)**

Debt item:	Currency	Stock	Stock / HRK:	Maturity:	Interest rate:
Big Bonds - Series I	HRK	2 094 742	2 094 742	2011	5.00%
Big Bonds - Series II	EUR	27 375	200 566	2011	7.20%
Big Bonds - Series III	EUR	30 642	224 501	2012	7.20%
Bonds - Series 03 D-12	EUR	500 000	3 663 244	2012	6.875%
Bonds - Series 05 D-14	EUR	650 000	4 762 217	2014	5.50%
Bonds - Series 07 D-19	EUR	500 000	3 663 244	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	2 564 271	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	11 630	85 208	2012	5.00%
BRA Bonds III	EUR	31 774	232 789	2012	7.20%
BRA Bonds IV	EUR	15 920	116 637	2012	5.00%
Syndicated FX loan I	EUR	500 000	3 663 244	2010	4.16%
Syndicated FX loan II	EUR	760 000	5 568 131	2010	4.71%
Syndicated FX loan III	EUR	750 000	5 494 866	2010	6.90%
<b>Medium and long term debt</b>			<b>50 333 660</b>		
Treasury Bills	HRK	13 763 000	13 763 000		
	EUR	568 895	4 168 002		
Other short-term debt	HRK	4 050 000	4 050 000		
<b>Short-term debt</b>			<b>21 981 002</b>		
<b>Total debt</b>			<b>72 314 662</b>		

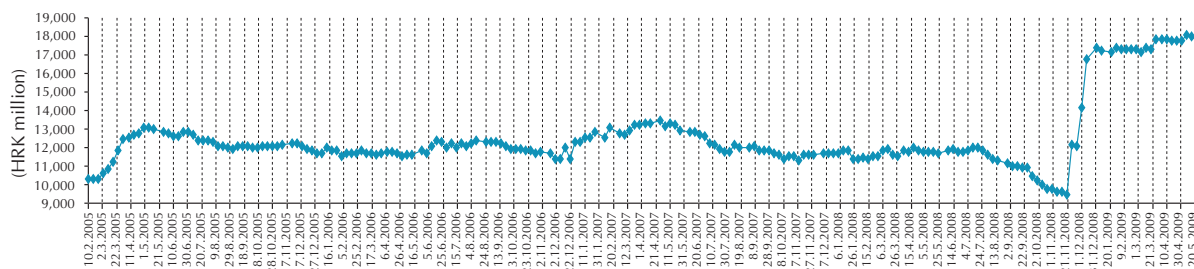
Source: Ministry of Finance

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

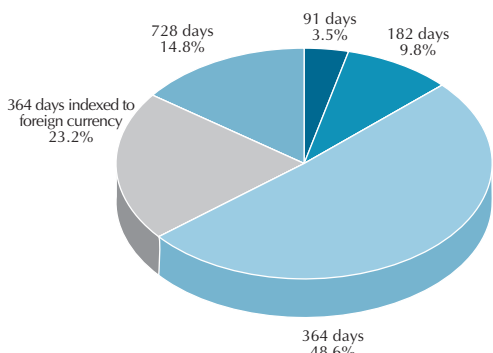
(000 HRK)				91 days				182 days				364 days				364 days				728 days			
Day of Auction	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the 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 (%)	Size (EUR)	Total bids received (EUR)	Weighted average of the bids received (EUR) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 EUR (EUR) / Yielding (%)	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)			
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%											
6.8.2008	50 000	50 000	98 769/ 5.00%	98 769 / 5.00%	55 000	55 000	97 434 / 5.28%	97 425 / 5.30%	328 000	328 000	94 719 / 5.59%	94 711 / 5.60%											
26.8.2008					5 000	5 000	97 496 / 5.15%	97 496 / 5.15%	178 000	213 000	94 576 / 5.75%	94 577 / 5.75%											
2.9.2008	10 000	10 000	98 769/ 5.00%	98 769 / 5.00%	5 000	5 000	97 520 / 5.10%	97 520 / 5.10%	246 000	286 000	94 537 / 5.79%	94 532 / 5.80%											
9.9.2008	205 000	207 000	98 769/ 5.00%	98 769 / 5.00%	10 000	12 000	97 473 / 5.20%	97 520 / 5.10%	272 000	437 000	94 505 / 5.83%	94 532 / 5.80%											
16.9.2008	10 000	10 000	98 775/ 4.97%	98 769 / 5.00%					190 000	230 000	94 509 / 5.83%	94 532 / 5.80%											
23.9.2008									283 000	283 000	94 530 / 5.80%	94 354 / 6.00%											
30.9.2008	50 000	50 000	98 769/ 5.00%	98 769 / 5.00%						5 000	93 912 / 6.50%												
7.10.2008									49 000	49 000	94 354 / 6.00%	94 354 / 6.00%											
14.10.2008									75 000	79 000	94 350 / 6.00%	94 354 / 6.00%											
21.10.2008	50 000	50 000	98 526/ 6.00%	98 526 / 6.00%	50 000	50 000	96 978 / 6.25%	96 978 / 6.25%	147 000	147 000	93 785 / 6.65%	93 475 / 7.00%											
28.10.2008									275 000	275 000	93 481 / 6.99%	93 475 / 7.00%											
4.11.2008									157 000	157 000	93 475 / 7.00%	93 475 / 7.00%											
11.11.2008		20 000	98 405 / 6.50%			20 000	96 627 / 7.00%		240 000	290 000	93 439 / 7.04%	93 475 / 7.00%											
18.11.2008									111 000	111 000	93 476 / 7.00%	93 475 / 7.00%											
25.11.2008																	2 653 000	2 656 000	85 506 / 8.50%	85 504 / 8.50%			
9.12.2008					300 000	300 000	96 627 / 7.00%	96 627 / 7.00%	2 458 000	2 458 000	92 729 / 7.86%	92 654 / 7.95%											
16.12.2008					673 000	673 000	96 357 / 7.58%	96 349 / 7.60%	110 000	110 000	92 774 / 7.81%	92 660 / 7.94%	296 292	296 292	92 686 / 7.91%	92 654 / 7.95%							
30.12.2008					267 000	267 000	96 351 / 7.60%	96 349 / 7.60%	777 000	787 000	92 669 / 7.93%	92 654 / 7.95%											
7.1.2009	100 000	100 000	98 345 / 6.75%	98 345 / 6.75%	27 000	27 000	96 349 / 7.60%	96 349 / 7.60%	173 000	173 000	92 688 / 7.91%	92 654 / 7.95%											
27.1.2009	50 000	50 000	98 345 / 6.75%	98 345 / 6.75%	50 000	50 000	96 349 / 7.60%	96 349 / 7.60%	137 000	137 000	92 773 / 7.81%	92 654 / 7.95%											
10.2.2009									104 000	104 000	92 803 / 7.78%	92 783 / 7.80%											
17.2.2009	50 000	50 000	98 345 / 6.75%	98 345 / 6.75%					110 000	110 000	92 791 / 7.79%	92 783 / 7.80%											
3.3.2009					30 000	30 000	96 349 / 7.60%	96 349 / 7.60%															
10.3.2009	600 000	600 000	98 140 / 7.60%	98 140 / 7.60%	50 000	50 000	96 349 / 7.60%	96 349 / 7.60%	90 000	90 000	92 807 / 7.77%	92 783 / 7.80%											
17.3.2009					50 000	50 000	96 279 / 7.75%	96 279 / 7.75%	2 000	2 000	94 177 / 6.20%	94 177 / 6.20%											
24.3.2009													105 710	115 734	93 014 / 7.53%	92 783 / 7.80%							
31.3.2009													53 000	54 300	92 834 / 7.74%	92 783 / 7.80%							
7.4.2009					10 000	10 000	96 396 / 7.50%	96 396 / 7.50%	208 000	208 000	92 843 / 7.73%	92 783 / 7.80%	22 850	22 850	92 948 / 7.61%	92 783 / 7.80%							
14.4.2009													24 550	24 550	92 823 / 7.75%	92 783 / 7.80%							
21.4.2009	30 000	30 000	98 156 / 7.54%	98 140 / 7.60%	201 000	201 000	96 320 / 7.66%	96 303 / 7.70%	9 000	9 000	93 012 / 7.53%	92 955 / 7.60%											
5.5.2009					102 000	102 000	96 305 / 7.69%	96 303 / 7.70%	124 000	124 000	92 963 / 7.59%	92 955 / 7.60%	66 493	66 493	92 857 / 7.71%	92 783 / 7.80%							



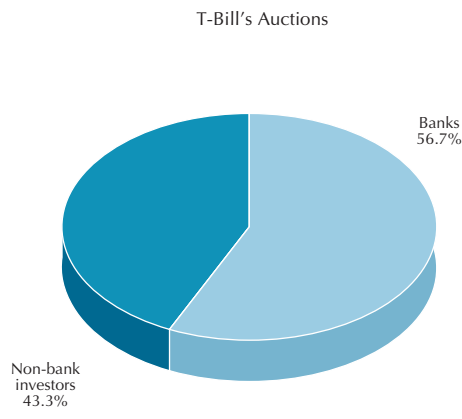
### T-Bill's Outstanding Debt



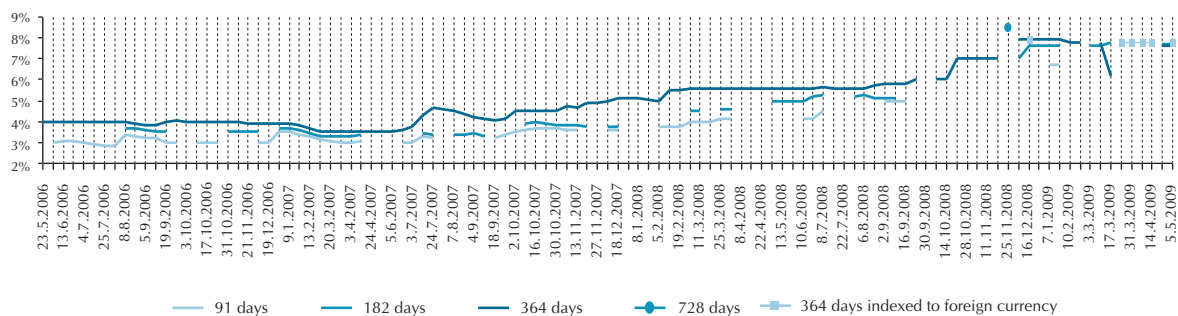
### Structure of outstanding T-Bill's on 31 May 2009



### Structure of bids accepted according to buyers



### Annual yield on T-Bills



## NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

### CROLEI Index

Based on the so-called leading indicators, the Economic Institute in Zagreb and the Ministry of Finance compile the **CROLEI (CROatian Leading Economic Indicator)**, a composite forecast index created in accordance with the 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" 87/2008).

**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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Users 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" 87/2008), 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 users 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 users since the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2002. As of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2004, the coverage of extrabudgetary funds also includes the Environment Protection Fund. Further, since the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 company name), monetary fines, administrative fees, residence fees, utility charges, charges for the use of public municipal or urban land and other revenue as stipulated by special legislation. Beside this, cities and municipalities can impose surtax to income tax as an additional revenue source (up to 10 percent in municipalities, up to 12 percent in cities below 30,000 inhabitants, up to 15percent in cities with the population above 30,000 and up to 30 percent in the City of Zagreb).

Mutual taxes of 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 gives an overview of the foreign and domestic debt of the Central Government, Extrabudgetary Users 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. 87/2008), public debt is defined as the debt of the General Budget.

In December of 2003, debt of HAC, HC, DAB and HFP was classified from Central Government sector to Extrabudgetary Users 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1995.

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

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

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

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

**Treasury Bills** are short-term securities issued by the Ministry of Finance. The issue price is set at regular auctions, while the planned issue is announced by the Ministry of Finance with the bid invitation. Treasury bills are issued with the maturity of 91, 182, 364 and 728 days.

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

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

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

**Treasury Bills** are short-term securities issued by the Ministry of Finance. The issue price is set at regular auctions, while the planned issue is announced by the Ministry of Finance with the bid invitation. Treasury bills are issued with maturity of 91, 182, 364 and 728 days.

Table 22 details the results of the treasury bills' auctions held by the Ministry of Finance, classified by the date of auction and including the following: size, total bids received, weighted average of the bids received (HRK)/yielding (percent), uniform price allocation per 100 HRK/yielding (percent).

#### **Table 23: Balance Sheet of public enterprises**

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

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

#### **Table 24: Profit and Loss Statement of public enterprises**

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

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

#### **Table 25: Trade payables and trade receivables of public enterprises**

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

#### **Note:**

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

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

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



## MANAGEMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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#### **Minister of Finance:**

Ivan Šuker, B.Sc.

#### **State Secretaries:**

Zdravko Marić, D.Sc.

Ivana Maletić

### Ministry Secretariat:

#### **State Secretary**

Zvonko Šakić

### Bureau for Macroeconomic Analysis and Planning:

#### **Director**

Stanko Kršlović

### State Treasury:

#### **Chief Treasurer**

Vesna Orlandini

#### **Department for Budget Preparation and Financing of Local Governments:**

##### **Director**

Niko Raič, M.Sc.

#### **Department for Budget Execution:**

##### **Director**

Ivana Jakir Bajo

#### **Department for Public Debt Management:**

##### **Director**

Hrvoje Radovanić

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##### **Head of Sector**

Boris Marciuš

#### **Sector for the National Fund Affairs:**

##### **Head of Sector**

Dubravka Flinta

#### **State Treasury Legal Affairs Department:**

##### **Head of Department**

Bernardica Rubčić

### Customs Administration:

#### **State Secretary,**

#### **Customs Administration Director**

Mladen Barišić, M.Sc.

### Tax Administration:

#### **State Secretary,**

#### **Tax Administration Director**

Ivica Mladineo, M.Sc.

### Financial Inspectorate:

#### **Chief Inspector and**

#### **Director**

Slavica Pezer-Blečić, M.Sc.

### Finance Police:

#### **Director**

Zlatko Jurina

### Anti-Money Laundering Office:

#### **Head of Office**

Ivica Maros

### Independent Department for Public Relations and Communications:

#### **Spokesman**

Sanja Bach

### Independent Internal Audit Service:

#### **Head of Service**

Tomislav Mičetić

### Independent Department for Financial Management, Internal Monitoring and Control:

#### **Head of Department**

Marijan Čizmešija

### Independent Service for Second-Instance Administrative Procedure:

#### **Head of Service**

Zdenka Koharić

### Independent Service for Information System:

#### **Head of Service**

Ivan Rašeta

### Independent Service for Construction and Maintenance of Border-Crossings:

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Ante Kapulica

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Vladimira Ivandić, M.Sc.

### Directorate for Harmonisation of Internal Audit and Financial Control:

#### **Director**

Danijela Stepić

## ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR

Ministry of Finance Monthly Statistical Review number	Notes	Release			
		October 09	October 09	November 09	November 09
		<b>165</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>168</b>
SDDS Data Category		October 09	October 09	November 09	November 09
General Government operations	1)	(06/09)			(09/09)
Central Government operations	2)	(06/09)	(07/09)	(08/09)	(09/09)
Internal Central Government Debt	3)	(06/09)	(07/09)	(08/09)	(09/09)

- 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



