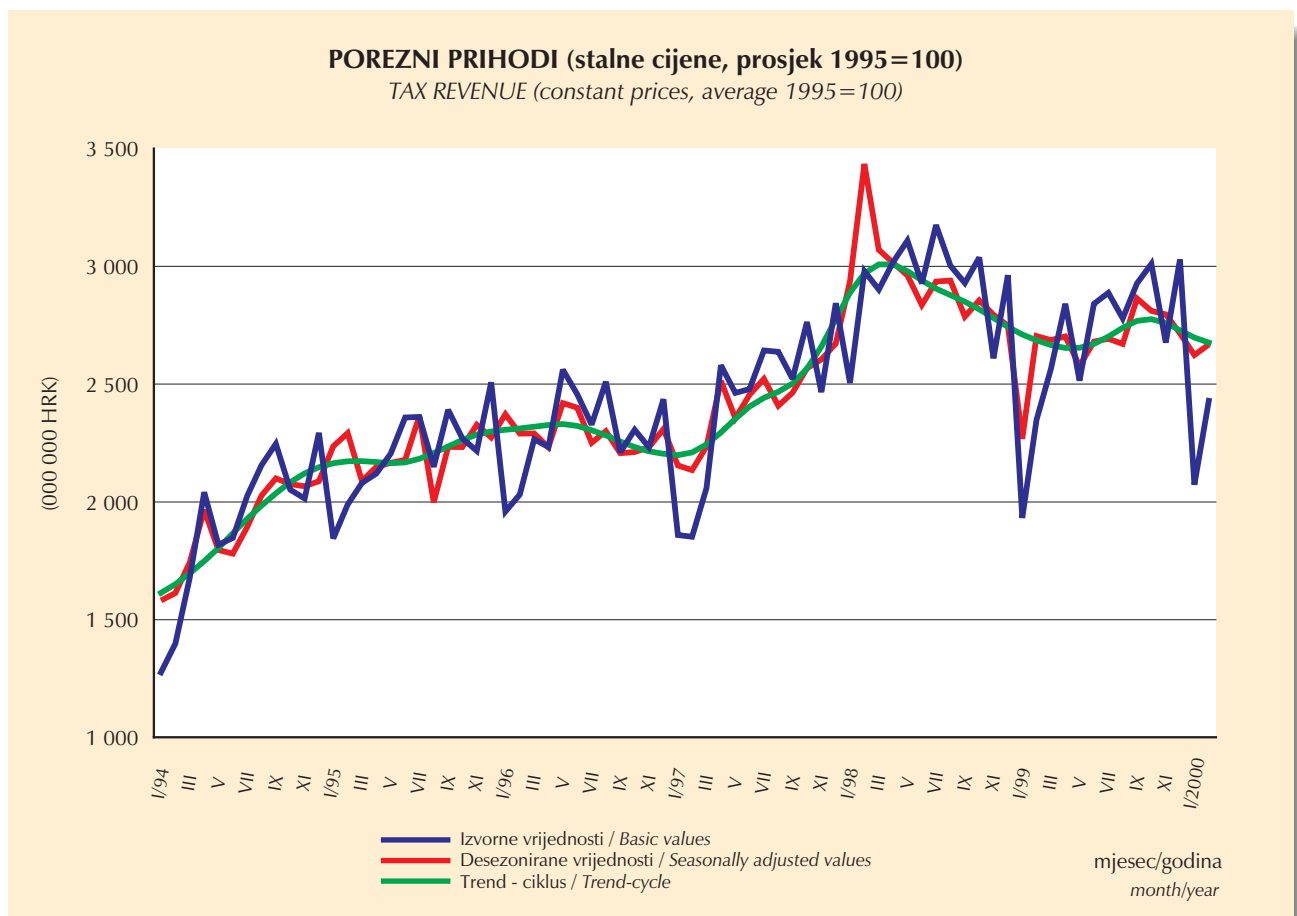


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* **procjena** / estimate

§ **privremeni podatak** / preliminary data

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TABELA 1: OSNOVNI MAKROEKONOMSKI POKAZATELJI HRVATSKOG GOSPODARSTVA
TABLE 1: BASIC MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE CROATIAN ECONOMY

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BDP, tekuće cijene (mil. HRK) <i>GDP, current prices (mil. HRK)</i>	107 980,60	123 811,00	138 392,00	143 235,70*	152 078,00*
BDP, tekuće cijene (mil. USD) <i>GDP, current prices (mil. US\$)</i>	19 875,00	20 283,00	21 753,00	20 129,11	20 032,76
BDP, po stanovniku (USD) <i>GDP, per capita (US\$)</i>	4 423,00	4 436,00	4 729,00	4 375,89	4 354,95
BDP, tekuće cijene (mil. HRK), procjena Ministarstva financija <i>GDP, current prices (mil. HRK), Ministry of Finance estimate</i>	143 220,00	158 974,00	179 600,00	185 886,00	197 410,93
Cijene na malo, prosjek, % <i>Retail prices, period average, %</i>	3,50	3,60	5,70	4,20	(I-II 2000) 4,60
Proizvođačke cijene, prosjek, % <i>Producer's prices, period average, %</i>	1,40	2,30	-1,20	2,50	7,70
Troškovi života, prosjek, % <i>Cost of living, period average, %</i>	4,30	4,10	6,40	3,50	3,70
Tečaj HRK/USD, prosjek <i>Exchange rate HRK/US\$, period average</i>	5,43	6,16	6,36	7,12	(II 2000) 7,84
Tečaj HRK/DM, prosjek <i>Exchange rate HRK/DM, period average</i>	3,61	3,56	3,62	3,88	3,95
Vanjskotrgovinska bilanca (mil. USD) <i>Trade Balance (mil. US\$)</i>	-3 276,00	-4 933,00	-3 842,00	-3 497,70	...
Izvoz (mil.USD) <i>Export (mil.US\$)</i>	4 512,00	4 171,00	4 541,00	4 279,70	...
Uvoz (mil.USD) <i>Import (mil. US\$)</i>	7 788,00	9 104,00	8 383,00	7 777,40	...
Tekući račun platne bilance (mil. USD) <i>Current Account Balance (mil. US\$)</i>	-1 147,50	-2 342,60	-1 542,90	(I-IX 1999) -603,80 §	...
Devizne rezerve HNB, krajem razdoblja (mil. USD) <i>International reserves of CNB, end of period (mil. US\$)</i>	2 314,0	2 539,00	2 815,60	(XII 1999) 3 024,80	(II 2000) 2 807,90 §
Eskontna stopa HNB, u %, na godišnjoj razini <i>CNB discount rate, in %, per annum</i>	6,50	5,90	5,90	7,90	...
Kamatne stope na kratkoročne kunske kredite bez valutne klauzule, u %, na godišnjoj razini <i>Interest rates on short-term credits in kuna, in %, per annum</i>	19,35	14,12	16,22	13,52	...
Ukupni vanjski dug RH, krajem razdoblja (mil. USD) <i>Total outstanding external debt Rep. of Croatia, end of period (mil. US\$)</i>	4 808,40	6 661,60	8 488,70	(I-X 1999) 8 871,20	...
Vanjski javni dug, krajem razdoblja (mil.USD) <i>External public debt, end of period (mil.US\$)</i>	3 233,00	3 486,60	...
Unutarnji javni dug, krajem razdoblja (mil. HRK) <i>Internal public debt, end of period (mill. HRK)</i>	16 533,70	14 608,70	13 697,50	(1999) 13 943,98	(II 2000) 13 763,60
Manjak/višak - konsolidirana središnja država, mil. HRK <i>Deficit/Surplus - Consolidated Central Government, mill. HRK</i>	-477,40	-1 586,67	882,08	-2 802,06	...
Manjak/višak - konsolidirana opća država, mil. HRK <i>Deficit/Surplus - Consolidated General Government, mill. HRK</i>	-399,487	-1497,117	678,24
Stopa nezaposlenosti, % <i>Unemployment rate, %</i>	16,40	17,50	18,60	20,76	(I 2000) 21,30
Stopa anketne nezaposlenosti, % <i>Unemployment rate - ILO comparable, %</i>	10,00	9,90	(VI-XII 1998) 11,60	(I-VI 1999) 12,60	...
Prosječna mjesečna neto plaća, stopa rasta u % <i>Average monthly net wages and salaries, growth rate as %</i>	11,80	16,90	12,80	(1999) 13,94	...
Prosječna mjesečna bruto plaća, stopa rasta u % <i>Average monthly gross wages and salaries, growth rate as %</i>	12,33	13,10	12,60	10,00	...
Fizički obujam industrijske proizvodnje, stopa rasta u % <i>Total volume of industrial production, growth rate as %</i>	3,10	6,80	3,70	-1,40	(I-II 2000) 3,50
Noćenja turista, stopa rasta u % <i>Nights spent by tourists, growth rate as %</i>	66,05	41,03	3,02	-15,00	(I 2000) 1,00
Promet u trgovini na malo, nominalna stopa rasta u % <i>Retail sales turnover, nominal growth rate as %</i>	6,00	18,10	3,70	-0,70	...
Indeks fizičkog obujma građevinskih radova, stopa rasta u % <i>Total volume of construction projects, growth rate as %</i>	9,00	16,70	0,70	-7,70	...

Izvor: Državni zavod za statistiku, Hrvatska narodna banka, Ministarstvo financija
 Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Croatian National Bank, Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
 Note: See notes on methodology

CROLEI NAVJEŠĆUJUĆI POKAZATELJI INDUSTRIJSKE PROIZVODNJE

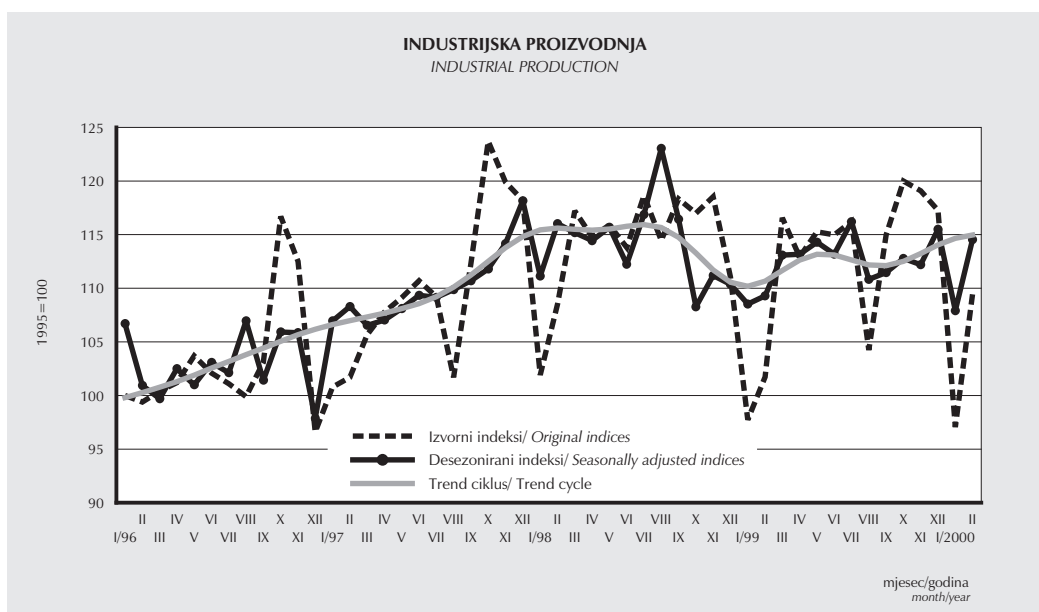
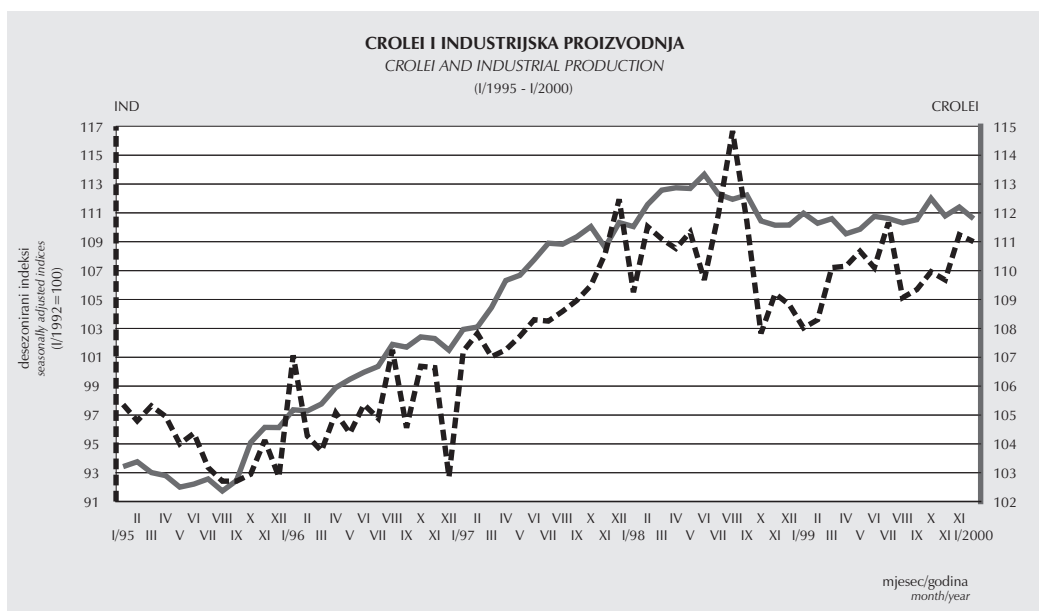
Cjelovita revizija sustava indikatora, metodoloških koraka i samog CROLEI indeksa izvršena je u prosincu 1999. godine. Povremeno preispitivanje metode indikatora standardni je dio ovog metodološkog aparata usmjeren prije svega na poboljšanje prognostičkih svojstava slo enog indeksa CROLEI. Detaljniji opis komponenti CROLEI indeksa dat je u metodološkim objašnjenjima.

U posljednjem je mjesecu 1999. godine CROLEI indeks porastao u odnosu na studeni iste godine, kao posljedica rasta vrlo utjecajnih komponenti indeksa: prometa u trgovini na malo, mase neto plaća, proračunskih prihoda i ukupnih novčanih sredstava platnog prometa. U siječnju je zbog jakih sezonskih utjecaja došlo do neznatnog pada vrijednosti CROLEI indeksa. Usprkos tome, u travnju 1999. godine zaustavljen je kontinuirani jednogodišnji pad vrijednosti prognostičkog indeksa. Premda CROLEI indeks od tada znatno oscilira ipak se zamjećuje pozitivna promjena njegovog trenda, što naznačuje blagi oporavak gospodarske aktivnosti u narednim mjesecima.

CROLEI LEADING INDICATORS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In December 1999, the system of indicators, methodological steps and the CROLEI index itself underwent a comprehensive revision. Periodic reviews of the method of indicators method constitute a standard part of this methodological mechanism and are primarily aimed at improving the forecasting capacity of the composite CROLEI index. A more detailed description of components making up the CROLEI index is contained in the methodological explanations.

In the last month of 1999 CROLEI index increased compared to previous month due to increase of highly influential components of the index: sales in retail trade, total net salary budget, budget revenues and total cash of participants in the payment system. In January CROLEI index mildly decreased due to seasonality. In spite of that, continuous annual fall of the prognostic index value was stopped in April 1999. Although CROLEI index significantly fluctuate since then the positive trend is visible which indicates mild recovery of economic activity in coming months.



Izvor: Dr avni zavod za statistiku
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

MAKROEKONOMSKA KRETANJA - ROBNA RAZMJENA S INOZEMSTVOM -

Prema podacima Dravnog zavoda za statistiku tijekom 1999. godine u Republiku Hrvatsku ukupno je uvezeno roba u vrijednosti 7 777,4 milijuna USD ili 7,2% manje nego u 1998. godini. U istom je razdoblju izvezeno roba u vrijednosti 4 279,7 milijuna USD odnosno 5,8% manje u usporedbi sa 1998. godinom. Dakle smanjenje negativnog salda robne razmjene, koji je u 1999. godini iznosio 3 497,7 milijuna USD odnosno 344,2 milijuna USD manje nego u 1998. godini, nije posljedica porasta izvoza već zbog smanjenja uvoza u odnosu na izvoz.

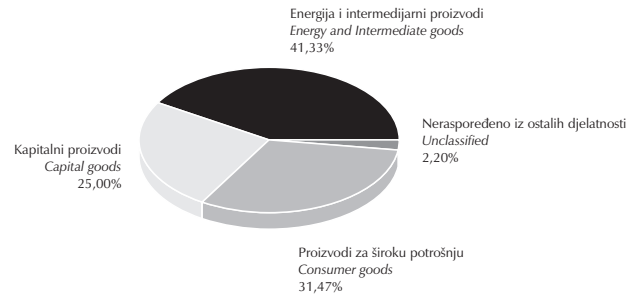
Porast izvoza u 1999. godini u odnosu na 1998. godinu zabilježen je kod rudarstva i vađenja, opskrbe električnom energijom, plinom i vodom te poslovanja nekretninama. Prerađivačka industrija, koja čini 97,1% ukupnog izvoza, tijekom 1999. godine zabilježila je međugodišnji pad izvoza od 5,8%. Naime, u promatranom je razdoblju samo devet od ukupno 22 grane prerađivačke industrije zabilježilo međugodišnji porast izvoza. Najveći je porast zabilježila izdavačka i tiskarska djelatnost (37,8%), zatim proizvodnja duhanskih proizvoda (30,1%) te proizvodnja koksa i naftnih derivata (23,6%). Međugodišnji je porast izvoza zabilježila i proizvodnja tekstila, ostalih nemetalnih mineralnih proizvoda, medicinskih i preciznih instrumenata te prerada drva. Spomenuti je pad izvoza prerađivačke industrije moguće objasniti i 2,9%-tnim smanjenjem proizvodnje u prerađivačkoj industriji tijekom 1999. godine u usporedbi sa 1998. godinom. Iako ukupno povećanje realnog efektivnog tečaja kune, tijekom 1999. godine, mjereno cijenama na malo i cijenama industrijskih proizvoda od 7,03 odnosno 6,08%, ukazuje na poboljšanje cjenovne konkurencije domaćih izvoznika u odnosu na najznačajnije vanjskotrgovinske partnere uslijed smanjene inozemne potražnje nije došlo do porasta izvoza.

Tijekom 1999. godine samo su četiri djelatnosti zabilježile porast uvoza: vađenje nafte i zemnog plina (67,8%), proizvodnja duhanskih proizvoda (15,6%), proizvodnja električnih strojeva i aparata (6,7%) te uredskih strojeva i računala (2,5%). Unutar prerađivačke industrije, koja je zabilježila smanjenje uvoza za 9,8%, najveće je smanjenje uvoza zabilježila prerada drva (19,7%), proizvodnja odjeće (19,01%), koksa i naftnih derivata (17,4%) te hrane i pića (16,9%). Prema ekonomskoj namjeni 42,4% uvoza čine energija i intermedijarni proizvodi

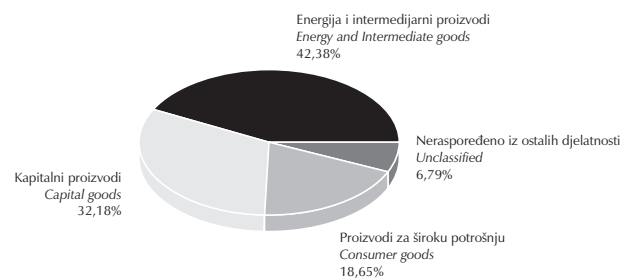
Promatrano po nomenklaturi statistike vanjske trgovine 29,14% ukupnog izvoza ili vrijednost od 1 247,3 milijuna USD čine strojevi i transportni uređaji od čega se 712,75 milijuna USD odnosilo na izvoz ostale transportne opreme odnosno brodova. Druga po vrijednosti izvoza ostvarenog u 1999. godini je odjeća u iznosu od 524,3 milijuna USD. Strojevi i transportni uređaji čine i najveći dio uvoza u iznosu od 2 705,6 milijuna USD ili 34,78% ukupnog uvoza no u ovom slučaju najveća je vrijednost uvezenih cestovnih vozila a koja je u 1999. godini iznosila 814,2 milijuna USD. Naravno, osim cestovnih vozila najveću vrijednost uvoza od 672,9 milijuna USD čini uvoz nafte i naftnih derivata.

Struktura razmjene po zemljama namjene/ podrijetla pokazuje da se oko 60% robne razmjene Hrvatske odnosi na razvijene zemlje (56,6% izvoza te 66,6% uvoza). Iako je robna razmjena sa zemljama Europske unije u 1999. godini činila 56,5% uvoza odnosno 48,8% izvoza zamjetan je opadajući trend u robnoj razmjeni sa zemljama EU. Naime, 1994. godine na zemlje Europske unije se odnosilo 59,2% ukupnog uvoza te 59,4% izvoza. Međutim, treba imati na umu i da su brodovi izvezeni u Liberiju zapravo namijenjeni razvijenim zemljama. Najveći trgovinski partneri Republike Hrvatske tradicionalno su Italija i Njemačka. Na Italiju se odnosilo 18% ukupnog izvoza te 15,9% uvoza dok se na Njemačku odnosilo 15,7% izvoza te 18,5% uvoza. Zamjetan je i udio robne razmjene Hrvatske s susjednom Slovenijom te Bosnom i Hercegovinom. Izvoz u Sloveniju iznosio je 453,4 milijuna USD (10,6% ukupnog izvoza), a uvoz 616,1 milijun USD (7,9% ukupnog uvoza). Izvoz u BiH je u 1999. godini iznosio 547,1 milijun USD ili 12,8% ukupnog izvoza.

Struktura robnog izvoza 1999. godine
Structure of exports in 1999

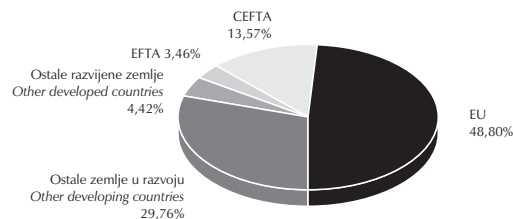


Struktura robnog uvoza 1999. godine
Structure of imports in 1999



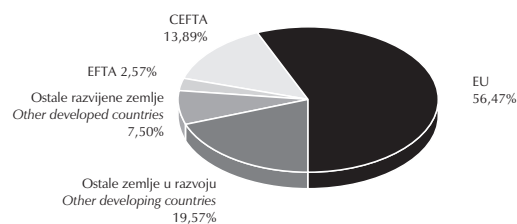
Smjer robnog izvoza u 1999.

Structure of exports by destination in 1999



Porijeklo robnog uvoza u 1999.

Structure of imports by origin in 1999



MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

- FOREIGN TRADE -

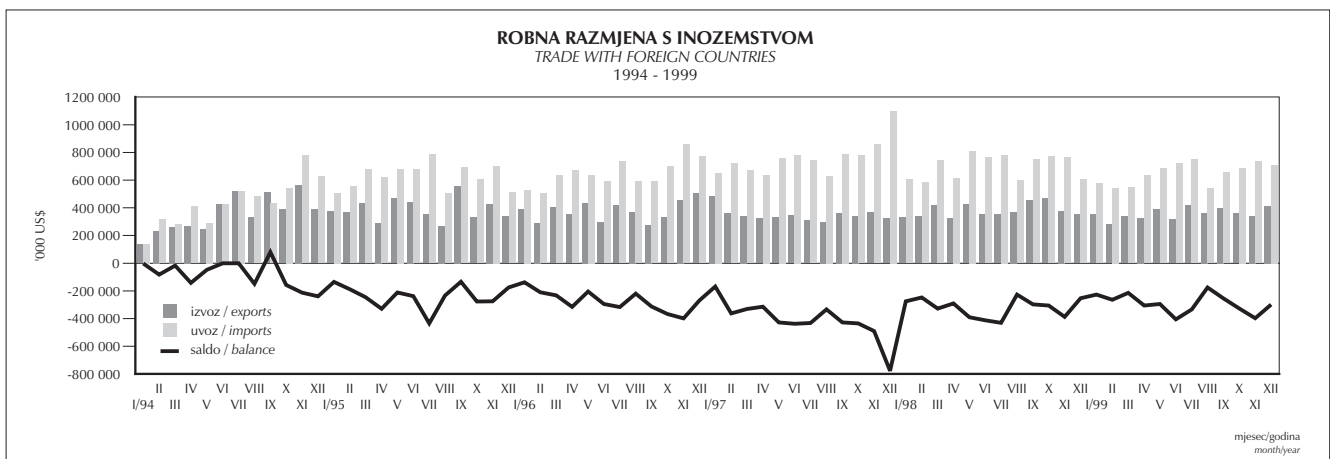
According to data supplied by the National Bureau of Statistics, the total value of goods imported into the Republic of Croatia during 1999 reached US\$ 7,777.4 million, which is a 7.2 percent decrease as compared to 1998. During the same period, Croatia exported goods to a total value of US\$ 4,279.7 million, or 5.8 percent less than a year earlier. Hence, a decrease in Croatia's negative trade balance for 1999, which amounted to US\$ 3,497.7 million or US\$ 344.2 million less than in 1998, does not ensue from growing exports but from a decrease in imports that was sharper than a decline in exports.

A year-on-year increase in 1999 exports has been reported for the mining and extractive industry, power, gas and water supply, and real estate transactions. The processing industry, which accounts for 97.1 percent of total exports, experienced a year-on-year export drop of 5.8 percent. Namely, during the period under review, only nine of a total of 22 processing industry sectors experienced a year-on-year growth in their exports. The highest growth rates have been reported for the publishing and printing industry (37.8 percent), the manufacture of tobacco products (30.1 percent) and the production of coke and oil products (23.6 percent). A year-on-year increase in exports was also experienced by the textile industry, the manufacture of other non-metal and mineral products, the manufacture of medical and high-precision instruments, and the timber and wood industry. The aforementioned drop in exports generated by the processing industry can also be ascribed to a 2.9-percent year-on-year decrease in its 1999 output. Interestingly, the fact that in aggregate terms - the real effective rate of the kuna grew by 7.03 percent, as measured by retail prices, and 6.08 percent, as measured by the prices of industrial products, indicates an improvement in the price competitiveness of domestic exporters in relation to their major foreign trade partners.

In the course of 1999, only four industries reported an upward trend in imports: oil and natural gas extraction (67.8 percent), the manufacture of tobacco products (15.6 percent), the production of electrical machines and appliances (6.7 percent) and the production of office machines and computers (2.5 percent). Within the processing industry, which experienced a 9.8-percent decrease in imports, the sharpest drop has been reported for the timber and wood industry (19.7 percent), the production of clothes (19.01 percent), the manufacture of coke and oil products (17.4 percent) and the production of foodstuffs and beverages (16.9 percent). In terms of economic purpose, energy and intermediary products account for 42.4 percent of imports.

According to the statistical foreign trade nomenclature, machines and transportation equipment accounted for 29.14 percent of total exports: their total value reached US\$ 1,247.3 million, of which the exports of other transportation equipment and ships accounted for US\$ 712.75 million. In terms of the value of 1999 exports, clothes rank second with US\$ 524.3. With US\$ 2,705.6 million or 34.78 percent, machines and transpiration equipment also hold the largest share in total imports. However, in this case, the highest value is that of imported road vehicles, which reached US\$ 814.2 million in 1999. Of course, following road vehicles, the imports of oil and oil products rank second in terms of their value: US\$ 672.9 million.

The breakdown of trade by country of destination/origin shows that developed countries account for some 60 percent of Croatia's foreign trade (56.6 percent for exports and 66.6 percent for imports). While the EU markets accounted for 56.5 percent of Croatia's imports and 48.8 percent of its exports generated in 1999, a downward trend in Croatia's overall trade with this counties is evident. Namely, back in 1994, the EU countries accounted for 59.2 percent of total imports and 59.4 percent of total exports. However, one should bear in mind that ships exported to Liberia were actually intended for developed countries. Croatia's major trade partners traditionally include Italy and Germany. The former accounted for 18 percent of total exports and 15.9 percent of imports, while the latter accounted for 15.7 percent of exports and 18.5 percent of imports. Croatia's trade with Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina also holds a significant share in its total trading activity. The value of goods exported to Slovenia reached US\$ 453.4 million (or 10.6 percent of total exports), whereas the value of Croatia's imports from that country amounted to US\$ 616.1 million (7.9 percent of total imports). As for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia's 1999 exports amounted to US\$ 547.1 million (12.8 percent of total exports).



OSTVARENJE DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA VELJAČA 2000.

U prva dva mjeseca ove godine dr avni proračun je ostvario 7 700,7 milijuna kuna prihoda što je za 48,7% više nego u istom prošlogodišnjem razdoblju. Rashodi su u istom razdoblju iznosili 7.261,6 milijuna kuna. Rezultat ovakvih kretanja prihodne i rashodne strane proračuna je proračunski suficit u prva dva ovogodišnja mjeseca od 439,1 milijuna kuna.

Visok porast ovogodišnjih prihoda u odnosu na prošlu godinu rezultat je uplate prihoda od privatizacije Privredne banke kao i porasta većine poreznih prihoda. Porezni prihodi su u promatranom razdoblju porasli 10,4%. Rast su u odnosu na prošlu godinu zabilje ili gotovo svi porezni prihodi. Najveći porast zabilje en je kod prihoda od poreza na dohodak koji su porasli 16,9%, trošarina 14,7%, te poreza na dodanu vrijednost 11,4%.

U veljači ove godine je prikupljeno 3.344,8 milijuna kuna od čega je 2 958,3 milijuna kuna poreznih prihoda. U odnosu na isti mjesec prošle godine porezni prihodi su porasli 8,6%, dok je u odnosu na siječanj taj porast iznosio 17,5%. U odnosu na siječanj rast je zabilje en kod poreza na dohodak od 6,3%, dok je kod poreza na dobit rast iznosio 48%. Rast prihoda od poreza na dobit u veljači uobičajeno je kretanje za ovu vrstu poreza dok se u narednim mjesecima očekuje intenziviranje ovih kretanja s kulminacijom u travnju i svibnju.

Prihodi od poreza na dodanu vrijednost u veljači su bili za 1,1% ni i nego u siječnju što je također očekivano jer su prihodi iz siječnja rezultat prometa iz prosinca koji je tradicionalno najjači mjesec po potrošnji.

Sna an rast zabilje en je kod prihoda od trošarina koji su rasli 44% što je najvećim dijelom rezultiralo iz porasta prihoda od trošarina na naftne derivate od 102%. Do ovakvog porasta prihoda od trošarina na naftu u veljači došlo je uslijed naplate zaostalih trošarina iz siječnja. Prihodi od trošarina na duhanske preradevine u veljači su u odnosu na siječanj zabilje ili pad od 8,3%.

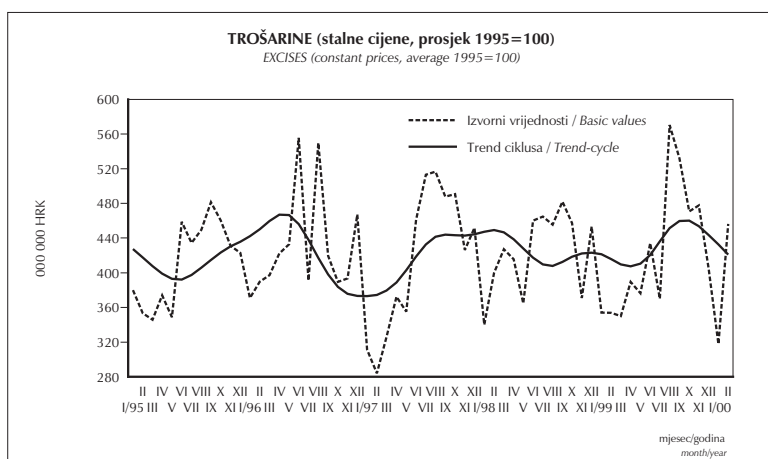
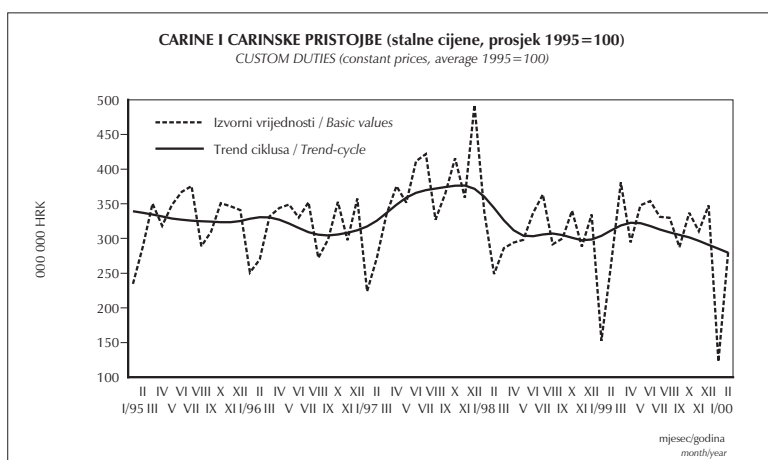
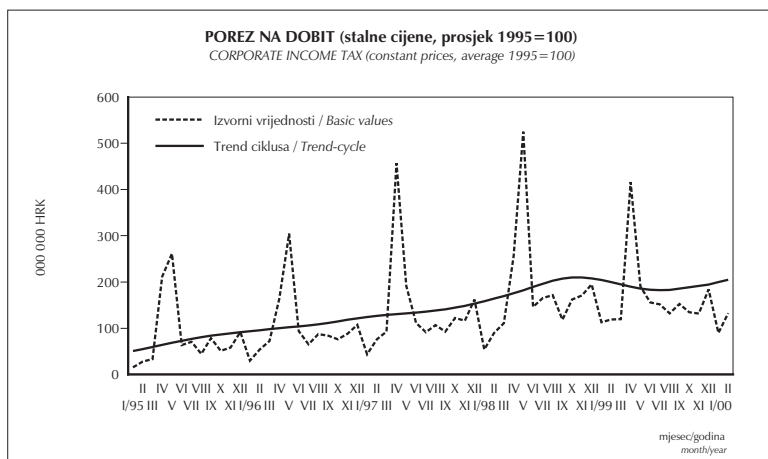
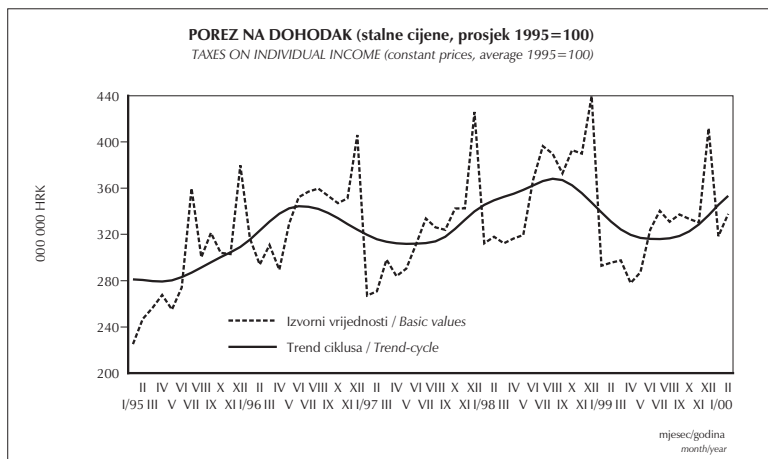
Neporeznim prihodima je u veljači prikupljeno 105, a kapitalnim 282 milijuna kuna.

Istovremeno s prihodima rasli su i proračunski rashodi. U prva dva ovogodišnja mjeseca u odnosu na iste prošlogodišnje mjesece taj porast iznosio je 15,8%. Izdaci za bruto plaće proračunskih korisnika porasli su 15,1% a izdaci za plaćanje kamata 20,5% (strane kamate rasle su 49,4%). Troškovi za kupovinu dobara i usluga na međugodišnjoj razini su pali za 4,4%, međutim u veljači je došlo do porasta ove vrste izdataka u odnosu na siječanj 66%.

Tekući transferi su u prva dva mjeseca iznosili 1 902,5 milijuna kuna što je porast od 27,3%. Hrvatskom zavodu za mirovinsko osiguranje u protekla je dva mjeseca transferirano 1 192 milijuna kuna a Hrvatskom zavodu za zdravstveno osiguranje transferirano je 210 milijuna kuna.

Kapitalni rashodi na međugodišnjoj razini smanjeni su 37%, dok su neto posudbe porasle za više od šest puta.

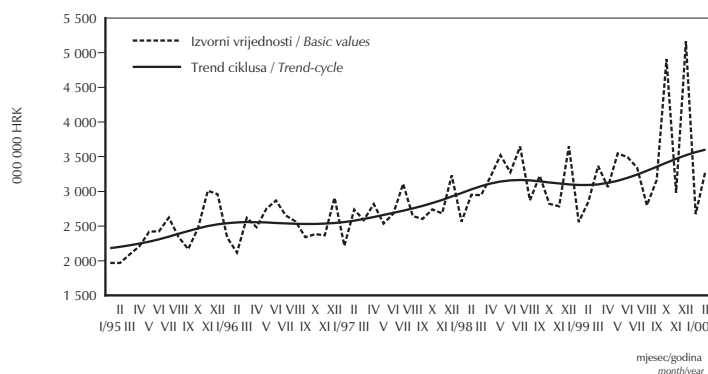
Proračunski deficit u veljači je iznosio 672,2 milijuna kuna a financiran je izdavanjem trezorskih zapisa, kratkoročnim pozajmicama od Hrvatske narodne banke te poslovnih banaka.



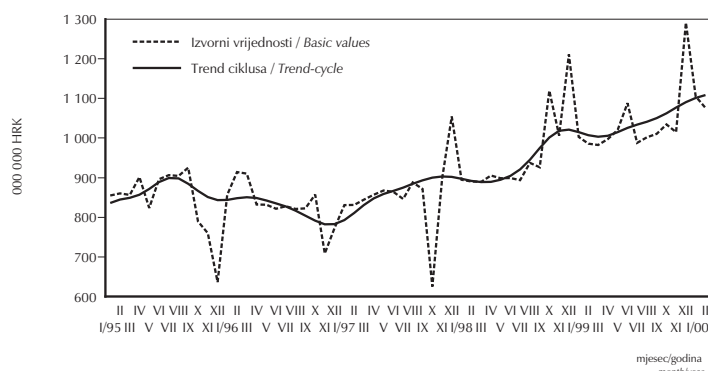
CENTRAL BUDGET OUTTURN

FEBRUARY 2000

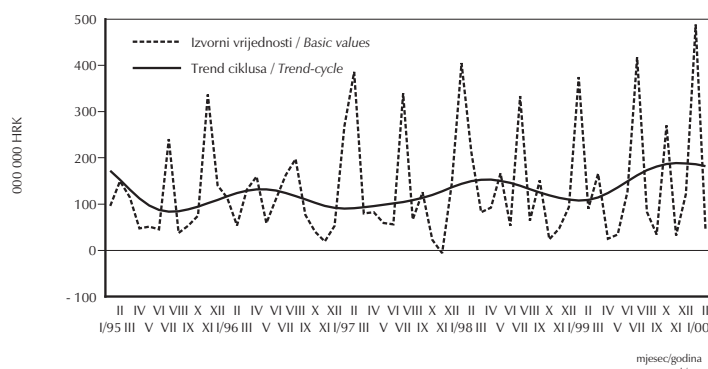
Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate (stalne cijene, prosjek 1995=100)
Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (constnt prices, average 1995=100)



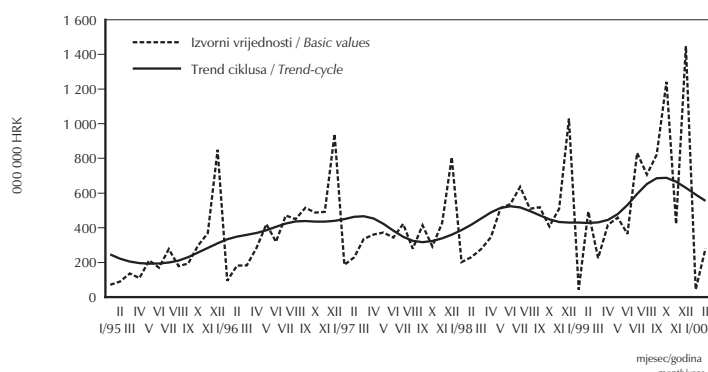
BRUTO PLAĆE KORISNIKA DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA (stalne cijene, prosjek 1995=100)
GROSS WAGES OF THE BUDGET USERS (constnt prices, average 1995=100)



PLAĆANJE KAMATA (stalne cijene, prosjek 1995=100)
INTEREST PAYMENTS (constnt prices, average 1995=100)



KAPITALNI RASHODI (stalne cijene, prosjek 1995=100)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (constnt prices, average 1995=100)



In the first two months of the year 2000, total budget revenues amounted to HRK 7,700.7 million, which is a 48.7-percent increase in year-on-year terms. During the same period, budget expenses reached HRK 7,261.6. As a result of such trends in budget revenues and expenses, the budget surplus for the first two months of this year amounted to HRK 439.1 million.

This sharp year-on-year growth in budget revenues generated during the first two months of 2000 stems from the payment of proceeds from the privatisation of Privredna banka and an increase in tax revenues. Namely, during the period under review, tax revenues rose by 10.4 percent. A year-on-year growth has been reported for practically all tax revenue items. The sharpest increase was experienced by income tax receipts, which grew by 16.9 percent, whereas excise duty and VAT revenues increased by 14.7 and 11.4 percent respectively.

Total revenues of HRK 3,334.8 million were generated in February 2000, of which tax receipts account for HRK 2,958.3 million. As compared to February 1999, tax revenues increased by 8.6 percent and, in relation to January, they grew by 17.5 percent. February's Income tax revenues increased by 6.3 percent from what they were a month earlier, whereas profit tax proceeds grew by 48 percent as compared to their January level. This upward trend in February's profit tax revenues is typical of this tax item and is expected to intensify over the next few months, reaching its peak in April and May. In February, VAT receipts were 1.1 percent below their January level. This constitutes another predictable trend since January revenues arise from high sales levels in December, which is traditionally the strongest month in terms of consumption.

A sharp increase has also been reported for excise duty revenues, which grew by 44 percent, mostly as a result of an upward trend in budget receipts from the excise duty on oil products (102 percent). This sharp increase experienced by February revenues from the excise duty on oil products is attributable to the collection of January arrears. On the other hand, February receipts from the excise duty on tobacco products dropped by 8.3 percent from what they were a month earlier.

Non-tax revenues collected in February amounted to HRK 105 million, while capital revenues generated in the same month totalled HRK 282 million.

This upward trend in budget revenues was accompanied with an increase in budget expenditures. In the first two months of 2000, they grew by 15.5 percent in year-on-year terms. Expenses for the gross salaries of budget beneficiaries increased by 15.1 percent, while interest expenses grew by 20.5 percent (external interest liabilities increased by 49.9 percent). Expenses for the purchase of goods and services dropped by 4.4 percent in year-on-year terms. However, in February, this expenditure item grew by 66 percent from what it was a month earlier.

During the first two months of this year, current transfers reached HRK 1,902.5 million, which constitutes a 27.3-percent increase. Over the past two months, a total of HRK 1,192 million has been transferred to the Pension fund, whereas the Health fund received transfers totalling HRK 210 million.

Capital expenses decreased by 37 percent in year-on-year terms, while net borrowings increased by more than six times. February's budget deficit amounted to HRK 672.2 million, and was funded through the issuance of treasury bills and short-terms borrowings from the Croatian National Bank and commercial banks.

TABELA 2: PRIHODI DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA
TABLE 2: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET REVENUES

(000 HRK)		1995	1996	1997	1998 ¹	1999	Plan			I-II 2000	II 2000
							I - III 2000	I - II 2000	II 2000	I-II 1999	II 1999
I	Ukupni prihodi i potpore (II+VII) <i>Total revenues and grants</i>	27 980 779	31 367 481	33 846 123	43 808 593	46 355 459	11 284 013	7 700 690	3 344 846	148,7	116,6
II	Ukupni prihodi (III+VI) <i>Total revenues</i>	27 880 779	31 367 481	33 846 123	43 808 593	46 355 459	11 284 013	7 700 690	3 344 846	148,7	116,6
III	Tekući prihodi (IV+V) <i>Current revenues</i>	27 287 119	30 244 343	33 384 986	42 019 401	40 044 608	9 647 093	5 632 858	3 063 095	109,9	107,6
IV	Porezni prihodi (1+...+8) <i>Tax revenues</i>	26 505 353	28 530 426	31 338 173	40 327 487	38 317 635	9 310 199	5 476 572	2 958 305	110,4	108,5
1.	Porezi na dohodak <i>Taxes on individual income</i>	3 497 588	4 216 938	4 102 217	4 915 096	4 571 102	1 117 608	798 139	411 240	116,9	119,8
2.	Porez na dobit <i>Taxes on corporate income</i>	1 009 073	1 271 183	1 785 259	2 461 149	2 365 955	393 623	270 446	161 385	100,6	117,1
3.	Porez na promet nekretnina <i>Taxes on real estate transactions</i>	141 756	171 776	242 702	270 925	246 854	73 973	32 683	18 783	103,9	106,5
4.	Porez na promet dobara i usluga <i>Retail sales taxes</i>	12 802 257	13 504 368	15 133 172	1 972 045	387 922	62 500	20 939	11 081	48,6	54,4
5.	Porez na dodanu vrijednost <i>Value added tax</i>	0	0	0	20 228 226	19 829 971	4 953 239	2 856 734	1 420 651	111,4	97,7
6.	Trošarine <i>Excise taxes</i>	4 943 916	5 368 516	5 369 315	5 767 981	6 011 296	1 518 005	941 718	555 812	114,7	135,3
	a) na naftne derivate <i>on petroleum products</i>	2 559 021	2 691 840	2 728 346	3 169 771	3 432 957	867 173	550 997	369 049	115,1	165,3
	b) na alkohol i alkoholna pića <i>on alcohol</i>	183 458	197 623	176 681	176 897	168 335	46 374	17 709	7 818	72,4	48,0
	c) na pivo <i>on beer</i>	266 031	262 080	279 086	277 889	276 782	51 705	32 358	12 599	113,4	106,9
	d) na bezalkoholna pića <i>on beverage</i>	108 498	108 737	110 255	83 182	84 658	16 137	13 028	7 555	138,7	210,9
	e) na duhanske preradevine <i>on tobacco products</i>	1 759 266	2 039 532	1 999 988	1 983 435	1 969 920	514 790	318 579	152 383	117,9	100,9
	f) na kavu <i>on coffee</i>	67 642	68 704	74 959	76 807	77 648	19 326	6 390	5 611	68,2	114,4
	g) na luksuzne proizvode <i>on luxury goods</i>					996	2 500	2 657	797		
7.	Porezi na međunarodnu trgovinu <i>Taxes on international trade</i>	3 939 005	3 964 707	4 675 517	4 256 329	4 437 313	1 074 433	491 700	342 844	102,0	112,4
8.	Ostali porezi ¹ <i>Other taxes¹</i>	171 758	32 938	29 991	455 736	467 222	116 818	64 213	36 509	90,9	100,3
V	Neporezni prihodi <i>Non-tax revenues</i>	781 766	1 713 917	2 046 813	1 691 914	1 726 973	336 894	156 286	104 790	96,7	87,2
VI	Prihodi od kapitala <i>Capital revenues</i>	593 660	1 123 138	461 137	1 789 192	6 310 851	1 636 920	2 067 832	281 751	3 693,5	1284,5
VII	Dotacije <i>Grants</i>	100 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

¹ Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
¹ See notes on methodology

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
 Source: Ministry of Finance

TABELA 3: RASHODI DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA
TABLE 3: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET EXPENDITURES

(000 HRK)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Plan I - III 2000	I - II 2000	II 2000	I-II 2000 I-II 1999	II 2000 II 1999
I.	Ukupni rashodi i posudbe (II+V) umanjene za otplate Total expenditures and lending minus repayments	28 696 186	31 501 501	35 006 314	42 551 916	48 878 764	12 271 675	7 261 594	4 017 062	115,8	121,4
II.	Ukupni rashodi (III+IV) Total expenditures	28 475 583	30 972 816	34 395 182	41 390 372	47 379 586	12 115 985	6 753 581	3 558 443	109,0	109,2
III.	Tekući rashodi (1+2+3+4) Current expenditures	25 495 182	25 930 068	29 579 721	34 883 026	38 476 084	10 314 323	6 360 170	3 216 937	114,2	119,8
1.	Plaće i doprinosi poslodavca Wages and employer contributions	10 109 720	10 331 594	11 039 876	13 030 296	14 695 014	3 937 468	2 651 998	1 310 172	115,1	114,5
2.	Ostale kupovine dobara i usluga Other purchases of goods and services	10 624 809	9 291 513	9 223 449	9 618 416	7 395 844	1 996 253	823 146	513 629	95,6	108,6
3.	Plaćanje kamata (3.1. + 3.2.) Interest payments	1 392 084	1 217 618	1 737 016	1 951 283	2 099 141	1 029 633	648 223	55 407	120,5	53,1
3.1.	Domaće Domestic	911 473	949 879	775 007	917 305	933 117	322 500	249 903	70	92,1	0,1
3.2.	Strane Foreign	480 611	267 739	962 009	1 033 978	1 166 024	707 133	398 320	55 337	149,4	1375,9
4.	Subvencije i ostali tekući transferi (4.1. + 4.2.) Subsidies and other current transfers	3 368 569	5 089 343	7 579 380	10 283 031	14 286 085	3 350 969	2 236 803	1 337 729	119,8	138,8
4.1.	Subvencije Subsidies	1 809 780	2 076 847	2 307 071	3 274 689	3 418 897	731 908	334 293	208 537	89,7	92,9
4.2.	Transferi (4.2.1. + ... + 4.2.4.) Transfers	1 558 789	3 012 496	5 272 309	7 008 342	10 867 188	2 619 061	1 902 510	1 129 192	127,3	152,8
4.2.1.	Transferi ostalim razinama dr. ave Transfers to other levels of Government	842 135	1 933 068	4 041 503	5 733 307	8 458 296	2 057 615	1 656 693	951 896	141,1	170,6
4.2.2.	Transferi neprofitnim institucijama Transfers to non-profit institutions	216 148	275 224	314 696	355 667	422 470	126 644	18 703	17 733	81,7	89,9
4.2.3.	Transferi stanovništvu Transfers to households	477 387	774 412	878 006	889 161	1 340 618	272 677	144 566	77 118	94,1	103,2
4.2.4.	Transferi prema inozemstvu Transfers abroad	23 119	29 792	38 104	30 207	645 804	162 125	82 548	82 445	57,6	95,4
IV.	Kapitalni rashodi Capital expenditures	2 980 401	5 042 748	4 815 461	6 507 346	8 903 502	1 801 662	393 411	341 506	63,0	59,5
V.	Posudbe umanjene za otplate Lending minus repayments	220 603	528 685	611 132	1 161 544	1 499 178	155 690	508 013	458 619	666,5	908,0
	Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)	-715 407	-134 020	-1 160 191	1 256 677	-2 523 305	-987 662	439 096	-672 216		
	Tekući manjak (-)/višak (+) Current deficit (-)/surplus (+)	1 791 937	4 314 275	3 805 265	7 136 375	1 568 524	-667 230	-727 312	-153 842		
	Primarni manjak (-)/višak (+) Primary deficit (-)/surplus (+)	676 677	1 083 598	576 825	3 207 960	-424 164	41 971	1 087 319	-616 809		

Tabela 3A: Rashodi dr. avnog proračuna po funkcionalnoj klasifikaciji objavljena posljednji put u broju 48/99.
Table 3A: Budgetary Central Government Expenditures by Function last time published in No. 48/99.

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 3A: RASHODI SREDIŠNJEG DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA PRE MA FUNKCIONALNOJ KLASIFIKACIJI
TABLE 3A: BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BEXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

000 HRK					Udjeli u ukupnim rashodima (%) Shares in total expenditure (%)			
	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999
1. Ukupni rashodi (1.+..+14.) <i>Total expenditures</i>	34 395 182	41 390 372	48 223 464	47 379 586	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1. Opće javne slu be <i>General public services</i>	2 182 768	3 382 441	3 554 155	3 047 060	6,3	8,2	7,4	6,4
2. Poslovi i usluge obrane <i>Defense affairs and services</i>	6 990 659	7 373 239	5 801 668	5 617 308	20,3	17,8	12,0	11,9
3. Poslovi javnog reda i sigurnosti <i>Public order and safety affairs</i>	4 169 881	4 251 480	4 431 120	4 628 086	12,1	10,3	9,2	9,8
4. Poslovi i usluge obrazovanja <i>Education affairs and services</i>	4 050 800	4 668 772	5 740 712	5 718 179	11,8	11,3	11,9	12,1
5. Poslovi i usluge zdravstva <i>Health affairs and services</i>	184 758	816 772	524 093	476 605	0,5	2,0	1,1	1,0
6. Socijalno osiguranje i zaštita <i>Soc. security and welfare aff. and services</i>	6 451 998	8 024 614	11 094 345	11 300 663	18,8	19,4	23,0	23,9
7. Poslovi stanovanja i komunalnih djelatnosti <i>Housing and community amenity aff. & serv.</i>	2 069 451	2 620 402	2 527 019	2 025 698	6,0	6,3	5,2	4,3
8. Rekreat. kulturni i relig. poslovi i usluge <i>Recreat. cultural and religious aff. and serv.</i>	539 479	576 615	835 369	842 026	1,6	1,4	1,7	1,8
9. Poslovi i usluge vezani za gorivo i energiju <i>Fuel and energy related affairs and services</i>	-	-	824	764	-	-	0,0	0,0
10. Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo, ribolov i lov <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting aff. and serv.</i>	616 317	1 103 215	1 115 827	1 245 740	1,8	2,7	2,3	2,6
11. Rudarstvo, industrija i građevinarstvo <i>Mining, manufacturing, construction aff. and serv.</i>	692 771	728 932	2 639 006	2 819 543	2,0	1,8	5,5	6,0
12. Poslovi i usluge prometa i veza <i>Transport and communication aff. and serv.</i>	3 433 519	4 073 080	4 747 556	5 304 002	10,0	9,8	9,8	11,2
13. Ostali ekonomski poslovi i usluge <i>Other economic aff. and services</i>	648 405	548 438	687 961	659 235	1,9	1,3	1,4	1,4
14. Troškovi koji nisu klasific. u glavne grupe <i>Expenditures not classified by major group</i>	2 364 376	3 222 372	4 523 810	3 694 678	6,9	7,8	9,4	7,8

Tabela 3A je zadnji put objavljena u broju 48/99.
Table 3A last time published in No. 48/99.

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 4: FINANCIRANJE DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA PREMA VRSTI VLASNIKA DUGA

TABLE 4: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET FINANCING BY TYPE OF DEBT HOLDER

(000 HRK)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	I - III 2000	Plan I - II 2000	II 2000
I	Ukupno financiranje (II+III) <i>Total financing</i>	715 407	134 020	1 160 191	-1 256 677	2 523 305	987 662	-439 096	672 216
II	Domaće financiranje (1+2+3+4), neto <i>Domestic financing, net</i>	29 402	-669 912	-1 825 749	-1 247 563	-2 091 811	-849 027	-102 734	675 392
1.	Od ostale opće države <i>From other general government</i>	0	0	0	190 000	-87 000	0	-27 000	-15 000
2.	Od monetarnih vlasti, (2.1.+ 2.2.), neto <i>From monetary authorities, net</i>	395 967	-152 745	-354 848	112 392	2 013	0	262 219	261 612
2.1.	HNB - neto posudbe <i>CNB - net borrowing</i>	126 186	-233 834	-241 340	0	0	0	442 130	442 130
2.2.	Promjene u depozitima <i>Changes in deposits</i>	269 781	81 089	-113 508	112 392	2 013	0	-179 911	-180 518
3.	Od depozitnih banaka <i>From deposit banks</i>	1	-308 357	-1 357 298	-1 638 606	-1 859 376	-750 780	-337 953	428 780
4.	Ostalo domaće financiranje (4.1. + ... +4.4.), neto <i>Other domestic financing, net</i>	-366 566	-208 810	-113 603	88 651	-147 448	-98 247	0	0
4.1.	Od ostali financijskih institucija <i>From other financial institutions</i>	25 000	10 000	-12 303	-6 860	-3 519	-10 247	0	0
4.2.	Od nefinancijskih javnih poduzeća <i>From non-financial public enterprises</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.3.	Od nefinancijskog privatnog sektora <i>From non-financial private sector</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.4.	Ostalo domaće financiranje - neklasificirano <i>Other domestic financing n.e.c.</i>	-391 566	-218 810	-101 300	95 511	-143 929	-88 000	0	0
III	Strano financiranje (5+6+7+8) <i>Financing abroad</i>	686 005	803 932	2 985 940	-9 114	4 615 116	1 836 689	-336 362	-3 176
5.	Od međunarodnih razvojnih institucija (5.1. + 5.2.) <i>From international development institutions</i>	63 540	482 028	470 073	379 921	404 557	197 126	-13 718	-4 537
5.1.	Povećanje duga (posudbe) <i>Drawings</i>	124 483	581 243	557 570	504 185	589 995	231 984	332	332
5.2.	Otplate <i>Amortization</i>	-60 943	-99 215	-87 497	-124 264	-185 438	-34 858	-14 050	-4 869
6.	Od stranih država ili vlada (6.1. + 6.2.) <i>From foreign governments</i>	29 570	-364 330	-502 829	-525 161	-197 253	-324 702	-304 954	17 954
6.1.	Povećanje duga (posudbe) <i>Drawings</i>	29 570	0	0	0	110 897	20 963	26 526	26 526
6.2.	Otplate <i>Amortization</i>	0	-364 330	-502 829	-525 161	-308 150	-345 665	-331 480	-8 572
7.	Ostale vanjske posudbe (7.1.+ 7.2.+ 7.3.) <i>Other borrowing abroad</i>	592 895	686 234	3 018 696	136 126	4 407 812	1 964 265	-17 690	-16 593
7.1.	Bankovni zajmovi i avansi <i>Bank loans and advances</i>	592 895	686 234	-3 749	-11 809	350 160	105 768	-17 690	-16 593
7.2.	Kreditni dobavljača <i>Supplier credits</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.3.	Ostale vanjske posudbe - neklasificirane <i>Other borrowing abroad n.e.c.</i>	0	0	3 022 445	147 935	4 057 652	1 858 497	0	0
8.	Promjene u gotovini, depozitima i vrijednosnim papirima <i>Changes in cash, deposits and securities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 5: FINANCIRANJE DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA PO VRSTI INSTRUMENTA DUGA
TABLE 5: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET FINANCING BY TYPE OF DEBT INSTRUMENT

(000 HRK)		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Plan I - III/2000	I-II / 2000	II / 2000
I	Ukupno financiranje (II+III) Total financing	715 407	134 020	1 160 191	-1 256 677	2 523 305	987 662	-439 096	672 216
II	Domaće financiranje (1+...+6) Domestic financing, net	29 402	-669 912	-1 825 749	-1 247 563	-2 091 811	-849 027	-102 734	675 392
1.	Dugoročne obveznice (1.1.+1.2.) <i>Long-term bonds</i>	-303 255	-712 116	-1 572 385	-1 956 403	-2 164 050	-833 700	-744 589	0
1.1.	Izdavanje <i>Issues</i>	554 551	545 138	146 250	0	0	0	0	0
1.2.	Otplata <i>Amortization</i>	-857 806	-1 257 254	-1 718 635	-1 956 403	-2 164 050	-833 700	-744 589	0
2.	Kratkoročne obveznice i mjenice <i>Short-term securities- treasury bills</i>	0	268 824	113 970	182 103	178 889	0	233 681	255 825
3.	Dugoročni zajmovi- neklasificirani (3.1.+3.2.) <i>Long-term loans n.e.c.</i>	79 376	-292 922	-240 642	-10 375	-21 663	-15 327	-5 000	-5 000
3.1.	Povećanje duga <i>Drawings</i>	340 465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.	Otplata <i>Amortization</i>	-261 089	-292 922	-240 642	-10 375	-21 663	-15 327	-5 000	-5 000
4.	Kratkoročni zajmovi- neklasificirani <i>Short-term loans n.e.c.</i>	25 000	10 000	0	190 000	-87 000	0	593 085	605 085
5.	Ostale obveze <i>Other liabilities</i>	0	-855	-183	234 720	0	0	0	0
6.	Promjene u gotovini, depozitima i vrijednosnim papirima <i>Changes in cash, deposits and securities</i>	228 281	57 157	-126 509	112 392	2 013	0	-179 911	-180 518
III	Strano financiranje (7+...+12) Financing abroad	686 005	803 932	2 985 940	-9 114	4 615 116	1 836 689	-336 362	-3 176
7.	Dugoročne obveznice (7.1.+7.2.) <i>Long-term bonds</i>	0	0	3 022 445	147 935	4 057 652	1 358 497	0	0
7.1.	Izdavanje <i>Issues</i>	0	0	3 022 445	447 935	4 057 652	1 358 497	0	0
7.2.	Otplate <i>Amortization</i>	0	0	0	-300 000	0	0	0	0
8.	Kratkoročne obveznice i mjenice <i>Short-term bonds and bills</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Dugoročni zajmovi (neklasificirani) (9.1.+9.2.) <i>Long-term loans n.e.c.</i>	154 885	830 811	-36 505	363 854	904 085	-21 808	-336 362	-3 176
9.1.	Povećanje duga (posudbe) <i>Drawings</i>	215 828	1 294 356	557 570	1 769 361	1 848 405	434 647	26 858	26 858
9.2.	Otplate (glavnice) <i>Amortization</i>	-60 943	-463 545	-594 075	-1 405 507	-944 320	-456 455	-363 220	-30 034
10.	Kratkoročni zajmovi (neklasificirani), neto <i>Short-term loans n.e.c.</i>	531 120	-26 879	0	-520 903	-346 621	500 000	0	0
11.	Ostale obveze <i>Other liabilities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Promjene u gotovini, depozitima i vrijednosnim papirima <i>Changes in cash, deposits and securities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija

Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja

Note: See notes on methodology

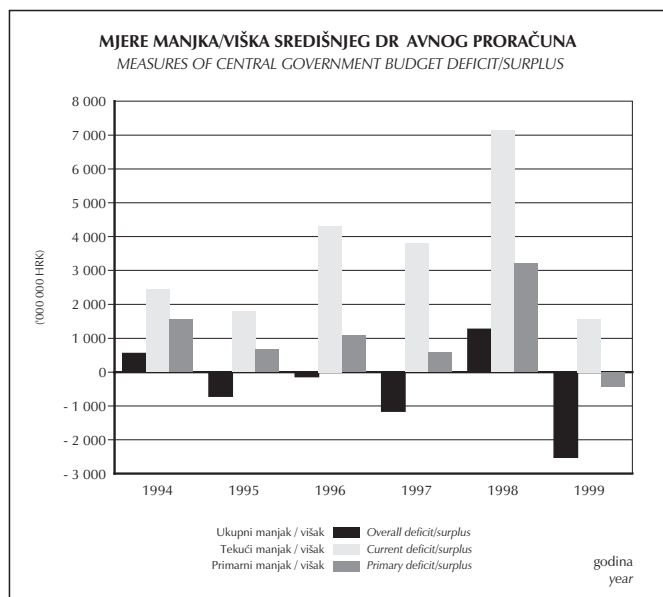
RAZLIČITE MJERE MANJKA/VIŠKA SREDIŠNJEG DR AVNOG PRORAČUNA

MEASURES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET DEFICIT/SURPLUS

KONVENCIONALNI UKUPNI MANJAK/VIŠAK SREDIŠNJE DR AVE ('000 kn)
(ukupni prihodi i potpore minus ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate)

CONVENTIONAL OVERALL CENTRAL GOVT DEFICIT/SURPLUS ('000 HRK)
(total revenues and grants minus total expenditures and lending minus repayments)

	Ukupni prihodi i potpore <i>Total revenues and grants</i>	Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate <i>Total expenditures and lending minus repayments</i>	Ukupni manjak/višak <i>Overall deficit/surplus</i>
I 1999	2 312 241	2 961 702	-649 461
II	2 867 912	3 309 502	-441 590
III	3 180 545	3 926 680	-746 135
IV	3 501 035	3 581 393	-80 358
V	3 130 106	4 174 671	-1 044 565
VI	3 488 763	4 111 715	-622 952
VII	3 618 110	3 980 391	-362 281
VIII	3 478 875	3 334 707	144 168
IX	3 698 621	3 790 763	-92 142
X	9 034 580	5 902 512	3 132 068
XI	3 388 772	3 581 795	-193 023
XII	4 655 899	6 222 933	-1 567 034
1999	46 355 459	48 878 764	-2 523 305
I 2000	4 355 844	3 244 532	1 111 312
II	3 344 846	4 017 062	-672 216



TEKUĆI MANJAK/VIŠAK SREDIŠNJE DR AVE ('000 kn)
(tekući prihodi minus tekući rashodi)

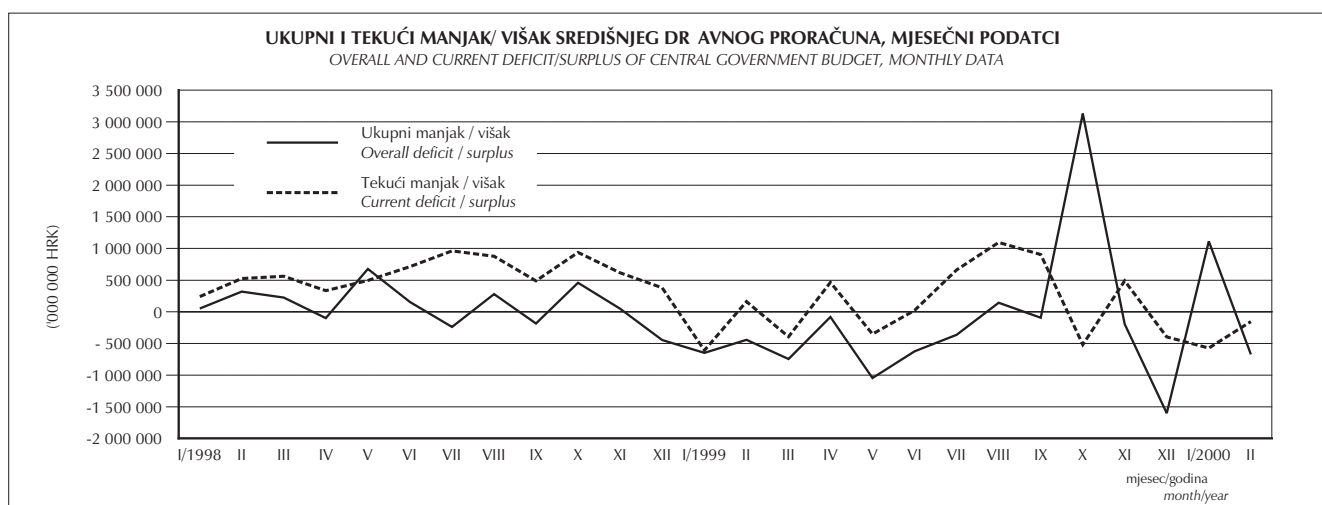
CURRENT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SURPLUS ('000 HRK)
(current revenues minus current expenditures)

	Tekući prihodi <i>Current revenues</i>	Tekući rashodi <i>Current expenditures</i>	Tekući manjak/višak <i>Current deficit/surplus</i>
I 1999	2 278 190	2 885 539	-607 349
II	2 845 978	2 685 082	160 896
III	3 144 274	3 539 088	-394 814
IV	3 486 534	3 020 807	465 727
V	3 107 944	3 457 831	-349 887
VI	3 473 571	3 451 201	22 370
VII	3 600 473	2 937 859	662 614
VIII	3 464 189	2 369 508	1 094 681
IX	3 680 434	2 777 740	902 694
X	3 759 177	4 277 896	-518 719
XI	3 368 312	2 878 435	489 877
XII	3 835 532	4 195 098	-359 566
1999	40 044 608	38 476 084	1 568 524
I 2000	2 569 763	3 143 233	-573 470
II	3 063 095	3 216 937	-153 842

PRIMARNI MANJAK/VIŠAK SREDIŠNJE DR AVE ('000 kn)
(ukupni manjak/višak plus plaćanja kamata)

PRIMARY CENTRAL GOVT DEFICIT/SURPLUS ('000 HRK)
(overall deficit/surplus plus interest payments)

	Ukupni manjak/višak <i>Overall deficit/surplus</i>	Plaćanje kamata <i>Interest payments</i>	Primarni manjak/višak <i>Primary deficit/surplus</i>
I/1999	-649 461	433 668	-215 793
II	-441 590	104 394	-337 196
III	-746 135	193 861	-552 274
IV	-80 358	29 481	-50 877
V	-1 044 565	40 269	-1 004 296
VI	-622 952	150 092	-472 860
VII	-362 281	469 938	134 657
VIII	144 168	99 152	243 320
IX	-92 142	40 856	-51 286
X	3 132 068	324 897	3 456 965
XI	-193 023	38 454	-154 569
XII	-1 567 034	147 079	-1 419 955
1999	-2 523 305	2 099 141	-424 167
I 2000	1 111 312	592 816	1 704 128
II	-672 216	55 407	-616 809



Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
Source: Ministry of Finance

TABELA 6: PRIHODI I RASHODI HRVATSKOG ZAVODA ZA MIROVINSKO OSIGURANJE (HZMO)

TABLE 6: PENSION FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(000 HRK)	1996	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	XII/1999	%	
							$\frac{1999}{1998}$	$\frac{XII/1999}{XII/1998}$
I. Ukupni prihodi i dotacije (II + VII) <i>Total revenues and grants</i>	12 407 222	15 299 580	16 093 289	19 347 587	18 946 291	1 574 734	117,41	98,76
II. Ukupni prihodi (III + VI) <i>Total revenues</i>	11 246 813	12 675 281	12 255 305	13 118 452	12 662 199	1 191 476	102,63	112,61
III. Tekući prihodi (IV + V) <i>Current revenues</i>	11 105 745	12 439 164	11 823 285	12 968 452	12 553 233	1 178 693	105,43	111,96
IV. Porezni prihodi <i>Tax revenues</i>	10 951 042	12 243 659	11 758 242	12 896 952	12 448 917	1 174 012	105,80	114,25
V. Neporezni prihodi <i>Non-tax revenues</i>	154 703	195 505	65 043	71 500	104 316	4 681	74,46	18,61
VI. Prihodi od kapitala <i>Capital revenue</i>	141 068	236 117	432 020	150 000	108 966	12 783	25,31	239,20
VII. Dotacije <i>Grants</i>	1 160 409	2 624 299	3 837 984	6 229 135	6 284 092	383 258	165,41	71,45
VIII. Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjani za otplate (IX + XII) <i>Total expenditures and lending minus repayments</i>	12 411 104	15 547 850	16 556 374	19 347 587	19 046 509	1 673 863	115,05	100,94
IX. Ukupni rashodi (X + XI) <i>Total expenditures</i>	12 411 104	15 547 850	16 556 374	19 347 587	19 046 509	1 673 863	115,05	100,94
X. Tekući rashodi <i>Current expenditures</i>	12 393 518	15 532 570	16 522 293	19 317 587	19 029 138	1 663 257	115,18	100,38
XI. Kapitalni rashodi <i>Capital expenditures</i>	17 586	15 280	34 081	30 000	17 371	10 606	51,06	808,38
XII. Posudbe umanjene za otplate <i>Lending minus repayments</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) (I - VIII) <i>Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)</i>	- 3 882	- 248 270	- 463 085	0	- 100 218	- 99 129		
XIII. Ukupno financiranje (1. + 2.) <i>Total financing</i>	3 882	248 270	387 802	0	100 218	99 129		
1. Strano financiranje <i>Foreign</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Domaće financiranje <i>Domestic</i>	3 882	248 270	387 802	0	100 218	99 129		

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija, prema podacima HZMO
Source: Ministry of Finance, according to data from the Pension Fund

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 7: PRIHODI I RASHODI HRVATSKOG ZAVODA ZA ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE (HZZO)
TABLE 7: HEALTH INSURANCE FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(000 HRK)	1996	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	XII/1999	%	
							1999 1998	XII/1999 XII/1998
I. Ukupni prihodi i dotacije (II + VII) Total revenues and grants	8 750 894	9 342 902	11 552 049	12 964 308	12 649 766	1 360 242	109,50	128,08
II. Ukupni prihodi (III + VI) Total revenues	8 134 192	8 560 479	9 991 014	10 378 337	10 240 976	1 036 579	102,53	106,94
III. Tekući prihodi (IV + V) Current revenues	8 134 192	8 535 594	9 914 912	10 377 887	10 240 707	1 036 538	103,31	106,94
IV. Porezni prihodi Tax revenues	7 778 910	8 417 942	9 782 595	10 185 422	9 952 541	940 008	101,75	98,34
V. Neporezni prihodi Non-tax revenues	355 282	117 652	132 317	192 465	288 166	96 530	219,33	718,98
VI. Prihodi od kapitala Capital revenue	0	24 885	76 102	450	269	41	0,35	178,26
VII. Dotacije Grants	616 702	782 423	1 561 035	2 585 971	2 408 790	323 663	154,06	349,18
VIII. Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate (IX + XII) Total expenditures and lending minus repayments	8 924 017	9 433 605	11 570 688	12 964 308	12 788 163	1 441 351	110,52	136,18
IX. Ukupni rashodi (X + XI) Total expenditures	8 924 017	9 433 605	11 570 688	12 964 308	12 788 163	1 441 351	110,52	136,18
X. Tekući rashodi Current expenditures	8 736 628	9 176 087	11 401 107	12 834 108	12 665 930	1 430 561	111,09	139,37
XI. Kapitalni rashodi Capital expenditures	187 389	257 518	169 581	130 200	122 233	10 790	72,08	33,75
XII. Posudbe umanjene za otplate Lending minus repayments	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) (I - VIII) Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)	- 173 123	- 90 703	- 18 639	0	- 138 397	- 81 109		
XIII. Ukupno financiranje (1. + 2.) Total financing	173 123	90 703	18 639	0	138 397	81 109		
1. Strano financiranje Foreign	84 073	70 903	37 332	0	134	958		
2. Domaće financiranje Domestic	89 050	19 800	- 18 693	0	138 263	80 151		

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija, prema podacima HZZO
 Source: Ministry of Finance, according to data from the Pension Fund

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
 Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 8: PRIHODI I RASHODI HRVATSKOG ZAVODA ZA ZAPOSŁJAVANJE
TABLE 8: EMPLOYMENT FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(000 HRK)	1996	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	XII/1999	%	
							$\frac{1999}{1998}$	$\frac{XII/1999}{XII/1998}$
I. Ukupni prihodi i dotacije (II + VII) Total revenues and grants	722 042	874 645	886 375	929 700	928 178	71 499	104,72	94,20
II. Ukupni prihodi (III + VI) Total revenues	722 042	746 867	843 343	909 000	907 478	71 499	107,60	94,20
III. Tekući prihodi (IV + V) Current revenues	722 042	746 867	843 343	909 000	907 460	71 498	107,60	94,20
IV. Porezni prihodi Tax revenues	699 785	740 466	831 446	899 500	880 920	82 727	105,95	109,56
V. Neporezni prihodi Non-tax revenues	22 257	6 401	11 897	9 500	26 540	- 11 229	223,08	- 2 886,63
VI. Prihodi od kapitala Capital revenue	0	0	0	0	18	1		
VII. Dotacije Grants	0	127 778	43 032	20 700	20 700	0	48,10	
VIII. Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate (IX + XII) Total expenditures and lending minus repayments	832 968	883 743	673 458	929 700	843 957	106 526	125,32	181,74
IX. Ukupni rashodi (X + XI) Total expenditures	832 968	883 743	673 458	929 700	843 957	106 526	125,32	181,74
X. Tekući rashodi Current expenditures	803 181	868 319	651 898	901 804	817 151	91 690	125,35	172,54
XI. Kapitalni rashodi Capital expenditures	29 787	15 424	21 560	27 896	26 806	14 836	124,33	271,13
XII. Posudbe umanjene za otplate Lending minus repayments	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) (I - VIII) Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)	- 110 926	- 9 098	212 917	0	84 221	- 35 027		
XIII. Ukupno financiranje (1. + 2.) Total financing	110 926	9 098	- 212 917	0	- 84 221	35 027		
1. Strano financiranje Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Domaće financiranje Domestic	110 926	9 098	- 212 917	0	- 84 221	35 027		

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija, prema podacima Zavoda za zapošljavanje
Source: Ministry of Finance, according to data from the Employment Fund

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 9: PRIHODI I RASHODI FONDA DJEČJEG DOPLATKA
TABLE 9: CHILD BENEFIT FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(000 HRK)	1996	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	XII/1999	%	
							1999 1998	XII/1999 XII/1998
I. Ukupni prihodi i dotacije (II + VII) Total revenues and grants	878 500	1 013 473	1 027 033	1 260 000	1 131 524	85 495	110,17	265,33
II. Ukupni prihodi (III + VI) Total revenues	878 500	993 473	551 833	0	9 079	596	1,65	58,32
III. Tekući prihodi (IV + V) Current revenues	878 500	993 473	551 833	0	9 079	596	1,65	58,32
IV. Porezni prihodi Tax revenues	877 429	992 289	550 639	0	8 098	482	1,47	46,08
V. Neporezni prihodi Non-tax revenues	1 071	1 184	1 194	0	981	114	82,16	- 475,00
VI. Prihodi od kapitala Capital revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VII. Dotacije Grants	0	20 000	475 200	1 260 000	1 122 445	84 899	236,20	272,11
VIII. Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate (IX + XII) Total expenditures and lending minus repayments	853 165	1 003 702	1 032 107	1 260 000	1 136 161	100 232	110,08	115,14
IX. Ukupni rashodi (X + XI) Total expenditures	853 165	1 003 702	1 032 107	1 260 000	1 136 161	100 232	110,08	115,14
X. Tekući rashodi Current expenditures	853 165	1 003 702	1 032 107	1 260 000	1 136 161	100 232	110,08	115,14
XI. Kapitalni rashodi Capital expenditures	0	0	0	0	0	0		
XII. Posudbe umanjene za otplate Lending minus repayments	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) (I - VIII) Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)	25 335	9 771	- 5 074	0	- 4 637	- 14 737		
XIII. Ukupno financiranje (1. + 2.) Total financing	- 25 335	- 9 771	5 074	0	4 637	14 737		
1. Strano financiranje Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Domaće financiranje Domestic	- 25 335	- 9 771	5 074	0	4 637	14 737		

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija, prema podacima Fonda dječjeg doplatka
 Source: Ministry of Finance, according to data from the Child benefit Fund

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
 Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 10: PRIHODI I RASHODI JAVNOG PODUZEĆA "HRVATSKE VODE"
TABLE 10: PUBLIC WATER MANAGEMENT FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(000 HRK)	1996	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	XII/1999	%	
							1999 1998	XII/1999 XII/1998
I. Ukupni prihodi i dotacije (II + VII) Total revenues and grants	797 575	1 146 762	1 376 980	1 159 637	1 338 797	208 417	97,23	118,41
II. Ukupni prihodi (III + VI) Total revenues	688 051	1 037 728	1 058 598	773 000	929 596	158 508	87,81	104,20
III. Tekući prihodi (IV + V) Current revenues	687 357	1 037 205	1 058 282	772 700	929 294	158 487	87,81	104,20
IV. Porezni prihodi Tax revenues	197 002	224 510	125 077	0	0	0	0,00	0,00
V. Neporezni prihodi Non-tax revenues	490 355	812 695	933 205	772 700	929 294	158 487	99,58	104,33
VI. Prihodi od kapitala Capital revenue	694	523	316	300	302	21	95,57	110,53
VII. Dotacije Grants	109 524	109 034	318 382	386 637	409 201	49 909	128,53	208,91
VIII. Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjene za otplate (IX + XII) Total expenditures and lending minus repayments	940 400	1 275 917	1 565 308	1 305 520	1 498 418	- 282 649	95,73	117,15
IX. Ukupni rashodi (X + XI) Total expenditures	940 400	1 275 917	1 565 308	1 305 520	1 498 418	282 649	95,73	117,15
X. Tekući rashodi Current expenditures	377 775	580 213	694 534	660 000	722 462	75 252	104,02	133,60
XI. Kapitalni rashodi Capital expenditures	562 625	695 704	870 774	645 520	775 956	207 397	89,11	112,13
XII. Posudbe umanjene za otplate Lending minus repayments	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) (I - VIII) Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)	- 142 825	- 129 155	- 188 328	- 145 883	- 159 621	- 74 232		
XIII. Ukupno financiranje (1. + 2.) Total financing	142 825	129 155	188 278	145 883	159 621	74 232		
1. Strano financiranje Foreign	43 088	54 876	58 607	- 55 500	16 707	24 355		
2. Domaće financiranje Domestic	99 737	74 279	129 671	201 383	142 914	49 877		

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija, prema podacima "Hrvatskih voda"
 Source: Ministry of Finance, according to data from the Public Water Management Fund

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
 Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 11: KONSOLIDIRANA SREDIŠNJA DR AVA, PREMA RAZINAMA DR AVNE VLASTI
TABLE 11: CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT LEVEL

(000 HRK)	1996	1997	1998	Plan 1999	1999	XII/1999	%	
							1999 1998	XII/1999 XII/1998
I. Ukupni prihodi i dotacije (II + III) <i>Total revenues and grants</i>	48 396 602	53 345 263	65 110 652	69 554 881	67 540 961	6 685 978	103,73	117,15
II. Dr avni proračun <i>Budgetary central government</i>	31 367 481	33 846 123	43 808 593	47 908 567	46 355 459	4 655 899	105,81	123,87
III. Izvanproračunski fondovi (1.+2.+3.+4.+5.) <i>Extrabudgetary funds</i>	17 029 121	19 499 140	21 302 059	21 646 314	21 185 502	2 030 079	99,45	104,18
1. HZMO <i>Pension Fund</i>	9 584 721	11 022 237	10 713 387	11 269 072	10 799 810	966 453	100,81	108,28
2. HZZO <i>Health Insurance Fund</i>	5 196 313	5 824 150	8 269 030	8 840 482	8 686 397	850 684	105,05	101,32
3. Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje <i>Employment Fund</i>	676 112	638 330	718 195	763 760	760 620	53 838	105,91	84,92
4. Fond doplatka za djecu <i>Child Benefit Fund</i>	878 500	976 695	542 849	0	9 079	596	1,67	57,09
5. Javno pod."Hrvatske vode" <i>Public Water Management Fund</i>	693 475	1 037 728	1 058 598	773 000	929 596	158 508	87,81	104,20
IV. Ukupni rashodi i posudbe umanjeni za otplate (V + VI) <i>Total expenditures and lending</i> <i>minus repayments</i>	48 874 039	54 931 935	64 228 568	71 030 346	70 343 017	8 547 805	109,52	136,02
V. Dr avni proračun <i>Budgetary central government</i>	27 591 903	29 409 442	34 125 447	36 178 467	35 979 076	5 033 166	105,43	154,50
VI. Izvanproračunski fondovi (1.+2.+3.+4.+5.) <i>Extrabudgetary funds</i>	21 282 136	25 522 493	30 103 121	34 851 879	34 363 941	3 514 639	114,15	116,12
1. HZMO <i>Pension Fund</i>	10 459 776	13 795 119	16 170 417	19 295 469	18 998 533	1 669 726	117,49	100,83
2. HZZO <i>Health Insurance Fund</i>	8 357 507	8 742 813	10 776 029	12 101 508	11 919 552	1 358 624	110,61	137,76
3. Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje <i>Employment Fund</i>	676 184	714 077	571 227	903 032	824 914	104 579	144,41	183,26
4. Fond doplatka za djecu <i>Child Benefit Fund</i>	853 165	1 003 702	1 032 129	1 260 000	1 136 161	100 232	110,08	115,11
5. Javno pod."Hrvatske vode" <i>Public Water Management Fund</i>	935 504	1 266 782	1 553 319	1 291 870	1 484 781	281 478	95,59	117,17
Ukupni manjak (-)/višak (+) (I - IV) <i>Overall deficit (-)/surplus (+)</i>	-477 437	-1 586 672	882 084	-1 475 465	-2 802 056	-1 861 827		
VII. Ukupno financiranje (1.+2.) <i>Total financing</i>	477 437	1 586 672	-882 084	1 475 464	2 802 056	1 861 827		
1. Strano financiranje <i>Foreign</i>	931 093	3 111 719	86 825	3 765 976	4 579 524	2 398 918		
2. Domaće financiranje (2.1.+...+2.4.) <i>Domestic</i>	-453 656	-1 525 047	-968 909	-2 290 512	-1 777 468	-537 091		
2.1. Od ostale opće dr ave <i>From other general government</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.2. Od monetarnih vlasti <i>From monetary authorities</i>	-152 745	-354 848	112 392	0	54 446	-620 241		
2.3. Od depozitnih banaka <i>From deposit money banks</i>	-89 067	-1 056 596	-1 169 952	-1 917 440	-1 684 466	83 150		
2.4. Ostalo domaće financiranje <i>Other domestic financing</i>	-211 844	-113 603	88 651	-373 072	-147 448	0		

Tabela 11A: Konsolidirana opća dr ava prema razinama dr avne vlasti posljednji je put objavljena u br. 48/1999.
 Table 11A: The Consolidated General Government according to government level was published last time in No. 48/1999.

Tabela 11B: Konsolidirana opća dr ava po ekonomskoj klasifikaciji posljednji je put objavljena u br. 49/1999.
 Table 11B: The Consolidated General Government by economic categories was published last time in No. 49/1999.

Tabela 11C: Prihodi i rashodi općina, gradova i upanija, nekonsolidirano posljednji je put objavljena u br. 50/1999.
 Table 11C: The Local Government Budget Revenues and Expenditures, nonconsolidated was published last time in No. 50/1999.

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
 Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
 Note: See notes on methodology

TABELA 12: UNUTARNJI JAVNI DUG REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE
TABLE 12: DOMESTIC PUBLIC DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

STANJE UNUTARNJEG DUGA U '000 HRK (29. VELJAČE 2000.)
DOMESTIC DEBT STOCK IN '000 HRK (29 FEBRUARY 2000)

Dug po osnovi: <i>Debt item:</i>	Iznos: <i>Stock:</i>	Dospijeće: <i>Maturity:</i>	Kamata: <i>Interest rate:</i>
Stara devizna štednja <i>Frozen foreign exchange deposits</i>	5 434 912	2005	5,00%
Velike obveznice I <i>Big Bonds - Series I</i>	1 307 060	2011	
Velike obveznice II <i>Big Bonds - Series II</i>	760 662	2011	7,20%
Velike obveznice III <i>Big Bonds - Series III</i>	762 472	2012	7,20%
Velike obveznice IV <i>Big Bonds - Series IV</i>	0	2000	12,00%
Obveznice JDA <i>JDA Bonds</i>	0	1999	12,00%
Obveznice JDB <i>JDB Bonds</i>	0	1999	8,00%
Obveznice za obnovu <i>Reconstruction Bond</i>	22 818	2003	7-10%
Sanacija banaka - Serija I <i>BRA Bonds I</i>	1 027 220	2007	6,00%
Sanacija banaka - Serija II <i>BRA Bonds II</i>	292 912	2012	5,00%
Sanacija banaka - Serija III <i>BRA Bonds III</i>	735 851	2012	7,20%
Sanacija banaka - Serija IV <i>BRA Bonds IV</i>	399 915	2012	5,00%
Sanacija banaka - Serija V-A <i>BRA Bonds V-A</i>	448 279	2008	6,00%
Sanacija banaka - Serija V-B <i>BRA Bonds V-B</i>	1 588 864	2008	7,00%
Srednjoročni i dugoročni dug <i>Medium and long term debt</i>	12 744 965		
Trezorski zapisi <i>Treasury Bills</i>	1 018 633		
Ostali kratkoročni dug <i>Other short-term debt</i>	0		
Kratkoročni dug <i>Short-term debt</i>	1 018 633		
Ukupni dug <i>Total debt</i>	13 763 598		

Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
 Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
 Note: See notes on methodology

REZULTATI AUKCIJA TREZORSKIH ZAPISA MINISTARSTVA FINACIJA
RESULTS OF TREASURY BILL AUCTIONS HELD BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Stranim investitorima na aukcije trezorskih zapisa nije dozvoljen direktan pristup. Slijedeća aukcija održat će se 14. ožujka 2000., kada će biti ponuđen upis 90 000 000,00 kuna trezorskih zapisa s dospijecem 42 dana.
Foreign investors have no direct access to T-bill auctions. The next auction will be on 14 March 2000 for 42 day T-bills at the amount of 90 000 000,00 HRK.

Datum aukcije: 15. veljače 2000.
Date of auction: 15 February 2000

Iznos i vrsta emisije: 232 400 000,00 HRK - na 42 dana
Size and type of issue: 232 400 000.00 HRK - 42 day T-bills

Ukupan iznos pristiglih ponuda: 232 400 000,00 HRK
Total bids received: 232 400 000.00 HRK

Vagana prosječna ponuđena cijena: 98,750 uz kamatu od 11,00%
Weighted average price of the bids received: 98.750 yielding 11.00%

Ostvarena jedinstvena prodajna cijena: 98,750 na 100 HRK uz kamatu od 11,00%
Uniform price allocation at 98.750 HRK per 100 HRK nominal value, yielding 11.00%

Datum aukcije: 29. veljače 2000.
Date of auction: 29 February 2000

Iznos i vrsta emisije: 363 800 000,00 HRK - na 42 dana
Size and type of issue: 363 800 000.00 HRK - 42 day T-bills

Ukupan iznos pristiglih ponuda: 363 800 000,00 HRK
Total bids received: 363 800 000.00 HRK

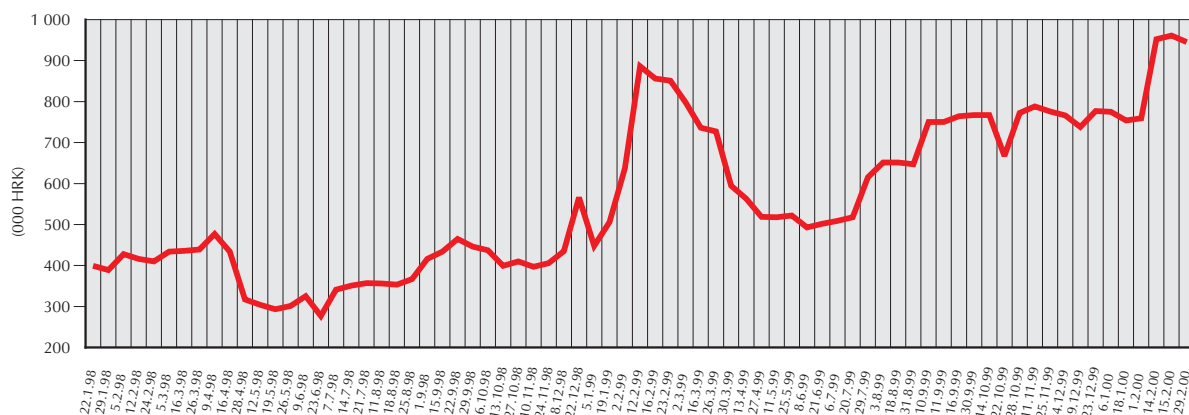
Vagana prosječna ponuđena cijena: 98,750 uz kamatu od 11,00%
Weighted average price of the bids received: 98.750 yielding 11.00%

Ostvarena jedinstvena prodajna cijena: 98,750 na 100 HRK uz kamatu od 11,00%
Uniform price allocation at 98.750 HRK per 100 HRK nominal value, yielding 11.00%

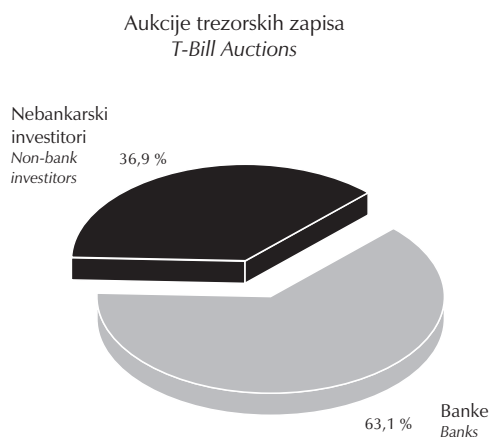
Izvor: Ministarstvo financija
Source: Ministry of Finance

Napomena: Vidi metodološka objašnjenja
Note: See notes on methodology

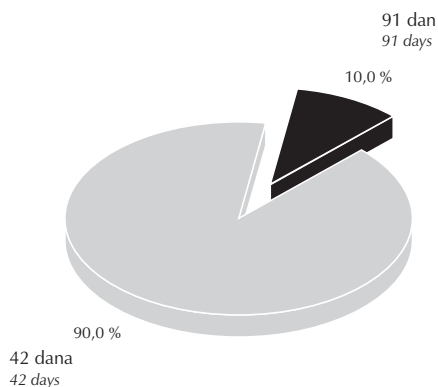
Obveze po izdanim trezorskim zapisima T-Bill's Outstanding Debt



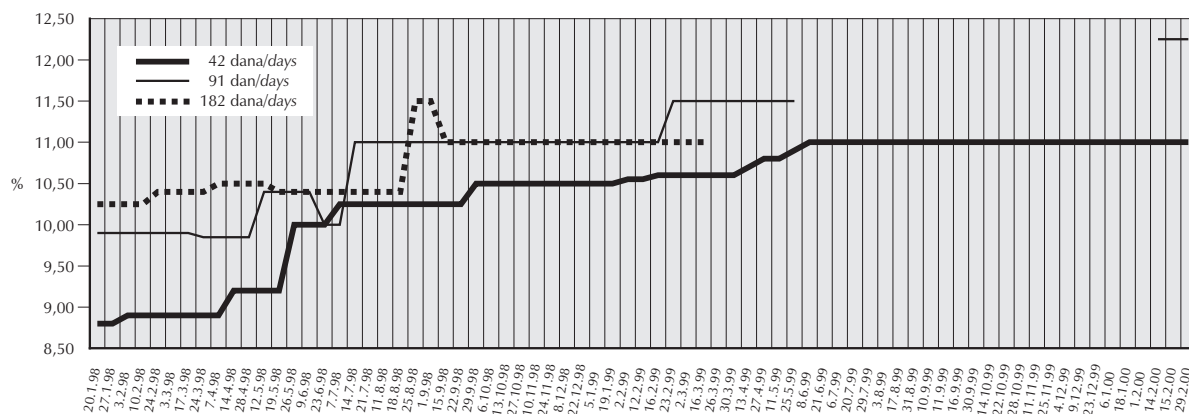
Struktura trezorskih zapisa prema kupcima Structure of bids accepted according to buyers



Struktura trezorskih zapisa na dan 29. veljače 2000. Structure of outstanding T-Bill's on 29 March 2000



Kamatne stope na trezorske zapise Annual yield on T-Bills



METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNENJA

TABELA 1: Osnovni makroekonomski pokazatelji hrvatskog gospodarstva

Bruto domaći proizvod: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku, osim procjene Ministarstva financija.

Indeksi cijena na malo, Indeksi proizvođačkih cijena, Indeksi troškova života: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Tečaj: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Hrvatske narodne banke.

Vanjskotrgovinska bilanca, Izvoz, Uvoz: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Tekući račun platne bilance: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Hrvatske narodne banke.

Devizne rezerve Hrvatske narodne banke: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Hrvatske narodne banke.

Eskontna stopa HNB-a: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Hrvatske narodne banke.

Kamatne stope na kratkoročne kunske kredite bez valutne klauzule: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Hrvatske narodne banke.

Ukupni vanjski dug i vanjski javni dug: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Hrvatske narodne banke. Efekt Londonskog kluba uključen je u cijelom razdoblju. Novonastale promjene rezultat su usklađivanja sa platnom bilancom.

Unutarnji javni dug: Izvor Ministarstvo financija.

Manjak/višk konsolidirane središnje dr ave: Izvor Ministarstvo financija.

Stopa nezaposlenosti: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Stopa nezaposlenosti izračunata je kao odnos nezaposlenih prema ukupnom aktivnom stanovništvu.

Stopa anketne nezaposlenosti: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku. Anketa o radnoj snazi provedena je prema definicijama Međunarodne organizacije rada.

Prosječna mjesečna neto i bruto plaća: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Fizički obujam industrijske proizvodnje: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Noćenja turista: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Trgovina na malo: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Indeks fizičkog obujma građevinskih radova: Podatci i sve naknadne izmjene preuzeti su od Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku.

Procjena BDP-a prema izračunu Ministarstva financija: U prvoj godini primjene poreza na dodanu vrijednost prikupljeno je prihoda od PDV-a u iznosu od 14,7% BDP-a mjereno u odnosu na posljednji raspolo živi podatak Dr avnog zavoda za statistiku (DZS) o veličini BDP-a. U odnosu na relativnu visinu prihoda koju prikupljaju druge zemlje, uključujući i one koje primjenjuju jedinstvenu stopu PDV-a na poreznu bazu s uskim skupom izuzeća, ovakvo ostvarenje predstavlja značajno odstupanje. Na primjer, Danska je u 1996. godini, nakon 29 godina primjene PDV-a i stopu od 25% ubrala 9,68% BDP-a, a Izrael koji u sustavu oporezivanja PDV-om ima i financijske usluge ostvario je u 1996. godini prihode od 11,7% BDP-a. U tra enju objašnjena za ovakvo odstupanje Ministarstvo financija je, sredinom 1998. godine, provelo regresijsku analizu prihoda od PDV-a na panel podacima za zemlje s jedinstvenom stopom PDV-a u razdoblju 1991. do 1995. Dobivena je jednač ba oblika: $PDV/BDP = 0,432 * STOPA$ ($t = 23,48$; $R^2 = 0,787$).

Dobiveni rezultat je osigurao argument u prilog tvrdnje da slu bena statistika podcjenjuje stvarnu razinu bruto domaćeg proizvoda. Naime, uz prosječne uvjete kao u zemljama na čijim je podacima ocijenjena jednač ba, u Hrvatskoj bi trebalo očekivati udio prihoda od PDV-a u BDP-u od 9,5%. Uzimajući u obzir specifičnosti hrvatskog gospodarstva - visok udio finalne potrošnje u BDP-u, visoke transfere iz inozemstva očekivani udio prihoda od PDV-a u BDP-u korigiran je s 9,5% na 11,5%.

S druge strane, za izračun veličine bruto domaćeg proizvoda koji impliciraju ostvareni prihodi od PDV-a, gotovinske prihode od PDV-a je potrebno uvećati za obračunati, a neplaćeni PDV i umanjiti za pretporez prenesen u 1999. godinu. Temeljem ovakvih pretpostavki procijenjena je veličina bruto domaćeg proizvoda za 1998. godinu u iznosu od 179,6 milijardi kuna. Za razdoblje 1995. do 1997. procjena je načinjena polazeći od procijenjene veličine BDP-a za 1998. godinu i koristeći stope rasta izračunate iz podataka DZS-a. Provlačenjem procjene na godine prije 1998. se eli pokazati da je nepreciznost slu benog podatka sistematska pojava.

Nakon što su prikupljeni konačni podaci o plaćenom PDV-u u 1998. godini, prenesenom pretporezu u 1999. godinu te zaračunatom, a neplaćenom PDV-u Ministarstvo financija je ponovilo navedenu analizu na panel podacima za zemlje s jedinstvenom stopom u razdoblju 1991- 1996. Rezultati za dio specifikacija prikazani su tabelom i ukazuju na robustnost rezultata procjene načinjene tijekom 1998. godine. Rezultati, prikazani tabelom i veličina BDP-a koju impliciraju, također ukazuju da je Ministarstvo financija u svojim procjenama stvarne razine BDP-a bilo vrlo oprezno.

Zavisna varijabla.	PDV/BDP 1	PDV/BDP 2	PDV/BDP 3	PDV/BDP 4	ln(PDV/BDP) 5
STOPA	0,472 (19,29)	0,360 (7,47)	0,30 (5,76)	0,312 (9,02)	
POTRAZNJA		0,026 (2,62)	0,044 (3,59)	0,031 (3,66)	
POPULACIJA			-1,97E-05 (-2,28)	-1,59E-05 (2,78)	
IZRAEL				4,184 (6,63)	0,478 (5,34)
ln(STOPA)					0,774 (11,57)
ln(POTRAZNJA)					0,197 (1,89)
ln(POPULACIJA)					-0,118 (-3,49)
R ²	0,6127	0,6683	0,7047	0,8718	0,9381
Broj observacija	36	36	36	36	36

t-vrijednosti u zagradi

PDV/BDP udio prihoda od PDV-a u bruto domaćem proizvodu; **STOPA**- standardna stopa PDV-a; **POTRAZNJA** udio osobne i dr avne potrošnje u BDP-u; **POPULACIJA** broj stanovnika u 000; **IZRAEL** dummy za Izrael jer Izrael oporezuje i financijske usluge.

CROLEI indeks: Upotrebom tzv. navješćujućih indikatora Ekonomski institut - Zagreb i Ministarstvo financija izrađuju slo eni prognostički indeks **CROLEI (CROatian Leading Economic Indicator)**, prema poznatoj metodologiji američkog National Bureau of Economic Research. Ovaj indeks navješćuje trend industrijske proizvodnje i globalne gospodarske aktivnosti u Hrvatskoj, pri čemu se kao referentna serija koristi indeks industrijske proizvodnje. Od posljednje revizije indeksa prošlo je gotovo dvije godine, stoga je u prosincu 1999. godine izvršena cjelovita revizija sustava indikatora, metodoloških koraka i samog CROLEI indeksa.

Novi revidirani CROLEI indeks ponovno sadr i deset najboljih navješćujućih indikatora, čija je prosječna ocjena prognostičke snage znatno povećana u odnosu na dosadašnji prosjek komponenti indeksa, sa prosječnim vremenom prethođenja od oko 8 mjeseci u odnosu na referentnu seriju. Upotrebljivost metode indikatora opravdava činjenica da revidirani indeks sadr i čak šest komponenti dosadašnje prognostičke mjere. Prema standardima metode to je znak vrlo stabilne i visoko signifikantne usaglašenosti između tih pokazatelja i kretanja same referentne serije, što predstavlja veliku pomoć u predviđanju ukupne gospodarske aktivnosti. Deset najboljih navješćujućih indikatora u novom CROLEI indeksu su: zaposleni s evidencije tijekom mjeseca, prijavljene potrebe za radnicima tijekom mjeseca, broj noćenja turista ukupno, promet u trgovini na malo, nekonsolidirani prihodi dr avnog, upanijskih i općinskih proračuna, masa neto plaća ukupno, novčana sredstva sudionika u platnom prometu ukupno, ukupna likvidna sredstva M4, štedni i oročeni depoziti poduzeća kod poslovnih banaka devizni, te plasmani.

TABELA 2: Prihodi dr avnog proračuna

Prihodi dr avnog proračuna su svi nepovratni tekući i kapitalni primici.

Potpore su primici bez protuobveza, neotplativi i neobvezni primici od tuzemnih i inozemnih jedinica dr avne uprave ili međunarodnih institucija.

Ostvarenje dr avnog proračuna prikazuje se u skladu s metodologijom Međunarodnog monetarnog fonda za statistiku javnih financija (GFS) koja predstavlja međunarodno prihvaćen sustav prikupljanja i obrade podataka o financijskim aktivnostima dr ave. Izuzetak je napravljen u klasificiranju kapitalnih prihoda od privatizacije javnih poduzeća. Ti prihodi su ovdje svrstani u kapitalne prihode, a za potrebe Statističkog ljetopisa MMF-a, da bi bili usporedivi s podacima drugih zemalja, klasificiraju se u pozajmljivanje umanjeno za otplate s negativnim predznakom. Različiti načini prikazivanja prihoda od privatizacije nemaju utjecaja na izračun manjka/viška proračuna bilo koje razine vlasti. Statistika dr avnih financija vodi se prema gotovinskom (cash) načelu bilje enja transakcija.

Do 1998. godine prihodi od sudskih i dr avnih pristojbi u gotovom novcu bilje eni su kao neporezni prihodi, međutim, 1998. godine dolazi do promjene u klasifikaciji te se navedeni prihodi bilje e na stavci ostalih poreznih prihoda. Zbog navedenog godišnji podatci prikazani u Tabeli 2 nisu usporedivi te se za usporedbe mogu koristiti reklasificirani podatci:

(000 HRK)	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	plan1999
I Ukupni prihodi i potpore	23.142.632	27.980.779	31.367.481	33.846.123	43.808.593	47.908.568
IV Porezni prihodi	22.377.482	26.512.473	28.949.845	31.775.491	40.327.487	40.022.693
V Neporezni prihodi	411.400	774.646	1.294.498	1.609.495	1.691.914	2.094.358
VI Prihodi od kapitala	353.750	593.660	1.123.138	461.137	1.789.192	5.791.517
VII Dotacije	0	100.000	0	0	0	0

TABELA 3: Rashodi dr avnog proračuna

Rashodi proračuna su nepovratna tekuća i kapitalna plaćanja, što uključuje i isplaćene potpore i transfere.

Pozajmljivanje umanjeno za otplate obuhvaća transakcije u svezi s potra ivanjima od trećih osoba proizašlih iz javne politike.

Konvencionalni (ukupni) manjak/višak središnjeg dr avnog proračuna je manjak/višak ukupnih prihoda nad ukupnim rashodima i posudbama umanjanim za otplate.

Tekući manjak/višak središnjeg dr avnog proračuna je manjak/višak tekućih prihoda nad tekućim rashodima.

Primarni manjak/višak jednak je ukupnom manjku/višku uvećanom za plaćanje kamata.

TABELA 3A: Rashodi dravnog proračuna prema funkcionalnoj klasifikaciji

Rashodi klasificirani prema funkciji za koju su namijenjeni omogućavaju međunarodne usporedbe veličina izdataka bez obzira na nacionalne specifičnosti u organizaciji državne vlasti. Podaci vezani za funkcionalnu klasifikaciju rashoda dravnog proračuna iskazani su u skladu s metodologijom MMF-a. Funkcionalna klasifikacija rashoda ne obuhvaća stavke pozajmljivanja umanjnih za otplate. Tabela 3B objavljuje se svaka tri mjeseca, a do sada je objavljena u brojevima: 15/97; 16/97; 21/97; 25/97; 27/98; 30/98; 35/98; 36/98; 42/98; 43/99; 45/99; 48/99.

TABELA 4 i 5: Financiranje dravnog proračuna prema vrsti vlasnika duga i po vrsti instrumenta duga

Predznak plus (+) ima značenje povlačenja kredita dok predznak minus (-) ima značenje otplate kredita. Stavka 2.2. Promjene u depozitima u Tabeli 4 prikazuje promjenu razine depozita tijekom vremena, pri čemu je smanjenje razine prikazano sa pozitivnim (+) predznakom, a povećanje razine depozita sa negativnim (-) predznakom. Iste se oznake sa istim značenjem koriste u Tabeli 5 na stavkama 6. i 12.

TABELA 6.-10.

Izvanproračunski fond je pravna osoba osnovana na temelju zakona, koja se financira iz namjenskog poreza odnosno doprinosa i/ili neporeznih prihoda te transfera iz dravnog proračuna. Doprinos za mirovinsko osiguranje iznosi 10,75% iz i 10,75% na plaću; zdravstveno osiguranje 9,00% iz i 9,00% na plaću te doprinos za zapošljavanje 0,85% iz i 0,85% na plaću. Doprinos za dječji doplatka ukinut je 1. srpnja 1998. godine nakon čega se Fond doplatka za djecu financira isključivo transferom iz dravnog proračuna. Istodobno je ukinut i vodni doprinos te se odgovarajući iznos sredstava Hrvatskim vodama doznajuje iz dravnog proračuna.

TABELA 11: Konsolidirana središnja drava prema razinama državne vlasti

Konsolidirani proračun središnje drave rezultat je konsolidacije financijskih transakcija između dravnog proračuna i izvanproračunskih fondova, isto kao i između samih izvanproračunskih fondova.

TABELA 11A Konsolidirana opća drava prema razinama državne vlasti

Konsolidirani proračun opće drave je rezultat konsolidacije transakcija između svih razina državne vlasti dravnog proračuna, proračuna izvanproračunskih fondova i proračuna jedinica lokalne uprave. Tabela 10B objavljuje se jednom godišnje, a do sada je objavljena u brojevima 28/98 i 48/99.

TABELA 11B Konsolidirana opća drava po ekonomskoj klasifikaciji objavljuje se jednom godišnje.

TABELA 11C: Prihodi i rashodi općina, gradova i upanija, nekonsolidirano objavljuje se jednom godišnje i dosada je objavljeno u broju 34/98 i 50/99. Proračun jedinice lokalne samouprave i uprave donosi nadležno predstavničko tijelo.

TABELA 12: Unutarnji javni dug Republike Hrvatske

Stara devizna štednja, Uredbom Vlade RH (NN br.71/91, 3/92, 12/92, 71/92,58/93, 103/93), krajem 1991. godine, pretvoreni su devizni depoziti građana kod banaka koje su na području RH poslovale 27. travnja 1991. godine, uvećani za pripadajuće kamate u 1991. godini, u javni dug Republike Hrvatske. Iznos potraživanja od 5,034 mlrd DEM zamjenjen je obveznicama RH koje se amortiziraju u 20 polugodišnjih rata, počevši od 30. lipnja 1995. godine.

Velike obveznice izdane su 1991. godine u nominalnom iznosu od 1.550,09 mil. DEM. U 1996. godini. Velike obveznice su podijeljene na Velike obveznice I, Velike obveznice II (Riječka i Splitska banka), Velike obveznice III (Privredna banka) i Velike obveznice IV (Privredna banka).

Obveznice za obnovu, izdane su tijekom 1992. i 1993. godine (NN br.65/91) kako bi se prikupila sredstva za financiranje obnove gospodarskih, sakralnih objekata i objekata kulturne baštine uništenih ratom. Izdane su u tri emisije: u prvoj emisiji izdano je obveznica u vrijednosti 50 mil. DEM i 30 mil. USD; u drugoj emisiji 10 mil. kanadskih dolara, te u trećoj emisiji 25 mil. australskih dolara.

Obveznice za sanaciju banaka: Sanacija banaka Serija I : obveznice izdane za sanaciju Riječke (552 mil. kuna, NN 31/96, 20/98) i Splitske banke (765 mil. kuna, NN br. 31/96, 22/98). Za sanaciju Privredne banke izdane su obveznice u iznosu od 1 463 mil. kuna. Obveznice su izdane u tri serije (NN br. 106/98): Sanacija banaka serija II (PBZ-DEM) izdane na iznos od 84.333,6 mil. DEM tj. 300 mil. kuna, na rok od 15 godina. Sanacija banaka serija III (PBZ-KN) izdane na iznos od 744 mil. kuna, na rok od 15 godina. Sanacija banaka serija IV (PBZ- KN) izdane na iznos od 419,7 mil. kuna, na rok od 15 godina. Obveznice Serije V izdane su tijekom 1998. godine za sanaciju Dubrovačke banke, u vrijednosti od 1 001,5 mil. kuna, na rok od 10 godina (NN br.56/98). Tijekom 1998. godine u sklopu procesa sanacije Dubrovačke banke izvršen je prijevremeni iskup velikog dijela ovih obveznica. Početkom 1999. godine donijeta je nova Odluka o sanaciji i restrukturiranju Dubrovačke banke d.d. (NN br. 11/99). Temeljem nove Odluke izdane su obveznice u iznosu 2 601,8 mil. kuna koje obuhvaćaju iznos od 1 001,5 mil. kuna (obveznice po prvoj Odluci) plus 1 415,3 mil. kuna za pokriće potencijalnih gubitaka plus 185 mil. za dokapitalizaciju banke. Za neiskupljeni dio obveznica izdanih po prvoj odluci izdane su obveznice Serija V-A, dok su za preostali iznos izdane obveznice serije V-B u nominalnom iznosu od 1600,3 mil. kuna.

Trezorski zapisi su kratkoročne vrijednosnice Ministarstva financija. Izdaju se po jedinstvenoj prodajnoj cijeni koja se ostvari na aukciji, a planirani iznos izdanja utvrđuje MF-a pozivom na aukciju.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Table 1: Basic macroeconomic indicators for the Croatian economy

Gross Domestic Product. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics, apart from Ministry of Finance estimates.

Retail price index, producer prices index, cost-of-living index. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Exchange Rate. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank.

Trade Balance, Exports, Imports. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank.

Current Account Balance. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank.

International Reserves of the CNB. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank.

CNB Discount Rate. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank.

Interest Rates on Short-term Loans. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank.

Total Outstanding External Debt and External Public Debt. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Croatian National Bank. The London Club effect has been included for the entire period. New alterations are due to reconciliation with the balance of payments.

Internal Public Debt. The source is the Ministry of Finance.

Deficit/Surplus of Consolidated Central Government. The source is the Ministry of Finance.

Unemployment Rate. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The unemployment rate is calculated as a ratio of the number of unemployed people in the total active population.

Unemployment Rate ILO Comparable. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics. A questionnaire on the workforce is conducted in compliance with International Labour Organisation definitions to determine a comparable unemployment rate.

Average Monthly Net and Gross Wages and Salaries. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Total Volume of Industrial Output. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Tourist Bed-nights. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Sales. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Total Volume of Construction Projects. The data and all subsequent adjustments herein have been taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

GDP estimates according to Finance Ministry calculations. Value-added Tax revenues collected in the first year of its introduction equalled 14.7 percent of GDP, based on the latest available GDP estimates provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). In comparison with the relative amount of revenues collected in other countries, including those which apply a single VAT rate with minimal exemptions, such revenues reveal significant deviations. For example, in 1996, after 29 years of a VAT at a 25 percent rate, Denmark collected revenue amounting to 9.68 percent of its GDP, while Israel, whose VAT taxation system includes financial services, collected revenue in the order of 11.7 percent of GDP in the same year. Seeking grounds for such deviations, in mid 1998 the Ministry of Finance conducted a regression analysis of VAT revenues on panel data for countries applying a single VAT rate for the period from 1991 to 1995. The following equation was estimated: $VAT/GDP = 0.432 * RATE$ ($t = 23.48$; $R^2 = 0.787$).

The estimated result supports the assertion that the official statistics underestimate the real level of GDP. Namely, given average conditions found in the countries on whose data the equation was estimated, Croatia could expect VAT revenues in the amount of 9.5 percent of its GDP. Taking into account the specific conditions of the Croatian economy, i.e. high percentage of final consumption in GDP, high transfers from abroad, the expected portion of VAT revenues in GDP was corrected from 9.5 percent to 11.5 percent.

On the other hand, the calculation of GDP that implies collected VAT revenues requires augmenting cash VAT revenues by the assessed but unpaid VAT and then deducting from it the advance tax transferred into 1999. Based on these premises, GDP for 1998 was estimated at HRK 179.6 billion. For the period from 1995 to 1997, GDP estimates were derived using the newly estimated 1998 GDP figure and applying growth rates as calculated from CBS data. Re-estimating GDP back to 1995 indicates that the imprecision of official results is a systematic phenomenon.

After the final data on paid VAT in 1998, advance tax transferred to 1999 and assessed but unpaid VAT, were collected the Ministry of Finance repeated its analysis of panel data for the countries with single VAT rates in the period from 1991 to 1996. The results obtained for a portion of the specifications are displayed in the table and indicate the robustness of the initial estimates made during 1998. The results shown in the table and the implied GDP level also indicate that the Ministry of Finance was very cautious in estimating real GDP levels.

Dependent Variable	VAT/GDP 1	VAT/GDP 2	VAT/GDP 3	VAT/GDP 4	ln(VAT/GDP) 5
RATE	0.472 (19.29)	0.360 (7.47)	0.301 (5.76)	0.312 (9.02)	
DEMAND		0.026 (2.62)	0.044 (3.59)	0.03 (3.66)	
POPULATION			-1.97E-05 (-2.28)	-1.59E-05 (2.78)	
ISRAEL				4.184 (6.63)	0.478 (5.34)
ln(RATE)					0.774 (11.57)
ln(DEMAND)					0.197 (1.89)
ln(POPULATION)					-0.118 (-3.49)
R ²	0.6127	0.6683	0.7047	0.8718	0.9381
No. of Observations	36	36	36	36	36

t value in brackets

VAT/GDP share of VAT revenues in GDP; **RATE** standard VAT rate; **DEMAND** share of personal and state consumption in GDP; **POPULATION** number of inhabitants in thousands; **ISRAEL** dummy for Israel which taxes financial services as well.

CROLEI Index. Utilising so-called leading indicators, the Economic Institute in Zagreb and the Ministry of Finance are developing a complex forecast index called **CROLEI (CROatian Leading Economic Indicator)**, in accordance with the well-known methodology of the National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States. The index predicts industrial output trends as well as overall economic activity in Croatia. For the time being the industrial output index is being utilised as the reference series. As nearly two years had passed since the last revision of the index, the system of indicators, methodological steps and the CROLEI index itself were subject to a comprehensive revision in December 1999.

The new revised CROLEI index is again made up of the ten best leading indicators, whose average level of forecasting capacity has significantly increased as compared to the former average of index components, with an average preceding time of some 8 months as compared to the reference series. The use of this method of indicators is justified by the fact that the revised index contains as many as six components of the former forecasting measure. According to the standards of this method, this indicates a very stable and highly significant harmony between these indicators and the trend of the reference series itself, which is quite helpful in forecasting the overall economic activity. The ten best leading indicators contained in the new CROLEI index include: registered persons employed during the month, manpower requirements reported during the month, total tourist bednights, sales in retail trade, unconsolidated revenues of the central, county and municipal budgets, total net salary budget, total cash of participants in the payment system, total liquid funds (M-4), foreign currency savings and time deposits of companies in commercial banks and loans.

Table 2. Central Budget Revenues

Central Budget Revenues are all non-repayable current and capital receipts.

Grants are receipts bearing no counter obligations, non-payable and non-binding receipts granted by national and international state administrative units or international institutions.

Central budget revenues are recorded in accordance with the methodology of the International Monetary Fund's General Financial Statistics (GFS), which represents an internationally accepted system of collecting and processing data on a state's financial activities. An exception was made in the classification of capital revenues collected from the privatisation of public companies. These revenues have been included in capital revenues, while, for the purposes of the IMF Statistical Yearbook, so as to be comparable with data of other countries, they have been classified under lending minus repayments preceded by a negative sign. Diverse methods for displaying privatisation revenues have no consequence on the calculation of budget deficits/surpluses on any government level. State financial statistics have been maintained on the cash principle of recording transactions.

Until 1998, cash revenues collected from court and state fees were recorded as non-tax revenues. However, since 1998 a new classification has been adopted and such revenues are now recorded in the other tax revenues item. Due to these changes the annual data shown in Table 2 are not comparable. For the purposes of comparison, the following reclassified data may be used:

(000 HRK)	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	plan1999
I Total revenues and grants	23 142 632	27 980 779	31 367 481	33 846 123	43 808 593	47 908 568
IV Tax revenues	22 377 482	26 512 473	28 949 845	31 775 491	40 327 487	40 022 693
V Non-tax revenues	411 400	774 646	1 294 498	1 609 495	1 691 914	2 094 358
VI Capital revenues	353 750	593 660	1 123 138	461 137	1 789 192	5 791 517
VII Grants	0	100 000	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Central Budget Expenditures

Expenditures are non-repayable current and capital payments, including paid grants and transfers.

Lending less Repayments encompasses transactions relating to claims from third parties ensuing from public policy.

Conventional (Overall) Deficit/Surplus of the central budget is the deficit/surplus of total revenues over total expenditures and lending minus repayments.

Current Deficit/Surplus of the central budget is the deficit/surplus of current revenues over current expenditures.

Primary Deficit/Surplus equals overall deficit/surplus plus interest payments.

TABLE 3A: Budgetary Central Government Expenditures by Function

Expenditures Classified by Function make possible international comparisons of expenditures, irrespective of the specific approaches of nations in organising their public sectors. Data relating to the functional classification of budgetary central government expenditures are in accordance with IMF methodology. Functional classification of expenditures does not include the lending less repayments item. Table 3B is published every three months, and so far has been published in the following issues: 15/97; 16/97; 21/97; 25/97; 27/98; 30/98; 35/98; 36/98; 42/98; 43/99; 45/99; 48/99.

TABLES 4 and 5: Central Government Budget Financing by Debt Holder and by Debt Instrument

The plus sign (+) means loan drawings, whereas the minus sign (-) means repayment. The Changes in Deposits item (under 2.2) in Table 4 shows changes to the level of deposits over time, where the positive sign (+) indicates a fall, while an increase in the deposit level is shown by the negative sign (-). The same approach is used in Table 5, items 6. and 12.

TABLES 6.-10.

Extra-budgetary Funds are legal entities financed by earmarked taxes, i.e. contributions and/or non-tax revenues and central budget transfers. Old age insurance contributions are 10.75 percent from and 10.75 percent on salaries; health insurance 9.00 percent from and 9.00 percent on salaries, while the employment contribution is 0.85 percent from and 0.85 percent on salaries. Children's allowance contributions were abolished on 1 July 1998. Since then after the Children's Allowance Fund has been financed exclusively by transfers from the central budget. Simultaneously, water contributions were also abolished so that Hrvatske vode (the Croatian public water management company) is also financed from the central budget.

TABLE 11: Consolidated Central Government According to Government Level

The Consolidated Central Government Budget is the result of a consolidation of financial transactions between the central budget and extra-budgetary funds, as well as between the extra-budgetary funds themselves.

TABLE 11A: Consolidated General Government According to Government Level

The Consolidated General Government Budget is the result of a consolidation of transactions between all government levels – central budget, extra-budgetary fund budgets and the budgets of the local administration units. Table 10B is published once a year and so far has been published in issues 28/98 and 48/99.

TABLE 11B: Consolidated General Government by Economic Category is published once a year.

TABLE 11C: Outcome of Local Government Budgets, Unconsolidated is published once a year and up to now has been published in issue 34/98 and 50/99. Local government budgets are submitted by the relevant representative bodies.

TABLE 12: Domestic Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia

Frozen Foreign Exchange Deposits. At the end of 1991, by a directive of the Croatian Government (Narodne novine /Official Gazette/, Nos. 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 27 April 1991 were converted into public debt of the Republic of Croatia. The deposits were augmented by the corresponding rate of interest in 1991. The claimed sum of DM 5.034 billion was exchanged with bonds of the Republic of Croatia, which were to be repaid in twenty semi-annual instalments, beginning on 30 June 1995.

Big Bonds were issued in 1991 with a DM 1,550.09 million nominal value. In 1996 Big Bonds were divided into Big Bonds I, Big Bonds II (Riječka and Splitska banka), Big Bonds III (Privredna banka) and Big Bonds IV (Privredna banka).

Reconstruction Bonds were issued in 1992 and 1993 (National 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 entailed bonds with a value of DM 50 million and US\$ 30 million; the second issue had a value of CAD\$ 10 million, while the third emission had a value of AUD\$ 25 million.

BRA Bonds. BRA Bonds I: bonds issued for the rehabilitation of Riječka banka (HRK 552 million, Narodne novine, Nos. 31/96, 20/98) and Splitska banka (HRK 765 million, Narodne novine, 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 (Narodne novine, No. 106/98). BRA bonds II (PBZ-DM) were issued in the amount of DM 84,333.6 million, or 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 ten-year period (Narodne novine, No. 56/98). During 1998, within the Dubrovačka banka rehabilitation process, the early redemption of a large portion of bonds was executed. At the beginning of 1999, a new decision on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Dubrovačka banka was made (Narodne novine, 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 plus an additional HRK 185 million for the injection of fresh capital. For the unredeemed portion of bonds issued in compliance with the former decision BRA bonds V-A were issued, whereas BRA bonds V-B were issued for the remaining bonds with a nominal value of HRK 1,600.3 million.

Treasury Bills are short-term bonds from the Ministry of Finance. They are issued at a price determined at auction, while the planned issue is determined by the Ministry of Finance with an invitation to bid.

KALENDAR OBJAVLJIVANJA ZA DSSB
ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR

SDDS kategorija podataka <i>SDDS Data Category</i>	Napomene <i>Notes</i>	Objavljivanje <i>Release</i>			
		O ujak 00 <i>March 00</i>	Travanj 00 <i>April 00</i>	Svibanj 00 <i>May 00</i>	Lipanj 00 <i>June 00</i>
Operacije opće dr ave <i>General Government operations</i>	1)				
Operacije središnje dr ave <i>Central Government operations</i>	2)	(1/00)	(2/00)	(3/00)	(4/00)
Unutarnji dug središnje dr ave <i>Internal Central Government Debt</i>	3)	(2/00)	(3/00)	(4/00)	(5/00)

1) Konsolidacija proračuna središnje dr ave, izvanproračunskih fondova i lokalne dr ave prema međunarodnoj metodologiji statistike javnih financija iz 1986.
Consolidated state budget, extrabudgetary funds and local government according to GFS 1986.

2) Konsolidacija središnjeg dr avnog proračuna i izvanproračunskih fondova prema međunarodnoj metodologiji statistike javnih financija iz 1986.
Consolidated state budget and extrabudgetary funds according to GFS 1986.

3) Stanje unutrašnjeg javnog duga središnje dr ave.
Stock of Central government domestic debt

