

**THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA:
CAUSES, SIZE AND CONSEQUENCES**

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This Occasional Paper reports the research results of a project on the unofficial economy in Croatia conducted by the Institute of Public Finance in Zagreb for the Croatian Ministry of Finance. The project team report was finalized in early 1997 and it includes some 15 papers which can be obtained both in Croatian (“Financijska praksa”, Vol. 21, No. 1-2, June 1997) and English (<http://www.ijf.hr/finpraksa/eng/97/1-2/index.htm>). This paper is the summary of the project written by Ivo Bićanić (University of Zagreb) and Katarina Ott (Institute of Public Finance).

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ABSTRACT

In all economies, there is a part which is not included in the official economy, in other words, economic activities not included in the official statistics. The size of the unofficial economy in the Republic of Croatia was probably at least 25% of GDP in 1995. Two periods can be clearly distinguished between 1990 and 1996. During the first period up to 1993, all available data indicate that the size of the unofficial economy increased in relation to GDP. The second period began in 1994 and it is not possible to make a final judgement because despite the fact that a majority of indicators suggest a fall, some particularly important indicators point to an increase in the size of the unofficial economy. The calculated size of the unofficial economy in relation to GDP (25%) is large and will probably remain so in the foreseeable future because the inherited tradition, the transition with intensified sectoral and institutional restructuring, the large state influence in the economy, especially in privatisation along with the tax pressure, the recovery of growth and new enterprise, only support the unofficial economy. Economic policy aimed at suppressing the unofficial economy must: 1) reduce taxes and customs duties (to the extent permitted by the state budget); 2) selectively reduce regulation; 3) reduce the role of the public sector and the presence of the state in the economy while liberalising the economy; 4) better estimate the size of the unofficial economy within the overall economy and in individual sectors.

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INTRODUCTION

For the needs of the project a wide definition of the unofficial economy was accepted. Unofficial economic activities were defined as all those economic activities, with the exception of prostitution, drugs and organized crime, not included in official government statistics. As a consequence not all activities included in the unofficial economy are illegal.

Among the various definitions found in the literature this definition was chosen because it is suitable for understanding the unofficial economy in economies in transition. This is best illustrated by two examples. First, economies in transition have undeveloped statistical methods and are themselves being developed so that statistics are often found to be unreliable. Second, the sharp decline in production and wages with the erosion of social entitlements which occurs during the first years of transition has led many social groups into additional economic activities many of which are not illegal.

The Occasional paper is organized as follows. There are three parts to the paper. The first part is made composed of one section which discusses the general causes of the unofficial economy in Croatia. The second part is composed of the next five sections and deals with the aggregate size and share and the sectoral importance of the unofficial economy. Thus the second section attempts to determine the aggregate share of the unofficial economy while the third section analyses the sectoral differences in the size of the unofficial economy. The fourth section discusses the very important relationship of the unofficial economy and the state, this section also includes the role of the unofficial economy in privatization. The fifth section focuses on changes in the size of the unofficial economy during the 1990's. The sixth section brings together the analyses of the previous sections and concludes the analyses regarding the measurement of the size of the unofficial economy. The third section follows in the final two sections which deal with policy aspects of the unofficial economy. Section seven makes policy recommendations. The final, eight section offers some conclusions on the policy aspects.

1. CAUSES OF THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY

The papers included in the research project report dealt with various aspects of the unofficial economy. Thus they understandably identified different possible causes for the unofficial economy in Croatia. The causes noted in the papers are numerous, varied and sometimes even contradictory. The most important causes can, however, be listed as follows:

1. The assumption of some authors is that the growth of the unofficial economy in the economy as a whole (measured by the system of national accounts) up to 1993 may have been influenced by the decrease of real incomes, high inflation, the existence of parallel means of payment in domestic transactions, the high tax burden and the war. The decrease of the unofficial economy after 1993 might be influenced by sales, income and profit tax relief (Madžarević and Mikulić, 1997).

2. Regarding the growth of the unofficial economy in industry, agriculture and trade up to 1993, it is assumed that the decisive factors were inadequate and insufficient financial control (the war, establishing of the new state which has yet to develop its own institutions), drop in production and real incomes (when people turn to the informal trade sector), transition reasons (cut in the number of employees in the formal sector accompanying privatisation and restructuring processes) and search for alternative and cheaper supply sources. The decrease of the unofficial economy in 1994 could have been caused by the development of financial control, decrease in taxation rates, restructuring of big retail chains, real income increase, etc. The unexpected renewed growth of the unofficial economy in 1995, in spite of financial control and further growth of real incomes, could be explained by a high rate of personal consumption, cheaper goods from imports compared with goods produced in Croatia, structural changes in consumption and a stronger demand for durable goods (Mikulić and Madžarević, 1997).

3. The unofficial economy in international exchange could be explained by the same reasons and causes which are also found in other countries in transition (slow economic growth, high unemployment rates, high marginal tax rates and high level of public consumption). In Croatia, however, the following factors are especially apparent: inefficiency in the process of privatisation, non-existent industrial policy, problems associated with the economy of scale, shortcomings in the legal system (the adjustment of the legal system to the market economy not yet completed) and lack of robust penalties aimed at preventing illegal activities (Reljac, 1997).

4. The following causes may account for the role of the unofficial economy in privatisation:

- a) the concept of privatisation chosen which has produced unfavourable consequences due to privileged sale (centralisation on the level of state administration of all decisions concerning ownership transformation and privatisation; transfer of a significant part of social-owned capital into state-owned property; choosing important buyers on the basis of political loyalty);
- b) concentration of decisions concerning ownership transformation in the hands of a central state agency which is also in charge of the implementation of the process, a fact that further influenced corruption and similar activities;
- c) the original legislative decision in which many important practical questions were left undefined, unregulated and unsolved, thus being left to be solved in practice (the Ownership Transformation Law, for example, has undergone six amendments);
- d) non-existence of an appropriate information system of privatisation monitoring in the first years of ownership transformation;
- e) the impossibility of broader social and political control over state institutions which are under the direct control of the ruling party (Čučković, 1997).

Besides these factors, the unofficial economy during privatisation process was also affected by the following:

- a) the war;
- b) the inheritance of managerial self-governing socialism (a delay in the privatisation of the banking system made possible the unexpected success of the old management profession in privatisation, but also the consolidation of the elements of the old bank manager structure);
- c) the political designs of Croatian capitalism allowed the ruling party to play a role in meriocratic privatisation, political choice of owners and open nepotism, which all resulted in the unofficial economy and unofficial politics living side by side and of politics outside constitutionally based institutional control (Franičević, 1997).

5. The unofficial economy is certainly also influenced by the weaknesses of the Croatian post-socialistic state, such as the non-professionalism and incompetence of public workers and government officials, corruption, favouritism, overloaded administrative, inspection and especially the judicial system, etc. (Franičević, 1997).

6. Another specific feature is the large number of small firms and companies which are more inclined to operate in the unofficial economy and which mostly belong to the economic branches which themselves have tendencies towards the unofficial economy (such as trade, financial and other services and construction). It is interesting that a large number of informal activities are performed by economic entities which are part of the official economy. The reason for this can be found in the liberal regime and in low costs of registering companies from the period between the Yugoslav Enterprises Act to the Croatian Companies Act of 1996 (Franičević, 1997).

7. Štulhofer (1997) provides a sociologists view of the causes by explaining the process taking place in countries in transition. After the initial exhilaration caused by the fall of communism (and, in the case of Croatia, also by its break with Yugoslavia), a discrepancy develops between subjective expectations (high aspirations) and objective reality. This can be seen in: (a) impoverishment, with the unofficial economy representing a means of survival, social peace and maintaining own standard of living; (b) increased inequality and the gap between the new entrepreneur elite and the rest of the population, with the unofficial economy being a way of becoming rich overnight; (c) unemployment, meaning that without significant economic growth, the pressure of the unemployed leads to spread of the unofficial economy and (d) reducing the level of public services, which, together with discontent with these services (such as health care and pensions) stimulate tax and contribution evasion

8. Transition means institutional changes which also contribute to development of the unofficial economy, such as privatisation, taxation policy and sanctions. In Croatia privatisation best illustrates the area where the 'strategies for side-stepping barriers' are seen best (Čučković, 1997), or, in other words, these areas where a way can be found to become an owner or a stock-holder without sufficient capital of one's own. The main difficulty here is the fact that the unofficial economy in such cases is almost impossible to measure. Some specific problems are: (a) the question of privatisation revision regarded as a political, and not an economic, legal or moral problem; (b) non-transparency and concentration of decision-making power in the hands of state officials, which results in the absence of public control, the appearance of state clientelism and favouring politically determined and often regionally characterised networks of acquaintances. In a word, confidence in state institutions is destroyed and breaking rules and norms is justified.

2. THE AGGREGATE SIZE OF THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA

In applied economic analysis three approaches are commonly used for the indirect measurement of aggregate size of the unofficial economy and its share in GDP. All three of them were applied in this research project: the first, based on differences between differently assessed basic macroeconomic aggregates; the second, that starts from the estimate of employment generated by the unofficial economy; the third, which derives the size of the unofficial economy from money flows.

The first three parts of this section consider the results of each of these methods of estimation, while the fourth part offers an estimate of the total size of the unofficial economy in the Croatian economy as a whole. In analysis of the unofficial economy in Croatia, the first two approaches produced useful results, while the third, although useful for other purposes, is not acceptable without further analytical extension.

2.1. The Size of the Unofficial Economy Calculated on the Basis of National Accounts

Calculation of the size of the unofficial economy on the basis of national accounts was described in detail by Madžarević and Mikulić (1997). Their approach seems very simple. Gross domestic product (GDP) has been assessed by two mutually independent methods and the resulting difference between the two estimates is understood as the size of the unofficial economy. GDP was estimated by the income and expenditure method. In the case of the Croatian economy, the expenditure method seems to be constantly and considerably higher than the income method.

In spite of its apparent simplicity, the calculation process here is rather demanding because of the unsatisfactory situation in the official statistics which, for example, has no developed methodology for calculation of basic macroeconomic aggregates and the last available household survey data are from now irrelevant 1990; furthermore, a number of business units are not legally bound to report their relevant data to the appropriate authorities at all, the GDP is still on the level of estimates, etc. This method is more demanding in Croatia than in other

economies. In face of these difficulties, Madžarević and Mikulić had to resort to a number of assumptions and estimates.

In an attempt to calculate the size of the unofficial economy, calculation of domestic production or supply is the easier part of the job. The official economy is based on annual financial statements which have to be submitted to the Payment Agency by the majority of legal entities. To account for entrepreneurs and private agricultural producers, the statistical service has a well established method of reliable estimate of their activities. The estimate of the registered, or official, production can thus be obtained by adding these two values together.

The main problems arise in assessment of total demand. Each of the components is increased by additional assumptions. The lack in official statistics for figures concerning personal consumption has been adjusted by a production estimate derived from sectoral estimate indices. (This estimate is independent from the earlier mentioned calculation of production based on the Payment Agency data.) This estimate is further adjusted to include the change in commodity stock-piles. Since commodity stock-piles are not divided according to types of products in the original data, their incorporation in the calculation requires additional assumptions. In one case, the assumption was that all commodity stock-piles refer to personal consumption (Versions 1 and 2 calculations). In the other, it was assumed that only 60 per cent of stock-piles refer to personal consumption (Version 3 calculation). Officially registered investments have been increased by the assessed amount of private construction. The size of private construction has been calculated on the basis of well established statistical estimates that private construction represents about 30 per cent of official investments. For unregistered imports and exports two assumptions have been used. The first is based on the official data (Version 1) and in the second these numbers have been adjusted by estimated unregistered imports derived from the registered number of cars and buses crossing Croatian frontier and the estimated import of passengers (Version 2).

Calculating total GDP in the above described manner, Madžarević and Mikulić arrived at three estimates of the share of the unofficial economy in the national economy. The first version is based on official but incomplete data. The second version has been supplemented by the data on import and investment and the third by commodity stock-piles data.

The calculation of the unofficial economy in the GDP shows a wide range of values, varying from 18 per cent to 34 per cent, but most of them are approximately 25 per cent. The same value refers to the unweighted average of all the shares calculated. It should be pointed out here

that all the three measurement methods show equal changes and trends during the period observed. The calculation results are shown in Table 1.

2.2. The Size of the Unofficial Economy Calculated on the Basis of Employment in the Unofficial Economy

Measurement of the unofficial economy through employment is based on the obvious need of all economic activities to use work in production. The size of the unofficial economy can be derived from the assessed quantity of work invested and additional assumptions.

Crnković-Pozaić (1997) measured the size of the unofficial economy through the work invested in economic activities in the unofficial economy using two ways optimal for this kind of measurement. The first is based on population activity rate time series (i.e. the sum of employed and unemployed population - or labour force - in relation to the number of working age population). The second approach is based on the labour force survey.

Deriving the size of the unofficial economy from population activity rates time series is based on the empirically established relation between these rates and on long term growth. (The relation is U-shaped, meaning that the activity rates first drop with population growth and then rise again.) This relation between growth and activity rates makes it possible to calculate the number of assumed active population. The difference in employment which is shown by the assumed and the real employment rate is understood to be work in the unofficial economy.

The calculation made by Crnković-Pozaić is based on a basic presumption: the choice of 1991 as reference year. This choice is justified because it was the year when a steady change in the time trend of activity rates started. The registered employment rate dropped that year, along with a simultaneous drop of registered unemployment and a drop in social product. For the following years, assumed active population was calculated by using the activity rate from 1991. The difference between the number of employed calculated in this manner and the registered employed provides the Estimate of employment in the unofficial economy. The measurement is based on the assumption that there was no unofficial economy in the reference year because there was no work invested in the unofficial economy. In fact, the results obtained thus show changes and not size.

The other method of calculation was based on the data obtained in a pilot survey on labour force presented in official statistics in 1995, when 1,492 households were surveyed in four Croatian counties. The data collected can be applied to the whole country only as far as the four counties chosen are a reliable and true representative sample for Croatia as a whole. The data cannot be compared with earlier data collected because the size of employment in the unofficial economy was broader due to the fact that the number of people working in the unofficial economy also included those for whom that work only represents additional employment. Also, these data are more extensive because they include many additional characteristics of population employed in the unofficial economy.

The results of Crković-Pozaić measurements show that almost 26 per cent of the total number of employed was employed in the unofficial economy. More detailed data are shown in Table 2.

2.3. The Size of the Unofficial Economy Calculated on the Basis of Monetary Flow

Monetaristic approach to the calculation of the unofficial economy follows from the assumption that doing business in the unofficial economy also involves monetary transactions. This approach is an attempt to use data on monetary aggregates as a way of tracing business operations in the unofficial economy.

The extent of monetaristic measurement in the unofficial economy was researched by Jankov (1997). In spite of the fact that this kind of measurement was found particularly useful by some of the most famous unofficial economy researchers (including the most famous 'mainstream' economist dealing with the unofficial economy, Vito Tanzi), there is no doubt that this approach does not give satisfactory results in the case of Croatia.

Such a firm conclusion is based on the very nature of the measurement method or on the characteristics of Croatian monetary aggregates. Such measurements are based on contrasting long term trends and short term oscillations. However, no sufficiently long term trends as yet exist in Croatian statistics. Croatia has been monetarily independent only five years, and this period was characterised by a phase of hyper-inflation and by only three years with constant prices, which are again, as far as monetary situation is concerned, still under the strong influence of the earlier hyper-inflation period.

Obviously, standard monetaristic measures, otherwise extremely useful, are not applicable in such circumstances. If we wish to use this approach to the unofficial economy measurement in Croatia, a different method needs to be developed.

3. SECTORAL ESTIMATES OF THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA

Besides estimates of the total size of the unofficial economy in Croatia, a part of the research project also dealt with the size of the unofficial economy in specific economic sectors and in the employment structure.

3.1. Estimate of the Unofficial Economy in Industry

The estimate of the unofficial economy in industry offered by Mikulić and Madžarević (1997) is based on the incorporation of two assumptions and one characteristic of official statistics. The first assumption is that the tendency towards working in the unofficial economy in small firms and companies is greater than such tendency in large companies. The second assumption is that the payment of unregistered wages is the main cause which stimulates the unofficial economy. (Small firms register smaller wages and thus avoid paying taxes and contributions). The statistical characteristic mentioned is that the data for small firms are not collected directly. In the accounting system used by the Payment Agency, the original data are calculated in two different ways. One is to assume that equal wages are paid in all firms and companies and another is to assume that the wages paid in small firms are higher than the wages paid in large companies. Additional value calculated in this way is then used as a basis for estimate of the total size of the unofficial economy in industry.

The results of the calculation performed by Mikulić and Madžarević show that the share of the unofficial economy in industry is about 10 per cent (Table 3).

3.2. Estimate of the Unofficial Economy in Agriculture

An estimate of the unofficial economy in agriculture is given by Mikulić and Madžarević (1997). In their approach, however, they measured the unofficial economy in only one part of agricultural production, namely in private agricultural production (agricultural production in peasant households). The low level of development and the traditionally unfavourable attitude of disregarding private agricultural producers have resulted in the very poor and unsatisfactory monitoring of their agricultural production. A great part of their production value thus remains out of the scope of official statistics and falls into the unofficial economy.

Mikulić and Madžarević (1997) provide a better estimate of the value of private agricultural production is given in. They base their calculations on the official estimate of quantities produced and evaluate it by market prices (and not by purchase prices as in official statistics). This is specially important for evaluating the non-market part of peasant household production (i.e. that part which is sold in markets and for own needs). This procedure has resulted in the estimate of the lower and upper level of the unofficial economy in Croatian agriculture.

Calculations show that the unofficial economy in agriculture accounted for approximately 11 percent of total agricultural production (Table 4).

3.3. Estimate of the Unofficial Economy in Trade

Mikulić and Madžarević (1997) based their calculation of the unofficial economy in trade on the assumption of an unchanged share of goods going through trade in the total net supply (i.e. domestic production adjusted by the estimated registered and unregistered imports and exports). This unchanged share of goods was estimated for every group of goods (the groups being the same as in the official statistics) and the estimates given in two different versions. The first version assumes that in the initial year (1990), there was no unofficial economy. The second version assumes that the unofficial economy was approximately the same as in the economy as a whole, i.e. 20 per cent.

Based on such assumptions, Mikulić and Madžarević have estimated the share of the unofficial economy in trade shown in Table 5. Both methods of calculation have led to the disclosure of

an extremely high share of the unofficial economy in trade, with the average share for 1995 of approximately 70 percent.

The very high percentages calculated are supported by two additional sources: the employment analysis and annual financial statements for 1995 and the CEME survey of the same year.

3.4. Estimate of the Unofficial Economy in Tourism and the Hotel and Catering Industry

In order to measure the size of the unofficial economy in tourism and the hotel and catering industry, Radnić and Ivandić (1997) increased official statistics on the basis of assumptions about the unofficial economy in every area of tourist offer supply. These preliminary assumptions were based on empirical data and earlier estimates. Radnić and Ivandić then assessed the unofficial economy in tourism and the hotel and catering industry for 1994. First, they calculated physical indicators of the unofficial economy and then converted these into monetary values using the values obtained from the surveys. Ex ante, they estimated the unregistered number of guests (physical turnover) in camp sites and motor campgrounds at 20 per cent, in private accommodation facilities at 30 percent and in registered facilities at 2 per cent. Based on such assumptions, they calculated that 12.6 per cent of nights spent remained unregistered. If this number is added to the assessed unregistered use of weekend cottages and visits by persons temporarily working abroad, up to 80 per cent nights spent remains unregistered. The unofficial economy in the hotel and catering industry is derived from surveys of expenditures by tourists and the local population. Since the registered income was 22 per cent smaller than the estimated income in this sector, Radnić and Ivandić concluded that the unofficial economy in tourism and the hotel and catering industry was 22 per cent.

3.5. Estimate of the Unofficial Economy in International Trade

Reljac (1997) has not reached any conclusions about the estimate of the unofficial economy in international exchange, although the analysis carried out in her study indicates that quite a significant unofficial economy exists in this sector.

Her study describes hidden capital outflow (misinvoicing), significant incongruity between foreign and domestic statistics of Croatian international trade (where differences with certain countries amount to millions of \$US) and changes in balance of services which cannot be explained by normal business operations (but can by hidden capital drain).

Special attention is paid to inadequacy of customs administration (with regard to number of employees and the performance of customs control), to the incompleteness and shortcomings of legal regulations (which allow money laundering and foreign currency accounts), to the undefined status of trading with neighbouring countries (especially with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and to the unsatisfactory monitoring of international trade in Croatian official statistics.

3.6. Estimate of Unemployed Population Structure in the Unofficial Economy

Using extremely interesting survey results, Crnković-Pozaić (1997) shows the structure of persons employed in the unofficial economy in 1995 by occupation and by status in employment. As mentioned earlier, the survey was conducted in four counties and its application to the country as a whole may be questionable. The results are shown in Tables 7 and 8. The data clearly indicate that there is a marked tendency for persons in all occupations for working the unofficial economy.

4. THE STATE AND THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY

In any economy, and especially in economy like that of Croatia, the state plays a special role with regard to the unofficial economy. For example, the state can, through its size, tax burden and efficiency of tax collection and judicial system, stimulate the generation, forms and size of the unofficial economy. At the same time, it also tries to do its best to make the unofficial economy as small as possible and to bring as much of the economy as possible into the official sector and thus also under state control. (The same goes for those parts of the unofficial economy which develop independently from any activity performed by the state). For this reason it is important to know how successfully the state copes with the unofficial economy.

These questions become specially interesting in the periods of turbulent institutional change and redistribution of wealth and economic power.

In badly organised countries, in countries in transformation phases with an ineffective infrastructure, inadequately trained personnel and insufficient control techniques and sources, or in countries where government officials only take advantage of the possibilities offered by the unofficial economy (through, for example, forms of corruption such as blackmail, bribery or personal access to the unofficial economy by which they compensate for their apparent or seemingly low wages), the activities of state officials are much more often a factor influencing the unofficial economy than is usually thought (Clark, 1988). All of these elements can be found in Croatia, especially in the first years after it gained independence.

Among the vast variety of available aspects of the relation between the state and the unofficial economy of which this project research consists, three are worth paying special attention to. The first, deals with tax evasion, the second, refers to the role of the unofficial economy in the privatisation process, and the third, refers to the attitude of the population toward its dealings with the state. Each of these three aspects is described in one of the following paragraphs.

4.1. Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion

Madžarević (1997) calculates tax evasion for total revenue, for individual items of the state budget incomes and the share of tax evasion in total tax revenues. The unofficial economy in the state expenditures is not calculated.

Total tax evasion was calculated on the basis of two assumptions. The first refers to calculation of the real gross social product, i.e. that which includes the unofficial economy. The second assumption was that the share of tax income in the real and in the official gross social product was the same. Potential tax income can be obtained by applying the registered rates on the estimated gross social product. The difference between the registered and the potential tax income Madžarević ascribes to tax evasion.

Three out of five required indicators are provided by the official statistics. Registered gross social product, registered taxes and tax share are all parts of the official statistics. Real gross social product is an estimate derived by Madžarević and Mikulić (1997). Potential tax is used

as the central indicator. Its calculation is based on the assumption that the share of potential tax in the real gross social product is equal to the share of registered taxes in registered product. The rest of the calculation is based on the relation of the registered and potential taxes. Madžarević produced calculations for the central and general state and the results are shown in Table 9.

Madžarević also calculates tax evasion for individual items of income (income tax, profit tax, goods and services taxation, excise and custom tariffs). Usage of various techniques makes comparison rather difficult, but research resulted in the calculation of total direct and indirect tax evasions. Table 10 shows average values of the lower and the upper level of these evasions.

The evasion calculated makes it possible to calculate its share in total state revenues (Table 11).

4.2. The Unofficial Economy in Privatisation

One of the key characteristics of the Croatian economy is transition. Transition is, among other things, characterised by a large-scale redistribution of social wealth. Quick redistribution of such dimensions, together with an uncertain, incomplete and constantly changing institutional framework and a short and weak democratic tradition, all add up to provide fertile ground for the ever increasing role which the unofficial economy attains in the privatisation process. This is the conclusion reached by Čučković (1997). Unfortunately, she also indicates the limitations connected with any serious research on the unofficial economy in privatisation. Insufficient data (especially lacking is hard, neutrally collected and reliable information), too short a time period (the redistribution is still in progress and its final results cannot yet be known) and emotional and political charge make analysis very difficult. This statement is even more true if any solidly based general estimates, which are not based on anecdotal assumptions, are to be obtained.

4.3. Attitudes Towards Dealings with the State

The large size of the unofficial economy and significant tax evasion found in Croatia today influence the attitude of population. This relationship was researched by Štulhofer (1997) who used the following four indicators: tax evasion tolerance, bribe tolerance, opportunism indices and confidence in the legal system.

His results show some interesting regularities. Justification for cheating the state of its taxes, or tolerance of tax evasion, is greater among the educated (people with college education), the richer (people with higher average income per member of the household) and people whose employment gives them greater independence. Approximately 63 per cent of people surveyed in a representative sample considered tax evasion acceptable. Besides the tax evasion tolerance, Štulhofer also asked his examinees to answer about taking bribes: 37 per cent considered that bribe acceptance could be justified.

Štulhofer measured opportunism as a weighted mean value of the attitude towards tax evasion and bribe. Younger examinees show greater tolerance both the towards tax evasion and bribes and, consequently, greater tendency towards opportunism than older examinees.

The findings of Štulhofer's research (1997) are also interesting because they show a high level of opportunism in Croatia (higher than such level in Slovakia and Hungary, higher even than the level of opportunism in Romania). More than two thirds of examinees were convinced that the majority of public officials was involved in corruption. Most sensitive is the attitude that law avoidance seems to be considered smart and not a criminal activity and that tax evasion puts a perpetrator high on the social scale instead bringing him down. This seems to indicate that not even actual shameful exposure of tax avoiders would produce much result. Perhaps some results might be achieved by appropriate exposure of the really biggest offenders from the very top political circles. It might indeed be the only way of regaining confidence in institutions and their (politically) impartial control. It would also help to outline more precisely the lines of criminal activities in everyday's perception. Discovery, exposure and appropriate punishment, on the other hand, must not be politically motivated because this would only be perceived as political cleansing in the eyes of the public and would not change the current attitude towards criminal behaviour. Indeed, it might only contribute to an increase of public apathy.

In spite of political rhetoric in which transitional difficulties are primarily attributed to inherited socio-cultural habits, the collectivist inheritance of the socialist planning system is not the most important cause of today's relatively widespread opportunism and distrust in Croatia. It would most probably be more correct to consider opportunism and distrust in Croatia as a reflection of increased uncertainty (due to the introduction of market competition), a consequence of deep disappointment because of unfulfilled expectations after the breakdown of the planning system and an awareness of political patronage of privatisation and uneasiness resulting from all that.

Awareness of a just legal system, satisfaction with the way high government officials perform their job (directed towards achieving of the general good and not towards their own prosperity) and perception of the extent of corruption in state institutions have proved to be very significant factors. It is also very significant that the data show opportunism and distrust to be more frequent in larger, urban and socially and culturally more developed surroundings with easier access to information and a higher average level of information, etc. The fact that opportunism and distrust in institutions are more pronounced in young than in older examinees is another cause for alarm because it opens the possibility of "natural" reproduction of the unofficial economy and seems to indicate its (possible) long term durability.

The results of a survey of Croatian judicial statistics are alarming. The expenses linked to breaking rules that regulate economic activities are extremely low. The total number of persons legally persecuted is negligibly small and the number of those actually convicted is even smaller. The perpetrators are exposed to very low risk, since the courts of law are overloaded, employees too busy and court decisions take years to become effective. The direct result of this situation is the generally low number of charges actually pursued (Skorupan, 1997).

5. CHANGES OF THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA IN THE 1990'S

The best available data about the unofficial economy in Croatia are shown in Tables 1-11. They were calculated according to the procedures described in the sections 3 and 4 of this paper. Although they only represent the first attempts of their kind in the Republic of Croatia, some characteristics indicate that the reliability of the data can be accepted. The first and very important characteristic is that the data are not in contradiction with the expectations of the

profession. Another characteristic is that not one of the values calculated stand out from the general picture. On the contrary, for this kind of calculation, numerical results are surprisingly congruent. The third characteristic is that, in spite of all the reservations unavoidable in performing international comparisons, the estimates of the unofficial economy in Croatia tally with the expected rank in the international scale.

5.1. Estimates and Expectations

As far as the size and share of the unofficial economy in the Croatian national economy is concerned, a developed unofficial economy was to be expected. The same is true for the size and share of the unofficial economy in the national economy as a whole, for the size and share of the unofficial economy in particular economic branches and, finally, for the changes occurring during the 1990's.

Both general and specific characteristics of the Croatian economy indicate that the unofficial economy in Croatia is large. General characteristics refer to the level of development and economic structure achieved, the influence of the memory of three hyper-inflation periods and only three years of exchange rate and price stability, transition with its sectoral and institutional restructuring and transition crises. Specific aspects are inherited business customs and the size of the unofficial economy, war and the international embargo on weapons, humanitarian aid, an unstable institutional framework, inefficient administration connected with the low risk of working in the unofficial economy, share of the state in the economy, tax burden, etc.

For the 1990-1995 period, the estimate of the share of the unofficial economy in Croatian gross social product varied between 17 per cent and 33 per cent. (Bearing in mind the turbulent events of the period, such a wide range need cause surprise.) These are all high values. Two independent estimates are available for the last year of the period (1995). Calculation by national accounts roughly showed the average share of the unofficial economy in the gross social product of 26 per cent, or an unweighted mean value of average share calculated by more fine-tuned estimates of 23.5 per cent. The labour force survey carried out on a limited area showed a total labour force of 23 per cent invested in unofficial economic activities. (If we assume that the productivity in the official and unofficial economy is the same, the share of the unofficial economy was 25 per cent.) Bearing in mind the topic of our discussion, all these

estimates are surprisingly similar. Generally accepted inaccuracy accepted in calculations like these allows us to round the figures obtained and an assumption that the share of the unofficial economy in the gross social product of 25 per cent in Croatia in 1995 seems to be quite acceptable.

Sectoral shares of the unofficial economy also support these expectations. The unofficial economy in production sectors should be lower than in service activities. The reason can be found in the fact that transition through market liberalisation in the early phases particularly stimulates the development of all forms of trade. (It is not unusual that in the first transition phase the distribution system was established.) In the production sectors, on the other hand, the very mixed inheritance and special conditions would not have operated to the advantage of any one sector. For example, inherited business customs will more strongly influence the unofficial economy in industry, while level of development will influence agriculture while war and transition which induce tolerance towards any kind of business customs, have no particular sectoral influence.

The data calculated confirm such expectations. The calculated share of the unofficial economy in agriculture for 1994 was 11 per cent, in industry approximately 8 per cent, in tourism and the hotel and catering industry 22 per cent and in trade as high as 68 per cent.

Although, with the exception of trade, sectoral shares are smaller than the aggregate share, sectoral estimates are also in line with the aggregate share of the unofficial economy. The reason for this lies in the fact that two important sectors - construction and crafts and trades - have not been included in the research, due to the lack and unreliability of relevant data. It is probable that a large share of the unofficial economy is covered exactly by those activities.

As far as temporal changes are concerned, the expectations were clear. Two clearly distinguishable periods were to be expected. The first is characterised by increase in the share of the unofficial economy due to the war, the establishment of the new state, the first years of transition and hyper-inflation. This period was expected to last until the end of 1993. With higher institutional security and exchange rate and price stability, the share of the unofficial economy was then expected to start decreasing or remain unchanged. This second period should begin from 1994.

Almost all the data show exactly the expected changes during the 1990-1996 period. Especially important is the fact that both methods of total share measurement give very similar changes in

the time period concerned. Calculation of labour changes in the unofficial economy and the share of the unofficial economy in the gross social product show the same trends in all versions and, even more, trends which could have been expected. In other words, the data confirm first an increase in the share of the unofficial economy, which lasted up to 1994, and then a decrease. This trend, however, cannot be ascribed to better efficiency on the part of the tax authorities without further research. The data show that share of registered taxes in potential taxes remained unchanged during this period.

The only exception from the rising trend was a drop in the increase of the unofficial economy in industry and trade recorded between 1994 and 1995. If such a change should continue, it might indicate some very important and interesting, although unexpected changes.

5.2. Congruity of Numerical Results

The unofficial economy is, of course, very hard to measure. That is the reason why there are so many estimates based on various assumptions and resulting in various conclusions. Reliability is naturally greater if the estimates result in similar values. The results of unofficial economy measurements in Croatia do just that. Not one value measured shows any significant deviations. This means that differences and changes can be explained by economic factors and not by the quality of measurements.

5.3. The Share of the Unofficial Economy in Croatia and International Comparisons

If the measurement of the unofficial economy is hard to perform in one country, the problems facing us in an attempt to conduct international comparison are even greater. In spite of all restrictions connected with such comparisons, the unofficial economy of 25 per cent measured in Croatia in 1995 places Croatia among countries with a high unofficial economy. This is indicated by Bejaković (1997). However, only additional measurement could determine this more specifically and its importance is more of an academic than of a practical nature, i.e. it is not very important for efficient economic policy-making and implementation.

5.4. Expected Changes of the Share of the Unofficial Economy in the Croatian Economy

The research conducted within this Project indicate that a decrease in the unofficial economy is not likely in near future. Franičević (1997) and Štulhofer (1997), Madžarević (1997) and Kesner-Škreb (1997) show that the long term factors underpinning the unofficial economy will most probably remain unchanged. Transition, institutional instability, personal economic uncertainty, sectoral restructuring, quasi-rents and high involvement by the state will remain for some time yet to come. People's attitude population towards the unofficial economy is very likely to further increase in tolerance towards the unofficial economy and, in so doing provide fertile soil for its continuation and even increase. Some of the important factors, such as the war, embargo and exchange rate and price instability have lost their former strength and their influence is nowadays weaker. At the same time, however, new factors have appeared, connected with entrepreneurship and increased and accelerated growth in the neighbouring economic systems with which Croatia has soft borders. Of course, dramatic changes in economic policy could change the share of Croatia's unofficial economy.

While all above seem to indicate that the unofficial economy will continue to remain an important, influential and large part of the Croatian economy, further research is needed to enable reaching any valid, sure and unambiguous conclusions.

6. CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING MEASUREMENT AND SIZE OF THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY IN CROATIA

The research and studies which make up this Project calculate that the share of the unofficial economy in the gross social product in 1995 was most probably at least 25 per cent. The sectoral data show no deviations from the share calculated and varied in 1994 between 8 per cent in industry and 68 per cent in trade. During the 1990-1996 time period, two sub-periods can be clearly distinguished. All the available data indicate that the share of the unofficial economy in the gross social product increased during the first sub-period, which lasted from 1990 to the end of 1993. During the second sub-period, which began in 1994, it seems that the share of the unofficial economy in the gross social product either decreased or remained

unchanged. However, no unambiguous conclusion can be reached for this period because, in spite of the fact that most of the indicators seemed to have decreased during the period, two important indicators (the share of the unofficial economy in industry and trade) first dropped and then started rising again. Furthermore, during the same period, the data calculated do not show any increased efficiency on the part of the tax administration in tax collection, which poses a question of whether or not the changes can really be explained by greater success in tax collection.

The share of 25 per cent of the unofficial economy in the gross social product is large. Other data, such as the share by economic branches, tax evasion on all levels and the employment of all population categories in the unofficial economy, also indicate that the unofficial economy in Croatia is large. The studies included in this Project and the size of the unofficial economy measured before 1990 all seem to indicate that the unofficial economy is going to remain large also in the following period. Without dramatic changes in economic policy, it will not be possible to reduce the unofficial economy. Most of the factors which influence and stimulate the unofficial economy continue to operate and it is possible, if not probable, that with economic growth new ones may emerge.

There are two answers to questions regarding the unofficial economy which are crucial for economic policy. First, is the unofficial policy large enough to change or influence the efficiency of economic policy? Second, is it large enough to generate economic changes which could influence the economy as a whole? Measurement alone cannot provide answers to those questions, but additional research is needed. The calculated size of the unofficial economy, however, certainly seem to indicate that the answer to both questions is most probably positive.

7. SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES REGARDING THE UNOFFICIAL ECONOMY IN CROATIA

The unofficial economy is not an issue which can be considered on its own. It is difficult to define and, consequently, to speak about in precise terms. Experts engaged in research on the unofficial economy often have to conclude their research without any useful or usable results. It is imperative, therefore, always to be clear on the aim and purpose we wish to achieve, to

clearly define the problem and then to proceed to develop the research, collect data and, based on them, reach conclusions and propose measures.

The state will have to keep solving the problems of the unofficial economy for a long time yet to come. Special accent will have to be put on: (a) discovering and including economic wealth and changes generated by those actively engaged in the unofficial economy and (b) defining and characterising such activities as criminal and not legitimate. As the state administration attempts to increase its control and draw funds from an increasingly broader range of activities (private, public, legal, quasi-legal, tolerable and criminal), more attention will have to be paid to the problems mentioned (Clark, 1988).

Two questions must be answered first: 1) with which visible elements is the unofficial economy most associated? and 2) who is really interested in defining the unofficial economy? If the problem is defined as:

a) Tax evasion - the Ministry of Finance (or Tax Administration) is most interested and the data on tax evasion, possibilities on improving the taxation system and tax administration should be collected and particular measures should be proposed.

b) Unemployment - the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is interested in order to examine possibilities of reducing unemployment benefits and the Ministry of the Economy and the Government are interested in order to stimulate economic growth. Data on the employed and unemployed population should be collected, measures for increasing employment and control of unemployment benefits determined, etc.

c) Economic growth rate - the Government is interested, and it calls for organisation of state statistics to monitor and measure growth and propose ways to stimulate it on the basis of relevant data, etc.

d) Black marketeering - the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Economy are interested and it would be necessary to determine the data on prices of goods and services in Croatia and neighbouring countries, to find out where the discrepancies come from and to eliminate negative elements discovered (such as, for example, taxes, customs duties, inefficiency, rebates), etc.

e) Unauthorised foreign exchange trade - The National Bank of Croatia is interested and the foreign exchange rate should be re-examined.

In a word, one-aspect only research is not enough to prevent or eliminate the unofficial economy. It cannot provide usable results immediately. Several continuous lines of research are needed, intended for various users and with various purposes, which would use standardised data and overlap in many segments.

Individual studies of other colleagues researching the unofficial economy in Croatia describe in detail the problems of particular forms in which the unofficial economy appears and measures needed for their prevention. Some of them will be mentioned here:

1) Economic policy measures seeking to reduce the unofficial economy should place primary interest on the institutional sphere. In order to better understand the unofficial economy in Croatia, it is essential to understand the relation of the state towards the economy and toward society as a whole. It will not suffice to examine only the motives of private persons (entrepreneurs, employers, workers, consumers, etc.), but also the institutions of the economy and society, i.e. the state as a whole, needs to be examined, or the problem and nature of political sources and the motives and behaviour of politicians and administrators. The border line between the official and the unofficial economy in Croatia is not a problem only because the activities of the official and unofficial economy are closely connected and because the very development of privatisation and market transformation influences the demand for (de)regulation, but also, because on top of all this, the state itself shows a tendency to operate in the grey zone (of politics, laws and the economy) (Franičević, 1997).

2) The state must see that the following goals are realised: a) high professional level of state services; b) complete independence and better organisation and equipping of the judicial system and the exclusive accountability to Parliament of highly professional control and inspection services (independent of the government); c) transparency of rules and regulations and of all procedures where the possibility of rent seeking is a stimulation to the unofficial economy; d) possibility of truly democratic and public control by citizens and their representatives over all state institutions; e) rational state expenses in spending public revenue, but also reduction of over extensive public expenditure (the share of public expenditure in the GDP); f) high quality service from the public sector; g) decisive break with paternalistic capitalism; h) equal conditions for small firms and companies in the capital market so they do not have to look for capital in the grey market (Franičević, 1997).

3) When it comes to reducing the unofficial economy in a particular area, such as foreign trade, the following elements are essential: improvement in the customs services and implementation

of techniques for improving trade statistics, cost analysis and, consequently, analysis of the price of goods and services, followed by prevention of misinvoicing, etc. It is also essential to undertake the necessary changes in the legal system (eliminate some of the more important shortcomings in laws and introduce stricter sanctions for illegal economic activities in international exchange), to improve official statistics and the efficiency and co-operation between the Customs Office, the Foreign Exchange Inspectorate and the National Bank of Croatia, as well as to constantly monitor trends in international exchange and the most recent systems for their monitoring (Reljac, 1997).

4) Research on tax evasion indicates that the unofficial economy could be reduced by introduction of value added tax (return of prepaid tax introduces better compliance) and the reform of pension system (in the sense that a pension would depend on the amount insured were willing to pay). If the decrease of tax evasion in 1994 was really influenced by the improvement in tax administration, financial inspection and customs duty administration, their further improvement might be expected to continue exercising a positive effects. Of course, too great a role of the state might negatively influence unofficial economy reduction. When making decisions about measures, it is more important to prevent the causes of the unofficial economy than its negative consequences (penalties, introduction of new taxes, etc.) From the liberal point of view, the unofficial economy will decrease if economic growth, stabilisation, privatisation and restructuring are realised and if the role of the state in the economy is reduced, if taxes are lowered and if the rights the unemployed enjoy are diminished (Madžarević, 1997).

5) Measures should be taken to prevent the part played by the unofficial economy in privatisation by: a) the government, by relieving of duty officials responsible for such conduct (in Hungary, for example, when a high official in the Privatisation Agency took a bribe, the government changed the whole Administrative Council of the Agency as well the responsible Minister of Trade and Industry); b) the police, by efficient investigations when a criminal act is suspected; c) the judiciary, by quick and efficient decisions concerning the charges. Measures to control the unofficial economy in privatisation include: a) clearer and more precise laws which would prevent the state administration from making arbitrary decisions as they please and provide discretionary interpretations of the laws; b) political strength of state authorities to publicly condemn negative actions and an efficient judicial system; c) acceleration and completion of privatisation as soon as possible, which would prevent harmful long term

consequences or risks of corruption, fraud, bribes, etc.; d) more detailed research on the unofficial economy in privatisation, which would first of all have to have open access to the data in appropriate state institutions (various ministries, funds and agencies). This is particularly important because privatisation of public companies has yet to be effected and in value they far surpass the value of capital which has already been privatised (Čučković, 1997).

8. CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES TOWARDS THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

Research on the unofficial economy both abroad and in Croatia indicates that we should be extremely sceptical about the prevailing opinion according to which high economic growth, economic liberalisation and reduction of state involvement in the economy will automatically reduce the unofficial economy. To a certain extent it really is true, but taken alone is neither enough, nor explanatory.

The effects of the unofficial economy are contradictory. Any conclusions should, therefore, be reached with utmost care, and with special attention paid to the fact that the unofficial economy might become a permanent feature of the Croatian economy and society. We should not be deceived by opinions that the unofficial economy is only a legacy from the past or the consequence of as yet incomplete transformation into the market economy.

Accelerated economic growth may be one of the ways to reduce the unofficial economy, but it may also be a new stimulant to unofficial economic growth due to new opportunities for the fast development of entrepreneurship resulting from such growth. However, if the real source of the unofficial economy is the state itself and the way it intervenes in the economy, the unofficial economy will certainly survive. But, as Franičević (1997) points out, the legitimacy of capitalism can be established only by reliable and firm sanctions when the rules of the game are broken, and by increasing the reputation of law-makers and legal authority in general. This does not mean that political campaigns should be conducted which would produce no results, except to further decrease the reliability of the government and the introduction of arbitrary political decisions instead of the legal and proper functioning of the state bodies. A privatised market economy requires institutionalisation and penalties when the rules are broken. This will ultimately be the goal of the new entrepreneurs who have succeeded thanks to the unofficial

economy. They will want to continue developing, protect themselves from new competition and improve their own standing. People who used to be 'financial engineers' yesterday are the owners of saving-banks today and will want to be bank owners tomorrow, all of which will require regulation, reputation, etc.

All countries have an unofficial economy, from the very richest to the extremely poor ones, the reasons for it may be similar or they may be different. Participants in the unofficial economy may be trinket sellers in the streets of Calcutta, members of the European aristocracy in luxurious villas in Monaco or Harvard graduate lawyers in a simple log house somewhere in the deep forests of Vermont. They are variously stimulated by hunger and the need to provide for their many children, by evasion of high margin tax rates or simply by the resentment they feel for the state and the material goods of modern civilisation.

Obviously, the unofficial economy is very widespread. In Croatia, considering the short term, it will be influenced by poverty, falling behind in development, etc. In the long term, it will be influenced by a post-materialistic trend present even in the most developed countries. In any case, it would be advisable to prepare for living with the unofficial economy, try to understand it as much as possible, measure it and manage it.

Nowadays, Croatia is somewhere in between. The war resulted in a large number of unemployed, impoverished and displaced persons, who were forced to black market food from neighbouring countries and to engage in working on the black market without paying taxes and contributions, in order to survive. While at the other end of the scale were the new entrepreneurs who employed people without registering them with the appropriate authorities, avoided paying taxes and contributions and regular registration in general. The children of this new, rich class have now begun to take over and will perhaps come to understand the benefits of post-materialism and hopefully break with the system of values their parents have.

All these represent potential participants in the unofficial economy and Croatia is now at a cross-road. Establishing a new state with new institutions after forcibly breaking with the former system of values, Croatia has two choices. There is a group of countries where the unofficial economy is only a side-effect of the official economy. The state monitors it, knows it, tolerates it and takes measure to control that part which is against its interests. There is another group of countries where the unofficial is the prevalent economy, along with a Mafia and all the corruption, lawlessness, anarchy and hopelessness which are bound to follow. It is up to the state, to the measures it will take within the bounds of its economic policy and within

its constitutional, judicial and political norms and regulations, to decide which road it is going to take.

TABLES

Table 1. Estimated Share of the Unofficial Economy Based on the Estimate of Aggregate Supply and Demand

(% registered gross social product)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Average
1	25.89	28.03	29.30	38.17	37.43	32.61	25.67
2	17.81	19.39	21.72	29.71	28.56	22.72	23.32
3	22.84	22.96	24.71	33.72	32.80	24.24	26.88
Average	22.18	24.82	25.24	33.87	32.93	26.52	27.59

1. Calculation based only on official data.

2. Official data on imports and exports and investments in the calculation are adjusted by additional assumptions.

3. Official data on imports and exports, investments and commodity stock-piles in the calculation are adjusted by additional assumptions.

Table 2. Employment in the Unofficial Economy

(% total employment)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	0.0	6.42	16.79	19.03	17.05	15.53
2					25.79	

1. Calculation based on the relation between the assumed and registered population activity rates

2. The Survey on Employment results.

Table 3. The Share of the Unofficial Economy in Industry

(% of total added value of industry)

	1994	1995
Equal wages for all	5.5	7.7
Slightly higher wages	10.7	14.0
Average	8.1	10.9

Table 4. The Unofficial Economy in Agriculture in Croatia

(% registered production)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Lower level	6.5	7.0	7.6	6.6	6.8
Upper level	15.3	16.8	19.0	15.6	16.2
Average	10.9	11.9	13.3	11.1	11.5

Table 5. Estimate of the Share of the Unofficial Economy in Trade

(% share in total trade turnover)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	0.0	22.1	42.0	69.6	44.2	53.2
2	20.0	47.0	70.4	103.5	73.1	83.9
Average	10.0	34.6	56.2	86.1	58.7	68.6

1. Calculation derived on the basis of the assumption that there were no unofficial economy in 1990.

2. Calculation derived on the basis of the assumption that the unofficial economy in 1990 was the same as in other economic activities, i.e. 20 per cent.

Table 6. Estimated Size of the Unofficial Economy in Tourism and the Hotel and Catering Industry
(% total estimated turnover)

	1994
Unofficial economy in tourism and the hotel and catering industry	22

Table 7. Persons Employed in the Unofficial Economy in 1995 by Occupation

Employed persons - total	100	
Persons employed in the unofficial economy	25.79	
Persons employed in the unofficial economy		100
Persons employed in additional occupations	6.23	24.2
Helping members	10.23	39.7
Other independent professions	2.30	8.9
Housewives, students, unemployed and retired persons	7.02	27.2

Table 8. Status in Employment of Persons Working in the Unofficial Economy
(% total persons employed in the unofficial economy)

	Total
Company owners, entrepreneurs, independent professions	21.33
Persons employed in the state or local sector	17.54
Persons employed in private sector	11.14
Helping members	40.76
Own-account workers	9.24

Table 9. Share of Tax Evasion in Central and General Government

(% estimated GSP)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
1	6.23	6.52	8.31	9.40	9.26	9.06
2	14.86	11.48	14.37	15.87	15.12	15.06

*GSP according to the estimate by the Ministry of Finance

1. Central government
2. General government

Table 10. Average Share of the Estimated Upper and Lower Evasion of Direct and Indirect Taxes

(% general the state in the estimated GSP)

	1994	1995	1996*
1	3.59	4.48	4.68
2	3.52	5.21	5.05

*GSP according to the estimate by the Ministry of Finance

1. Indirect tax evasion (income and profit tax)
2. Direct tax evasion (turnover tax, excise, customs tariffs)

Table 11. Share of Tax Evasion in Total Tax Revenue of General Government

(% upper and lower level in GSP)

	1994	1995	1996.*
1	22.08	22.68	22.68

*GSP according to the estimate by the Ministry of Finance

1. Lower and upper level average

SUMMARY

In all economies, there is a part which is not included in the official economy, in other words, economic activities not included in the official statistics. The size and the changes of the unofficial economy are important because it could be the source of independent economic changes and influence the direction and strength of economic policy.

The size of the unofficial economy in the Republic of Croatia in was probably at least 25% of GDP in 1995. Data on separate sectors correspond to those of the official economy and in 1994 ranged from 8% in manufacturing industry up to 68 % in trade. Two periods can be clearly distinguished between 1990 and 1996. During the first period up to 1993, all available data indicate that the size of the unofficial economy increased in relation to GDP. The second period began in 1994 and it is not possible to make a final judgement because despite the fact that a majority of indicators suggest a fall, some particularly important indicators point to an increase in the size of the unofficial economy. The calculated data for that period do not clearly show increased efficacy of tax collection by the Tax Administration, so it is highly questionable whether the present changes can be explained by greater success in tax collecting.

The calculated size of the unofficial economy in relation to GDP (25%) is large and will probably remain so in the foreseeable future because the inherited tradition, the transition with intensified sectoral and institutional restructuring, the large state influence in the economy, especially in privatisation along with the tax pressure, the recovery of growth and new enterprise, only support the unofficial economy.

The existing quantity and persistence of the factors which influence the unofficial economy point to the fact that to be successful economic policy must take into consideration all the activities within the unofficial economy. Further research of the unofficial economy would lead not only to a better understanding of the unofficial economy but also to better efficacy of economic policy.

Economic policy aimed at suppressing the unofficial economy must: 1) reduce taxes and customs duties (to the extent permitted by the state budget); 2) selectively reduce regulation; 3) reduce the role of the public sector and the presence of the state in the economy while liberalising the economy; 4) better estimate the size of the unofficial economy within the overall economy and in individual sectors.

The aim of reducing the unofficial economy requires that: 1) laws and regulations be made more clear, precise and harmonised; 2) the independence and resources of the courts be

reinforced; 3) statistics be improved and made more accessible; 4) the organisation, efficacy, expertise and cooperation of state organs be improved; 5) the role of the state be reduced, the economy be liberalised, public spending be rationalised and the quality of public services be improved; 6) value added tax be introduced; 7) the pension fund system be reformed; 8) paternalistic capitalism be abandoned; 9) privatisation so far be monitored and public enterprises be privatised; 10) democratic forms of supervision be strengthened.

It is more important in attempting to reduce the unofficial economy to remove the causes than to punish the consequences, and here the institutional sphere is crucial (relationship between the state and the economy).

It is essential that coordinated research continues into: 1) the political economics of the unofficial economy in order to determine the future role of the state; 2) changes in the social structure, corruption, tax evasion and public opinion concerning unofficial economy; 3) economic, social, cultural and anthropological characteristics of the communities involved in the unofficial economy; 4) privatisation ; 5) tax status of small firms; 6) transparency of laws; 7) efficacy of the courts and so on.

Special attention should be paid in future research to improvement of the statistics, which must be more comprehensive and of better quality in accordance with international standards. The precise calculation of GDP is essential (nominal, real, official annual data, individual values, by the organisational principle etc.), applying the UN system of the national accounts, input-output tables, improved monitoring of formal activities, regular surveys of personal expenditure, surveys aimed at determining the unofficial economy, long and continuous series of data, etc.

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