



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - MINISTRY OF FINANCE

# STATISTICAL REVIEW

MINISTRY OF FINANCE MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW - NUMBER **169**

ZAGREB, OCTOBER 2009

*X/2009*

**COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND PLANNING**

KATANČIĆEVA 5, 10000 ZAGREB, REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
TEL.: (385) 1 4591267  
FAX: (385) 1 4591393

**Editorial Board**

**Editor-in-chief:** B. Sc. Stanko Kršlović  
**Other members of Editorial Board:** M. Sc. Ivana Radeljak  
B. Sc. Dubravka Benaković

**WHEN USING DATA FROM THIS PUBLICATION,  
PLEASE CITE THE SOURCE**

**Available on the Internet: [www.mfin.hr](http://www.mfin.hr)**

**SYMBOLS**

§ preliminary data

Printed in 300 copies.

**ISSN 1334-4013**

## CONTENTS

<b>Table 1: Basic Macroeconomic Indicators for the Croatian Economy</b>	4
<b>Macroeconomic Trends</b>	5
<b>Consolidated Central Government in the January - October 2009 Period</b>	9
<b>Table 2: Budgetary Central Government Revenue</b>	12
<b>Table 3: Budgetary Central Government Expense</b>	13
<b>Table 4: Transactions in Nonfinancial Assets of Budgetary Central Government</b>	14
<b>Table 5: Transactions in Financial Assets of Budgetary Central Government</b>	15
<b>Table 6: Transactions in Liabilities of Budgetary Central Government</b>	16
<b>Table 7: Transactions in Financial Assets and Liabilities, by Sectors</b>	17
<b>Table 8: Statement of Budgetary Central Government Operations</b>	18
<b>Table 8A/8B: Measures of Budgetary Central Government Deficit/Surplus</b>	19
<b>Table 9: The Croatian Waters Transactions</b>	20
<b>Table 10: The Environment Protection Fund Transactions</b>	21
<b>Table 11: The Croatian Motorways Ltd. Transactions</b>	22
<b>Table 12: The Croatian Roads Ltd. Transactions</b>	23
<b>Table 13: The State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation Transactions</b>	24
<b>Table 14: The Croatian Privatization Fund Transactions</b>	25
<b>Table 15: Consolidated Central Government by Economic Category</b>	26
<b>Table 16: Consolidated Central Government according to Government Level</b>	27
<b>Table 16A/16B: Measures of Consolidated Central Government Deficit/Surplus</b>	28
<b>Table 20: General Government Debt Stock</b>	29
<b>Public Debt at the End of September 2009</b>	30
<b>Table 21: Consolidated Central Government Domestic Debt</b>	31
<b>Table 22: Results of Treasury Bill's Auctions held by the Ministry of Finance</b>	32
<b>Treasury Bills</b>	33
<b>Notes on Methodology</b>	34
<b>Management of the Ministry of Finance</b>	41
<b>Advance Release Calendar</b>	42

TABLE 1: BASIC MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE CROATIAN ECONOMY

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009				2009						
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
GDP, current prices (mil. HRK)	245 550	264 367	286 341	314 223	342 159	-	77 867	84 627	89 375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP, real growth rates	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.5	2.4	-	-6.7	-6.3	-5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total volume of industrial production, growth rate as %	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.9	1.2	-9.2	-10.9	-9.4	-9.0	-7.7	-13.7	-9.0	-8.3	-9.6	-8.6	-8.6	-5.8
Retail sales turnover, real growth rate as %	2.6	2.8	2.1	5.3	-0.5	-	-16.9	-16.4	-13.6	-	-15.2	-14.5	-13.4	-12.8	-15.4	-15.8	-
Total volume of construction projects, growth rate as %	2.0	-0.8	9.3	2.4	11.8	-	-0.3	-4.9	-7.6	-	-5.4	-6.3	-7.1	-9.4	-15.7	-9.8	-
Nights spent by tourists, growth rate as %	2.0	7.6	3.1	5.6	2.0	-	-16.7	-3.3	0.0	-	-0.6	-4.3	4.0	1.0	-5.9	-5.1	-
Producer's prices, period average, %	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	8.3	-0.4	1.1	-0.5	-2.3	0.0	-1.0	-2.8	-1.8	-2.3	-1.4	0.2	1.6
Consumer prices, period average, %	2.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	6.1	2.4	3.8	2.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9
Total persons in employment, end of period	1 397 416	1 417 158	1 467 398	1 515 647	1 543 878	-	1 512 445	1 524 360	1 501 000	-	1 524 360	1 525 867	1 517 783	1 501 000	1 485 435	1 472 217	
Unemployed persons, end of period	317 577	307 851	293 153	254 484	240 455	291 545	267 244	247 147	259 193	291 545	247 147	248 586	251 005	259 193	273 265	282 936	291 545
Unemployment rate, end of period	18.5	17.8	16.7	14.4	13.5	16.7	15.0	14.0	14.7	16.7	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.7	15.5	16.1	16.7
Unemployment rate - ILO comparable period average, %	13.8	12.7	11.1	9.6	8.4	-	9.4	8.9	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries growth rate as %	6.4	4.4	6.2	6.2	7.1	-	4.6	3.4	1.4	-	4.4	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.3	-	-
Average monthly gross wages and salaries paid off in HRK	5 985	6 248	6 634	7 047	7 544	-	7 708	7 752	7 638	-	7 808	7 718	7 627	7 569	7 643	-	-
Exchange rate HRK/USD, period average	6.03	5.95	5.84	5.36	4.94	5.28	5.68	5.41	5.12	4.92	5.21	5.20	5.14	5.03	4.89	4.89	4.98
Exchange rate HRK/EUR, period average	7.50	7.40	7.32	7.34	7.22	7.34	7.41	7.36	7.32	7.27	7.30	7.32	7.32	7.31	7.24	7.28	7.29
Trade Balance (mil. USD)	-8 565	-9 788	-11 126	-13 475	-16 603	-	-2 362	-2 839	-2 720	-	-1 060	-929	-802	-988	-1 016	-952	-
Exports (mil. USD)	8 024	8 773	10 377	12 364	14 124	-	2 462	2 536	2 627	-	810	924	729	973	957	969	-
Imports (mil. USD)	16 589	18 560	21 502	25 839	30 727	-	4 824	5 375	5 347	-	1 870	1 853	1 531	1 961	1 973	1 921	-
Current Account Balance (mil. EUR)	-1 434	-1 976	-2 715	-3 239	-4 385	-	-1 844	-871	1 774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-4.4	-5.5	-6.9	-7.6	-9.3	-	-17.5	-7.6	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International reserves of CNB, end of period (mil. EUR)	6 436	7 438	8 725	9 307	9 121	-	8 870	9 090	9 318	-	9 090	9 031	9 292	9 318	9 541	10 145	-
Total outstanding external debt end of period (mil. EUR)	22 933	25 748	29 274	32 929	40 228	-	40 213	41 731	42 760	-	41 731	41 593	42 295	42 760	-	-	-
Internal debt of Consolidated Central Government, eop. (mil. HRK)	35 789	47 243	52 290	54 655	62 126	-	70 994	70 698	73 171	-	70 698	71 735	72 130	73 171	73 116	-	-
Commercial bank's loans, growth rate as %	13.1	20.3	22.7	13.3	14.4	-	15.9	10.4	7.7	-	10.4	10.0	9.2	7.7	4.6	-	-
Interest rates on treasury bills of 91 days maturity, end of period, %	3.80	3.70	3.00	3.60	6.00	4.70	7.60	7.60	-	4.70	7.60	-	-	-	7.50	6.25	4.70
ZIBOR (3 m), average, %	7.35	6.19	4.46	5.63	7.20	8.96	10.23	9.85	9.62	6.22	9.26	9.57	9.71	9.61	8.65	5.81	4.20

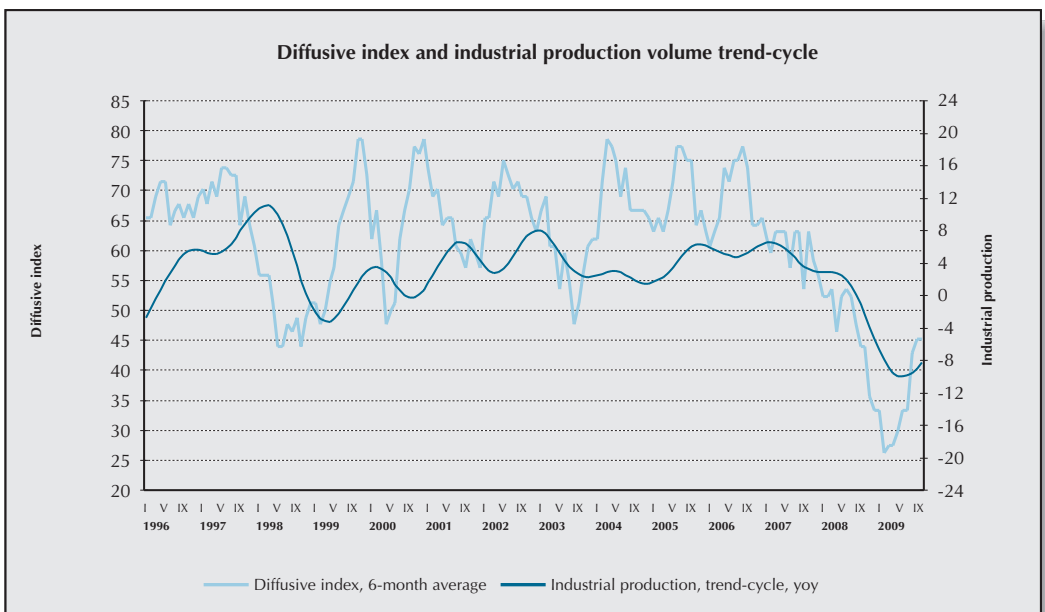
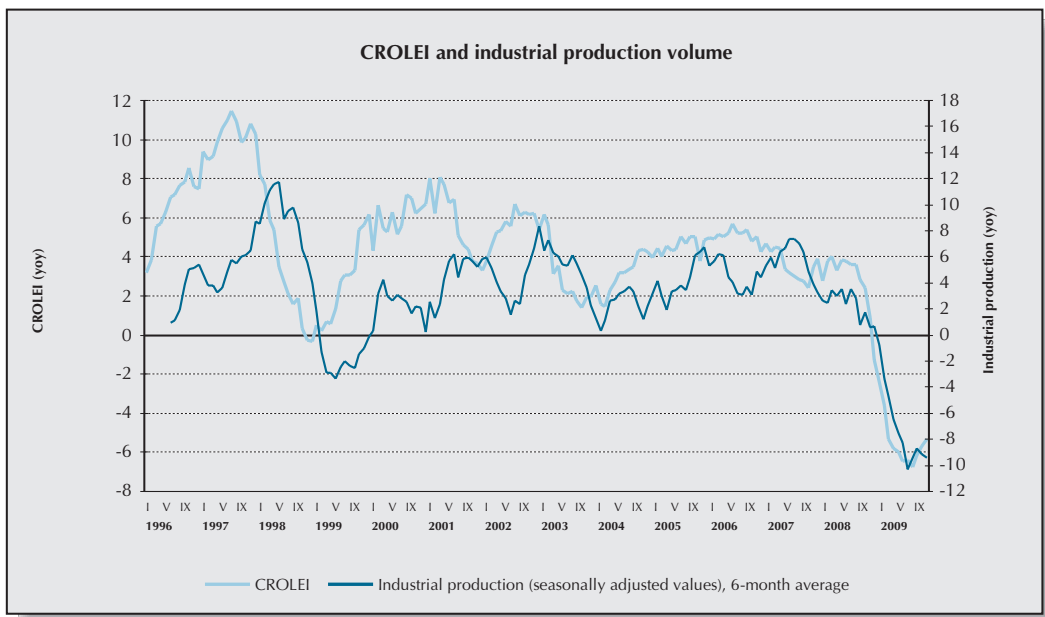
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Croatian National Bank, Ministry of Finance

# MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

## CROLEI - THE LEADING INDICATOR OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In October 2009 the value of CROLEI index recorded a decrease of 0.4 index points at monthly level. At annual level, the value of CROLEI index saw a further deceleration of its decline (-5.3 percent) which started in August 2009. Consecutive negative year-on-year growth rates of CROLEI index, recorded in the last twelve months, as well as a further monthly decrease of the index, indicate a continuation of recession in mid-2010. According to the described developments of CROLEI index, it can not be expected that CROLEI will indicate a positive year-on-year growth rate of the economic activity in the upcoming months.

The value of the 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 the given prediction. Namely, the average value of diffusive index amounted to 45 percent in the May - October 2009 period. The small value of diffusive index, which amounted to 43 percent in October, suggests that a decrease in economic activity will be present in a large number of economic sectors.



## REAL SECTOR

Gross domestic product recorded a real annual decrease of 5.7 percent in the third quarter of 2009. This represents a deceleration of decline in comparison with first two quarters when real GDP decreased by 6.7 percent and 6.3 percent. In the first three quarters of 2009 real GDP decreased by 6.2 percent. Annual growth of GDP deflator amounted to 3.5 percent in the first three quarters of the year, so with an annual nominal decrease of 2.9 percent, nominal GDP amounted to HRK 251,869 million in the first three quarters of the year.

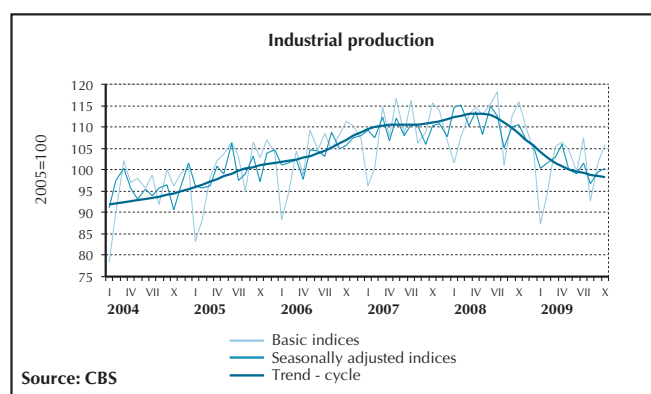
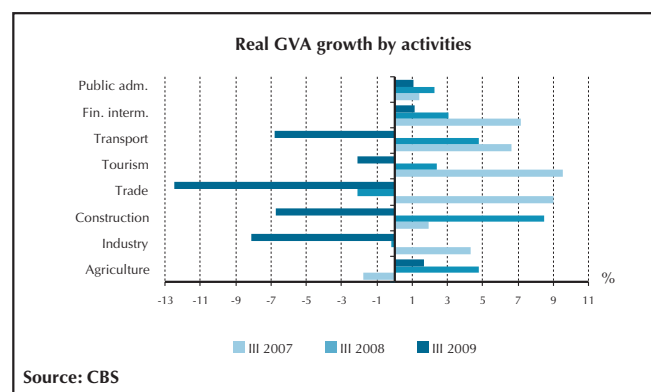
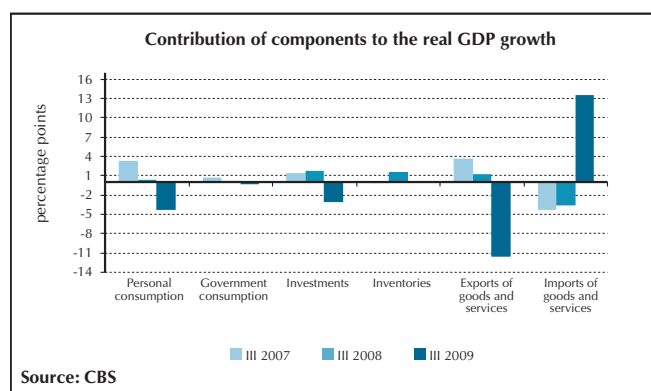
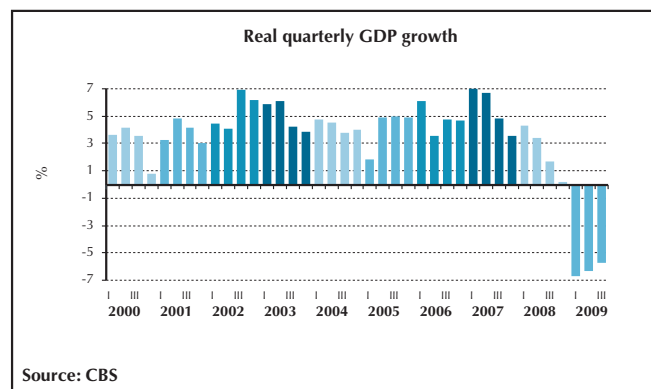
All expenditure side components of GDP, recorded a real decrease at the annual level in the third quarter of 2009. The highest annual decrease was recorded by imports of goods and services, in the amount of 23.5 percent, and by exports of goods and services, amounting to 17.6 percent. Gross fixed capital formation went down by 10.5 percent compared to the third quarter of 2008, while the decrease of personal consumption was 6.9 percent and of government consumption 0.6 percent. The biggest contribution to the GDP decrease in the third quarter came from personal consumption, amounting to -4.4 percentage points, followed by gross fixed capital formation (-3.1 percentage points) and government consumption (-0.3 percentage points). Contribution of change in inventories (which include the statistical discrepancy) was neutral (0.0 percentage points). Exports of goods and services contributed to the real decrease of GDP with -11.5 percentage points, but because of much higher positive contribution of imports of goods and services (13.6 percentage points), the contribution of net exports was positive and equaled to 2.1 percentage points.

The production side calculation of GDP shows that the highest real decrease in value added in the third quarter recorded wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles motorcycles and personal and household goods (-12.5 percent), followed by mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply (-8.1 percent), transport, storage and communication (-6.8 percent), construction (-6.8 percent) and hotels and restaurants (-2.1 percent). Real growth of value added recorded agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (1.7 percent), financial intermediation (1.2 percent) and public administration (1.1 percent). Mentioned developments resulted in a real annual decrease in total gross value added of 4.0 percent in the third quarter of 2009.

Industrial production recorded the annual decrease of 8.6 percent in October 2009. In so doing, October 2009 had one working day less than October 2008, when the industrial production recorded a growth of 0.3 percent. The trend-index of the total industrial production was 0.2 percent higher in October compared to September 2009. In the first ten months of 2009 industrial production decreased by 9.6 percent at annual level. When observed by main industrial groupings, the highest decrease in industrial production in the first ten months of 2009 was recorded by the production of consumer durables (-21.1 percent). The production of capital goods decreased by 15.8 percent, production of intermediate goods by 11.6 percent and the production of consumer non-durables by 10.4 percent. Growth at the annual level recorded only the production of energy (2.1 percent).

Observed by activities, mining and quarrying decreased by 10.6 percent in the first ten months of the year, while the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply recorded an annual growth of 2.4 percent. Manufacturing, the activity which has the highest share in total industrial production (84.31 percent), decreased by 11.1 percent in the first ten months of the year. The highest contribution to the manufacturing decline came from the manufacture of fabricated metal products,

except machinery and equipment, which recorded the annual decrease of 25.6 percent, manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (-42.9 percent), manufacture of food products (-6.1 percent), and manufacture of machinery and equipment (-27.5 percent).



## MONETARY TRENDS

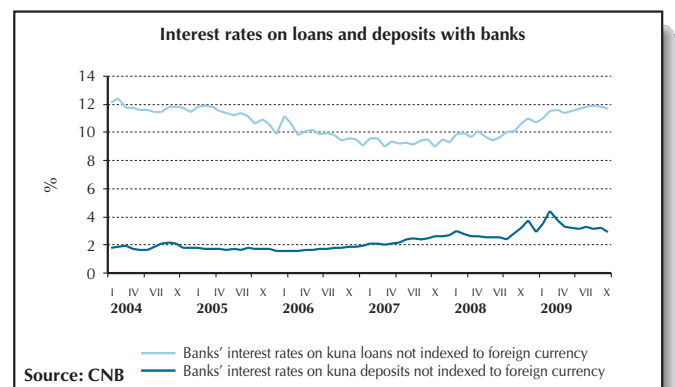
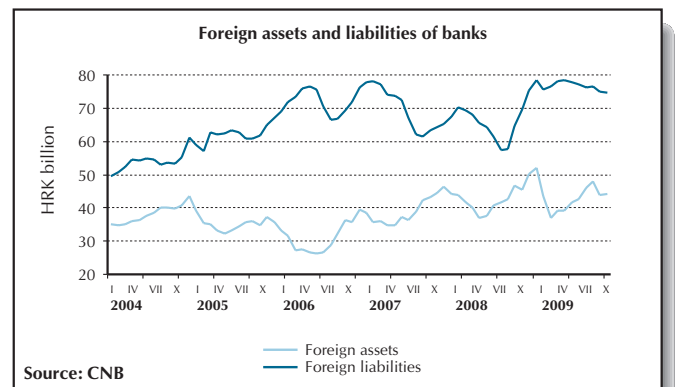
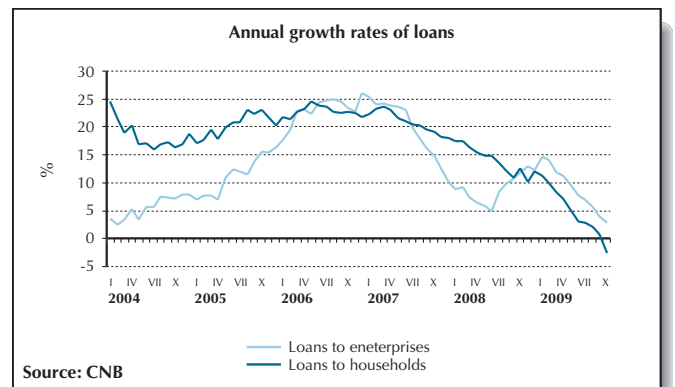
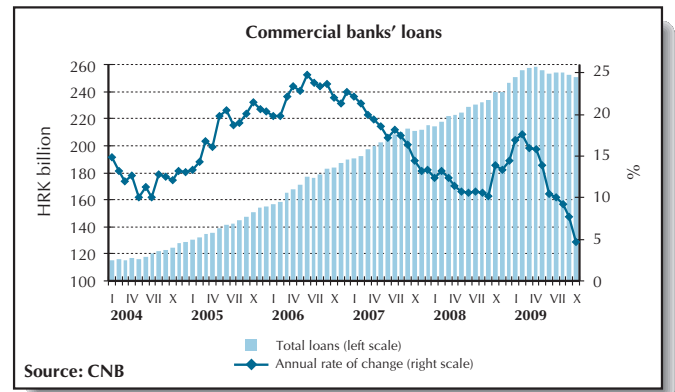
Money (M1) recorded a decrease of HRK 902.2 million in October 2009 in comparison with September, amounting to HRK 44.7 billion at the end of the month. The decrease in money was the result of a decrease in both of its components, currency outside banks by HRK 623.5 million and demand deposits by HRK 278.7 million. The money continued to decline at annual level, reducing by 15.3 percent in October.

Total loans of commercial banks amounted to HRK 251.0 billion at the end of October 2009, decreasing by HRK 1.1 billion compared to September. The annual growth of total loans stood at 4.6 percent in October, which is 3.1 percentage point less compared to growth recorded in September. Kuna loans went down by HRK 771.8 million and the foreign currency loans by HRK 346.2 million in October. Loans to households decreased by HRK 779.4 million and loans to enterprises by HRK 145.4 million compared to September. At annual level loans to households decreased by 2.6 percent, while the annual growth of loans to enterprises stood at 2.8 percent, which is 1.3 percentage points less than in September. Housing loans made 42.7 percent of total loans to households in October, while their annual growth decelerated to 1.6 percent. Loans to the central government increased by 65.7 percent in October compared to the same month of the previous year.

Total deposits with commercial banks stood at level of HRK 203.8 billion at the end of October, decreasing by HRK 2.2 billion in comparison with September. At annual level, total deposits almost stagnated, that is, they recorded a growth of 0.05 percent. Foreign currency deposits decreased by HRK 1.3 billion and kuna deposits by HRK 672.9 million in October. The highest contribution to the decrease in kuna deposits came from the deposits of enterprises, which decreased by HRK 643.9 million, while the decrease in foreign currency deposits was as well primarily the consequence of the decrease in deposits of enterprises (by HRK 628.3 million). The annual growth of the foreign currency deposits amounted to 14.6 percent in October, while kuna deposits went down by 19.6 percent.

Foreign assets of commercial banks amounted to HRK 43.8 billion at the end of October, decreasing by HRK 4.3 billion at monthly level. Observing the annual change, foreign assets recorded a decrease of HRK 2.8 billion or 6.1 percent in October. The foreign liabilities of commercial banks stood at level of HRK 74.9 billion at the end of October, decreasing by HRK 1.7 billion compared to September. At annual level foreign liabilities recorded a rise of HRK 10.2 billion or 15.8 percent. Net foreign assets leveled HRK -31.1 billion at the end of October.

The average bank interest rates on kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency decreased from 11.82 percent in September to 11.70 percent in October 2009. At the same time, the average bank interest rates on kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency went down from 3.20 percent to 2.95 percent. Thereby, the difference between the active and the passive interest rates not indexed to foreign currency increased to 8.75 percentage points in October.

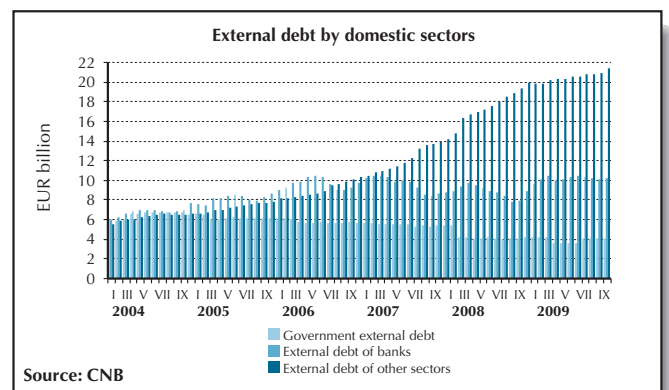
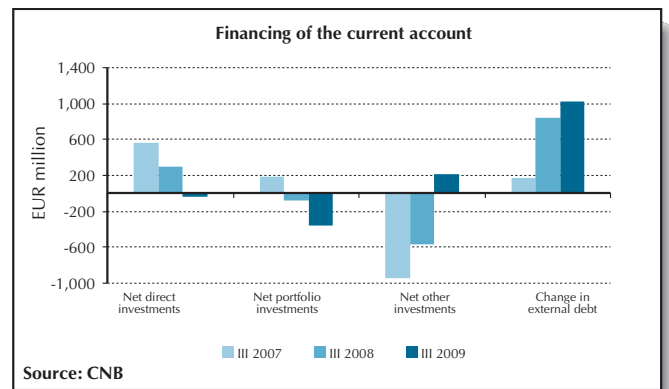
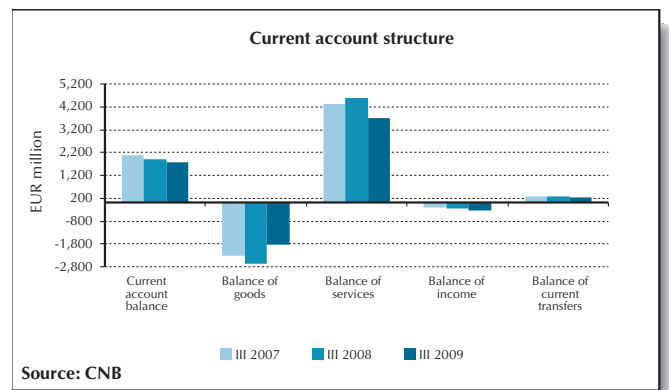
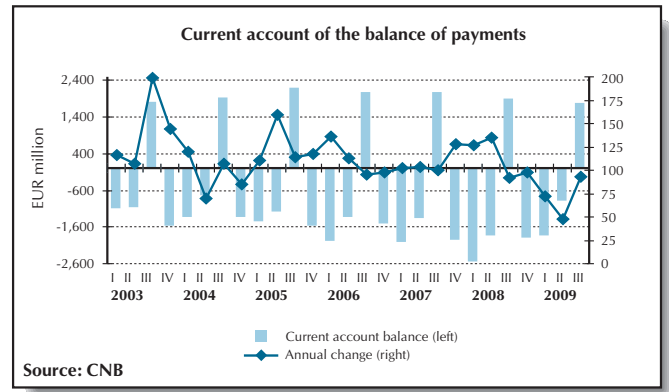


## INTERNATIONAL SECTOR

The current account of the balance of payments recorded a surplus of EUR 1.774 billion in the third quarter of 2009, which decreased by EUR 144 million or 7.5 percent compared to the same period of 2008. This outturn was mostly the result of a decrease in negative balance on goods account, which amounted to EUR 1.8 billion in the third quarter and decreased by 31.4 percent at annual level, as the consequence of stronger annual decline of imports (-31.1 percent) than exports of goods (-30.9 percent). The surplus on the services account amounted to EUR 3.7 billion and decreased by 18.7 percent year on year. Surplus on services account, amounting to EUR 3.7 billion, recorded an annual decline of 18.7 percent. Tourism revenues were realized at the amount of EUR 3.9 billion in the third quarter and went down by 15.7 percent in comparison with the same quarter of 2008. The coverage of imports by exports of goods and services stood at 142.4 percent in the third quarter. Positive balance of current transfers decreased to EUR 241 million or 9.9 percent compared to the third quarter of previous year. The income account recorded a negative balance of EUR 359 million, which rose by 37.0 percent annually, mainly due to the increase in debit from other investment income. Current account deficit as the percentage of GDP (calculated as a sum of the current and three previous quarters) increased to 6.2 percent in the third quarter.

Observing the financial account of the balance of payments, net direct investments stood at EUR -43 million in the third quarter of 2009, decreasing by EUR 344 million in comparison with the same period of 2008. The portfolio investments account recorded a net outflow of EUR 363 million, while the inflow on other investments account was EUR 209 million. Reserve assets decreased by EUR 27 million in the third quarter, while net errors and omissions were at level of EUR -1.6 billion.

Total external debt amounted to EUR 42.8 billion at the end of September 2009, increasing by EUR 465 million compared to August. The annual growth of the external debt amounted to 18.0 percent in September, decelerating by 1.0 percentage points compared to August. The highest increase in the external debt in the first nine months of 2009 was recorded by other sectors, in the amount of EUR 1.4 billion, and the external debt made by foreign direct investments, which increased by EUR 1.1 billion. External debt of banks went up by EUR 143 million in the first nine months of the year, while the government external debt decreased by EUR 60 million. Observing the external debt structure, the share of government debt in total external debt went down from 11.3 percent in September 2008 to 9.6 percent in September 2009, the external debt of banks increased from 21.9 percent to 23.9 percent, while the external debt of other sectors slightly fell from 53.5 percent in September 2008 to 50.1 percent of total external debt in September 2009. It should be mentioned that there has been a change in the external debt statistics, that is, Croatian Motorways and Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development have been reclassified from the government sector to other sectors. For that reason, the data for Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development have been revised backwards since 1998, but the revision of data series for Croatian Motorways has been made only since January 2008, which created a break in the series of data for the government sector and other sectors in January 2008.





# CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE JANUARY - OCTOBER 2009 PERIOD

## REVENUES

The total revenues of the Consolidated Central Government in the January - October 2009 period amounted to HRK 93.6 billion.

Observing the Consolidated Central Government according to government level, it can be seen that 96.6 percent of total revenues refer to the Budgetary Central Government and the remaining 3.4 percent to Extrabudgetary Users. Among Extrabudgetary Users, the highest level of revenues was recorded by the Croatian Waters (HRK 1.7 billion) and the Environment Protection Fund (HRK 917.7 million).

Within the structure of total revenues the most important category, with the share of 55.1 percent relates to tax revenues, among which the largest amount is generated through value added tax. In the first ten months they were realized in the amount of HRK 30.5 billion. It can be seen that developments in tax revenues were influenced by effects of legal changes in the VAT from July 2009, whereby the general VAT rate was increased from 22.0 percent to 23.0 percent.

Revenues from excises in the January - October 2009 period amounted to HRK 8.3 billion, whereby the largest part is generated through excises on oil derivatives (50.8 percent). Those revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 4.2 billion. With the realization of HRK 2.5 billion, revenues from excises on tobacco products have the second largest share in total revenues from excises (30.0 percent) while excise duties on passenger cars, other motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft have the third largest share with the amount of HRK 597.2 million.

Income tax revenues were realized in the amount of HRK 1.1 billion, while revenues from profit tax amounted to HRK 8.0 billion. Within the structure of tax revenues, revenues from taxes on property should also be mentioned. Those revenues were realized at the level of HRK 441.6 million. Furthermore, revenues from taxes on international trade and transactions amounted to HRK 1.5 billion.

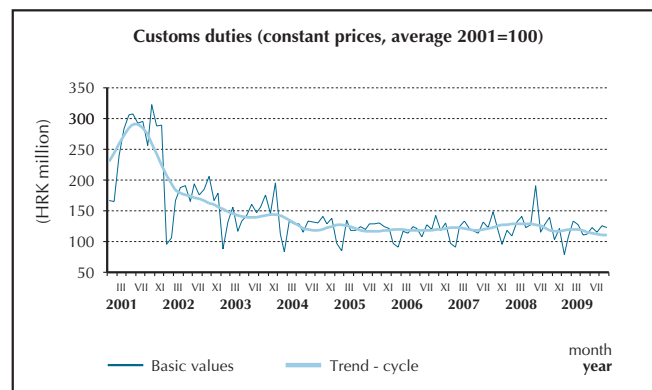
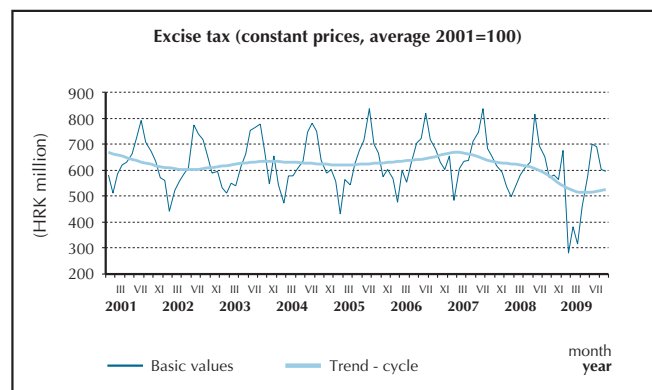
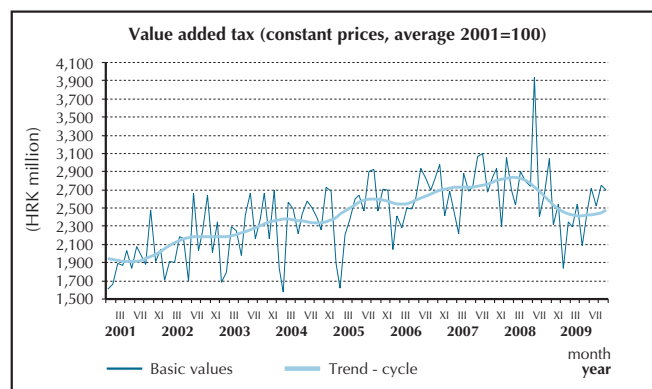
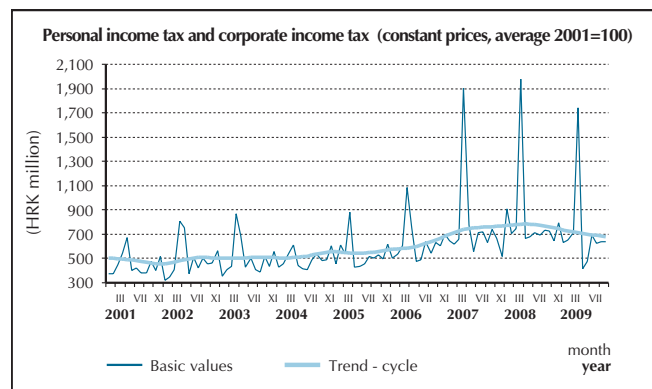
Revenues from other taxes, which include the special tax on salaries, pensions and other receivables, were realized in the amount of HRK 854.9 million. Out of that amount total of HRK 613.9 million was collected through the above mentioned special tax during the August - October period.

Social contributions are the second most important revenue category with the share of 35.6 percent in total generated revenues. They amounted to HRK 33.3 billion, whereas the largest part refers to employer contributions in the amount of HRK 17.8 billion and employee contributions in the amount of HRK 14.9 billion. The remaining part of HRK 562.4 million refers to contributions of self-employed and unemployed persons.

Grants were realized in the amount of HRK 481.6 million. The largest part of this amount (92.2 percent) refers to grants from international organizations, while the remainder refers to grants from other general government units and grants from foreign governments.

Other revenues amounted to HRK 8.2 billion, in largest part due to sales of goods and services (45.5 percent of total other revenues), property income (34.0 percent) and

miscellaneous and unidentified revenues (14.7 percent), while the rest of the collected sum refers to fines, penalties and forfeits and voluntary transfers other than grants. Sales of goods and services amounted to HRK 3.7 billion, out



of which 86.1 percent refer to administrative fees which include fee on services in mobile electronic communication networks, which is paid by the operator in the amount of 6.0 percent of the revenue realised through providing those services. The Act which regulates payment of this fee was adopted in July 2009 within the amendments to the state budget for 2009. According to government level, 75.8 percent of total revenues from administrative fees refer to Extrabudgetary Users and 24.2 percent to the Budgetary Central Government. Property income amounted to HRK 2.8 billion, out of which 64.9 percent refer to withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations. Miscellaneous and unidentified revenues were realized in amount of HRK 1.2 billion, fines, penalties and forfeits reached the amount of HRK 428.9 million, while voluntary transfers other than grants amounted of HRK 53.5 million.

## EXPENSE

Total expense of the Consolidated Central Government in the January - October 2009 period amounted to HRK 99.6 billion. Observing the Consolidated Central Government according to government level, HRK 95.7 billion refer to the Budgetary Central Government and HRK 3.8 billion to Extrabudgetary Users.

The largest share of total expense (46.4 percent) refers to social benefits, followed by compensation of employees (26.4 percent), use of goods and services (8.4 percent), subsidies (5.7 percent), other expense (5.1 percent), interest (4.5 percent) and grants (3.5 percent).

Social benefits amounted to HRK 46.2 billion. Observing the structure of social benefits, 72.2 percent refer to social security benefits, 27.3 percent to social assistance benefits, while the remaining 0.5 percent refers to employer social benefits. Social benefits are mostly related to expenses for pensions, expenses for the healthcare system, social welfare, maternity leave allowances, child allowance and expenses for unemployment. Expenses for pensions amounted to HRK 28.6 billion. Out of this amount, HRK 12.6 billion refer to expenses for old age pensions, HRK 4.3 billion to pensions for disabled persons, HRK 4.2 billion to veterans' pensions and HRK 3.3 billion to family pensions. Expenses for the healthcare system amounted to HRK 10.2 billion, social welfare to HRK 1.9 billion, maternity leave allowances to HRK 1.7 billion, child allowance to HRK 1.5 billion and unemployment benefits to HRK 1.0 billion.

Compensation of employees amounted to HRK 26.3 billion, out of which wages and salaries amounted to HRK 22.3 billion and social contributions to HRK 4.0 billion.

Expense for use of goods and services, which amounted to HRK 8.3 billion, mostly refers to different types of services like telephone service, post and transportation services etc.

Expense for subsidies amounted to HRK 5.6 billion, out of which 53.2 percent refer to subsidies to private enterprises (in the amount of HRK 3.0 billion) and the remaining 46.8 percent refer to subsidies to public corporations (in the amount of HRK 2.6 billion). The largest part refers to subsidies to agriculture (in the amount of HRK 3.0 billion) and to Croatian Railways (in the amount of HRK 1.4 billion).

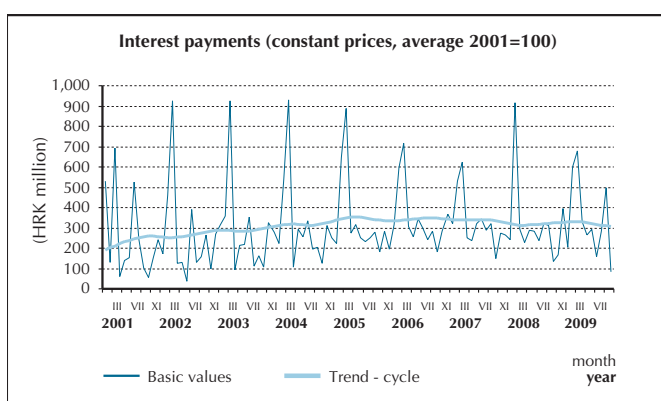
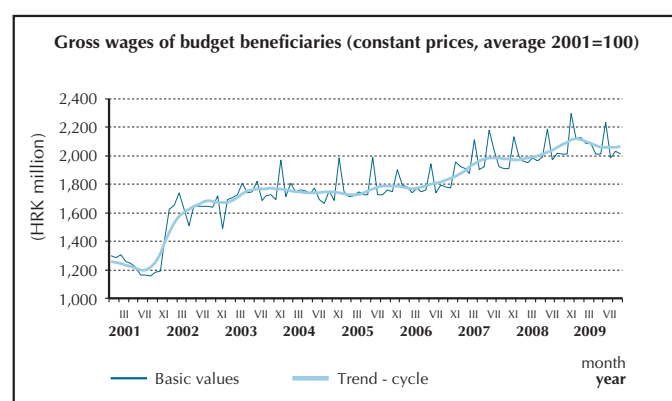
Expense for interest payments were realized in the amount of HRK 4.5 billion. Out of that amount, 69.5 percent (HRK 3.1 billion) refer to interests to residents and 30.5 percent (HRK 1.4 billion) to interests to non-residents.

Grants were realized in the amount of HRK 3.5 billion. The largest part in amount of HRK 3.4 billion or 95.1 percent refer to grants to other general government units. Grants to international organizations amounted to 3.2 percent of total grants and grants to foreign governments to 1.7 percent of total grants.

Other expenses were realized in the amount of HRK 5.1 billion. Among other expenses, capital expenses amounted to HRK 3.0 billion, current expenses to HRK 2.1 billion and the remaining HRK 7.7 million refer to property expense other than interest.

## TRANSACTION IN NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

In the January - October 2009 period net acquisition of non-financial assets of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK 2.4 billion with the acquisition of non-financial assets (HRK 2.7 billion) surpassing the disposal of non-financial assets (HRK 273.0 million). The acquisition of non-financial assets refers mostly (85.8 percent) to acquisition of fixed assets, mainly buildings and structures and machinery and equipment. According to government level, 65.0 percent of total acquisitions 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 within fixed assets and land within the nonproduced assets, also mostly at the level of the Budgetary Central Government (92.2 percent).



## TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net acquisition of financial assets of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK 3.2 billion mainly as a result of domestic financial assets. Currency and deposits amounted to HRK 1.6 billion, out of which HRK 1.1 billion relates to the Budgetary Central Government and HRK 491.2 million to Extrabudgetary Users.

Net loans amounted to HRK 1.6 billion as a result of greater acquisition (HRK 1.9 billion) than disposal (HRK 276.3 million). Observed by government level, HRK 1.4 billion refer to the Budgetary Central Government and HRK 213.3 million to Extrabudgetary Users. Furthermore, net domestic shares and other equity amounted to HRK 54.6 million as a result of acquisitions of HRK 255.0 million and disposal of HRK 200.4 million. Acquisitions mainly refer to the Budgetary Central Government (in amount of HRK 254.8 million) while disposals to Extrabudgetary Users (in the amount of HRK 198.4 million).

Foreign financial assets amounted to HRK 901.1 thousand as a result of acquisition of shares and other equity at the Budgetary Central Government level.

## TRANSACTIONS IN LIABILITIES

Total net incurrence of liabilities of the Consolidated Central Government amounted to HRK 11.6 billion. Within net liabilities, net domestic liabilities amounted to HRK 11.4 billion as a result of transactions in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares and in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans. Domestic

incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares amounted to HRK 3.3 billion and refers to the Budgetary Central Government. Repayments on the same basis, also at the level of the Budgetary Central Government, amounted to HRK 273.9 million. Net domestic incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans amounted to HRK 8.4 billion as a result of repayment in the amount of HRK 2.5 billion and incurrence of liabilities in the amount of HRK 10.8 billion. The largest part of transactions in domestic liabilities on the basis of loans was carried out at the Budgetary Central Government level (HRK 7.8 billion).

On the other hand, net foreign liabilities amounted to HRK 115.1 million also as the result of transactions in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of securities other than shares and in net incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans, mainly on the level of the Budgetary Central Government. Foreign repayments of securities other than shares amounted to HRK 5.1 billion while incurrence of liabilities on the same basis amounted to HRK 5.5 billion. Repayments of loans amounted to HRK 1.7 billion and incurrence of liabilities on the basis of loans to HRK 1.3 billion.

## 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 - October 2009 period was realized in the amount of HRK -5.9 billion. By subtracting net acquisition of non-financial assets from net operating balance, a category of net lending/borrowing is obtained in the amount of HRK -8.3 billion.

TABLE 2: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(000 HRK)	2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 2009 Plan 2009
<b>1 REVENUE (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>95 235 557</b>	<b>108 320 595</b>	<b>115 772 655</b>	<b>28 425 062</b>	<b>110 871 511</b>	<b>26 020 898</b>	<b>26 598 410</b>	<b>28 376 211</b>	<b>90 425 501</b>	<b>9 429 982</b>	<b>81.56</b>
<b>11 Taxes (111+113+114+115+116)</b>	<b>58 469 091</b>	<b>64 234 530</b>	<b>69 572 699</b>	<b>16 288 071</b>	<b>63 202 863</b>	<b>13 547 073</b>	<b>15 389 517</b>	<b>16 979 849</b>	<b>51 633 261</b>	<b>5 716 822</b>	<b>81.69</b>
<b>111 Taxes of income and profits and capital gains (1111+1112)</b>	<b>8 515 615</b>	<b>10 589 083</b>	<b>12 252 205</b>	<b>2 673 702</b>	<b>11 105 988</b>	<b>2 502 224</b>	<b>3 330 303</b>	<b>2 468 658</b>	<b>9 101 268</b>	<b>800 083</b>	<b>81.95</b>
1111 Payable by individuals	3 459 649	1 772 708	1 687 502	520 677	1 555 815	540 065	21 621	352 595	1 058 265	143 985	68.02
1112 Payable by corporations and other enterprises	5 055 966	8 816 375	10 564 703	2 153 025	9 550 173	1 962 159	3 308 682	2 116 064	8 043 002	656 097	84.22
<b>113 Taxes on property</b>	<b>482 331</b>	<b>578 621</b>	<b>635 930</b>	<b>192 942</b>	<b>596 426</b>	<b>125 995</b>	<b>151 752</b>	<b>122 905</b>	<b>441 558</b>	<b>40 907</b>	<b>74.03</b>
<b>114 Taxes on goods and services (1141+...+1146)</b>	<b>47 546 223</b>	<b>51 099 930</b>	<b>54 482 172</b>	<b>12 892 827</b>	<b>48 791 226</b>	<b>10 447 707</b>	<b>11 388 782</b>	<b>13 453 615</b>	<b>39 778 762</b>	<b>4 488 657</b>	<b>81.53</b>
1141 General taxes on goods and services (11411+11412)	35 091 381	37 916 509	41 474 566	9 807 812	36 961 031	8 152 064	9 022 873	10 073 877	30 653 856	3 405 043	82.94
11411 Value-added taxes	34 931 750	37 747 987	41 308 036	9 768 575	36 818 812	8 121 721	8 990 869	10 043 332	30 549 965	3 394 043	82.97
11412 Sales taxes	159 631	168 522	166 531	39 237	142 219	30 342	32 004	30 545	103 891	11 000	73.05
1142 Excises (11421+11422+11423+11424+11425+11426+11427+11428)	11 564 709	12 168 666	11 875 126	2 749 710	10 664 564	2 053 881	2 093 488	3 140 246	8 286 655	999 039	77.70
11421 - on cars, other motor vehicles, boats and planes	1 270 422	1 433 427	1 452 827	314 824	964 181	199 950	192 390	155 344	597 211	49 527	61.94
11422 - on petroleum products	6 316 440	6 484 816	6 065 140	1 302 677	5 798 872	1 048 129	1 034 135	1 555 331	4 207 366	569 771	72.55
11423 - on alcohol	230 178	231 342	218 786	44 793	157 568	32 400	25 557	72 748	141 628	10 923	89.88
11424 - on beer	716 167	743 000	717 401	152 474	687 789	102 691	165 170	261 395	592 634	63 379	86.17
11425 - on nonalcoholic beverages	140 404	142 462	139 160	33 648	131 365	20 059	33 266	44 114	109 020	11 581	82.99
11426 - on tobacco products	2 710 348	2 943 649	3 084 293	853 424	2 737 342	604 161	597 392	1 004 747	2 483 911	277 610	90.74
11427 - on coffee	156 666	161 936	166 979	40 573	155 686	35 906	39 670	39 855	129 822	14 391	83.39
11428 - on luxury goods	24 084	28 033	30 540	7 296	31 761	10 585	5 908	6 713	25 062	1 856	78.91
<b>115 Taxes on international trade and transactions</b>	<b>1 588 456</b>	<b>1 641 478</b>	<b>1 900 865</b>	<b>451 674</b>	<b>1 784 632</b>	<b>401 159</b>	<b>443 664</b>	<b>457 696</b>	<b>1 456 777</b>	<b>154 258</b>	<b>81.63</b>
<b>116 Other taxes</b>	<b>336 466</b>	<b>325 418</b>	<b>301 527</b>	<b>76 927</b>	<b>924 590</b>	<b>69 988</b>	<b>75 017</b>	<b>476 974</b>	<b>854 897</b>	<b>232 918</b>	<b>92.46</b>
<b>12 Social contributions</b>	<b>33 877 148</b>	<b>37 203 486</b>	<b>40 703 484</b>	<b>10 575 845</b>	<b>40 771 078</b>	<b>9 913 476</b>	<b>9 989 663</b>	<b>10 109 025</b>	<b>33 295 832</b>	<b>3 283 667</b>	<b>81.67</b>
121 Social security contributions (1211+1212+1213+1214)	33 877 148	37 203 486	40 703 484	10 575 845	40 771 078	9 913 476	9 989 663	10 109 025	33 295 832	3 283 667	81.67
1211 Employee contributions	15 084 349	16 531 305	18 100 364	4 671 514	17 988 507	4 442 279	4 469 130	4 565 854	14 944 525	1 467 262	83.08
1212 Employer contributions	18 051 382	19 845 488	21 758 077	5 661 615	21 926 473	5 308 773	5 347 471	5 370 934	17 788 943	1 761 765	81.13
1213 Self-employed or unemployed contributions	741 418	826 692	845 043	242 716	856 097	162 425	173 062	172 237	562 363	54 640	65.69
1214 Unallocable contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>195 984</b>	<b>428 038</b>	<b>468 634</b>	<b>127 965</b>	<b>983 810</b>	<b>187 519</b>	<b>137 449</b>	<b>103 202</b>	<b>450 525</b>	<b>22 356</b>	<b>45.79</b>
<b>14 Other revenue (141+142+143+144+145)</b>	<b>2 693 335</b>	<b>6 454 541</b>	<b>5 027 838</b>	<b>1 433 181</b>	<b>5 913 761</b>	<b>2 372 830</b>	<b>1 081 781</b>	<b>1 184 136</b>	<b>5 045 884</b>	<b>407 138</b>	<b>85.32</b>
<b>141 Property income (1411+1412+1413+1415)</b>	<b>832 400</b>	<b>3 526 540</b>	<b>1 612 229</b>	<b>419 770</b>	<b>2 345 964</b>	<b>1 630 688</b>	<b>268 132</b>	<b>247 890</b>	<b>2 208 415</b>	<b>61 705</b>	<b>94.14</b>
1411 Interest	108 232	164 558	147 911	36 876	171 310	76 110	13 223	18 493	113 118	5 292	66.03
1412 Dividends	17 835	1 194 582	212 387	17 623	89 899	38 222	51 678	12 607	102 633	126	114.16
1413 Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	288 113	117 730	504 074	9 042	1 343 052	1 342 522	10	0	1 342 454	-79	99.96
1415 Rent	418 220	2 049 670	747 856	356 230	741 702	173 834	203 221	216 790	650 211	56 365	87.66
<b>142 Sales of goods and services (1422+1423)</b>	<b>1 209 296</b>	<b>1 526 646</b>	<b>1 450 683</b>	<b>296 539</b>	<b>1 646 337</b>	<b>231 949</b>	<b>292 980</b>	<b>326 514</b>	<b>1 288 321</b>	<b>436 878</b>	<b>78.25</b>
1421 Sales of market establishments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1422 Administrative fees	821 741	1 318 050	1 274 882	250 954	1 475 121	176 969	233 974	268 305	778 450	99 202	52.77
1423 Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	387 555	208 596	175 800	45 584	171 217	54 980	59 006	58 209	509 871	337 676	297.79
<b>143 Fines penalties, and forfeits</b>	<b>391 616</b>	<b>429 034</b>	<b>490 600</b>	<b>141 816</b>	<b>499 325</b>	<b>113 477</b>	<b>124 211</b>	<b>146 747</b>	<b>428 926</b>	<b>44 492</b>	<b>85.90</b>
<b>144 Voluntary transfers other than grants</b>	<b>6 737</b>	<b>11 241</b>	<b>9 384</b>	<b>3 424</b>	<b>11 744</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>5 015</b>	<b>13 512</b>	<b>3 898</b>	<b>115.05</b>
<b>145 Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue</b>	<b>253 286</b>	<b>961 080</b>	<b>1 464 942</b>	<b>571 632</b>	<b>1 410 390</b>	<b>396 260</b>	<b>392 315</b>	<b>457 971</b>	<b>1 106 711</b>	<b>-139 835</b>	<b>78.47</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 3: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

(000 HRK)	2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 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>32 424 514</b>	<b>118 041 064</b>	<b>28 841 237</b>	<b>29 486 337</b>	<b>29 442 847</b>	<b>96 807 078</b>	<b>9 036 658</b>	<b>82.01</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>7 820 846</b>	<b>30 976 553</b>	<b>7 941 928</b>	<b>7 738 581</b>	<b>7 863 364</b>	<b>26 069 357</b>	<b>2 525 486</b>	<b>84.16</b>
211 Wages and salaries	20 663 890	23 237 088	25 453 436	6 694 997	26 306 006	6 716 732	6 547 078	6 691 910	22 103 159	2 147 438	84.02
212 Social contributions	3 649 977	4 308 053	4 495 099	1 125 848	4 670 548	1 225 195	1 191 502	1 171 454	3 966 199	378 047	84.92
<b>22 Use of goods and services</b>	<b>6 069 116</b>	<b>7 162 402</b>	<b>8 113 694</b>	<b>2 998 288</b>	<b>7 962 914</b>	<b>1 856 917</b>	<b>1 898 703</b>	<b>1 768 065</b>	<b>6 007 297</b>	<b>483 612</b>	<b>75.44</b>
<b>24 Interest (241+242+243)</b>	<b>4 713 615</b>	<b>4 535 008</b>	<b>4 683 219</b>	<b>861 883</b>	<b>4 727 151</b>	<b>1 866 958</b>	<b>1 120 606</b>	<b>1 181 558</b>	<b>4 273 646</b>	<b>104 524</b>	<b>90.41</b>
241 To nonresidents	1 863 999	1 672 563	1 542 146	157 480	1 549 553	900 867	398 504	3 223	1 330 874	28 280	85.89
242 To residents other than general government	2 849 616	2 862 444	3 141 074	704 403	3 177 599	966 092	722 102	1 178 335	2 942 772	76 244	92.61
<b>25 Subsidies (251+252)</b>	<b>5 670 789</b>	<b>6 492 010</b>	<b>6 859 512</b>	<b>1 755 731</b>	<b>6 985 483</b>	<b>1 542 906</b>	<b>2 112 830</b>	<b>1 574 042</b>	<b>5 546 069</b>	<b>316 292</b>	<b>79.39</b>
251 To public corporations	2 692 785	3 007 099	3 199 114	853 472	3 079 503	726 888	980 757	698 679	2 613 214	206 891	84.86
252 To private enterprises	2 978 004	3 484 912	3 660 398	902 259	3 905 981	816 018	1 132 073	875 363	2 932 855	109 401	75.09
<b>26 Grants (261+262+263)</b>	<b>6 652 994</b>	<b>8 363 202</b>	<b>5 783 063</b>	<b>2 127 282</b>	<b>5 402 248</b>	<b>1 002 181</b>	<b>1 377 428</b>	<b>1 573 769</b>	<b>4 408 939</b>	<b>455 561</b>	<b>81.61</b>
261 To foreign governments (2611+2612)	64 795	103 410	89 446	57 649	79 750	12 584	25 235	20 228	59 007	961	73.99
2611 Current	37 760	75 261	60 246	37 670	68 750	10 981	19 903	18 086	49 930	961	72.63
2612 Capital	27 035	28 149	29 200	19 980	11 000	1 603	5 332	2 143	9 077	0	82.52
262 To international organizations (2621+2622)	89 619	73 941	96 503	13 607	75 800	51 940	23 943	36 859	115 303	2 562	152.12
2621 Current	89 619	73 941	96 503	13 607	74 726	51 940	23 943	35 889	114 334	2 562	153.00
2622 Capital	0	0	0	0	1 074	0	0	970	970	0	90.28
263 To other general government units (2631+2632)	6 498 581	8 185 852	5 597 115	2 056 027	5 246 698	937 658	1 328 250	1 516 683	4 234 628	452 038	80.71
2631 Current	2 663 156	2 305 125	2 291 490	781 399	2 788 486	559 677	799 494	713 492	2 298 839	226 177	82.44
2632 Capital	3 835 425	5 880 726	3 305 625	1 274 627	2 458 212	377 981	528 756	803 191	1 935 789	225 861	78.75
<b>27 Social benefits (271+272+273)</b>	<b>43 444 589</b>	<b>48 175 989</b>	<b>52 593 214</b>	<b>14 541 884</b>	<b>55 911 564</b>	<b>13 520 210</b>	<b>13 872 713</b>	<b>14 044 230</b>	<b>46 150 441</b>	<b>4 713 288</b>	<b>82.54</b>
271 Social security benefits	30 535 396	34 167 894	37 600 722	10 466 861	40 491 690	9 788 764	10 013 456	10 087 788	33 313 700	3 423 691	82.27
272 Social assistance benefits	12 786 632	13 815 777	14 745 264	3 960 213	15 218 355	3 671 649	3 801 973	3 830 656	12 582 121	1 277 843	82.68
273 Employer social benefits	122 561	192 318	247 228	114 810	201 518	59 796	57 284	125 786	254 620	11 754	126.35
<b>28 Other expense (281+282)</b>	<b>5 084 980</b>	<b>5 733 853</b>	<b>7 311 189</b>	<b>2 318 601</b>	<b>6 075 150</b>	<b>1 110 137</b>	<b>1 365 478</b>	<b>1 437 819</b>	<b>4 351 330</b>	<b>437 896</b>	<b>71.63</b>
281 Property expense other than interest	7 600	1 132	16 015	9 694	0	3 005	1 102	3 562	7 711	41	
282 Miscellaneous other expense (2821+2822)	5 077 381	5 732 721	7 295 174	2 308 908	6 075 150	1 107 132	1 364 375	1 434 257	4 343 620	437 855	71.50
2821 Current	2 304 214	2 837 557	2 626 644	707 061	2 401 026	622 489	593 326	470 577	1 817 785	131 393	75.71
2822 Capital	2 773 167	2 895 164	4 668 530	1 601 847	3 674 124	484 643	771 049	963 680	2 525 834	306 462	68.75

**TABLE 4: TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 2009 Plan 2009
<b>31</b>	<b>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>1 436 859</b>	<b>2 157 519</b>	<b>403 675</b>	<b>371 131</b>	<b>552 211</b>	<b>1 476 019</b>	<b>149 001</b>	<b>68.41</b>
<b>31,1</b>	<b>Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)</b>	<b>1 908 482</b>	<b>3 043 906</b>	<b>3 291 549</b>	<b>1 533 666</b>	<b>2 496 068</b>	<b>475 073</b>	<b>442 817</b>	<b>635 010</b>	<b>1 727 700</b>	<b>174 800</b>	<b>69.22</b>
<b>31,2</b>	<b>Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)</b>	<b>352 690</b>	<b>498 685</b>	<b>303 419</b>	<b>96 808</b>	<b>338 549</b>	<b>71 398</b>	<b>71 686</b>	<b>82 799</b>	<b>251 681</b>	<b>25 798</b>	<b>74.34</b>
<b>311</b>	<b>Fixed assets (3111+3112+3113)</b>	<b>1 595 121</b>	<b>2 625 692</b>	<b>2 719 479</b>	<b>1 286 999</b>	<b>2 035 962</b>	<b>376 382</b>	<b>346 821</b>	<b>488 137</b>	<b>1 360 341</b>	<b>149 001</b>	<b>66.82</b>
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets (3111,1+3112,1+3113,1)	1 844 783	2 906 863	2 973 830	1 352 389	2 320 872	441 320	406 579	551 795	1 571 947	172 254	67.73
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets (3111,2+3112,2+3113,2)	249 663	281 171	254 352	65 390	284 910	64 938	59 758	63 658	211 606	23 253	74.27
<b>3111</b>	<b>Buildings and structures (3111,1-3111,2)</b>	<b>831 377</b>	<b>1 154 132</b>	<b>1 109 578</b>	<b>585 982</b>	<b>882 431</b>	<b>114 607</b>	<b>180 284</b>	<b>213 506</b>	<b>606 406</b>	<b>98 008</b>	<b>68.72</b>
3111,1	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	1 080 074	1 423 340	1 357 524	650 166	1 158 605	177 952	239 083	275 614	812 078	119 428	70.09
3111,2	Disposals: buildings and structures	248 698	269 208	247 947	64 184	276 173	63 345	58 798	62 108	205 672	21 421	74.47
<b>3112</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment (3112,1-3112,2)</b>	<b>656 733</b>	<b>1 338 275</b>	<b>1 505 694</b>	<b>629 171</b>	<b>1 049 170</b>	<b>252 945</b>	<b>153 938</b>	<b>250 649</b>	<b>692 631</b>	<b>35 098</b>	<b>66.02</b>
3112,1	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	657 696	1 350 238	1 512 098	630 378	1 057 906	254 538	154 898	252 199	698 566	36 931	66.03
3112,2	Disposals: machinery and equipment	964	11 963	6 404	1 207	8 737	1 593	960	1 550	5 935	1 832	67.93
<b>3113</b>	<b>Other fixed assets (3113,1-3113,2)</b>	<b>107 011</b>	<b>133 285</b>	<b>104 208</b>	<b>71 845</b>	<b>104 360</b>	<b>8 829</b>	<b>12 599</b>	<b>23 982</b>	<b>61 304</b>	<b>15 894</b>	<b>58.74</b>
3113,1	Acquisitions: other fixed assets	107 012	133 285	104 209	71 845	104 360	8 829	12 599	23 982	61 304	15 894	58.74
3113,2	Disposals: other fixed assets	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>312</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>-80 226</b>	<b>-161 383</b>	<b>79 444</b>	<b>66 771</b>	<b>-694</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>3 463</b>	<b>30 696</b>	<b>35 506</b>	<b>0</b>	
312,1	Acquisitions: inventories	1 048	36 574	86 829	70 279	2 000	1 417	10 475	31 252	43 144	0	
312,2	Disposals: inventories	81 274	197 957	7 385	3 507	2 694	70	7 012	555	7 638	0	283.53
<b>313</b>	<b>Valuables (313,1-313,2)</b>	<b>7 826</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>10 126</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>4 538</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>4 372</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>7 914</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>174.40</b>
313,1	Acquisitions: valuables	7 826	9 620	10 126	4 287	4 538	1 408	4 372	1 244	7 914	891	174.40
313,2	Disposals: valuables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>314</b>	<b>Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)</b>	<b>33 072</b>	<b>71 291</b>	<b>179 081</b>	<b>78 802</b>	<b>117 713</b>	<b>24 539</b>	<b>16 475</b>	<b>32 134</b>	<b>72 258</b>	<b>-890</b>	<b>61.38</b>
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets (3141,1+3142,1+3143,1+3144,1)	54 826	90 848	220 764	106 712	168 658	30 929	21 391	50 720	104 695	1 655	62.08
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets (3141,2+3142,2+3143,2+3144,2)	21 754	19 557	41 683	27 910	50 945	6 390	4 916	18 586	32 437	2 545	63.67
<b>3141</b>	<b>Land (3141,1-3141,2)</b>	<b>-21 650</b>	<b>-19 492</b>	<b>-41 626</b>	<b>-27 854</b>	<b>-10 342</b>	<b>-6 297</b>	<b>-4 884</b>	<b>-18 535</b>	<b>-32 219</b>	<b>-2 503</b>	
3141,1	Acquisitions: land	81	58	56	56	40 510	0	33	51	125	42	0.31
3141,2	Disposals: land	21 732	19 549	41 683	27 910	50 852	6 297	4 916	18 586	32 344	2 545	63.60
<b>3142</b>	<b>Subsoil assets</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>0</b>	
3142,1	Acquisitions: subsoil assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3142,2	Disposals: subsoil assets	22	0	0	0	93	93	0	0	93	0	100.00
<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>3144</b>	<b>Intangible nonproduced assets (3144,1-3144,2)</b>	<b>54 744</b>	<b>90 782</b>	<b>220 707</b>	<b>106 655</b>	<b>128 148</b>	<b>30 929</b>	<b>21 359</b>	<b>50 670</b>	<b>104 570</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>81.60</b>
3144,1	Acquisitions: intangible nonproduced assets	54 744	90 790	220 707	106 655	128 148	30 929	21 359	50 670	104 570	1 613	81.60
3144,2	Disposals: intangible nonproduced assets	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 5: TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(000 HRK)	2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009
<b>32 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>-216 821</b>	<b>908 197</b>	<b>983 896</b>	<b>1 233 312</b>	<b>77 290</b>	<b>2 741 516</b>	<b>447 019</b>
<b>32,1 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>858 277</b>	<b>1 321 681</b>	<b>565 465</b>	<b>250 606</b>	<b>821 653</b>	<b>1 751 028</b>	<b>113 304</b>
<b>32,2 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>80 037</b>	<b>413 484</b>	<b>50 939</b>	<b>29 660</b>	<b>31 332</b>	<b>124 665</b>	<b>12 734</b>
<b>Currency and deposits (3212+3222)</b>	<b>-1 449 670</b>	<b>-1 721 591</b>	<b>1 440 588</b>	<b>-995 062</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469 369</b>	<b>1 012 366</b>	<b>-713 031</b>	<b>1 115 153</b>	<b>346 449</b>
<b>321 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>-222 151</b>	<b>906 447</b>	<b>983 896</b>	<b>1 232 411</b>	<b>77 290</b>	<b>2 740 615</b>	<b>447 019</b>
<b>321,1 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>852 947</b>	<b>1 319 931</b>	<b>565 465</b>	<b>249 705</b>	<b>821 653</b>	<b>1 750 127</b>	<b>113 304</b>
<b>321,2 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>80 037</b>	<b>413 484</b>	<b>50 939</b>	<b>29 660</b>	<b>31 332</b>	<b>124 665</b>	<b>12 734</b>
3212 Currency and deposits	-1 449 670	-1 721 591	1 440 588	-995 062	0	469 369	1 012 366	-713 031	1 115 153	346 449
3213 Securities other than shares (3213,1-3213,2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3213,1 Acquisition: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3213,2 Disposals: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3214 Loans (3214,1-3214,2)	832 321	674 350	384 361	535 874	524 062	450 209	141 400	727 206	1 372 668	53 853
3214,1 Acquisition: Loans	1 037 701	837 699	852 673	590 496	937 546	499 948	171 036	758 060	1 495 348	66 304
3214,2 Disposals: Loans	205 380	163 350	468 312	54 623	413 484	49 739	29 636	30 853	122 680	12 452
3215 Shares and other equity (3215,1-3215,2)	-2 446 505	-2 705 576	-134 447	237 037	382 385	64 317	78 645	63 115	252 794	46 717
3215,1 Acquisition: Shares and other equity	231 357	226 005	552 156	262 451	382 385	65 517	78 669	63 593	254 779	47 000
3215,2 Disposals: Shares and other equity	2 677 862	2 931 581	686 603	25 414	0	1 200	24	479	1 984	283
<b>322 Foreign (3222+3223+3224+3225+3226+3227+3228)</b>	<b>16 681</b>	<b>18 036</b>	<b>12 445</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>322,1 Acquisition of foreign financial assets (3223,1+...+3228,1)</b>	<b>16 681</b>	<b>18 036</b>	<b>12 445</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>322,2 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>
3222 Currency and deposits	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	5 330	950	0	901	0	901	0
3225,1 Acquisition: Shares and other equity	16 681	18 036	12 445	5 330	950	0	901	0	901	0
3225,2 Disposals: Shares and other equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>323 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>

Source: Ministry of Finance

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

(000 HRK)	2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 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>5 219 489</b>	<b>10 235 269</b>	<b>4 207 910</b>	<b>4 492 370</b>	<b>1 696 137</b>	<b>10 599 112</b>	<b>202 696</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>2 240 600</b>	<b>9 822 537</b>	<b>4 421 473</b>	<b>3 769 477</b>	<b>848 419</b>	<b>9 191 927</b>	<b>152 557</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>7 460 089</b>	<b>20 057 806</b>	<b>8 629 383</b>	<b>8 261 847</b>	<b>2 544 557</b>	<b>19 791 039</b>	<b>355 253</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>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>5 113 866</b>	<b>5 971 952</b>	<b>8 304 096</b>	<b>162 863</b>	<b>2 177 080</b>	<b>10 834 298</b>	<b>190 259</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>1 840 183</b>	<b>2 761 675</b>	<b>192 182</b>	<b>2 077 211</b>	<b>222 887</b>	<b>2 560 849</b>	<b>68 569</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>6 954 048</b>	<b>8 733 627</b>	<b>8 496 278</b>	<b>2 240 074</b>	<b>2 399 967</b>	<b>13 395 146</b>	<b>258 828</b>
3312 Currency and deposits	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	3 595 150	1 276 190	843 360	304 831	1 666 451	3 074 656	260 015
3313,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	550 859	3 513 172	2 897 430	1 542 308	275 341	135 103	0	138 789	273 892	0
3313,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	6 199 793	7 033 308	3 987 347	5 137 459	1 551 531	978 463	304 831	1 805 240	3 348 548	260 015
3314 Loans (3314,2-3314,1)	-2 482 674	-2 042 521	4 566 719	1 518 715	4 695 762	7 460 736	-141 968	510 629	7 759 641	-69 755
3314,1 Repayments: Loans	3 699 325	1 091 402	974 227	297 875	2 486 334	57 079	2 077 211	84 098	2 286 957	68 569
3314,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 216 651	-951 119	5 540 946	1 816 590	7 182 096	7 517 815	1 935 243	594 727	10 046 598	-1 187
<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>105 624</b>	<b>4 263 317</b>	<b>-4 096 186</b>	<b>4 329 508</b>	<b>-480 943</b>	<b>-235 185</b>	<b>12 437</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>400 417</b>	<b>7 060 862</b>	<b>4 229 292</b>	<b>1 692 266</b>	<b>625 532</b>	<b>6 631 078</b>	<b>83 989</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>506 041</b>	<b>11 324 178</b>	<b>133 105</b>	<b>6 021 773</b>	<b>144 589</b>	<b>6 395 893</b>	<b>96 425</b>
3322 Currency and deposits	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	3 050 000	-3 691 710	4 134 878	0	443 168	0
3323,1 Repayments: Securities other than shares	3 480 781	1 757 723	1 112 673	0	4 950 000	3 691 710	1 362 855	0	5 054 565	0
3323,2 Incurrences: Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	8 000 000	0	5 497 733	0	5 497 733	0
3324 Loans (3324,2-3324,1)	-462 468	-1 222 442	-333 116	105 624	1 213 317	-404 476	194 630	-480 943	-678 353	12 437
3324,1 Repayments: Loans	2 325 732	1 971 240	1 937 845	400 417	2 110 862	537 582	329 411	625 532	1 576 513	83 989
3324,2 Incurrences: Loans	1 863 264	748 798	1 604 729	506 041	3 324 178	133 105	524 041	144 589	898 160	96 425

Source: Ministry of Finance



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

(000 HRK)		1 - X 2009		
		Budgetary Central Government	Extrabudgetary Users	Consolidated Central Government
<b>82 (=32)</b>	<b>NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2 741 516</b>	<b>506 254</b>	<b>3 247 770</b>
	Acquisition of financial assets	2 972 997	858 304	3 831 301
	Disposals of financial assets	231 481	352 050	583 531
<b>821 (=321)</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>2 740 615</b>	<b>506 254</b>	<b>3 246 869</b>
	Acquisition of domestic financial assets	2 972 096	858 304	3 830 400
	Disposals of domestic financial assets	231 481	352 050	583 531
8211	General government	11 220	0	11 220
	Acquisitions: General Government	13 341	0	13 341
	Disposals: General Government	2 121	0	2 121
8212	Central bank	1 119 505	0	1 119 505
	Acquisitions: Central bank	1 119 505	0	1 119 505
	Disposals: Central bank	0	0	0
8213	Other depositary institutions	128 648	491 202	619 850
	Acquisitions: Other depositary institutions	235 464	491 202	726 666
	Disposals: Other depositary institutions	106 816	0	106 816
8215	Nonfinancial institutions	1 459 029	15 052	1 474 081
	Acquisitions: Nonfinancial institutions	1 528 436	367 102	1 895 538
	Disposals: Nonfinancial institutions	69 407	352 050	421 457
8216	Households and nonprofit institutions serving households	22 213	0	22 213
	Acquisitions: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	75 350	0	75 350
	Disposals: Hholds and nonprofit institutions serving hholds	53 137	0	53 137
<b>822 (=322)</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>901</b>
	Acquisition of foreign financial assets	901	0	901
	Disposals of foreign financial assets	0	0	0
8227	International organizations	901	0	901
	Acquisitions: International organizations	901	0	901
	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>10 599 112</b>	<b>955 411</b>	<b>11 554 523</b>
	Repayments: liabilities	9 191 927	277 391	9 469 318
	Incurrences: liabilities	19 791 039	1 232 802	21 023 841
<b>831 (=331)</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>10 834 298</b>	<b>605 134</b>	<b>11 439 432</b>
	Repayments: domestic liabilities	2 560 849	197 313	2 758 162
	Incurrences: domestic liabilities	13 395 146	802 447	14 197 593
8311	General government	0	0	0
	Repayments: General Government	0	0	0
	Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0
8313	Other depositary institutions	10 819 246	605 134	11 424 380
	Repayments: Other depositary institutions	2 558 931	197 313	2 756 244
	Incurrences: Other depositary institutions	13 378 176	802 447	14 180 623
8314	Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	16 970	0	16 970
	Repayments: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0
	Incurrences: Financial institutions not elsewhere classified	16 970	0	16 970
8315	Nonfinancial institutions	-1 918	0	-1 918
	Repayments: Nonfinancial institutions	1 918	0	1 918
	Incurrences: Nonfinancial institutions	0	0	0
<b>832 (=332)</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>-235 185</b>	<b>350 277</b>	<b>115 092</b>
	Repayments: foreign liabilities	6 631 078	80 078	6 711 156
	Incurrences: foreign liabilities	6 395 893	430 355	6 826 248
8321	General government	-459 319	0	-459 319
	Repayments: General Government	459 319	0	459 319
	Incurrences: General Government	0	0	0
8327	International organizations	347 970	0	347 970
	Repayments: International organizations	550 190	0	550 190
	Incurrences: International organizations	898 160	0	898 160
8328	Financial institutions other than international organizations	-123 837	350 277	226 440
	Repayments: Financial institutions other than international organizations	5 621 570	80 078	5 701 648
	Incurrences: Financial institutions other than international organizations	5 497 733	430 355	5 928 088
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	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 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>28 425 062</b>	<b>110 871 511</b>	<b>26 020 898</b>	<b>26 598 410</b>	<b>28 376 211</b>	<b>90 425 501</b>	<b>9 429 982</b>
11 Taxes	58 469 091	64 234 530	69 572 699	16 288 071	63 202 863	13 547 073	15 389 517	16 979 849	51 633 261	5 716 822
12 Social contributions	33 877 148	37 203 486	40 703 484	10 575 845	40 771 078	9 913 476	9 989 663	10 109 025	33 295 832	3 283 667
13 Grants	195 984	428 038	468 634	127 965	983 810	187 519	137 449	103 202	450 525	22 356
14 Other revenue	2 693 335	6 454 541	5 027 838	1 433 181	5 913 761	2 372 830	1 081 781	1 184 136	5 045 884	407 138
<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>32 424 514</b>	<b>118 041 064</b>	<b>28 841 237</b>	<b>29 486 337</b>	<b>29 442 847</b>	<b>96 807 078</b>	<b>9 036 658</b>
21 Compensation of employees	24 313 867	27 545 141	29 948 535	7 820 846	30 976 553	7 941 928	7 738 581	7 863 364	26 069 357	2 525 486
22 Use of goods and services	6 069 116	7 162 402	8 113 694	2 998 288	7 962 914	1 856 917	1 898 703	1 768 065	6 007 297	483 612
24 Interest	4 713 615	4 535 008	4 683 219	861 883	4 727 151	1 866 958	1 120 606	1 181 558	4 273 646	104 524
25 Subsidies	5 670 789	6 492 010	6 859 512	1 755 731	6 985 483	1 542 906	2 112 830	1 574 042	5 546 069	316 292
26 Grants	6 652 994	8 363 202	5 783 063	2 127 282	5 402 248	1 002 181	1 377 428	1 573 769	4 408 939	455 561
27 Social benefits	43 444 589	48 175 989	52 593 214	14 541 884	55 911 564	13 520 210	13 872 713	14 044 230	46 150 441	4 713 288
28 Other expense	5 084 980	5 733 853	7 311 189	2 318 601	6 075 150	1 110 137	1 365 478	1 437 819	4 351 330	437 896
<b>NET-GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2)</b>	<b>-714 394</b>	<b>312 990</b>	<b>480 229</b>	<b>-3 999 452</b>	<b>-7 169 553</b>	<b>-2 820 339</b>	<b>-2 887 928</b>	<b>-1 066 636</b>	<b>-6 381 577</b>	<b>393 325</b>
<b>CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (31+32-33)</b>	<b>-714 394</b>	<b>312 990</b>	<b>480 229</b>	<b>-3 999 452</b>	<b>-7 169 553</b>	<b>-2 820 339</b>	<b>-2 887 928</b>	<b>-1 066 636</b>	<b>-6 381 577</b>	<b>393 325</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>1 436 859</b>	<b>2 157 519</b>	<b>403 675</b>	<b>371 131</b>	<b>552 211</b>	<b>1 476 019</b>	<b>149 001</b>
311 Fixed assets	1 595 121	2 625 692	2 719 479	1 286 999	2 035 962	376 382	346 821	488 137	1 360 341	149 001
312 Change in inventories	-80 226	-161 383	79 444	66 771	-694	1 347	3 463	30 696	35 506	0
313 Valuables	7 826	9 620	10 126	4 287	4 538	1 408	4 372	1 244	7 914	891
314 Nonproduced assets	33 072	71 291	179 081	78 802	117 713	24 539	16 475	32 134	72 258	-890
<b>NET LENDING-BORROWING (1-2-31)</b>	<b>-2 270 186</b>	<b>-2 232 230</b>	<b>-2 507 901</b>	<b>-5 436 310</b>	<b>-9 327 072</b>	<b>-3 224 014</b>	<b>-3 259 058</b>	<b>-1 618 847</b>	<b>-7 857 596</b>	<b>244 323</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>-216 821</b>	<b>908 197</b>	<b>983 896</b>	<b>1 233 312</b>	<b>77 290</b>	<b>2 741 516</b>	<b>447 019</b>
321 Domestic	-3 063 855	-3 752 817	1 690 502	-222 151	906 447	983 896	1 232 411	77 290	2 740 615	447 019
322 Foreign	16 681	18 036	12 445	5 330	1 750	0	901	0	901	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>5 219 489</b>	<b>10 235 269</b>	<b>4 207 910</b>	<b>4 492 370</b>	<b>1 696 137</b>	<b>10 599 112</b>	<b>202 696</b>
331 Domestic	3 166 260	1 477 615	5 656 636	5 113 866	5 971 952	8 304 096	162 863	2 177 080	10 834 298	190 259
332 Foreign	-3 943 248	-2 980 166	-1 445 788	105 624	4 263 317	-4 096 186	4 329 508	-480 943	-235 185	12 437

Source: Ministry of Finance

## MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

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

	Revenues (1)	Expenditures (2)	Operating balance	Interest payments	Primary operating balance
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4)	(5) 3+4
IX	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
VI	8 723 171	9 721 639	-998 468	369 443	-629 025
VII	9 604 421	9 934 591	-330 170	201 395	-128 775
VIII	9 220 249	9 370 649	-150 400	355 792	205 392
IX	9 551 541	10 137 607	-586 066	624 372	38 306
X	9 429 982	9 036 658	393 325	104 524	497 848
I-X 2009	90 425 501	96 807 078	-6 381 577	4 273 646	-2 107 931

## MEASURES OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

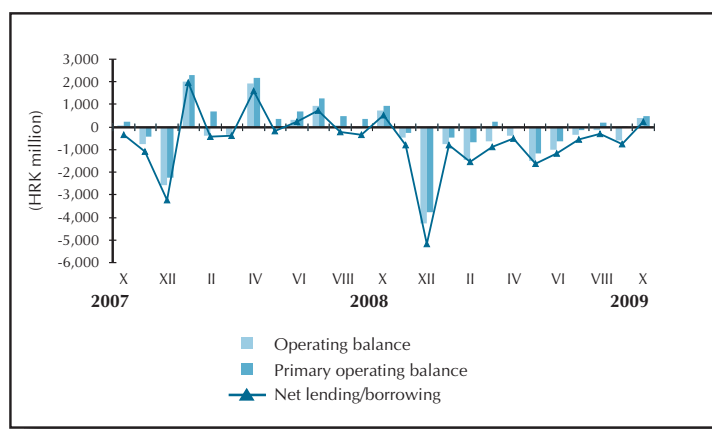


TABLE 8B: NET LENDING/BORROWING (000 HRK)

	Operating balance	Net nonfinancial assets (31)	Net lending/borrowing*	Financing (33-32)	Net financial assets (32)	Net incurrence of liabilities (33)
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4) 6-5	(5)	(6)
IX	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
VI	-998 468	158 914	-1 157 381	1 157 381	1 496 027	2 653 408
VII	-330 170	236 905	-567 075	567 075	-323 737	243 338
VIII	-150 400	152 066	-302 466	302 466	71 727	374 193
IX	-586 066	163 240	-749 306	749 306	329 300	1 078 607
X	393 325	149 001	244 323	-244 323	447 019	202 696
I-X 2009	-6 381 577	1 476 019	-7 857 596	7 857 596	2 741 516	10 599 112

\* Deficit/surplus according to the GFS 2001 methodology

TABLE 9: THE CROATIAN WATERS TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 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>881 505</b>	<b>2 093 719</b>	<b>441 421</b>	<b>531 032</b>	<b>676 882</b>	<b>1 907 189</b>	<b>257 854</b>	<b>91.09</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>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>13</b>	<b>Grants (131+132+133)</b>	<b>444 762</b>	<b>542 884</b>	<b>588 928</b>	<b>316 299</b>	<b>320 589</b>	<b>39 310</b>	<b>102 120</b>	<b>106 560</b>	<b>291 128</b>	<b>43 138</b>	<b>90.81</b>
131	From foreign governments	0	0	19 044	2 343	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	18 197	0	0	0	0	0	2 252	2 252	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	444 762	524 687	569 884	313 956	320 589	39 310	102 120	104 308	288 876	43 138	90.11
1331	Current	89 259	3 643	34 848	30 218	15 000	4 833	1 800	2 376	12 324	3 315	82.16
1332	Capital	355 503	521 044	535 036	283 738	305 589	34 477	100 320	101 932	276 552	39 823	90.50
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>1 526 851</b>	<b>1 964 443</b>	<b>2 030 049</b>	<b>565 206</b>	<b>1 773 130</b>	<b>402 111</b>	<b>428 912</b>	<b>570 322</b>	<b>1 616 061</b>	<b>214 716</b>	<b>91.14</b>
<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>927 437</b>	<b>1 782 702</b>	<b>272 561</b>	<b>538 165</b>	<b>545 049</b>	<b>1 486 066</b>	<b>130 291</b>	<b>83.36</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>111 293</b>	<b>121 767</b>	<b>135 222</b>	<b>41 140</b>	<b>144 325</b>	<b>32 982</b>	<b>33 504</b>	<b>31 077</b>	<b>107 287</b>	<b>9 724</b>	<b>74.34</b>
211	Wages and salaries	96 298	104 720	116 482	35 534	124 025	28 355	28 962	26 646	92 313	8 350	74.43
212	Social contributions	14 995	17 047	18 740	5 606	20 300	4 627	4 542	4 431	14 974	1 374	73.76
<b>22</b>	<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>1 072 478</b>	<b>1 208 936</b>	<b>1 331 786</b>	<b>509 056</b>	<b>1 086 976</b>	<b>135 207</b>	<b>297 486</b>	<b>373 434</b>	<b>893 362</b>	<b>87 235</b>	<b>82.19</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>31 692</b>	<b>34 639</b>	<b>35 525</b>	<b>10 953</b>	<b>32 830</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>9 159</b>	<b>7 122</b>	<b>23 332</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71.07</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>26</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>53 751</b>	<b>82 301</b>	<b>120 094</b>	<b>53 483</b>	<b>79 181</b>	<b>11 011</b>	<b>31 814</b>	<b>20 346</b>	<b>68 300</b>	<b>5 129</b>	<b>86.26</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>28</b>	<b>Other expense</b>	<b>509 874</b>	<b>661 135</b>	<b>716 397</b>	<b>312 805</b>	<b>439 390</b>	<b>86 311</b>	<b>166 202</b>	<b>113 070</b>	<b>393 785</b>	<b>28 202</b>	<b>89.62</b>
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>192 525</b>	<b>398 549</b>	<b>279 953</b>	<b>-45 932</b>	<b>311 017</b>	<b>168 860</b>	<b>-7 133</b>	<b>131 833</b>	<b>421 123</b>	<b>127 563</b>	
<b>31</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)</b>	<b>223 123</b>	<b>315 004</b>	<b>245 968</b>	<b>127 449</b>	<b>289 942</b>	<b>39 638</b>	<b>53 503</b>	<b>97 158</b>	<b>217 655</b>	<b>27 356</b>	<b>75.07</b>
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	224 983	318 780	246 965	127 479	290 842	39 657	54 238	97 672	218 928	27 361	75.27
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	1 860	3 776	997	30	900	19	735	514	1 273	5	141.44
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	208 532	278 730	223 907	120 479	277 542	36 864	52 917	92 605	208 627	26 241	75.17
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	210 392	282 506	224 904	120 509	278 442	36 883	53 652	93 119	209 900	26 246	75.38
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	1 860	3 776	997	30	900	19	735	514	1 273	5	141.44
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	14 591	36 274	22 061	6 970	12 400	2 774	586	4 553	9 028	1 115	72.81
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	14 591	36 274	22 061	6 970	12 400	2 774	586	4 553	9 028	1 115	72.81
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	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>-173 381</b>	<b>21 075</b>	<b>129 222</b>	<b>-60 636</b>	<b>34 675</b>	<b>203 468</b>	<b>100 207</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>30 598</b>	<b>-83 545</b>	<b>-33 985</b>	<b>173 381</b>	<b>-21 075</b>	<b>-129 222</b>	<b>60 636</b>	<b>-34 675</b>	<b>-203 468</b>	<b>-100 207</b>	
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)</b>	<b>-32 316</b>	<b>116 100</b>	<b>32 151</b>	<b>-132 672</b>	<b>101 075</b>	<b>139 600</b>	<b>-80 511</b>	<b>42 111</b>	<b>199 141</b>	<b>97 941</b>	
321	Domestic	-32 316	116 100	32 151	-132 672	101 075	139 600	-80 511	42 111	199 141	97 941	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)</b>	<b>-1 718</b>	<b>32 555</b>	<b>-1 834</b>	<b>40 709</b>	<b>80 000</b>	<b>10 378</b>	<b>-19 875</b>	<b>7 436</b>	<b>-4 327</b>	<b>-2 266</b>	
331	Domestic	12 778	-2 259	-49 781	23 816	-60 000	-21 289	-37 376	-20 322	-90 877	-11 890	
332	Foreign	-14 496	34 814	47 947	16 893	140 000	31 667	17 501	27 758	86 550	9 624	

Source: Ministry of Finance

TABLE 10: THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FUND TRANSACTIONS

000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 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>364 099</b>	<b>1 129 735</b>	<b>249 804</b>	<b>284 167</b>	<b>292 692</b>	<b>917 675</b>	<b>91 012</b>	<b>81.23</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>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>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>	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	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>364 099</b>	<b>1 129 735</b>	<b>249 804</b>	<b>284 167</b>	<b>292 692</b>	<b>917 675</b>	<b>91 012</b>	<b>81.23</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>404 573</b>	<b>898 708</b>	<b>198 167</b>	<b>249 954</b>	<b>313 609</b>	<b>914 119</b>	<b>152 389</b>	<b>101.71</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>6 843</b>	<b>12 939</b>	<b>18 600</b>	<b>6 542</b>	<b>21 941</b>	<b>5 143</b>	<b>5 404</b>	<b>5 083</b>	<b>17 196</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>78.37</b>
211	Wages and salaries	5 864	11 071	15 942	5 569	18 820	4 427	4 690	4 360	14 826	1 349	78.78
212	Social contributions	979	1 868	2 658	973	3 121	716	714	723	2 370	217	75.94
<b>22</b>	<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>608 913</b>	<b>945 697</b>	<b>883 628</b>	<b>318 780</b>	<b>649 453</b>	<b>151 192</b>	<b>206 945</b>	<b>232 058</b>	<b>671 667</b>	<b>81 472</b>	<b>103.42</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>25</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>13 803</b>	<b>18 553</b>	<b>39 318</b>	<b>16 227</b>	<b>90 180</b>	<b>10 708</b>	<b>6 496</b>	<b>24 986</b>	<b>87 330</b>	<b>45 140</b>	<b>96.84</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>102 355</b>	<b>108 582</b>	<b>149 644</b>	<b>54 104</b>	<b>121 575</b>	<b>29 162</b>	<b>29 580</b>	<b>41 070</b>	<b>122 341</b>	<b>22 529</b>	<b>100.63</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>28</b>	<b>Other expense</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>6 797</b>	<b>18 068</b>	<b>8 920</b>	<b>15 557</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>10 383</b>	<b>15 555</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>99.99</b>
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>-74 574</b>	<b>10 378</b>	<b>111 929</b>	<b>-40 474</b>	<b>231 027</b>	<b>51 637</b>	<b>34 213</b>	<b>-20 917</b>	<b>3 556</b>	<b>-61 377</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>1 071</b>	<b>7 691</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>5 174</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>67.27</b>
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	14 287	20 256	3 926	1 063	7 691	1 846	2 261	845	5 174	222	67.27
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	136	67	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311 2-311,3)	2 520	7 741	3 375	967	7 691	1 846	2 261	845	5 174	222	67.27
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	2 656	7 808	3 375	959	7 691	1 846	2 261	845	5 174	222	67.27
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	136	67	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	11 631	12 448	551	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	11 631	12 448	551	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	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>-41 545</b>	<b>223 336</b>	<b>49 791</b>	<b>31 952</b>	<b>-21 762</b>	<b>-1 618</b>	<b>-61 599</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>88 725</b>	<b>9 811</b>	<b>-108 003</b>	<b>41 545</b>	<b>-223 336</b>	<b>-49 791</b>	<b>-31 952</b>	<b>21 762</b>	<b>1 618</b>	<b>61 599</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>-41 545</b>	<b>223 336</b>	<b>49 791</b>	<b>31 952</b>	<b>-21 762</b>	<b>-1 618</b>	<b>-61 599</b>	
321	Domestic	-88 725	-9 811	108 003	-41 545	223 336	49 791	31 952	-21 762	-1 618	-61 599	
322	Foreign	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>	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE 11: THE CROATIAN MOTORWAYS Ltd. TRANSACTIONS

(000 HRK)		2005	2006	2007	I - III 2007	IV - VI 2007	VII - IX 2007	X - XII 2007
<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	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 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>348 794</b>	<b>1 420 990</b>	<b>210 064</b>	<b>201 224</b>	<b>346 106</b>	<b>884 970</b>	<b>127 576</b>	<b>62.28</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>	
1142	Excises	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>13</b>	<b>Grants (131+132+133)</b>	<b>1 739 270</b>	<b>1 990 435</b>	<b>1 468 959</b>	<b>326 544</b>	<b>1 343 247</b>	<b>190 762</b>	<b>180 852</b>	<b>324 119</b>	<b>802 126</b>	<b>106 393</b>	<b>59.72</b>
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	1 739 270	1 990 435	1 468 959	326 544	1 343 247	190 762	180 852	324 119	802 126	106 393	59.72
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	1 739 270	1 990 435	1 468 959	326 544	1 343 247	190 762	180 852	324 119	802 126	106 393	59.72
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>64 749</b>	<b>119 946</b>	<b>80 970</b>	<b>22 250</b>	<b>77 743</b>	<b>19 302</b>	<b>20 372</b>	<b>21 987</b>	<b>82 844</b>	<b>21 183</b>	<b>106.56</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>567 145</b>	<b>1 537 717</b>	<b>385 430</b>	<b>268 019</b>	<b>382 221</b>	<b>1 110 488</b>	<b>74 818</b>	<b>72.22</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Compensation of employees (211+212)</b>	<b>70 786</b>	<b>78 005</b>	<b>86 547</b>	<b>22 038</b>	<b>95 361</b>	<b>21 728</b>	<b>22 178</b>	<b>27 181</b>	<b>78 444</b>	<b>7 357</b>	<b>82.26</b>
211	Wages and salaries	60 787	67 035	74 359	18 991	82 041	18 649	19 165	23 310	67 448	6 324	82.21
212	Social contributions	9 999	10 970	12 188	3 047	13 320	3 079	3 013	3 871	10 996	1 033	82.55
<b>22</b>	<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>850 772</b>	<b>819 311</b>	<b>1 107 252</b>	<b>384 734</b>	<b>868 991</b>	<b>280 391</b>	<b>166 365</b>	<b>268 912</b>	<b>759 787</b>	<b>44 119</b>	<b>87.43</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>43 374</b>	<b>85 641</b>	<b>142 396</b>	<b>75 346</b>	<b>316 865</b>	<b>14 491</b>	<b>63 755</b>	<b>84 697</b>	<b>178 338</b>	<b>15 395</b>	<b>56.28</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>26</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 607</b>	<b>3 884</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</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>28</b>	<b>Other expense</b>	<b>262 002</b>	<b>252 835</b>	<b>252 548</b>	<b>83 958</b>	<b>256 500</b>	<b>68 362</b>	<b>15 721</b>	<b>1 431</b>	<b>93 461</b>	<b>7 947</b>	<b>36.44</b>
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>577 085</b>	<b>866 982</b>	<b>-42 698</b>	<b>-218 351</b>	<b>-116 727</b>	<b>-175 366</b>	<b>-66 795</b>	<b>-36 115</b>	<b>-225 518</b>	<b>52 758</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>380 842</b>	<b>873 590</b>	<b>221 218</b>	<b>144 912</b>	<b>271 779</b>	<b>702 184</b>	<b>64 275</b>	<b>80.38</b>
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	1 351 622	1 604 733	1 143 098	381 150	878 600	221 353	149 448	272 027	707 146	64 318	80.49
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	788	986	891	308	5 010	135	4 536	248	4 962	43	99.04
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	1 227 447	1 416 639	932 682	307 536	721 290	108 919	113 755	205 937	490 505	61 894	68.00
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	1 228 235	1 417 625	933 573	307 844	726 300	109 054	118 291	206 185	495 467	61 937	68.22
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	788	986	891	308	5 010	135	4 536	248	4 962	43	99.04
314	Nonproduced assets (314,1-314,2-314,3-314,4)	123 387	187 108	209 525	73 306	152 300	112 299	31 157	65 842	211 679	2 381	138.99
314,1	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	123 387	187 108	209 525	73 306	152 300	112 299	31 157	65 842	211 679	2 381	138.99
314,2	Disposals: nonproduced assets	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>-599 193</b>	<b>-990 317</b>	<b>-396 584</b>	<b>-211 707</b>	<b>-307 894</b>	<b>-927 702</b>	<b>-11 517</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>773 749</b>	<b>736 765</b>	<b>1 184 905</b>	<b>599 193</b>	<b>990 317</b>	<b>396 584</b>	<b>211 707</b>	<b>307 894</b>	<b>927 702</b>	<b>11 517</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>18 715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241 836</b>	<b>-140 074</b>	<b>-96 172</b>	<b>6 389</b>	<b>799</b>	
321	Domestic	-29 083	-45 061	217 802	18 715	0	241 836	-140 074	-96 172	6 389	799	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>3</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)</b>	<b>744 666</b>	<b>691 704</b>	<b>1 402 707</b>	<b>617 908</b>	<b>990 317</b>	<b>638 420</b>	<b>71 633</b>	<b>211 722</b>	<b>934 091</b>	<b>12 316</b>	
331	Domestic	471 685	523 681	1 128 764	559 909	706 317	561 535	-17	148 722	710 065	-175	
332	Foreign	272 981	168 023	273 943	57 999	284 000	76 885	71 650	63 000	224 026	12 491	

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

(000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 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>431 451</b>	<b>566 809</b>	<b>116 094</b>	<b>162 342</b>	<b>135 075</b>	<b>526 834</b>	<b>113 323</b>	<b>92.95</b>
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+132+133)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	
14	Other revenue	409 581	391 441	808 342	431 451	566 809	116 094	162 342	135 075	526 834	113 323	92.95
<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>216 740</b>	<b>253 323</b>	<b>67 359</b>	<b>71 672</b>	<b>67 189</b>	<b>228 231</b>	<b>22 011</b>	<b>90.09</b>
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	5 713	6 076	6 966	1 620	7 555	1 778	1 772	1 835	5 968	583	78.99
211	Wages and salaries	4 896	5 208	5 972	1 387	6 445	1 523	1 521	1 570	5 112	498	79.32
212	Social contributions	817	868	994	233	1 110	255	251	265	856	85	77.12
22	Use of goods and services	12 472	20 359	10 274	1 909	7 963	963	2 458	1 115	4 820	284	60.53
24	Interest	239	345	8 886	8 832	740	73	663	0	736	0	99.46
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	1 357	523	704	115	2 000	2	55	60	117	0	5.85
28	Other expense	7 573	20 517	227 876	204 264	235 065	64 543	66 724	64 179	216 590	21 144	92.14
<b>Net-gross operating balance (1-2)</b>		<b>382 227</b>	<b>343 621</b>	<b>553 636</b>	<b>214 711</b>	<b>313 486</b>	<b>48 735</b>	<b>90 670</b>	<b>67 886</b>	<b>298 603</b>	<b>91 312</b>	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	493	-18 959	-10 262	-13 523	273	27	101	0	128	0	46.89
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	565	1 202	25 070	7	273	27	101	0	128	0	46.89
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	72	20 161	35 332	13 530	0	0	0	0	0	0	
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	493	-18 959	11 540	-13 523	273	27	101	0	128	0	46.89
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	565	1 202	25 070	7	273	27	101	0	128	0	46.89
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	72	20 161	13 530	13 530	0	0	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>228 234</b>	<b>313 213</b>	<b>48 708</b>	<b>90 569</b>	<b>67 886</b>	<b>298 475</b>	<b>91 312</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>-381 734</b>	<b>-362 580</b>	<b>-563 898</b>	<b>-228 234</b>	<b>-313 213</b>	<b>-48 708</b>	<b>-90 569</b>	<b>-67 886</b>	<b>-298 475</b>	<b>-91 312</b>	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	381 734	362 580	563 898	228 234	313 213	48 708	90 569	67 886	298 475	91 312	
321	Domestic	381 734	362 580	563 898	228 234	313 213	48 708	90 569	67 886	298 475	91 312	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
331	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
332	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Finance



TABLE 14: THE CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND TRANSACTIONS

000 HRK)		2006	2007	2008	X - XII 2008	Plan 2009	I - III 2009	IV - VI 2009	VII - IX 2009	I - X 2009	X 2009	I - X 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>9 853</b>	<b>49 536</b>	<b>3 784</b>	<b>13 535</b>	<b>11 789</b>	<b>30 070</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>60.70</b>
11	Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Grants (131+132+133)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
131	From foreign governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
132	From international organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
133	From other general government units (1331+1332)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1331	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1332	Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Other revenue	65 871	58 324	54 661	9 853	49 536	3 784	13 535	11 789	30 070	962	60.70
<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>24 205</b>	<b>95 931</b>	<b>20 481</b>	<b>20 463</b>	<b>18 699</b>	<b>66 638</b>	<b>6 995</b>	<b>69.46</b>
21	Compensation of employees (211+212)	31 920	36 285	34 453	9 069	40 127	8 533	8 555	8 609	28 507	2 810	71.04
211	Wages and salaries	27 508	31 233	29 814	7 902	34 982	7 322	7 355	7 399	24 484	2 408	69.99
212	Social contributions	4 412	5 052	4 639	1 167	5 145	1 211	1 200	1 210	4 023	402	78.19
22	Use of goods and services	30 039	34 173	21 771	6 843	24 277	4 522	2 545	2 836	11 311	1 408	46.59
24	Interest	16 416	17 783	30 812	8 293	31 527	7 426	9 363	7 254	26 820	2 777	85.07
25	Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Social benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Other expense	0	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>-14 352</b>	<b>-46 395</b>	<b>-16 697</b>	<b>-6 928</b>	<b>-6 910</b>	<b>-36 568</b>	<b>-6 033</b>	
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (31,1 - 31,2)	-51 175	-23 514	-141 769	-505	-67 000	-8 398	-4 266	-2 044	-14 788	-80	
31,1	Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (311,1+312,1+313,1+314,1)	2 907	3 553	2 621	775	3 000	237	67	0	320	16	10.67
31,2	Disposal of nonfinancial assets (311,2+312,2+313,2+314,2)	54 082	27 067	144 390	1 280	70 000	8 635	4 333	2 044	15 108	96	21.58
311	Fixed assets (311,1-311,2-311,3)	-51 175	-23 514	-7 358	-505	-19 000	-3 570	-3 929	-834	-8 373	-40	
311,1	Acquisitions: fixed assets	2 907	3 553	2 621	775	3 000	26	66	0	108	16	3.60
311,2	Disposals: fixed assets	54 082	27 067	9 979	1 280	22 000	3 596	3 995	834	8 481	56	38.55
<b>Net lending - borrowing (1-2-31)</b>		<b>38 671</b>	<b>-6 403</b>	<b>109 394</b>	<b>-13 847</b>	<b>20 605</b>	<b>-8 299</b>	<b>-2 662</b>	<b>-4 866</b>	<b>-21 780</b>	<b>-5 953</b>	
<b>Financing (33-32)</b>		<b>-38 671</b>	<b>6 403</b>	<b>-109 394</b>	<b>13 847</b>	<b>-20 605</b>	<b>8 299</b>	<b>2 662</b>	<b>4 866</b>	<b>21 780</b>	<b>5 953</b>	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets (321+322)	-87 682	82 691	151 763	-20 305	-130 000	-17 421	40 116	-6 704	3 867	-12 124	
321	Domestic	-87 682	82 691	151 763	-20 305	-130 000	-17 421	40 116	-6 704	3 867	-12 124	
322	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Net incurrence of liabilities (331+332)	-126 353	89 094	42 369	-6 458	-150 605	-9 122	42 778	-1 838	25 647	-6 171	
331	Domestic	-126 353	106 055	60 128	-1 877	-131 546	-4 056	-8 219	4 229	-14 054	-6 008	
332	Foreign	0	-16 961	-17 759	-4 581	-19 059	-5 066	50 997	-6 067	39 701	-163	





## MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

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

	Revenues (1)	Expenditures (2)	Operating balance	Interest payments (24)	Primary operating balance
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4)	(5) 3+4
IX	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
VI	9 003 741	10 038 290	-1 034 549	430 055	-604 493
VII	10 024 156	10 271 810	-247 654	237 419	-10 235
VIII	9 536 933	9 655 884	-118 951	395 009	276 058
IX	9 860 239	10 424 493	-564 254	648 233	83 979
X	9 874 437	9 276 889	597 548	122 697	720 244
I-X 2009	93 630 034	99 550 415	-5 920 381	4 502 902	-1 417 479

## MEASURES OF CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS

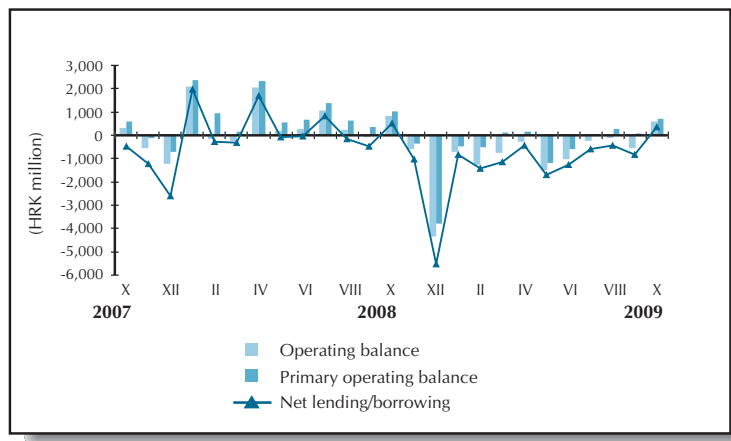


TABLE 16B: NET LENDING/BORROWING (000 HRK)

	Operating balance	Net nonfinancial assets (31)	Net lending/borrowing*	Financing (33-32)	Net financial assets (32)	Net incurrence of liabilities (33)
	(1)	(2)	(3) 1-2	(4) 6-5	(5)	(6)
IX	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
VI	-1 034 549	232 406	-1 266 954	1 266 954	1 414 411	2 681 365
VII	-247 654	330 408	-578 062	578 062	-342 097	235 965
VIII	-118 951	334 943	-453 894	453 894	162 747	616 641
IX	-564 254	254 598	-818 852	818 852	241 999	1 060 852
X	597 548	240 774	356 773	-356 773	563 348	206 575
I-X 2009	-5 920 381	2 386 372	-8 306 753	8 306 753	3 247 770	11 554 523

\* 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>		30.6. 2009 <sup>§</sup>		30.9. 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>30 281.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>27 083.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>29 705.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>29 812.0</b>	<b>9.0</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	28 454.0	8.3	25 281.5	7.6	27 912.7	8.4	28 099.5	8.5	
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	1 779.7	0.5	1 774.2	0.5	1 698.8	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	18.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	
<b>B. Domestic debt (B1+B2+B3)</b>	<b>32 391.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>35 697.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>42 714.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>56 121.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>60 852.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>64 812.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>61 693.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>62 153.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>62 079.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>69 859.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>78 808.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>79 374.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>80 749.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	
1. Central Government domestic debt	23 426.7	11.3	28 242.9	12.4	37 364.0	15.2	50 840.7	19.2	54 490.4	19.0	56 883.1	18.1	57 967.3	16.9	57 934.2	16.9	57 476.1	16.8	64 961.8	19.0	72 876.9	22.0	73 517.0	22.2	75 075.8	22.7	
2. Domestic debt of Extrabudgetary Users	7 729.5	3.7	6 317.1	2.8	3 931.2	1.6	3 953.5	1.5	5 198.0	1.8	6 357.8	2.0	2 215.2	0.6	2 518.6	0.7	2 909.5	0.9	3 035.0	0.9	4 055.7	1.2	3 916.8	1.2	3 752.9	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	1 940.5	0.6	1 920.4	0.6	
<b>C. General Government total debt* (C1+C2+C3)</b>	<b>72 631.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>81 373.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>92 955.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>101 484.8</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>102 512.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>104 470.8</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>91 316.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>91 250.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>90 929.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>100 140.7</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>105 892.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>109 079.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>110 561.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	
1. Central Government total debt (A1+B1)	60 858.8	29.2	69 284.8	30.5	79 595.1	32.4	87 255.2	33.0	87 047.0	30.4	86 307.1	27.5	86 090.6	25.2	85 494.1	25.0	84 816.3	24.8	93 415.8	27.3	98 158.4	29.7	101 429.8	30.6	103 175.2	31.2	
2. Total debt of Extrabudgetary Users (A2+B2)	10 314.6	5.0	10 602.7	4.7	11 678.2	4.8	12 703.2	4.8	14 136.1	4.9	16 544.5	5.3	3 672.0	1.1	4 020.1	1.2	4 388.6	1.3	4 835.4	1.4	5 835.5	1.8	5 691.1	1.7	5 451.7	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	1 958.7	0.6	1 934.2	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>33 835.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>34 958.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>34 810.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>37 110.4</b>	<b>11.2</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	21 388.3	6.3	21 681.3	6.6	21 632.3	6.5	23 511.8	7.1	
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	12 447.2	3.6	13 277.3	4.0	13 178.4	4.0	13 598.6	4.1	
<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>11 128.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11 676.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>13 724.2</b>	<b>4.1</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	10 466.0	3.2	11 032.3	3.3	13 077.4	4.0	
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	643.9	0.2	646.8	0.2	

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

Source: Ministry of Finance, CBS for GDP

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

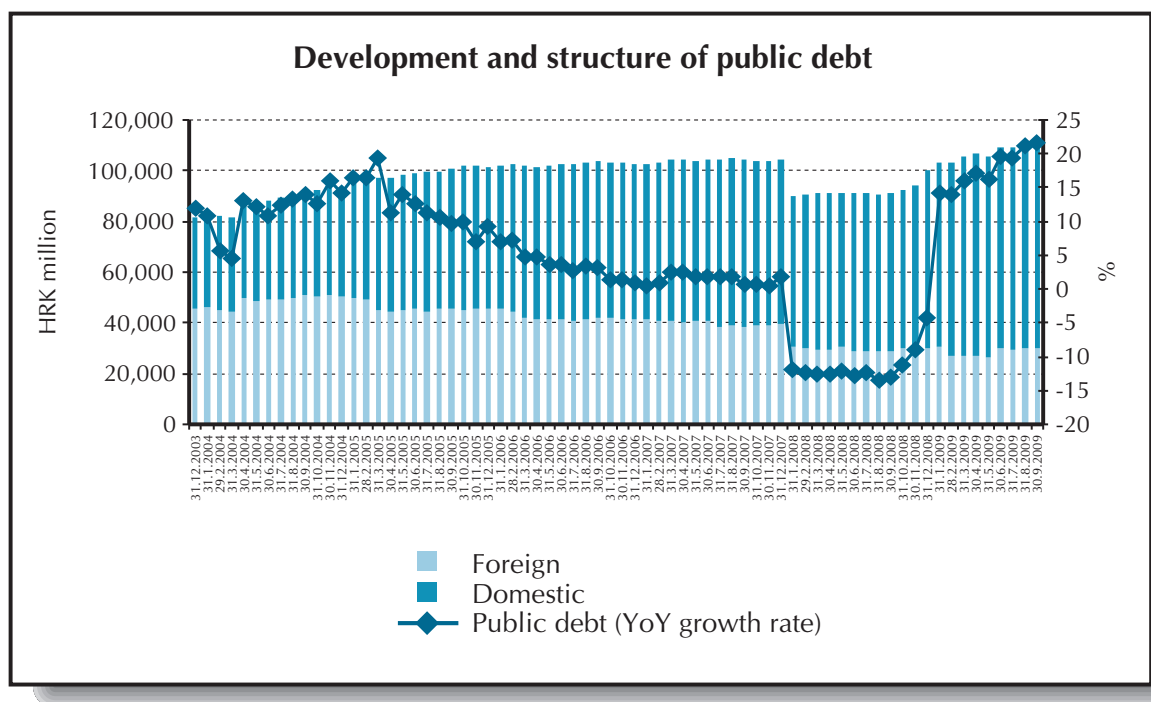
Public debt of the Republic of Croatia increased by HRK 645 million in September 2009 in comparison to August 2009. The share of public debt in GDP stood at the level of 33.4 percent in September 2009. The foreign component of public debt decreased by HRK 25.4 million due to the decrease of the foreign debt of Extrabudgetary Users and the decrease of the foreign debt of Local Government in comparison to August 2009. The domestic component of the total public debt recorded an increase compared to the previous month's stock in the amount of HRK 670.4 million as a result of an increase of the Central Government domestic debt.

As per government level, the largest part of the public debt refers to the Central Government (HRK 103.2 billion), the debt of Extrabudgetary Users amounted to HRK 5.5 billion while the debt of the 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 72.8 percent in the total Central Government debt. The

Local Government has also been mostly financed domestically, recording a 99.3 percent of its domestic component in the total Local Government debt. Also, domestic component, with a share of 68.8 percent prevails in the debt of Extrabudgetary Users.

Total guarantees issued by the Republic of Croatia in September 2009 increased by HRK 1.5 billion in comparison to August 2009, as a result of an increase of foreign guarantees, and recorded a level of 11.2 percent of GDP. Foreign guarantees account for 63.4 percent of total guarantees of the Republic of Croatia.

The total debt of the HBOR in September 2009 amounted to HRK 13.7 billion and 4.1 percent of GDP. This is almost entirely the result of foreign borrowings, since 95.3 percent of the total debt of the HBOR refers to its foreign component. In comparison to August 2009, the total debt of the HBOR increased by HRK 1.7 billion, as a result of an increase in its foreign 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 OCTOBER 2009)**

Debt item:	Currency	Stock	Stock / HRK:	Maturity:	Interest rate:
Big Bonds - Series I	HRK	2 140 826	2 140 826	2011	5.00%
Big Bonds - Series II	EUR	22 283	161 012	2011	7.20%
Big Bonds - Series III	EUR	25 979	187 721	2012	7.20%
Bonds - Series 03 D-12	EUR	500 000	3 612 919	2012	6.875%
Bonds - Series 05 D-14	EUR	650 000	4 696 794	2014	5.50%
Bonds - Series 07 D-19	EUR	500 000	3 612 919	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	2 529 043	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	9 809	70 877	2012	5.00%
BRA Bonds III	EUR	26 938	194 652	2012	7.20%
BRA Bonds IV	EUR	13 427	97 020	2012	5.00%
Syndicated FX loan I	EUR	500 000	3 612 919	2010	5.45%
Syndicated FX loan II	EUR	760 000	5 491 636	2010	4.71%
Syndicated FX loan III	EUR	750 000	5 419 378	2010	6.90%
<b>Medium and long term debt</b>			<b>49 827 715</b>		
Treasury Bills	HRK	10 457 000	10 457 000		
	EUR	1 375 297	9 937 672		
Other short-term debt	HRK	2 893 750	2 893 750		
<b>Short-term debt</b>			<b>23 288 422</b>		
<b>Total debt</b>			<b>73 116 137</b>		

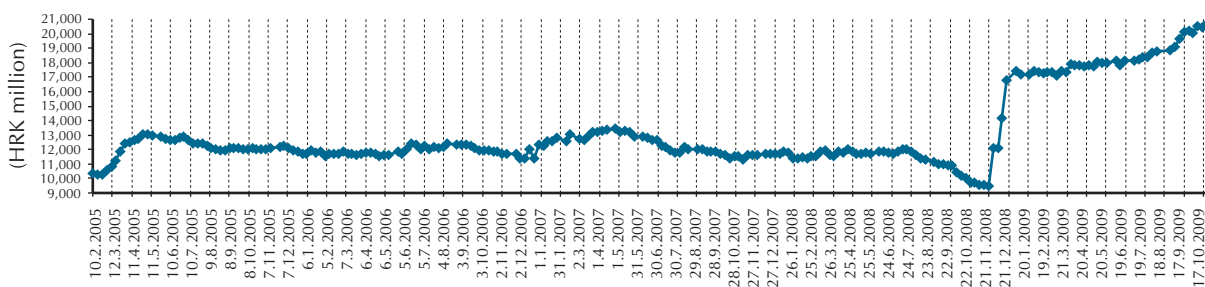
Source: Ministry of Finance

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

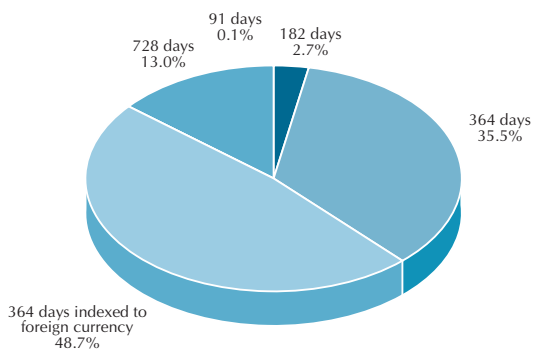
(000 HRK)	91 days				182 days				364 days				364 days				728 days				
	Day of Auction	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the bids received (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Uniform price allocation per 100 HRK (HRK) / Yielding (%)	Size (HRK)	Total bids received (HRK)	Weighted average of the 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 (%)
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%					
2.6.2009					10 000	10 000	96.303 / 7.70%	96.303 / 7.70%	216 000	216 000	92.983 / 7.57%	92.954 / 7.60%	75 000	102 263	92.913 / 7.65%	92.783 / 7.80%					
9.6.2009	400 000	400 000	98.140 / 7.60%	98.140 / 7.60%					160 000	160 000	92.966 / 7.59%	92.955 / 7.60%	71 150	74 150	92.876 / 7.69%	92.783 / 7.80%					
16.6.2009	7 000	7 000	98.140 / 7.60%	98.140 / 7.60%	320 000	327 000	96.305 / 7.69%	96.303 / 7.70%	168 000	168 000	92.783 / 7.80%	92.783 / 7.80%	71 000	99 915	92.888 / 7.68%	92.783 / 7.80%					
30.6.2009	92 000	92 000	98.153 / 7.55%	98.140 / 7.60%					110 000	110 000	92.783 / 7.80%	92.783 / 7.80%	30 902	30 902	92.832 / 7.74%	92.783 / 7.80%					
7.7.2009									104 000	104 000	92.884 / 7.68%	92.783 / 7.80%									
14.7.2009									170 000	170 000	92.783 / 7.80%	92.783 / 7.80%	31 367	31 367	92.828 / 7.75%	92.783 / 7.80%					
21.7.2009									17 000	17 000	92.783 / 7.80%	92.783 / 7.80%	31 769	31 769	92.868 / 7.70%	92.783 / 7.80%					
28.7.2009									10 000	10 000	93.214 / 7.30%	93.214 / 7.30%	69 499	69 499	92.841 / 7.73%	92.783 / 7.80%					
4.8.2009									160 000	160 000	92.783 / 7.80%	92.783 / 7.80%	28 006	29 006	92.849 / 7.72%	92.783 / 7.80%					
25.8.2009									140 000	140 000	92.783 / 7.80%	92.783 / 7.80%	21 034	67 932	92.873 / 7.70%	93.041 / 7.50%					
1.9.2009									162 000	162 000	93.905 / 6.51%	92.783 / 7.80%	43 637	61 065	93.199 / 7.32%	93.127 / 7.40%					
8.9.2009									333 000	333 000	92.847 / 7.73%	92.783 / 7.80%	134 192	192 828	93.238 / 7.27%	93.171 / 7.35%					
15.9.2009									285 000	285 000	92.809 / 7.77%	92.783 / 7.80%	60 825	141 742	93.269 / 7.24%	93.300 / 7.20%					
22.9.2009									131 000	403 000	92.812 / 7.77%	92.869 / 7.70%	36 300	65 340	93.491 / 6.98%	93.518 / 6.95%					
6.10.2009									58 000	108 000	92.905 / 7.66%	92.869 / 7.70%	59 521	125 921	93.662 / 6.79%	93.649 / 6.80%					
20.10.2009	27 000	107 000	98.150 / 7.56%	98.164 / 7.50%	110 000	215 000	96.385 / 7.52%	96.395 / 7.50%	201 000	427 000	92.977 / 7.57%	92.955 / 7.60%	42 200	81 200	93.844 / 6.58%	93.912 / 6.50%					



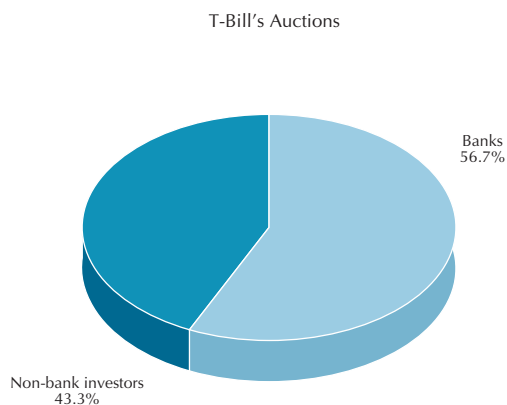
### T-Bill's Outstanding Debt



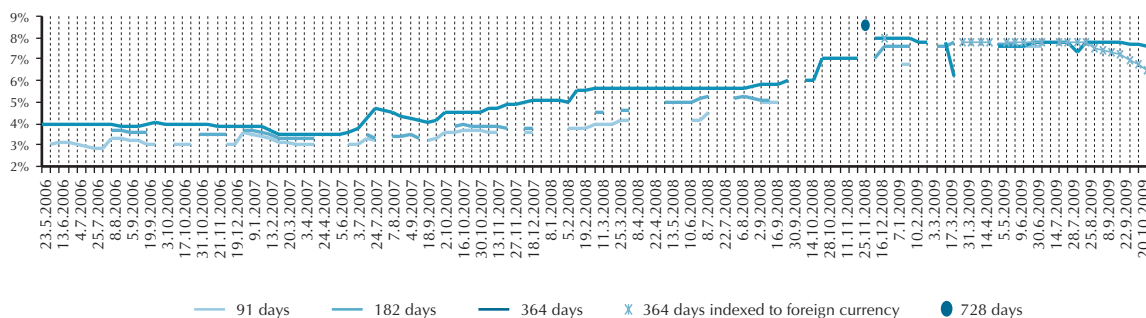
### Structure of outstanding T-Bill's on 31 October 2009



### 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. 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.

According to the new methodology, general government domestic debt also includes accrued interests.

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

### Cabinet of the Minister:

#### **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

#### **Sector for Development and Support of the State Treasury System:**

##### **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 Čižmešija

### 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:

#### **Head of Service**

Ante Kapulica

### Independent Department for Suppression of Irregularities and Fraud:

#### **Head of Department**

Mirjana Jurić

### Economy Directorate:

#### **Director**

Krešimir Dragić, M.Sc.

### Financial System Directorate:

#### **Director**

Damir Kaufman

### Directorate for European Integration and International Financial Relations:

#### **Director**

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			
		March 10	April 10	May 10	June 10
		<b>170</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>173</b>
SDDS Data Category		March 10	April 10	May 10	June 10
General Government operations	1)		(12/09)		
Central Government operations	2)	(11/09)	(12/09)	(01/10)	(02/10)
Internal Central Government Debt	3)	(11/09)	(12/09)	(01/10)	(02/10)

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



