

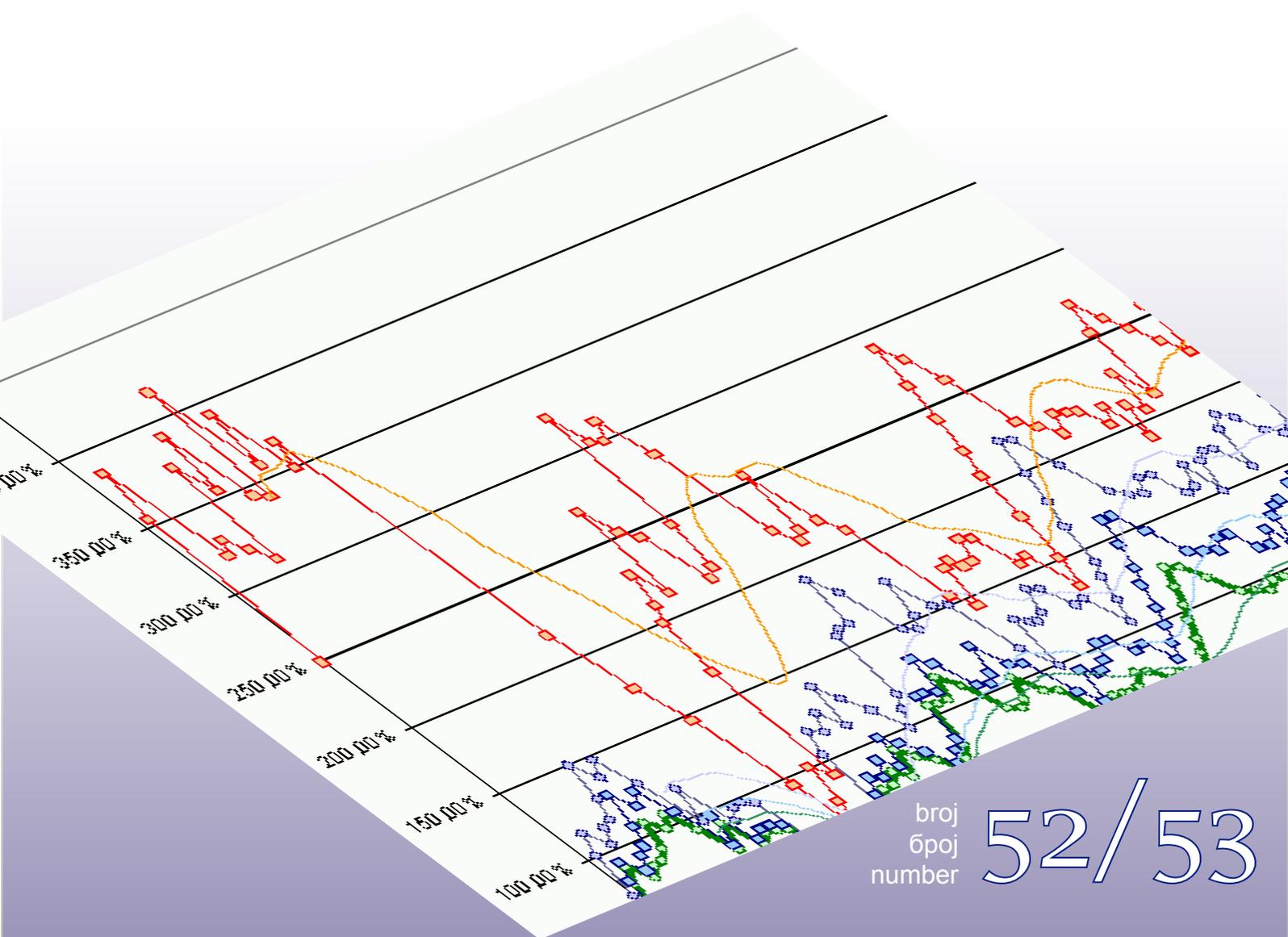
Bosna i Hercegovina  
Odjeljenje za makroekonomsku analizu  
Upravnog odbora Uprave za indirektno-  
neizravno oporezivanje



Босна и Херцеговина  
Одјељење за макроекономску анализу  
Управног одбора Управе за indirektno  
опорезивање

Macroeconomic Unit of the Governing Board of the Indirect Tax Authority

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## With this double-issue...

Just before the end of each year, everybody conducts an inventory; citizens, companies, states, summing up the successes and failures in the year which is close to an end. Recent developments in the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in year 2009 show that, unlike some developed countries, yet we can not summarize, examine the negative effects and say that the crisis is behind us. Are we near the end of the recession or the peak of the crisis is yet to come remains to be seen in the first quarter of 2010. Trends in revenues from indirect taxes have shown slight recovery in the past few months, especially in October. However, caution is required in drawing up the conclusions. On the one hand, it is evident increase in revenues from excise tax duties and road/highway fees/excises in the second half of the year 2009 due to the new Law on excise duties, but there is a methodological rationale which explains at least a part of such trends. The second half of the year 2008, and especially the fourth quarter, has a lower base for comparisons, due to the beginning of the crisis that started back then, with the same period of year 2009 whereas it is the case with the first half of year 2008 when a sudden increase in energy prices, food and raw materials occurred. At the end, starting from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010 new increase of excise duties on cigarettes shall enter into force according to the dynamic of harmonization established by the Law, which will certainly affect the business policy of the tobacco industry before the rate changes, and therefore the amount of indirect tax revenues in year 2009. In addition to the analysis of trends of collection of indirect taxes, we will provide regular overview of BiH foreign trade. We are pleased to publish comments by an expert from the Foreign Trade Chamber in BiH on the effects of global crisis on the foreign trade position of BiH. In this bulletin we provide an analysis of the impact of oscillations immanent to the collection of indirect taxes that it has on funding local governments, as well as the new trends in taxation in the EU and USA.

Dinka Antić, Phd  
Head of Unit

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### Collection of indirect taxes: January - October 2009

(prepared by: Dinka Antić, Phd)

In previous ten months Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA) collected 3,691 billion KM of indirect taxes after refunds of VAT were deducted which was by 11,42% less compared to the same period of the last year.

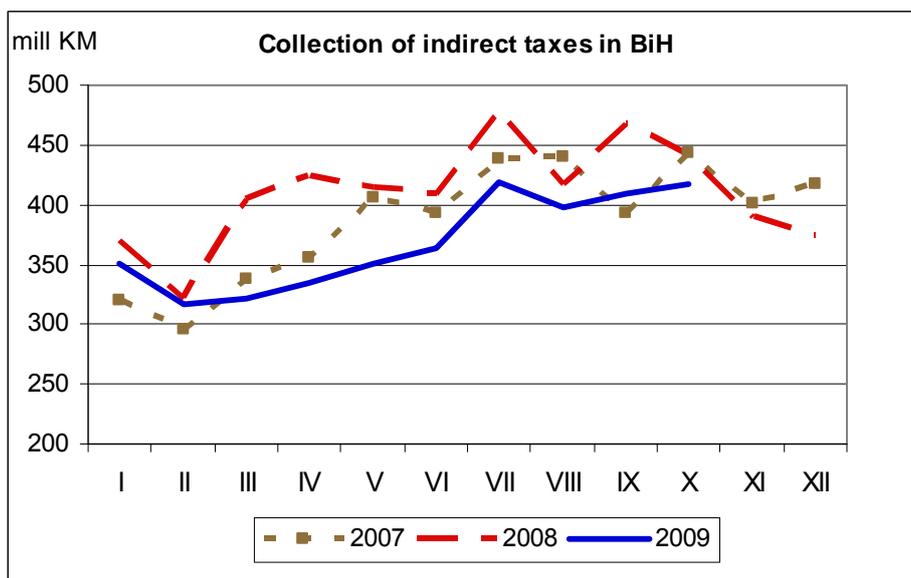


Chart 1

Compared to negative trends from previous months, a slight improvement was recorded in collection in October, so measured in relation to October 2008, it was collected 5,71% less of revenues.

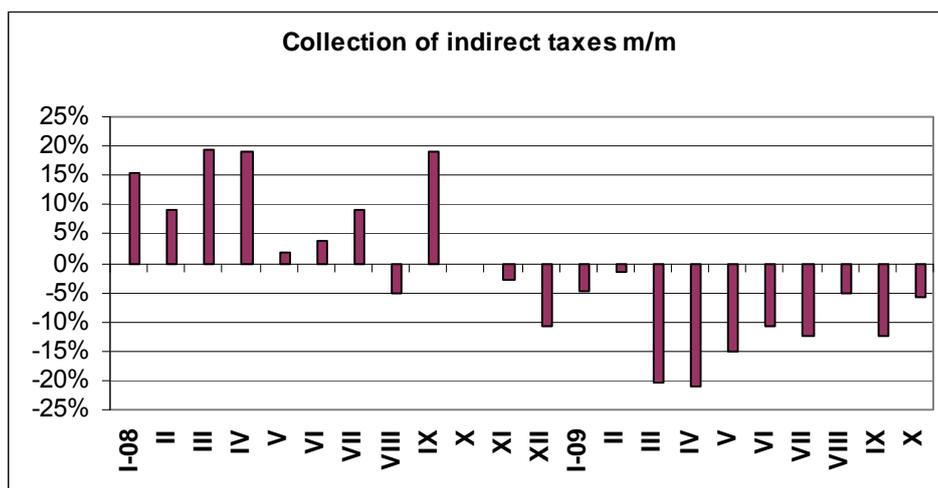


Chart 2

As expected, revenues from customs duties are less by 47% because of the implementation of SAA (Stabilisation and Association Agreement). In addition to SAA effect, reduction of economic activities in the country and consumption performed out of the import due to influence of world economic crisis influenced decrease of revenues from customs duties.

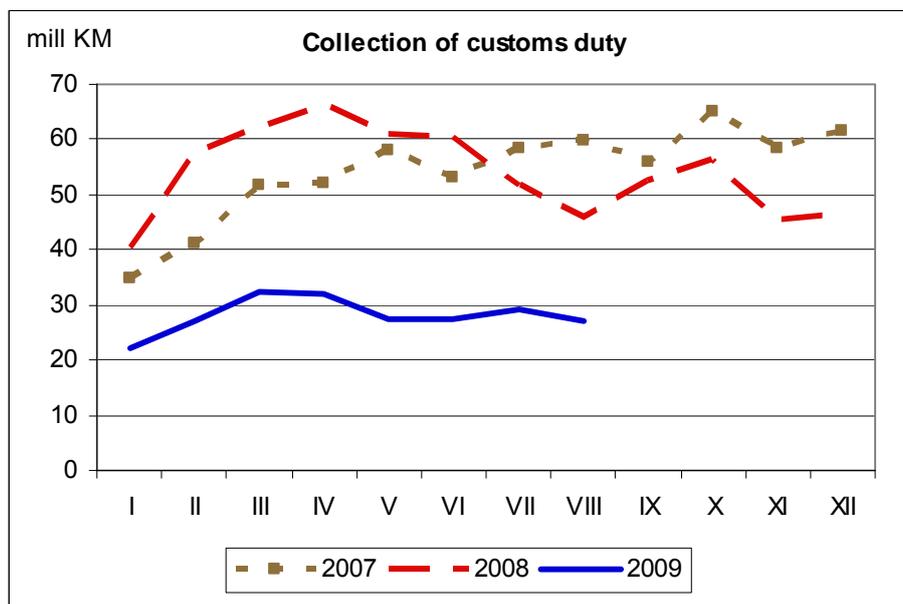


Chart 3

Unlike customs duties revenues, excise revenues increased by 7,7% compared to period January-October 2008. Increase of revenues is the result of introduction of new excise rates for cigarettes from July 2009. However, the increase of revenues from excise duties on cigarettes was evident in second quarter of 2009, which could be explained by business policy and tobacco industry companies positioning in market before the new Excise Law came into effect.

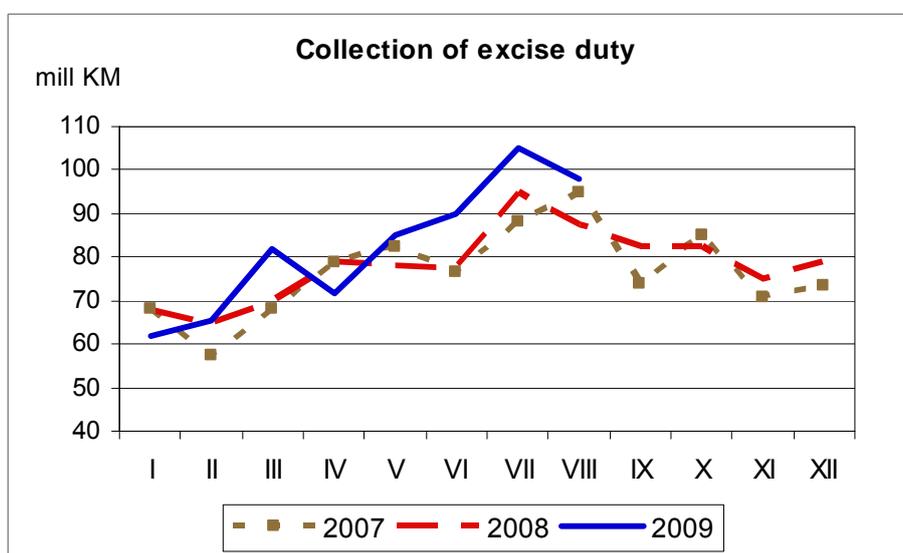


Chart 4

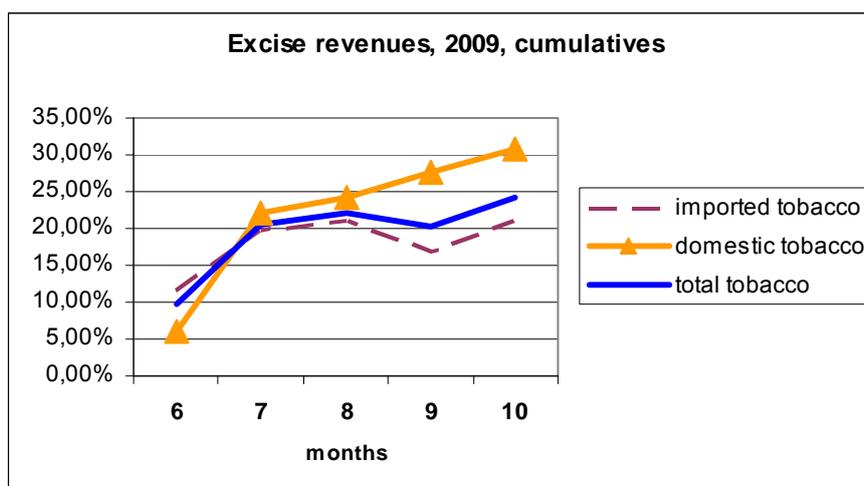


Chart 5

Regarding the short period of implementation of the new Law and the fact that since 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2010 special excise rate will be increased in relation to the present one, the Unit will, for the next period, prepare more detailed effect analysis of the new Law on Excise Duties and structure of cigarette consumption as well as the analysis of implementation of anticipated dynamics for harmonizing with minimal standards of EU in this area. New Law on Excise Duties has also provided the increase of road fee rate out of retail price of oil derivatives. Road fee rate increase of 66% also provided high road fee revenues increase of 28,5% during ten months of 2009. Revenue increase is not proportional to the rate increase being import and consumption of energy-generating products reduced due to reduction of economic activities of companies and a decrease in the standard of living of the BiH citizens.

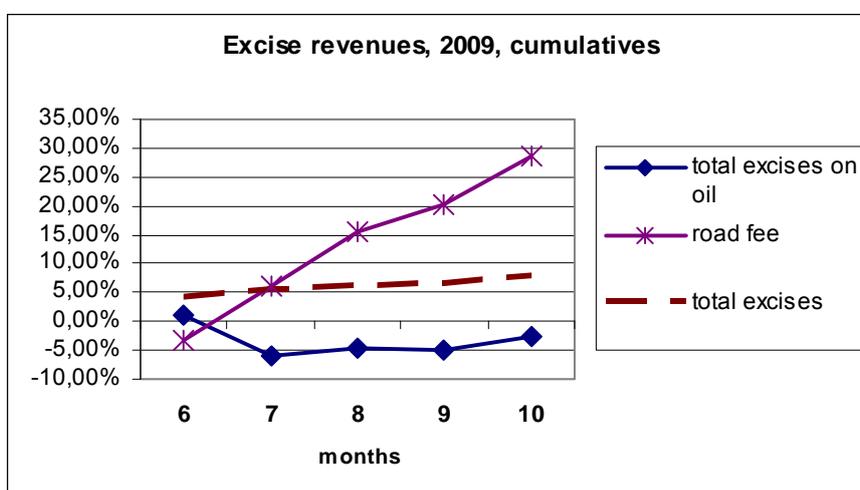


Chart 6

Unlike revenues from excise duties on cigarettes, revenues from excise duties on other excise products are lower than the ones in the same period of 2008:

	<b>I-X 2009</b>
Oil derivatives	-2.51%
coffee	-3.55%
alcohol, beer, alcohol and non-alc. beverages	-4.63%

Regarding the fact that VAT has the greatest share in indirect tax revenues, VAT revenue rate determinates trends in collection of total indirect taxes. For ten months in 2009, gross VAT revenues were less by 13% than gross collected VAT in the same period of the last year, while net VAT was less by 11,3%. Reasons for decrease of revenues can be found in the implementation of SAA and global economic crisis which led to the significant decrease of all aspects of consumption in BiH. Somewhat less decrease of net VAT regarding the decrease of gross VAT shows a decrease of VAT refunds caused by decrease in investments and exports.

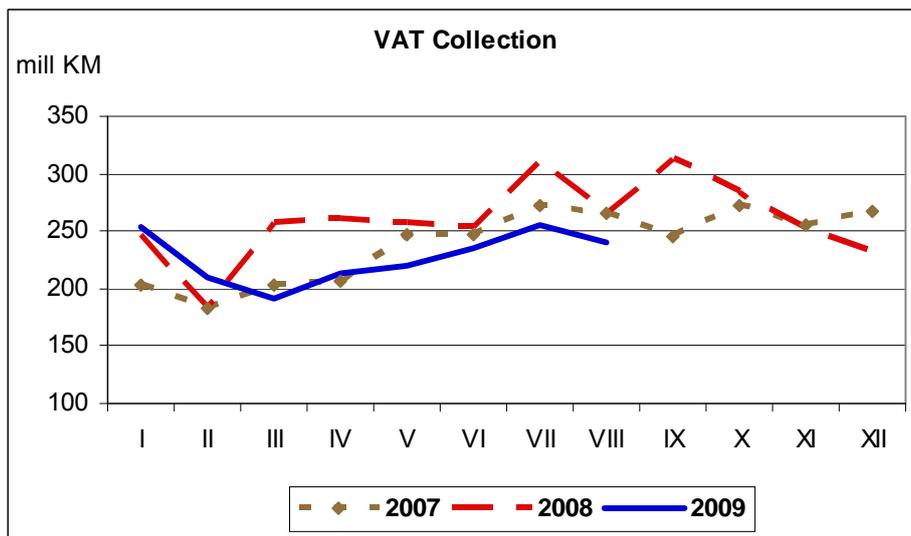


Chart 7

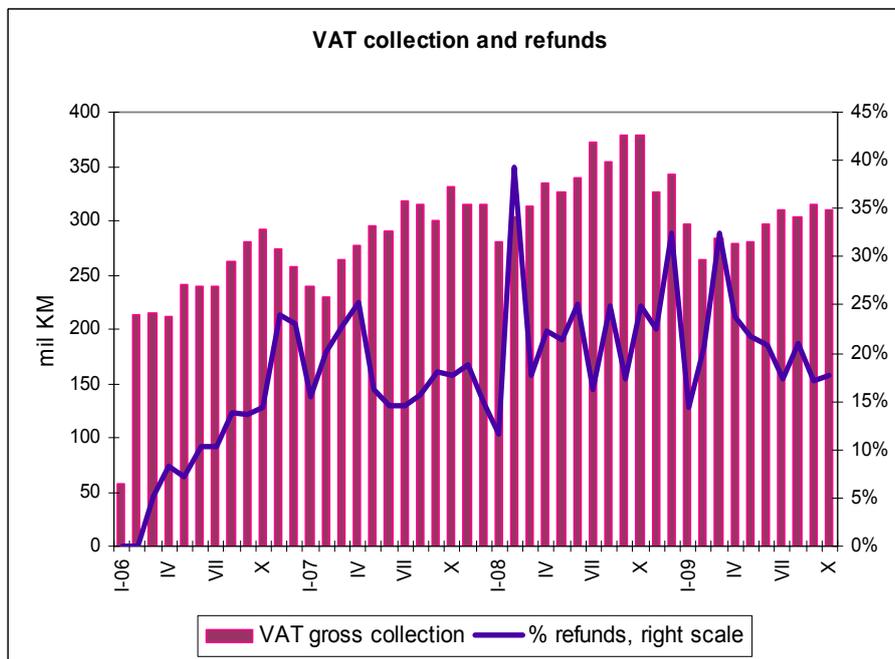


Chart 8

## Revenues from indirect taxes in municipalities in the Federation BiH – first effects of fiscal balancing

(author: Aleksandra Regoje, Macroeconomist in the Unit)

According to the consolidated report of all levels of government in BiH, the revenues from indirect taxes make up almost half of its tax revenues. If we consider the consolidated balance statements apart from the extrabudgetary funds, then the amount reaches 81.7%. The situation does not differ significantly even at the local levels. In the Republic of Srpska municipalities tax revenues that come from indirect taxes are over 80% while in municipalities in Federation of BiH that figure is somewhat lower. If, due to the special methods of recording and distribution, apart from the Sarajevo municipalities, then this figure is about 60%.

Large share of indirect taxes in financial resources in local governments stresses the importance of their effective planning. Law on the allocation of public revenues in FBiH from 2006 was determines the "local share" of revenues from indirect taxes that belongs to FBiH, which had previously been regulated by various cantonal regulations. In addition to a unique and transparent regulation of municipal revenues, another newness that has brought this law is a gradual introduction of fiscal balancing. The main goal of fiscal balancing is a so-called "equal treatment of equals", i.e. providing the same quality of public services to all residents regardless of where they live.

About mechanism of balancing of municipal revenues and their structure was more written in the Bulletin #28/29 published in December 2007. At that time, however, it was too early to see the first effects of the introduction of formula for fiscal balancing. Now, after almost four years since the introduction of new distribution formula, we can analyze its impact so far on the revenue of each municipality individually.

### Allocation of revenues from indirect taxes in municipalities in Federation BiH

From the beginning of 2006 municipalities get 8.42% of revenues from the Single Account of ITA that belongs to the FBiH, after servicing the external debt. This amount is allocated to municipalities by the allocation coefficients, which are pre-calculated every year for each municipality and published in the 'Guide on determining participation of the cantons, local governments and the in-charge cantonal authorities for roads in revenues from indirect taxes and deployment methods of these revenues'<sup>1</sup>. Allocation coefficients are calculated based on a formula that is based on: population (68%) and territory (5%), the number of school children in primary education (20%) and level of development of the municipality (7%). Formula contains the coefficients for the expenditure needs of municipalities whose population exceeds 60.000, and the municipalities are responsible for the material costs of primary education. To avoid budget shocks, the formula will be introduced gradually over a six-year period. During the transitional period, in addition to the above parameters, the allocation depends on historical share of a municipality's revenue from sales tax in revenues from sales tax of all municipalities. The allocation formula during the transition period is designed so that weight of income tax's share over time decreases, while the weight of revenue from indirect taxes gradually increases, and at the end of a six-year period is 1<sup>2</sup>.

In the text that follows we will observe the dynamic of indirect tax revenues in municipalities in FBiH after almost two-thirds of the transitional period. Besides the changes of allocation coefficients, the amount of allocated revenue of each municipality highly depends from the total collected revenues onto the Single Account of ITA. It is very important to note that the total

<sup>1</sup> „Official Gazzete in FBiH“ no. 29/06, 73/07 i 73/08

<sup>2</sup> More about allocation formula see in Bulletin #28/29

revenues, that belong to municipalities from the Single Account, are perfectly resilient on the net revenues allocated of the FBiH (after allocation of funds for the service of external debt), and are not perfectly resilient to the gross revenues from indirect taxes.

Net collected revenues on Single Account of ITA for the first 9 months in year 2009 have increased by 10.26% compared to the same period in base year 2006. On the other hand, the corresponding figure of the total revenues allocated to all beneficiaries (Institutions of BiH, FBiH, RS, Brcko District) for the same period is 13.25%. This can be explained primarily by the specifics of the tax returns and appropriations for reserves on Single Account of ITA in year 2006, which stood as the year of introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT). That year appropriation to reserve fund was fixed and calculated as percentage of gross collected revenues on Single Account (10%), which was then, due to the suspension of payment of tax return who were not exporters by large, higher than the percentage of tax returns paid out relatively to gross revenues of that year. Therefore, at the end of year 2006 the reserve account ended with surplus and was blanced next year. Whatsoever, the base `total allocated revenues` in the base year 2006 is lower comparing with the base `net collected revenues` in given period.

Besides the gross collected revenues on Single Account of ITA, the total amount of net allocated revenues to FBiH is affected by:

- Dynamics of tax returns,
- Budget of BiH institutions,
- Allocation coefficient of the FBiH and
- Service of external debt of the FBiH from Single Account.

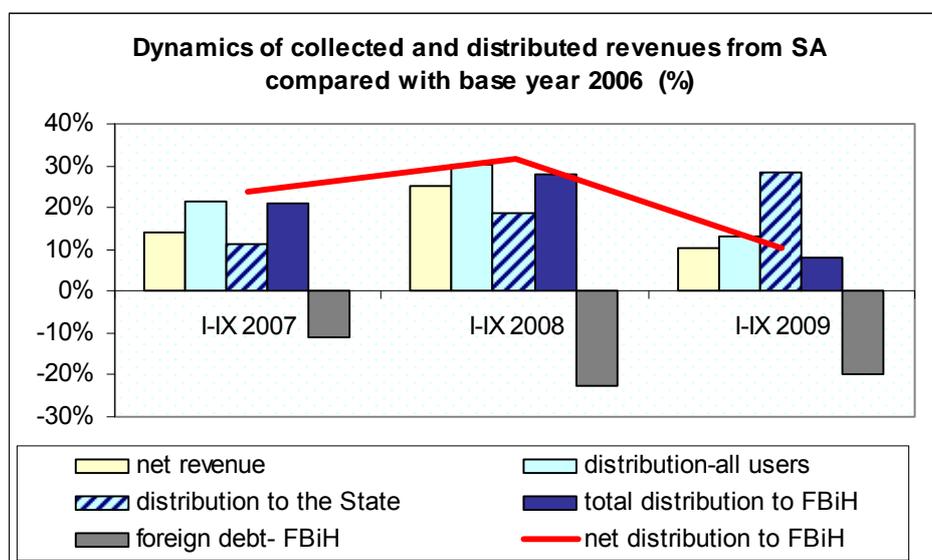


Chart 1

First, we will observe the dynamics of municipal revenues by the coefficients for revenue allocation from Single Account of ITA, assuming the zero growth of total revenues allocated to all municipalities in relation to the base year 2006, and then we will include the effects of variations of total allocated revenues in the model.

What is important to mention is that, in addition to the above mentioned 8.42% of net allocated revenues to FBiH, **municipalities get a certain part of revenues from the Single Account that are earmarked to the road directorates**, which will **not be considered** in this article.

### 1) The revenue dynamic of some municipalities in the case of zero growth of total revenues allocated to municipalities during 2006-2009

Graph 2 shows the distribution of municipal revenues according to the formula in year 2006 and year 2009 related to the size of population, under the condition of zero growth of total allocated revenues to municipalities. The coefficient of determination in this case has grown from 0.91 to 0.98, which means that the impact of the size of population on revenues from indirect taxes is very significant, and the trend is growing. Trend line for year 2009 closes a sharper angle with x-axis in relation to the trend line from the base year, because most urban municipalities gets less revenues according to the formula for fiscal balancing in comparison with the base year.

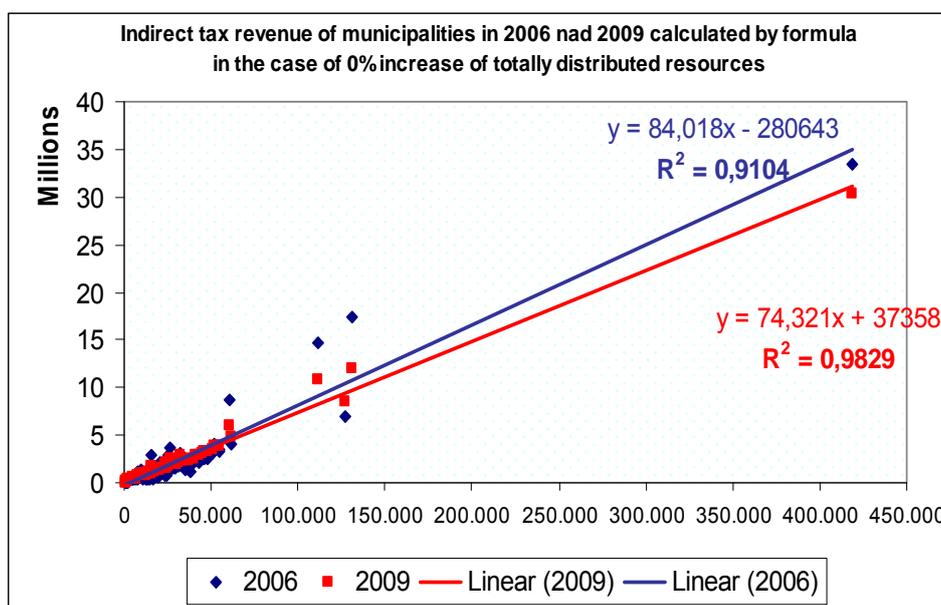


Chart 2<sup>3</sup>

If we analyze municipal revenues from indirect taxes per capita (Chart 3), we can conclude that differences are diminishing thanks to fiscal balancing formula. Revenue from indirect taxes in the base year ranged from 21 to 190 KM per capita, while these revenues for the year 2009, according to the formula, are ranging from 59 to 147 KM per capita.

<sup>3</sup> Sarajevo municipalities are considered as one (total population), and allocation coefficient is published at the aggregate level.

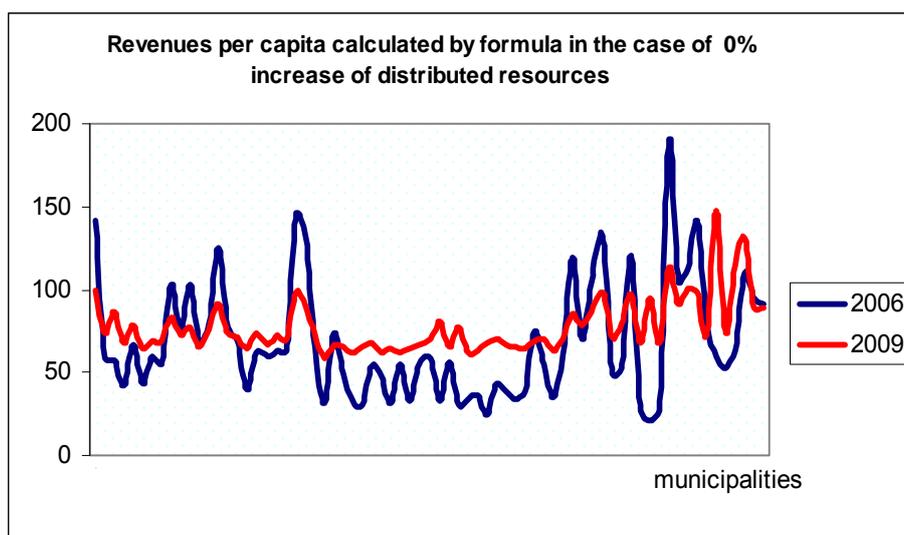


Chart 3.

**2) The revenue dynamics of some municipalities in the case of change of total allocated revenues to municipalities in the period 2006-2009**

In this section we will analyze the revenue dynamics of some municipalities in the period I-IX of year 2009 comparing to the same period in the base year 2006, since at the time of writing this article we have data on allocated revenues for this period of the current year.

Graph 4 shows the distribution of municipal revenues according to the formula in year 2006 and year 2009 related to the size of population, considering the growth of total allocated revenues to municipalities.

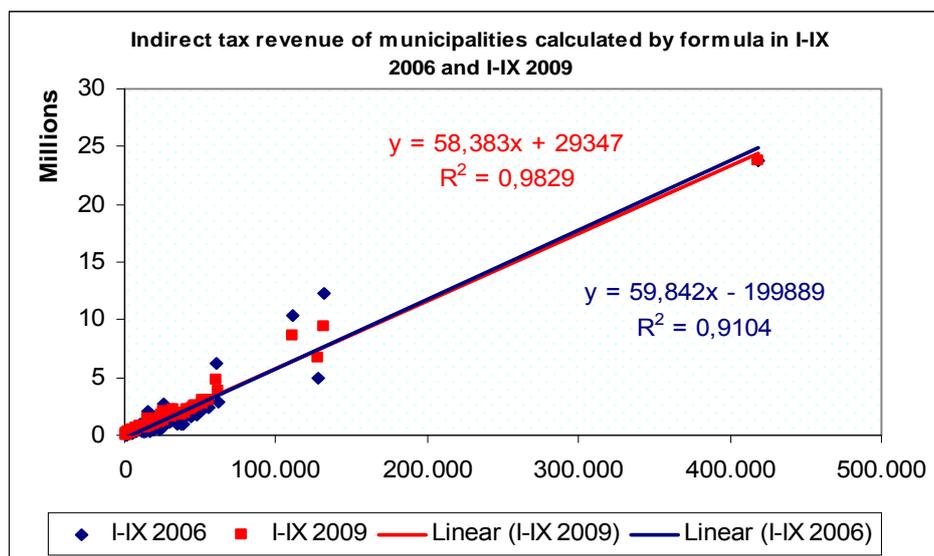


Chart 4.

Coefficients of determination are, of course, the same as in the case of zero growth of total allocated revenues, so it is not necessary to comment them again. Intercept<sup>4</sup> and slope<sup>5</sup> (trend equation parameters) are different<sup>6</sup>. If we took data for the whole year in the analysis, as in the case of zero growth of allocated revenue, intercept and slope in year 2006 would have been the same as those shown on Chart 2, while their growth for year 2009 match the growth of total allocated revenues 2009/2006.

Unlike the example which assumes zero growth of total allocated revenues when slope (angle) trend line is bigger in relation to the abscissa in year 2006 than in year 2009, in this case they are almost the same as the growth of total allocated revenues largely neutralizes revenue losses of urban municipalities on the basis of a new allocation formula.

Is the growth of total allocated revenues over the period I-IX for year 2009 in relation to the I-IX for year 2006 neutralized revenue decline on the basis of allocation formula for all municipalities? First let`s calculate the growth rate of total allocated revenues needed to equal revenues from indirect taxes in one year related to the base year. Let`s mark the total allocated funds, the coefficients and municipal revenues in the following way:

$R_0$  – total funds for allocation to municipalities for year 2006  
 $R_n$  – total funds for allocation to municipalities for year n  
 $K_0$  – coefficients of allocation to a certain municipality for year 2006  
 $K_n$  – coefficients of allocation to a certain municipality for year n  
 $P_0$  – municipal revenues for year 2006 allocated by coefficient  $K_0$   
 $P_n$  – municipal revenues for year 2006 allocated by coefficient  $K_n$   
 $I_{n/0}$  – growth index of allocated revenues ( $R_n / R_0$ ) \* 100

- (1)  $K_0 * R_0 = P_0$  ;
- (2)  $K_n * R_n = P_n$  ;
- (3)  $R_n = R_0 * I_{n/0} / 100$

If we make an assumption that allocated municipal revenues do not change:  $P_0 = P_n$ , and based on that equal left and right side of the equation (1) i (2), we will have following:

$$(4) K_0 * R_0 = K_n * R_n ;$$

If we replace in equation (4)  $R_n$  with  $R_0 * I_{n/0} / 100$  from the equation (3):

- (5)  $K_0 * R_0 = K_n * R_0 * I_{n/0} / 100$
- (6)  $K_0 = K_n * I_{n/0} / 100$
- (7)  $I_{n/0} = (K_0 / K_n) * 100$**

**Which means that in order to maintain the same absolute amount of allocated revenues to a municipality according to the coefficient in the base year and the year n, growth rate needs to be equal to ratio of allocation coefficients in base year and year n.**

<sup>4</sup> Segment on y-axis for the zero value of parameter x

<sup>5</sup> Tangent angle that trend line makes with the abscissa

<sup>6</sup> In the equation for year 2006 they are both lower for 28,77%, just as revenues are lower in the first three quarters compared to annual revenues. In the equation for year 2009 they are both lower for 21,46%, which correspond to values which would get if *intercept* and *slope* from the Chart 1. would multiply with revenues share over the first 9 months in annual one for year 2009 and with the revenue growth rate for I-IX 2009/I-IX 2006.

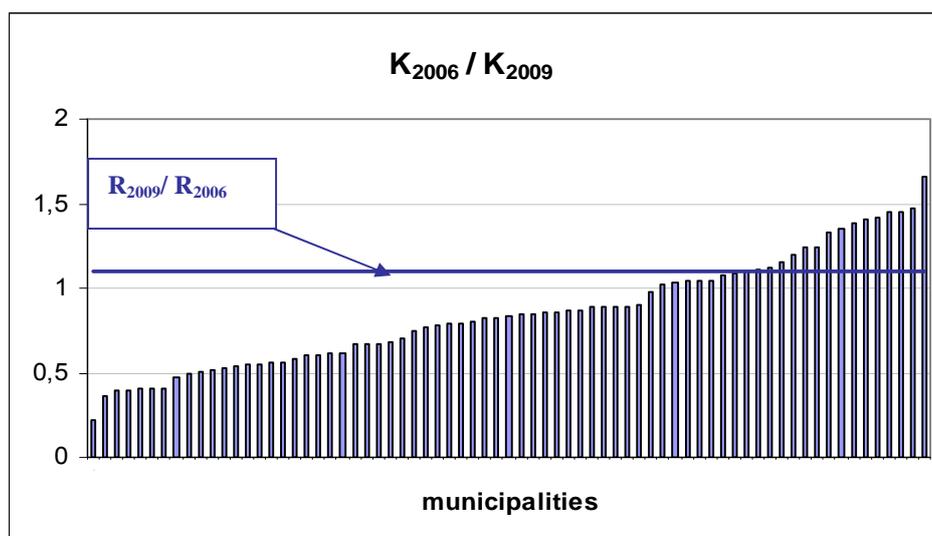


Chart 5

It means that in all municipalities where  $K_{2006} / K_{2009}$  is **above** total allocated revenue increase ( $R_{2009} / R_{2006}$ ), decline of revenues of indirect taxes was recorded during the first 9 months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2006. From the Chart 5 it could be seen that there are several municipalities in which growth of totally distributed revenue in this period was not sufficient to maintain the absolute amount of allocated resources over the period I-IX for year 2009 according to the formula as well as for I-IX for year 2006. For a municipality whose coefficient dramatically fell for year 2009 comparing to the base period, that figure  $K_{2006} / K_{2009}$  is 1.66, which means that the revenue growth of 66% (2009 / 2006) was needed in order that no municipality experiences decline of allocated revenues according the formula.



*To all our associates in Ministries of Finance of BiH, Federation, Republika Srpska, Brcko District, cantons, municipalities and extra budgetary funds, as well as to all readers, we wish happy and succesfull New 2010!*



## Foreign trade exchange for the period January-October 2009

(prepared by: Mirela Kadić)

Analysis of foreign trade exchange in the period January-October represents continuation of analysis published in previous issues of the Unit's bulletin. As in the last issue of the bulletin, the emphasis is on the influence of the current global economic turmoil on foreign trade exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For purpose of the analysis, we will have our focus on the first ten months of the current year, and also on the same period of past three years.

### Main trends in a foreign trade exchange

Chart 1 shows main trends in trade exchange in a period January 2005-October 2009, wherein January 2005 represents a basis. In this period a year 2005 has been added being a year in which VAT was implemented in fiscal territory of BiH, which is a year of significant distortions in main macroeconomic aggregates dynamics. As we see on chart 1 end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 are bringing enormous decrease in volume of foreign trade, exports (by 20,72%), but also the imports (even by 26,31%). Decrease of over 30% in trade deficit has also been recorded in the first ten months compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, deficit decrease is mainly driven by the biggest contraction in the world trade since 1930s, and is not a result of an increase in export market share abroad.

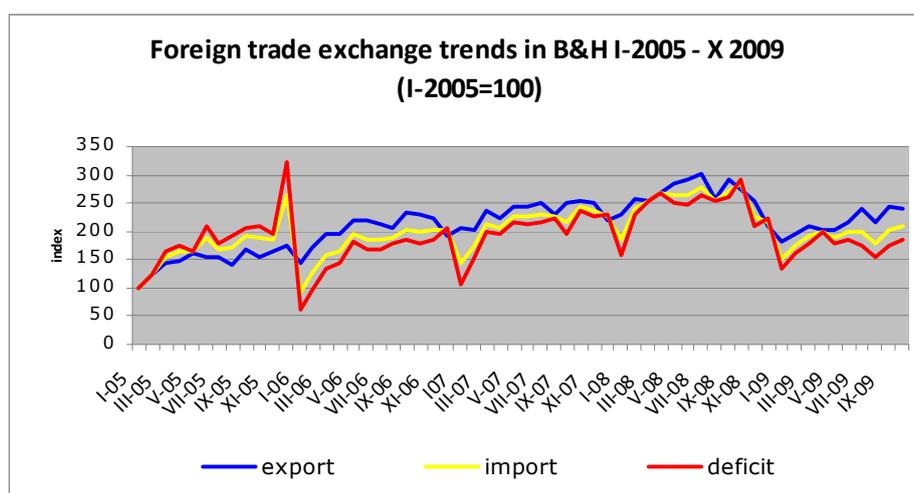


Chart 1

Table 1

	2006/2005	2007/2006	I-X 2008/2007	2009/2008	X 09/08
<b>Export</b>	39,75%	15,47%	15,90%	-20,72%	-12,29%
<b>Import</b>	5,27%	23,88%	21,67%	-26,31%	-27,18%
<b>Deficit</b>	-13,31%	31,18%	26,07%	-30,23%	-36,22%
<b>Coverage</b>	32,75%	-6,78%	-4,74%	7,58%	20,46%

So, import and export value, after a growth in several years in a row, for the first ten months 2009 are recording sharp decrease, and are almost below their 2007 values. Coverage coefficient is, due to a sharper decline in import than in export, stable with a slight improvement and for period January-October amount to 44,42% (chart 2).

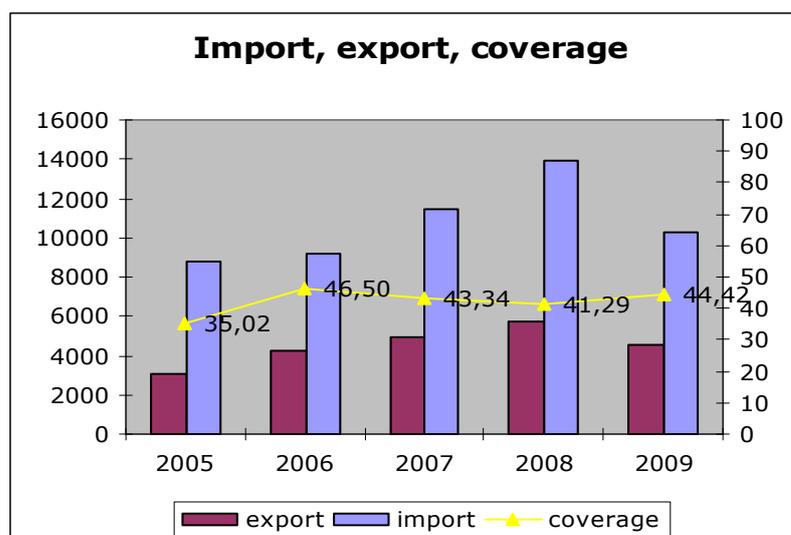


Chart 2

## Export

If we observe a table 2 we see that only five groups of products ('mineral fuel, oil and electricity', 'iron and steel', 'aluminium' and 'machinery and mechanical appliances') make up 50% of total export of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Very high export concentration rank in combination with extremely opened economy (share of export and import in GDP is over 80%) in terms of global unstable environment is causing above-average sensitivity of overall export. Consequently, after a tremendous decrease of base metals prices in world market, export of iron and steel declines for 46,28% in first ten months compared to the same period of the previous year, and aluminium (which make up to 10% of total export in 2008) decreased for 35,74%. Export of inorganic chemicals, namely aluminium oxide ('Birač' Zvornik) decreased for 35,74%.

Upward trend is recorded within the group of food industry ('animals and animal products' 19,77%, 'vegetable products' 16,43%, 'animal and vegetable fat' 3,74% and 'prepared food stuff' 9,57%). Unfortunately, these four groups make up barely 8% of total export.

Table 2

EXPORT (% change) GROUPS OF PRODUCTS	EXPORT (% change)			I-X			
	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006	2009%	2008%	2007%	2006%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-20,72</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>15,47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
ANIMAL&ANIMAL PRODUCTS	19,77	41,39	32,34	1,61	1,06	0,87	0,76
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	16,43	14,16	17,12	1,41	0,96	0,97	0,96
ANIMAL&VEGETABLE FAT	3,74	20,07	62,82	0,82	0,62	0,6	0,43
PREPARED FOODSTUFF	9,57	28,66	16,42	4,26	3,08	2,78	2,75
MIN.FUEL, OIL, ELECTRICITY	11,45	63,34	-4,00	13,55	9,64	6,84	8,23
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	-35,74	31,83	-30,93	3,12	3,85	3,38	5,65
WOOD&WOOD PRODUCTS	-22,39	-6,16	20,9	7,29	7,45	9,2	8,78
TEXTILE&TEXTIL PRODUCTS	-5,05	21,5	10,73	5,91	4,93	4,7	4,91
FOOTWEAR&HEADWEAR	-6,57	5,68	18,29	6,39	5,43	5,95	5,81
IRON, STEEL&PRODUCTS	-46,28	20,58	34,93	10,41	15,36	14,77	12,64
ALUMINIUM&PRODUCTS	-44,9	4,08	11,44	6,95	10,00	11,13	11,54
MACHINERY&APPLIANCES	-27,1	10,44	20,73	11,23	12,21	12,82	12,26
TRANSPORT MEANS	-25,23	65	6,97	2,42	2,56	1,8	1,94
FURNITURE	-1,18	17,18	14,79	9,47	7,6	7,51	7,56
OTHER	-21,12	6,03	21,96	15,18	15,26	16,68	15,79

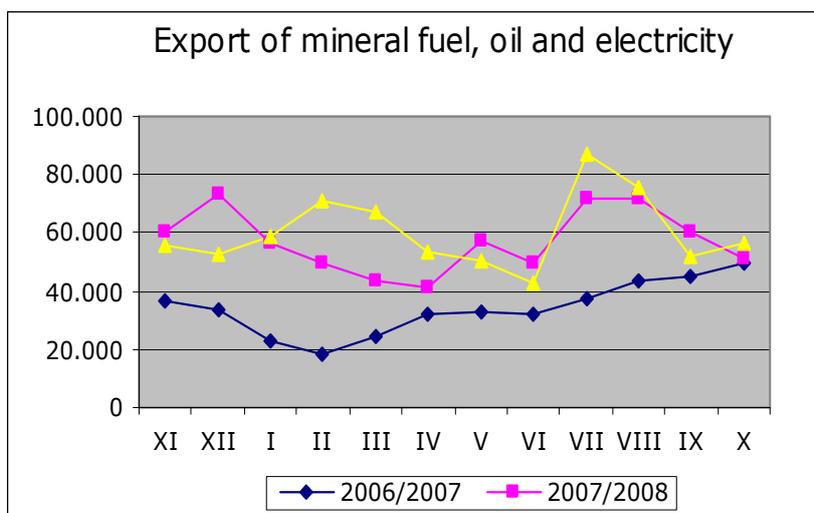


Chart 3

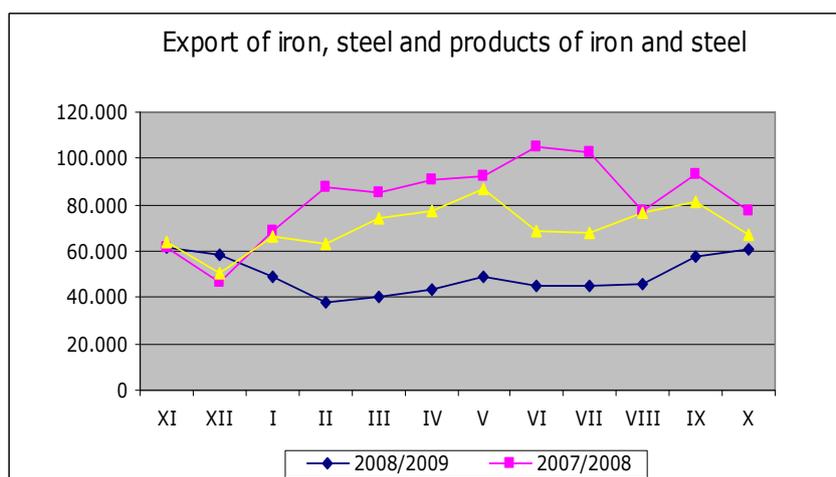


Chart 4

Charts 3. shows dynamics in export of mineral fuel, oil and electricity for the past three years. Evident growth in 2009 is recorded mainly thanks to the start of production in Oil refinery 'Brod', which changed the overall image of export and import of these groups of products. Hence, Bosnia and Herzegovina, although previously being an exclusive importer of oil derivatives, becomes also an exporter.

### Import

Table 3

IMPORT (% change)				I-X			
	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006	2009%	2008%	2007%	2006%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-26,31</b>	<b>21,67</b>	<b>23,88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
ANIMAL&ANIMAL PRODUCTS	2,49	41,64	12,52	3,06	2,2	1,89	2,08
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	-26,72	20,64	31,49	4,27	4,29	4,33	4,08
ANIMAL&VEGETABLE FAT	-11,48	35,63	2,67	0,9	0,75	0,68	0,81

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PREPARED FOODSTUFF	-1,1	12,89	10,36	11,28	8,41	9,06	10,17
MIN.FUEL, OIL, ELECTRICITY	-34,16	45,72	8,46	14,73	16,49	13,77	15,72
PHARMACEUTICALS	7,98	20,41	21,67	3,29	2,24	2,27	2,31
PLASTIC&RUBBER	-18,26	17,24	30,79	5,34	4,81	4,99	4,73
TEXTILE&TEXTILE PRODUCTS	-11,03	10,22	14,73	5,43	4,49	4,96	5,36
BASE METALS&PRODUCTS	-48,67	21,37	50,21	8,77	12,59	12,62	10,41
MACHINERY&APPLIANCES	-31,33	16,93	32,92	14,79	15,87	16,52	15,39
TRANSPORT MEANS	-40,52	30,31	34,26	6,49	8,04	7,51	6,93
OTHER	-19,42	12,54	20,50	21,65	19,80	21,41	22,01

In first ten months of 2009, import has recorded decline of 26,31%. Greatest impact, as in export, was on group of base metals, which recorded decrease of 48,67%. This decrease is mainly explained by drop in base metals prices on a world market, but also with drop in a demand for this goods.

While export of food products records double digit growth, import records a drop or at least stagnates compared to the same period of the previous year.

Significant drop in value has been recorded within the group 'mineral fuel, oil, electricity', even 34,16%. This can be partially explained by the fact that Oil refinery 'Brod' satisfies great share of domestic demand.

Import of capital goods, meaning machinery, mechanical appliances and transport means has decreased by an average rate of 35%, which also indicates a slowdown in business activities.

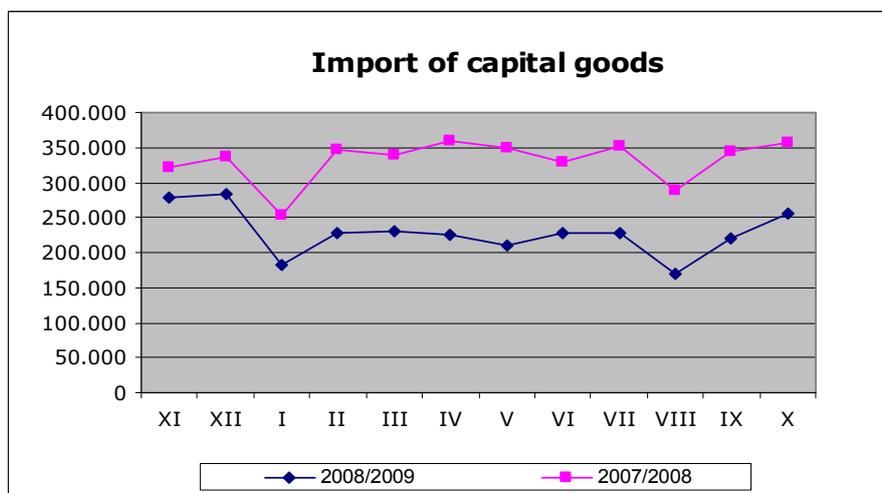


Chart 5

### Instead of conclusion

In period January-October following trends are recorded in foreign trade exchange:

- Decrease in export 20,72%, compared to the same period of the previous year
- Decrease in import 26,31%
- Deficit reduction of 30,23%
- Coverage coefficient of 44,42%

## Analysis of foreign trade exchange (I – X 2009)

(written by: Igor Gavran, Project Manager of Macroeconomic Department, Foreign Trade Chamber)

Bosnia-Herzegovina's record foreign trade deficit, exceeding 9.5 billion KM in 2008, was followed by a decline in 2009. This decline was primarily a consequence of the overall decrease in trade caused by recession, rather than any increase in our exports or entry into new markets. During the first ten months of 2009 exports totaled 4.65 billion KM and imports about 10 billion KM, resulting in a trade deficit of 5.33 billion KM. While imports and exports declined by 20.5 % and 26.6 % respectively, and trade deficit was reduced significantly by 2.4 billion KM, it is the accumulated deficit that offers a more realistic picture of the state of our economy and trade. Since 2000, our accumulated deficit exceeded 62 billion KM.

The primary problems remain low level of production, especially export-oriented and internationally competitive, and unfavorable structure of our exports, dominated by export of raw materials and intermediate goods, rather than final products. Only 55 % of our exports represent the so-called "regular exports", and significantly, 2 billion KM worth of goods were exported after internal processing during this period. In practice, this leads to a very low creation of added value in manufacturing and the keeping of even lower portion of that value in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Dramatic consequences of recession for technologically underdeveloped industries that produce goods with low added value, and the pronounced resistance to recession by those rare technologically advanced companies confirm aforementioned weaknesses of our economic structure.

The primary cause of majority of the problems facing our economy is certainly not the global recession. Rather, it is our exceptionally unfavorable economic environment. The absence of a clear strategy of economic development, lack of business-friendly legal regulations, and the absence of support by the responsible government institutions have all denied to domestic producers a chance for a fair position on both national and international markets. Positive examples are exceptions, and negative – the rule.

Although recession negatively affected Bosnia-Herzegovina's foreign exchange, results from the trade with CEFTA 2006 members during the first ten months of 2009 were much more favorable. Although compared to the same period of the last year, the value of our exports declined by 17.14% to 1.8 billion KM, imports were reduced significantly by 29.76% to 3.3 billion KM. This resulted with the significant deficit reduction and an increase in the coverage of imports by exports of 53.9%.

In regards to the structure of our primary export markets, there has been a significant improvement in exports to Serbia, which in October replaced Croatia as the greatest market for products from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Our high surplus in trade with Montenegro of over 150 million KM remains stable, our trade surplus with the UNMIK, where we export 17 times more than we import, recently doubled, and we also maintain a strong trade surplus with Albania. Hence, we have seen the greatest improvements in our foreign exchange position at "Eastern" markets. Especially significant is the continuous expansion of the range of products we export, and an increase in the share of foodstuffs and other products when compared with our traditional exports, such as electricity, metals, and other minimally-processed goods.

These improvements notwithstanding, our neighbors still maintain an enormous surplus in trade with Bosnia-Herzegovina, exporting to our market primarily goods with higher level of processing. Although their competitive advantages are not disputable, such imbalance is significantly helped by their numerous non-tariff barriers and other protectionist measures. Recently, some of those barriers were removed, but only after the counter-measures deployed by our side.

Encouraging developments in the agricultural sector, represented by a 7.5% decline in imports of food and agricultural goods, and a 12% increase in exports, are not just a result of recession affecting our trade partners. Additional factor is an increase in domestic production of previously imported products, which now help decrease imports and increase exports. Besides increase in domestic production caused by foreign investments, we see strengthening of our own national producers which expand their range of goods and increase their presence on the market. Thus, we already achieved a significant surplus in trade of milk and dairy products, some meat products, and certain vegetable. All this was unthinkable just a few years ago. At the same time, we see an increase in the presence of domestic producers on our markets, partly thanks to an increase in the consumer awareness of the importance of domestic production, but mostly as a result of their undisputable quality. New investments and increase in production and exports by domestic producers suggest that this trend will continue.

Nevertheless, we cannot achieve a significant improvement without developing a comprehensive system of quality infrastructure. Such network of institutions for control, standardization and certification is necessary to permanently solve the problem of non-tariff trade barriers and open to us those markets that we can compete in with quality, but currently lack fair access. In the meantime, the only opportunity for further growth of exports lies in dedicated implementation of free trade agreements, and implementation of "protective" mechanisms in cases of excessive imports, dumping, or unfair competition. Each application of reciprocal measures in cases of illegal barriers to our imports, and in accordance with international agreements and the principles of the European Union and World Trade Organization, resulted in the efficient removal of such barriers. This led to significant improvements in, for example, exports of live fish, milk and dairy products, eggs, and some meat products, and is expected to help exports of livestock.

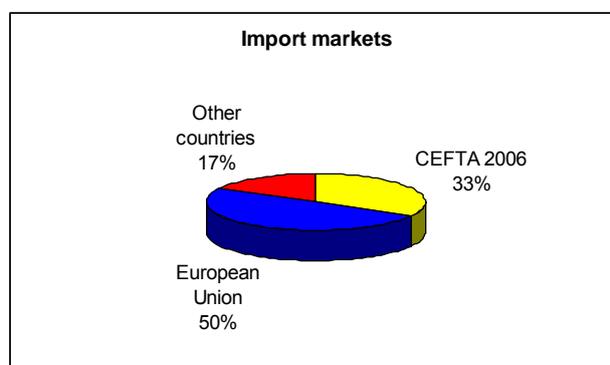
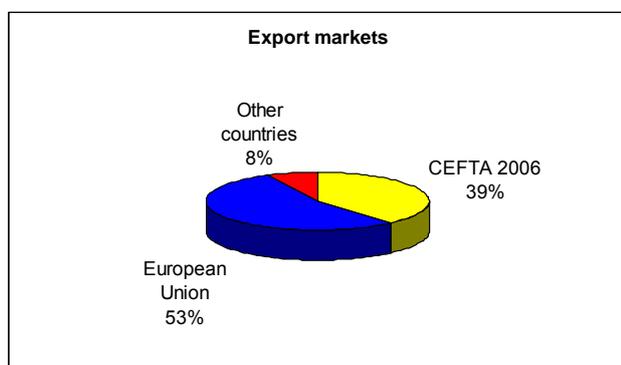
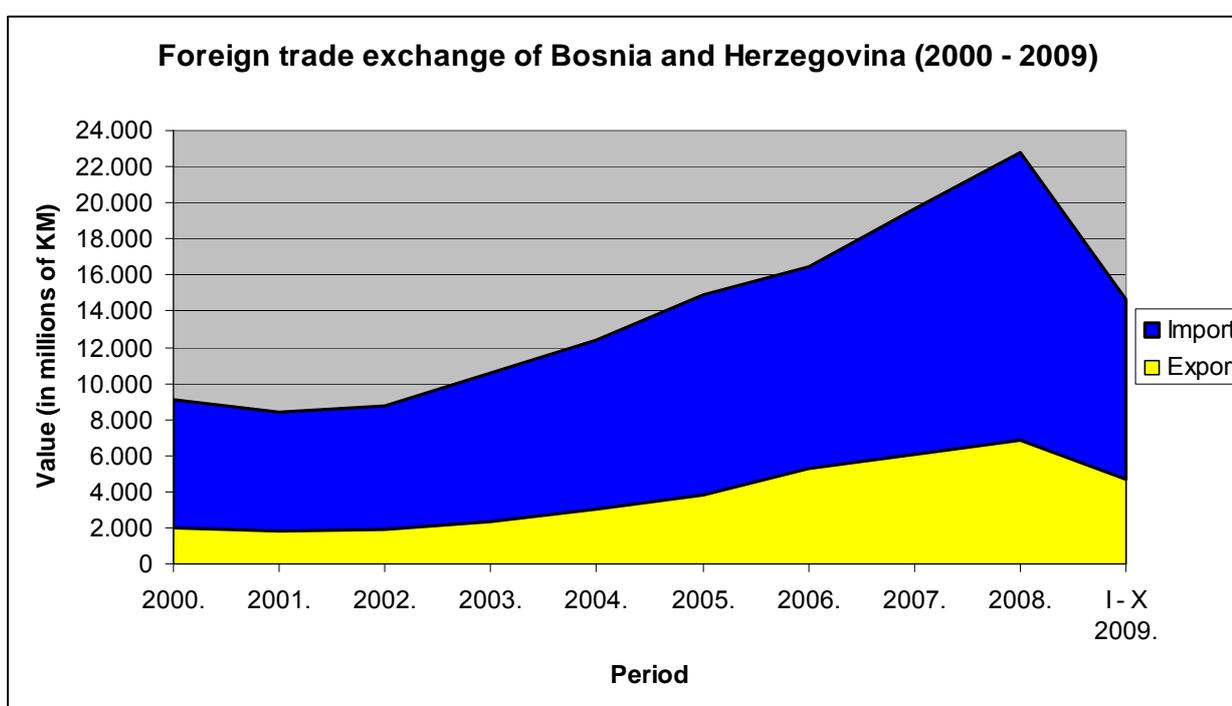
One of the most significant positive changes that helped a drastic deficit reduction is certainly the start of production of oil and petroleum products, and in increase in motor oil production in domestic refineries. This resulted in the replacement of imports of such products with imports of crude oil, and a drastic increase in exports of refined products, with a tendency of further improvement. The achieved quality standards in oil refinement and petroleum products are in accordance with demanding European standards and are expected to lead to an increased share in domestic demand, as well as a greater export potential, that already being realized on the markets of the neighboring and EU countries.

Although world's energy sector faces a significant drop in demand, caused by an overall decrease in industry productions, our electrical utilities achieved record exports. Ambitious restructuring plans and the integration of mining into the new Electricity Power Utility of Bosnia-Herzegovina, coupled with investments into new production capacities across the country, could ensure a long-term increase in exports. In the immediate future, however, we can expect a decrease in the value of electricity exports due to reduced prices on the world market and planned reconstruction of some of our production capacities.

Most affected by recession is our greatest exporter – the metal industry, because of global decline in prices and demand of ores, metals, and car parts. Production started to decrease already by the end of 2008, reduction ranging from 25% to 50%, and some production lines ceasing completely for periods of time. However, this industry is the first to start "emerging" from recession, with a notable recovery in production and export trends. The biggest obstacle for our textile sector's production and export is in changed custom's treatment of lohn-business, which unbearably increased costs for our exporters in those arrangements. Although production and acceptable level of export remains in function in many companies, their sustainability depends of removing of this new ballast. In the matter of services export, some construction companies succeeded to partially compensate domestic market losses by starting significant projects abroad, so the value of contracted and acting projects abroad is significantly higher then in past years, with perspective

for further growth. Mostly significant are projects in Libya and Algeria, as in Croatia, but global trend of investment reduction influencing them more as time pass, so the number of new contracting works declines from month to month. Negative trends in export of services are also present in tourism, where is also noticeable the structural quality deterioration, so as increase of so-called "gray" economy and decrease and avoidance of fulfilling legal obligations.

Unfortunately, any global recovery would not be equally successful in Bosnia and Herzegovina, except in case of substantial change of economy perception, using all available domestic and international resources for support to development. Global optimism and recession ending in developed countries are a good sign for certain, but there is a real danger that these positive impacts here stays minimal, and exceeded by faster recovery in our surrounding very soon, which leads us unavoidably to maintaining of our inferior positioning relations with neighboring and other countries. Great majority of our problems, in foreign trade as in whole economy and society, are mainly caused by internal factors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and prior bad experiences give little hope for optimism and expectations of accelerated recession ending and using of foreign competition weakening to gain better position in domestic and foreign markets.



## New taxation trends in the EU and USA

(author: Aleksandar Eskić, Macroeconomist in the Unit)

We have written more or less about all types of revenues from excise duties on certain types of goods and services thus far. In this article we provide some contemporary trends in terms of tax on junk food with high energy value and taxation of greenhouse gases caused by using fossil fuels, i.e. coal in the European Union and in the United States. This can serve us primarily as an overview of steps that the regulator or the state is taking when deciding what and how to assess the provision of clear, unequivocal explanation of the purpose to use revenue obtained in this way. One chapter will be about present practice of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in terms of import tax / use of motor vehicles / passenger cars as well as the planned use of funds collected on that basis.

### Does a tax on junk food make sense?

Economists have long recognized the arguments for imposing special taxes on goods and services whose price do not reflect the true social cost of their consumption. Such taxes are known as `Pigouvian` after Arthur Pigou, a 20th-century English economist. Environmental taxes are an obvious example. There is also a Pigouvian case for duties on cigarettes, alcohol and gambling. Smoking increases the risk of cancer for those in the vicinity of smoker; alcohol abuse and gambling are strongly associated with violence and family breakdown. Moreover, all three habits lead to higher medical costs. In theory governments can make up these costs, or `externalities`, with a tax that adjusts the prices people pay to puff, booze or punt. Such a tax might also encourage consumers to live healthier lives.

Support for another such tax, on junk food, is now spreading, especially in America. Congress is considering a tax on sugary drinks to help pay for the planned expansion of health-care coverage. Some analysts would like to see broader duties on junk food. On July 27th the Urban Institute, a think-tank in Washington DC, proposed a 10% tax on `fattening food of little nutritional value` that, it claimed, would raise \$500 billion over ten years.

The logic for a tax on fattening food may seem obvious. About one-third of Americans are obese, up from 15% in 1980. Fat people are more prone to heart disease, diabetes, bone disorders and cancer. An obese person`s annual medical costs are more than \$700 greater than those of a comparable thin person. The total medical costs of obesity surpass \$200 billion a year in America, which is higher than the bill for smoking. These costs are not all borne by the obese. When health-care costs are shared, obesity becomes a burden for everyone. Thanks to government health-care plans such as Medicare half of America`s obesity-related health costs land on taxpayers. In private employer-sponsored health plans the slim pay similar premiums to the overweight.

But would a fat tax affect behaviour? Numerous studies have shown a relationship between the price of food, especially junk food, and body weight. As fast food has become relatively cheaper, so people have become fatter. A new paper from the RAND Corporation, another think-tank, suggests that taxing calories could have a sizeable, if gradual, effect on people`s weight. The authors of the study look at changes in the weight and height of a large group of Americans aged over 50 between 1992 and 2004. They then calculate food-price indices that are skewed towards calorie-dense foods (so a change in the price of butter has more impact than a change in the price of vegetables). By controlling for individual and environmental influences on weight, such as income and health, they then measure whether food-price changes affect body-mass index (BMI). BMI, the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters, is a common, if imperfect, gauge of whether someone is over or underweight.

A person's BMI turns out to be hard to shift in the short term. A 10% increase in the calorie-heavy price index is associated with a small decline, of 0.22 in BMI within two years. But the effects are greater over the longer term. A 10% increase in the price of calories results in a fall in BMI of one to two points over 20 to 30 years. Such a drop would eliminate about half of the observed increase in obesity in America since 1980.

Even so, the idea of tackling obesity via the tax system has some serious flaws. First, there is the question of what to tax. Sugary drinks may not be nutritious, but hamburgers contain some protein along with their fat. More important, junk food is not itself the source of the externality – the medical costs that arise from obesity. Unlike smoking, or excessive gambling and drinking, eating junk food does not directly impair the well-being of anyone else. And because obesity is determined by lack of exercise as well as calorie intake, its ultimate relationship with health costs is more tenuous than that of, say, smoking. It is possible to eat a lot of fatty food, exercise frequently and not generate any externalities. A more direct, though controversial, approach would simply be to tax people on the basis of their weight.

The distance between junk food and the medical costs of obesity means that a calorie tax could have unintended consequences. A new theoretical paper in the *Journal of Public Economics* even suggests that a tax on junk food could increase obesity, especially among physically active people. If junk food, which is quick and easy to obtain, becomes relatively dearer, people will spend more time shopping for fresh ingredients and preparing food at home. That could leave less time for exercise.

Even if perverse consequences of this type look improbable, a junk-food tax may have less impact than its advocates expect. New studies on the effect of cigarette and alcohol sin taxes suggest heavy users are less influenced by price changes than others. An analysis of data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health shows that American teenagers who smoke more than five cigarettes a day are only one-third as responsive to cigarette prices as lighter smokers. A complementary study of data from America's Health and Retirement Study shows that alcohol taxes are far less effective for the large minority of heavy drinkers. The biggest consumers of fattening food may prove similarly resilient to price increases, so a fat tax may do a little to improve health, at least for today's junk-food addicts. If these same consumers are poorer on average, it would also be regressive. One reason for this is that in some poorer neighborhoods there may be little fresh food on sale. If junk is all there is, putting up its price will reduce real incomes and make little difference to eating habits and health. Like the foods they aim at, fat taxes look appetising but can have nasty effects.

### **Tax treatment of emission of fossil fuels` greenhouse gases**

Carmakers are shifting towards electric vehicles. Policymakers must do their part too.

Greens may not like it, but once people have enough to eat and somewhere tolerable to live, their thoughts turn to buying a car. The number of cars in the rich world will grow only slowly in the years ahead, but car ownership elsewhere is about to go into overdrive. Over the next 40 years the global fleet of passenger cars is expected to quadruple to nearly 3 billion. China, which will soon overtake America as the world's biggest car market, could have as many cars on its roads in 2050 as are on the planet today; India's fleet may have multiplied 50 fold. Forecasts of this kind led Carlos Ghosn, boss of the Renault-Nissan alliance, to declare 18 months ago that if the industry did not get on with producing cars with very low or zero emissions, the world would 'explode'.

Cars already contribute around 10% of the man-made greenhouse gases that are responsible for the climate change. In big cities, especially those in fast-developing countries in Asia and Latin America, gridlocked traffic is responsible for health-threatening levels of local air pollution. To its credit (and under increasing pressure from legislators), the car industry is heeding Mr. Ghosn's call. Biofuels have fallen out of favour because of concerns that those produced in rich countries are not particularly green; but huge efforts are being made to develop cleaner conventional engines and, at the same time, move beyond them to electric, battery powered vehicles, which produce fewer emissions even when the generation of electricity needed to charge them is taken into account.

By the end of next year, in addition to the increasing number of petrol-electric hybrids in offer, it will be possible for the first time to buy proper cars from mainstream manufacturers that are propelled solely by electric motors. Among them will be Nissan's Leaf and Chevrolet's Volt. The Leaf will rely on battery power alone and will have a range of about 160km before it needs to be plugged in for a fresh charge. The Volt will have a small petrol-engine generator to recharge its batteries on trips of more than 65km. Both are medium-sized cars offering decent performance, practicality and safety – and neither looks off-puttingly weird. Electric cars from other mainstream manufacturers are not far behind.

Problem solved, then? Alas, electric cars still face several roadblocks. The Leaf and the Volt will be expensive, costing around twice as much as comparable petrol-engined cars. That is because of the high cost of batteries, and because other components must be redesigned for electric vehicles. In an industry driven by scale, small volumes lead to high costs. A further problem is that the Volt and the Leaf must be plugged into the mains every night – fine if you have your own garage or driveway, but a bit tricky otherwise. All this could limit the appeal of electric cars to affluent greens living in leafy suburbs.

Carmakers cannot overcome these problems on their own. Governments must also do their part, and not just in order to cut greenhouse-gas emissions. A switch to electric vehicles, along with better public transport, would also reduce choking air pollution in the developing world's megacities. And most governments would prefer to be less dependent on imported oil; no country has embraced electric cars with more enthusiasm than Israel.

Encouraging take-up means shifting the overall cost of ownership to favour cleaner cars over ones powered by fossil fuels. A carbon tax, which would make owning a gas-guzzler more expensive and a zero-emission vehicle more attractive by comparison, would be the best approach, but in its absence, introducing specific taxes linked to pollution levels is a reasonable substitute. Most European countries already have high fuel taxes; elsewhere, they tend to be low, and in some places fuel is subsidised by governments.

Despite short-sighted industry lobbying and occasional squeals of pain from voters, governments are beginning to favour cleaner cars. Regulations penalising vehicle emissions, and thus raising the cost of conventional cars, are tightening. Governments are linking taxes such as vehicle licences and sales taxes to carbon emissions. But plenty more could be done. Road-pricing schemes, congestion charging and discounted town-center parking could all provide some of the sticks and carrots needed to increase demand for cleaner cars. Finally, governments and city authorities must make it easy for electric utilities and new start-ups to install vast numbers of street-level recharging points and develop 'smart' power grids to supply the growing electric fleet without requiring much extra generating capacity. Do all those things and by 2020 electric cars will have become a common sight in cities across the world. Do too little and electric cars may remain little more than a promising niche technology.

### Dilemma: to cap or to tax?

That is the question, at least for U.S. policy makers' intent on reducing the nation's carbon footprint by making emissions costlier. There are impassioned advocates for both systems, but upon closer inspection, cap-and-trade schemes and carbon taxes can start to look like two sides of the same coin. Our experts discuss the benefits and drawbacks of each, and pinpoint the real choices policy makers need to make if they want the market to get to work on global warming.

The European Union Emission Trading Scheme (or EU ETS) is the largest multi-national, greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme in the world and was created in conjunction with the Kyoto Protocol.

After voluntary trials in the UK and Denmark, Phase I commenced operation in January 2005 with all 15 (now 25 of the 27) member states of the European Union participating. The program caps the amount of carbon dioxide that can be emitted from large installations with a net heat supply in excess of 20 MW, such as power plants and carbon intensive factories and covers almost half (46 %) of the EU's Carbon Dioxide emissions. Phase I permits participants to trade amongst themselves and in validated credits from the developing world through Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanism.

Whilst the first phase (2005 - 2007) has received much criticism due to oversupply of allowances and the distribution method of allowances (via grandfathering rather than auctioning), Phase II links the ETS to other countries participating in the Kyoto trading system. The European Commission claims that it has been tougher on Member States' Plans for Phase II, dismissing many of them as being too loose again. However, the use of carbon offsets means that the entirety of the emissions reductions required by the cap in phase 2 could be met outside of the EU itself<sup>7</sup>.

All EU member states have ratified the Kyoto Protocol so the second phase of the EU ETS has been designed to support the Kyoto mechanisms and compliance period. Thus any organisation trading through the ETS should also meet the international trading obligations under Kyoto.

### Present situation in the Republic of Srpska and Macedonia-FYRM

In the RS the Tax Law on use, holding and carrying goods has been into force since the beginning of 2002<sup>8</sup>. It regulates tax on the use of motor vehicles, which also varies depending on engine displacement as follows:

Engine displacement (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Tax duty in KM
up to 1,150	30
1,150 – 1,300	40
1,300 – 1,600	50
1,600 – 2,000	75
2,000 – 2,500	200
2,500 – 3,000	650
over 3,000	1,000

<sup>7</sup> EU Directive 2003/87/EC

<sup>8</sup> Official Gazette RS Nos 37/01

These revenues represent the revenues of the budget of the Republic of Srpska and have no special purpose other than financing the general admin fund. Before this Law has entered into force, the Regulation on the payment of additional fees on registration of passenger and commercial vehicles<sup>9</sup> was in use. Funds raised on the basis of this Regulation were directed in part to fund social programs and were paid on public revenue account - solidarity funds. The second part of the fund was paid directly in favor of public fund for pension and disability insurance RS. This really shows the way how decision-makers think. Problems that occur in other places are trying to be, if not completely solved, at least alleviated by taxing the substance outside the subsystems. It remains unclear overall effect of these decisions on the performance of the targeting subsystems, but the overall economy in which the current imbalances become more visible and dynamic balance more vague.

Law on excise duties in Macedonia<sup>10</sup> regulates the area of excise duties on passenger cars (tariff heading according to Combine Nomenclature 8703 21-24 and 8703 31-33).

This law determines the amount of specific excise duties which are calculated according to the engine displacement of passenger motor vehicles as follows:

Engine displacement (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Denar (MKD)	1 KM = 31 MKD
up to 1,000	0	0
1,000 – 1,500	15,000	484
1,500 – 2,000	74,000 – 90,000	2,387 – 2,903
2,000 – 2,500	160,000 – 180,000	5,161 – 5,806
2,500 – 3,000	330,000 – 360,000	10,645 – 11,613
over 3,000	470,000 – 550,000	15,161 – 17,742

Please note that the hybrid passenger cars (a combination of gasoline and electric engine) are exempted from excise. These revenues represent the budget revenues of the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Macedonia has made a modest step in that the passenger cars to hybrid drive are tax exempted. At the same time, one may get an impression that the revenues collected on this basis are used to finance general government fund, and not to solve the problem of air pollution that occurs as a result of fuel combustion propulsion.

<sup>9</sup> Official Gazzete of RS Nos 25/00

<sup>10</sup> Official Gazzete of Macedonia Nos 88/08

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## From the work of the ITA Governing Board

(prepared by: Darija Tošić)

### 1) 103<sup>rd</sup> ITA Governing Board session, Banjaluka, 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2009 in Banja Luka.

One of the most important items discussed at this session was determination of specific and minimal excise duty rates for cigarettes for 2009 in accordance with Article 21 of the Law on Excise Duties in BiH as well as determination of excise duty rate for other tobacco products. The GB adopted the decision as follows:

- (1) Specific excise duty rate for cigarettes, as from 1st of January 2010, will be increased by 7,50 KM for 1,000 cigarettes, i.e. 0,15 KM for the package of 20 cigarettes.
- (2) Minimal excise duty rate in the amount of 0,80 KM for packages of 20 cigarettes and it will be applying in 2010.
- (3) Taxpayers who circulate with cigarettes are obliged to perform an inventory of their stocks on 31 December 2010.
- (4) Cigarettes marked with stamps issued in the period from 1<sup>st</sup> of July until 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2009 can be circulated no longer than three months from the day of applying this Decision (i.e. until 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2010.).

GB members also discussed proposal of the Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Customs Tariff proposed by Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. GB gave its consent to proposed amendments and supplements as well as to amendments and supplements to the same Law proposed by the Central Bank of BiH regarding exemption of paying customs duty for banknotes which represents legal means of payment in one country.

### 2) 104<sup>th</sup> ITA GB Session, Sarajevo, 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2009

GB Members discussed road tax revenue allocation and succeeded to agree and adopt the decision on temporary road tax revenue allocation for highways. According to this decision 10% out of total collected revenues will remain on the sub account of the Single Account for rebalancing until the final allocation methodology is adopted. Remaining 90% of revenues will be allocated between Entities and Brcko District BiH as follows: 59% to Federation of BiH, 39% to RS and 2% to Brcko District BiH.

Proposals of Decision on determining the amount of diesel fuel for tax exemption and Decision on Harmonizing and Determining Customs Tariff for 2010 were also on the agenda of this session.

Partial decision for tax exemption for mines and railways of Federation BiH was adopted as well as the decision for mines, power stations and railways of RS.

Governing Board has also given its consent to the proposed decision on Harmonizing and Determining Customs Tariff for 2010 submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.

## Consolidated reports

(prepared by: Aleksandra Regoje and Mirela Kadić)

### Table 1. (Consolidated report: BiH: SA and Entities)

The consolidated report includes:

- revenues from indirect taxes collected by the Indirect Tax Authority on the Single Account,
- transfers from the ITA Single Account for external debt servicing,
- transfers from the ITA Single Account for financing Brčko District, cantons, municipalities and Road Directorates,
- revenues of the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the ITA Single Account,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska.

### Table 2. (Consolidated report: BiH: State, Entities, Brčko Distrikt, Cantons)

The consolidated report includes:

- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Brčko District,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of 10 cantons in the Federation.

### Table 3. (Consolidated report: BiH: State, Entities, Brčko Distrikt, Cantons)

The consolidated report includes:

- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of Brčko District,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska,
- revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- revenues and expenditures of extrabudgetary funds,
- revenues and expenditures of cantons,
- revenues and expenditures of municipalities.

Data for Foča-Ustikolina (VII-IX), Tešanj (VI-IX), Prozor (VII-IX) and Ravno (all months) are estimated.

### Table 4.1-4.10 (Consolidated report: Cantons)

1. Consolidated report includes:

- revenues and expenditures of the cantonal budgets,
- revenues and expenditures of the budgets of related municipalities.

Data for Foča-Ustikolina (VII-IX), Tešanj (VI-IX), Prozor (VII-IX) and Ravno (all months) are estimated.

## BiH: entities and SA, I-X 2009.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Current revenues</b>	<b>384,6</b>	<b>359,4</b>	<b>402,0</b>	<b>416,4</b>	<b>425,2</b>	<b>443,4</b>	<b>497,4</b>	<b>448,8</b>	<b>470,4</b>	<b>465,1</b>	<b>1145,9</b>	<b>1285,0</b>	<b>1416,6</b>	<b>465,1</b>	<b>4312,6</b>
11	Taxes	367,0	337,2	370,0	391,7	378,3	385,5	440,0	421,4	432,4	436,1	1074,2	1155,5	1293,8	436,1	3959,6
111	Indirect taxes	351,7	316,9	322,8	335,6	355,0	365,1	420,0	397,7	409,9	417,1	991,4	1055,7	1227,6	417,1	3691,9
	VAT	254,3	209,2	191,4	213,1	222,7	235,1	255,8	239,8	261,6	255,2	654,9	670,9	757,3	255,2	2338,3
	VAT on imports	126,3	151,9	174,9	177,3	161,5	178,3	182,6	165,6	178,5	183,0	453,0	517,1	526,7	183,0	1679,7
	VAT from VAT returns	168,1	109,4	106,1	100,2	117,5	116,8	124,4	136,5	134,9	125,1	383,6	334,6	395,7	125,1	1239,0
	VAT from automatic assessment done by ITA	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2
	One-off VAT payments	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	1,4
	Other	2,6	1,9	2,3	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,4	1,7	2,0	2,1	6,9	5,2	6,1	2,1	20,2
	VAT refunds	-42,8	-54,4	-92,0	-66,3	-58,2	-61,9	-53,7	-64,1	-53,8	-55,1	-189,2	-186,3	-171,7	-55,1	-602,3
	Custom duties	22,3	27,7	33,1	32,4	27,9	28,5	29,7	27,6	30,0	30,1	83,1	88,8	87,3	30,1	289,2
	Sales tax	0,5	0,7	0,6	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,6	1,7	2,2	1,5	0,6	5,9
	Excises	61,7	65,4	81,8	71,5	84,9	89,7	104,9	98,2	89,4	96,6	209,0	246,0	292,5	96,6	844,1
	on imports	49,1	44,2	55,9	45,4	53,4	57,6	74,0	62,4	53,9	61,5	149,2	156,3	190,4	61,5	557,3
	on domestic production	12,6	21,2	25,9	26,1	31,5	32,1	30,9	35,7	35,5	35,1	59,8	89,7	102,1	35,1	286,8
	Railroad tax	12,0	13,3	15,4	16,7	17,9	10,7	27,5	30,3	27,2	33,4	40,7	45,4	85,0	33,4	204,5
	Other	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	3,4	4,2	5,3	1,6	14,6
	Other refunds	-0,2	-0,5	-0,8	-0,4	-0,5	-0,9	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-1,5	-1,8	-1,2	-0,4	-4,8
112	Direct taxes	15,3	20,3	47,1	56,1	23,4	20,4	20,0	23,7	22,5	18,9	82,8	99,8	66,1	18,9	267,7
	Income taxes	14,2	18,6	45,4	55,0	22,3	19,3	18,8	22,5	21,5	17,9	78,1	96,6	62,8	17,9	255,4
	Other tax revenues	1,1	1,7	1,8	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,1	4,6	3,2	3,4	1,1	12,3
12	Non-tax income	16,0	21,9	31,5	24,5	46,8	57,2	56,8	27,2	37,6	28,5	69,4	128,4	121,6	28,5	348,0
13	Other revenues	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,0	1,3
14	Grants	0,7		0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,9	0,0	0,1	0,2	1,3
15	Transfers from other level of government	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,2	0,5	0,6	0,3	2,6

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
<b>2</b>	<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>310,5</b>	<b>368,2</b>	<b>392,4</b>	<b>433,3</b>	<b>412,5</b>	<b>460,1</b>	<b>465,7</b>	<b>420,9</b>	<b>455,8</b>	<b>474,3</b>	<b>1071,1</b>	<b>1305,9</b>	<b>1342,5</b>	<b>474,3</b>	<b>4193,8</b>
21	Consumption expenditures	56,9	81,1	83,2	89,1	87,6	108,1	67,1	82,4	84,9	80,0	221,2	284,8	234,4	80,0	820,4
211	Wages and compensations	53,2	73,0	72,6	73,3	73,6	92,2	50,9	69,9	69,2	63,1	198,9	239,0	189,9	63,1	690,9
212	Purchases of goods and services	3,7	8,1	10,5	15,8	14,0	15,9	16,2	12,5	15,8	16,9	22,4	45,7	44,5	16,9	129,5
22	Grants, transfers, subsidies	17,5	56,2	70,0	87,4	82,0	75,0	107,1	66,4	94,9	91,6	143,7	244,4	268,4	91,6	748,1
23	Interest payments	1,2	3,9	13,1	2,1	16,4	19,8	3,3	9,5	4,7	5,0	18,2	38,3	17,5	5,0	79,1
24	Other expenditure/transfers	0,1	19,7	19,7	22,2	18,4	25,2	23,5	20,0	23,7	33,0	39,6	65,8	67,3	33,0	205,6
25	Transfers from Single Account	216,8	200,8	176,8	210,9	188,0	213,1	243,1	224,8	235,3	235,6	594,4	612,0	703,3	235,6	2145,2
	o/w : BiH Budget	52,3	60,7	62,2	62,2	56,5	62,2	65,0	59,3	62,2	62,2	175,2	180,8	186,5	62,2	604,7
	o/w: FBiH / Cantons, Municipalities, Road Fund	124,0	110,9	84,1	115,4	99,0	113,6	138,2	126,6	132,3	132,9	319,0	328,0	397,0	132,9	1176,9
	o/w: RS / Municipalities, Road Fund	29,8	20,0	21,3	23,5	22,2	26,5	28,1	27,2	28,9	28,4	71,1	72,2	84,2	28,4	255,9
	o/w: Brcko	10,6	9,2	9,2	9,8	10,3	10,9	11,9	11,7	12,0	12,1	29,1	31,0	35,5	12,1	107,8
27	Transfers to lower levels of government	18,6	6,4	33,0	21,9	21,9	20,9	22,1	18,0	17,1	29,5	57,9	64,7	57,2	29,5	209,3
28	Net lending*	-0,5	0,0	-3,4	-0,3	-1,9	-2,0	-0,6	-0,2	-4,8	-0,5	-3,9	-4,1	-5,6	-0,5	-14,1
<b>3</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>11,3</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>67,6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Government surplus (+)/ deficit(-) (1-2-3)</b>	<b>73,3</b>	<b>-18,9</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>-22,9</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>-24,7</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>21,6</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>-14,3</b>	<b>52,7</b>	<b>-41,1</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>-14,3</b>	<b>51,2</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Net financing**</b>	<b>-1,33</b>	<b>-6,06</b>	<b>12,31</b>	<b>94,53</b>	<b>149,89</b>	<b>-25,04</b>	<b>372,27</b>	<b>-168,78</b>	<b>-10,28</b>	<b>-14,66</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>219,4</b>	<b>193,2</b>	<b>-14,7</b>	<b>402,8</b>

Table 1.

**BiH: BiH, entities, BD, cantons, I-IX 2009.**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>361.428.773</b>	<b>384.786.961</b>	<b>439.137.520</b>	<b>576.343.281</b>	<b>448.816.096</b>	<b>470.088.338</b>	<b>488.648.778</b>	<b>443.100.602</b>	<b>468.924.354</b>	<b>4.081.274.703</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>319.298.953</b>	<b>340.212.960</b>	<b>382.925.171</b>	<b>400.099.814</b>	<b>376.369.206</b>	<b>371.117.081</b>	<b>402.093.068</b>	<b>391.735.749</b>	<b>399.209.617</b>	<b>3.383.061.618</b>
Income and profit tax	23.185.593	39.044.313	76.119.523	102.222.090	52.339.929	42.677.971	46.454.764	43.861.568	43.978.131	469.883.883
Property tax	2.616.954	2.550.559	1.618.842	1.547.039	1.591.952	1.682.939	1.761.066	1.523.452	1.475.482	16.368.285
Indirect taxes	292.781.079	297.423.279	304.253.151	294.137.097	319.854.295	324.735.731	352.919.252	344.999.821	350.892.094	2.881.995.799
Other taxes	715.327	1.194.809	933.655	2.193.589	2.583.030	2.020.440	957.985	1.350.907	2.863.909	14.813.652
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>37.355.275</b>	<b>42.477.553</b>	<b>55.144.550</b>	<b>173.230.120</b>	<b>70.476.578</b>	<b>87.592.672</b>	<b>83.088.355</b>	<b>49.880.433</b>	<b>63.284.928</b>	<b>662.530.463</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>4.750.762</b>	<b>1.956.955</b>	<b>1.013.242</b>	<b>2.949.876</b>	<b>1.958.317</b>	<b>10.886.970</b>	<b>3.331.858</b>	<b>1.310.791</b>	<b>6.235.269</b>	<b>34.394.040</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>23.784</b>	<b>139.492</b>	<b>54.558</b>	<b>63.471</b>	<b>11.996</b>	<b>491.614</b>	<b>135.498</b>	<b>173.629</b>	<b>194.541</b>	<b>1.288.582</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>312.026.032</b>	<b>355.536.476</b>	<b>438.166.930</b>	<b>450.105.704</b>	<b>447.080.762</b>	<b>486.286.512</b>	<b>445.247.436</b>	<b>415.902.281</b>	<b>457.077.683</b>	<b>3.807.429.816</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>312.348.840</b>	<b>354.335.201</b>	<b>440.371.367</b>	<b>448.207.019</b>	<b>447.674.776</b>	<b>486.862.197</b>	<b>442.944.022</b>	<b>415.650.782</b>	<b>460.380.926</b>	<b>3.808.775.129</b>
Gross wages and compensations	195.867.926	222.173.513	223.009.579	221.169.481	223.704.039	239.793.495	181.721.865	214.994.718	213.217.919	1.935.652.534
Purchases of goods and services	23.488.055	33.707.795	39.131.890	45.365.026	43.070.585	52.129.849	40.506.794	40.401.015	52.200.443	370.001.452
Grants	91.082.280	94.418.035	165.004.254	179.452.325	164.426.852	174.365.279	217.008.054	150.294.196	189.098.706	1.425.149.981
Interest payments	1.910.579	4.035.858	13.225.644	2.220.186	16.473.300	20.573.573	3.707.309	9.960.853	5.863.858	77.971.162
<b>22 Other expenditures</b>	<b>280.440</b>	<b>1.286.094</b>	<b>1.407.840</b>	<b>2.389.385</b>	<b>1.475.935</b>	<b>1.433.144</b>	<b>2.348.446</b>	<b>432.196</b>	<b>827.562</b>	<b>11.881.042</b>
<b>23 Net lending</b>	<b>-603.248</b>	<b>-84.819</b>	<b>-3.612.276</b>	<b>-490.699</b>	<b>-2.069.949</b>	<b>-2.008.829</b>	<b>-45.032</b>	<b>-180.697</b>	<b>-4.130.805</b>	<b>-13.226.355</b>
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>7.799.828</b>	<b>10.157.560</b>	<b>15.318.561</b>	<b>11.423.096</b>	<b>17.502.866</b>	<b>30.734.293</b>	<b>17.299.755</b>	<b>23.445.850</b>	<b>30.749.844</b>	<b>164.431.654</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>41.602.913</b>	<b>19.092.925</b>	<b>-14.347.971</b>	<b>114.814.480</b>	<b>-15.767.532</b>	<b>-46.932.468</b>	<b>26.101.587</b>	<b>3.752.471</b>	<b>-18.903.172</b>	<b>109.413.233</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>-1.982.327</b>	<b>-6.304.047</b>	<b>11.916.135</b>	<b>97.911.531</b>	<b>149.730.473</b>	<b>-26.977.634</b>	<b>371.654.481</b>	<b>-168.888.753</b>	<b>-10.832.647</b>	<b>416.227.213</b>

Table 2.

**BiH: BiH, entities, BD, funds, cantons, municipalities, I-IX 2009.**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>705.254.022</b>	<b>770.153.952</b>	<b>830.744.249</b>	<b>978.286.528</b>	<b>821.824.003</b>	<b>863.460.228</b>	<b>898.176.989</b>	<b>840.214.497</b>	<b>868.736.712</b>	<b>7.576.851.179</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>626.275.203</b>	<b>685.669.909</b>	<b>734.242.311</b>	<b>763.495.884</b>	<b>713.542.421</b>	<b>726.328.860</b>	<b>777.222.010</b>	<b>755.025.016</b>	<b>766.180.740</b>	<b>6.547.982.354</b>
Income and profit tax	28.931.451	45.646.996	81.461.664	116.714.648	59.499.240	49.893.780	54.773.749	50.856.501	51.217.405	538.995.434
Social contributions	257.908.149	297.425.505	304.245.251	306.379.390	290.276.119	306.718.806	317.765.883	309.390.246	311.396.182	2.701.505.532
Property tax	11.920.204	11.682.056	10.679.761	9.456.934	7.454.537	7.922.705	7.709.582	7.135.290	8.141.318	82.102.386
Indirect taxes	326.319.645	329.274.929	336.455.097	328.349.486	353.415.368	359.227.807	395.390.220	385.960.669	392.314.704	3.206.707.926
Other taxes	1.195.753	1.640.423	1.400.539	2.595.424	2.897.158	2.565.762	1.582.576	1.682.312	3.111.130	18.671.077
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>68.036.746</b>	<b>76.071.434</b>	<b>87.938.177</b>	<b>208.170.979</b>	<b>102.301.163</b>	<b>121.788.818</b>	<b>114.582.929</b>	<b>80.834.193</b>	<b>93.104.285</b>	<b>952.828.725</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>9.888.634</b>	<b>6.847.464</b>	<b>7.039.037</b>	<b>5.733.244</b>	<b>5.020.077</b>	<b>13.924.091</b>	<b>6.943.817</b>	<b>4.977.695</b>	<b>10.013.987</b>	<b>70.388.045</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>1.053.439</b>	<b>1.565.144</b>	<b>1.524.723</b>	<b>886.421</b>	<b>960.341</b>	<b>1.418.460</b>	<b>-571.768</b>	<b>-622.408</b>	<b>-562.299</b>	<b>5.652.055</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>670.267.234</b>	<b>759.373.189</b>	<b>877.997.543</b>	<b>850.970.484</b>	<b>837.635.407</b>	<b>896.085.336</b>	<b>850.344.605</b>	<b>822.327.007</b>	<b>874.672.561</b>	<b>7.439.673.365</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>667.593.633</b>	<b>753.574.397</b>	<b>872.771.154</b>	<b>846.030.484</b>	<b>834.256.060</b>	<b>890.190.725</b>	<b>845.651.531</b>	<b>818.415.172</b>	<b>872.064.183</b>	<b>7.400.547.337</b>
Gross wages and compensations	231.138.617	259.674.277	262.664.726	258.637.087	261.130.821	279.206.759	221.732.028	250.880.462	250.645.931	2.275.710.708
Purchases of goods and services	130.525.436	184.356.290	203.613.453	184.697.525	192.488.720	200.305.381	185.270.415	182.769.979	196.098.451	1.660.125.650
Grants	302.957.988	304.460.556	392.225.206	399.263.013	362.912.638	388.966.163	433.634.104	373.554.078	418.103.806	3.376.077.553
Interest payments	2.971.591	5.083.273	14.267.769	3.432.859	17.723.881	21.712.421	5.014.983	11.210.654	7.215.994	88.633.426
<b>22 Other expenditures</b>	<b>3.096.181</b>	<b>5.669.746</b>	<b>8.642.037</b>	<b>5.618.220</b>	<b>5.617.275</b>	<b>8.511.025</b>	<b>5.202.459</b>	<b>4.626.244</b>	<b>7.153.576</b>	<b>54.136.763</b>
<b>23 Net lending</b>	<b>-422.580</b>	<b>129.046</b>	<b>-3.415.648</b>	<b>-678.220</b>	<b>-2.237.928</b>	<b>-2.616.414</b>	<b>-509.384</b>	<b>-714.409</b>	<b>-4.545.198</b>	<b>-15.010.735</b>
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>18.482.701</b>	<b>21.142.461</b>	<b>27.350.570</b>	<b>28.242.350</b>	<b>33.249.780</b>	<b>47.494.165</b>	<b>32.801.974</b>	<b>38.908.984</b>	<b>46.551.685</b>	<b>294.224.670</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>16.504.086</b>	<b>-10.361.698</b>	<b>-74.603.864</b>	<b>99.073.694</b>	<b>-49.061.184</b>	<b>-80.119.272</b>	<b>15.030.410</b>	<b>-21.021.495</b>	<b>-52.487.534</b>	<b>-157.046.856</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>-89.275</b>	<b>-7.343.638</b>	<b>11.778.185</b>	<b>97.501.163</b>	<b>152.892.588</b>	<b>-27.689.743</b>	<b>373.145.754</b>	<b>-167.038.506</b>	<b>7.145.673</b>	<b>440.302.201</b>

Table 3.

## Bosnian Podrinje Canton, I-IX 2009.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>2.516.509</b>	<b>2.478.733</b>	<b>2.231.419</b>	<b>3.298.174</b>	<b>3.666.737</b>	<b>2.602.777</b>	<b>3.195.731</b>	<b>3.020.497</b>	<b>3.193.230</b>	<b>26.203.807</b>	<b>34.456.576</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>2.141.951</b>	<b>1.973.848</b>	<b>1.900.398</b>	<b>2.680.304</b>	<b>2.175.842</b>	<b>2.244.316</b>	<b>2.797.384</b>	<b>2.584.320</b>	<b>2.643.467</b>	<b>21.141.831</b>	<b>24.657.470</b>
Income and profit tax	165.920	98.254	64.954	694.777	231.349	253.069	256.347	208.870	261.069	2.234.607	2.685.012
Property tax	30.880	23.956	11.004	22.316	14.880	20.703	26.761	57.721	25.896	234.118	549.101
Indirect taxes	1.942.462	1.851.298	1.823.950	1.963.076	1.929.482	1.970.398	2.514.175	2.317.546	2.356.284	18.668.671	21.317.691
Other taxes	2.689	341	490	135	131	146	101	183	218	4.434	105.666
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>296.728</b>	<b>248.296</b>	<b>252.575</b>	<b>498.658</b>	<b>545.462</b>	<b>256.576</b>	<b>241.230</b>	<b>214.202</b>	<b>355.841</b>	<b>2.909.567</b>	<b>3.053.163</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>76.252</b>	<b>254.423</b>	<b>76.491</b>	<b>112.147</b>	<b>940.932</b>	<b>96.422</b>	<b>154.642</b>	<b>219.499</b>	<b>191.446</b>	<b>2.122.255</b>	<b>6.647.040</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>1.578</b>	<b>2.165</b>	<b>1.955</b>	<b>7.065</b>	<b>4.502</b>	<b>5.463</b>	<b>2.476</b>	<b>2.476</b>	<b>2.476</b>	<b>30.155</b>	<b>98.903</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>2.932.191</b>	<b>2.961.305</b>	<b>3.288.815</b>	<b>3.069.889</b>	<b>3.797.848</b>	<b>3.286.887</b>	<b>3.200.997</b>	<b>3.407.779</b>	<b>2.823.167</b>	<b>28.768.880</b>	<b>29.719.905</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>2.933.057</b>	<b>2.961.626</b>	<b>3.289.178</b>	<b>3.070.531</b>	<b>3.797.848</b>	<b>3.287.208</b>	<b>3.201.317</b>	<b>3.408.017</b>	<b>2.821.899</b>	<b>28.770.680</b>	<b>29.721.128</b>
Gross wages and compensations	1.656.581	2.077.436	1.825.636	1.872.409	1.787.438	1.815.646	1.757.858	2.020.584	1.704.215	16.517.803	16.260.955
Purchases of goods and services	339.204	360.786	485.728	326.598	371.758	325.792	254.809	235.996	284.649	2.985.322	3.263.756
Grants	875.438	522.065	976.499	868.381	1.637.258	1.144.709	1.135.928	1.125.403	831.139	9.116.820	10.119.032
Interest payments	61.834	1.339	1.315	3.143	1.394	1.060	52.721	978	1.015	124.799	35.719
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25.055</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>25.937</b>	<b>41.666</b>
<b>22 Net lending</b>	<b>-866</b>	<b>-321</b>	<b>-363</b>	<b>-642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-321</b>	<b>-319</b>	<b>-238</b>	<b>1.269</b>	<b>-1.801</b>	<b>-1.223</b>
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>42.336</b>	<b>29.056</b>	<b>108.165</b>	<b>129.331</b>	<b>45.605</b>	<b>283.427</b>	<b>84.280</b>	<b>44.748</b>	<b>332.462</b>	<b>1.099.411</b>	<b>1.029.096</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>-458.019</b>	<b>-511.629</b>	<b>-1.165.561</b>	<b>98.953</b>	<b>-176.715</b>	<b>-967.537</b>	<b>-89.546</b>	<b>-432.030</b>	<b>37.601</b>	<b>-3.664.483</b>	<b>3.707.575</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>-180.889</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-14.968</b>	<b>-14.279</b>	<b>-15.274</b>	<b>-13.632</b>	<b>-153.329</b>	<b>-13.503</b>	<b>-14.400</b>	<b>-420.276</b>	<b>-392.889</b>

Table 4.1.

## Posavina Canton, I-X 2009.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	I-X 2009	I-X 2008
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>2.910.075</b>	<b>2.046.434</b>	<b>2.669.607</b>	<b>3.072.257</b>	<b>4.071.836</b>	<b>2.525.487</b>	<b>3.155.825</b>	<b>2.781.812</b>	<b>2.856.071</b>	<b>3.072.330</b>	<b>29.161.734</b>	<b>36.464.213</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>2.136.462</b>	<b>1.681.150</b>	<b>2.059.492</b>	<b>2.541.017</b>	<b>2.073.835</b>	<b>2.078.148</b>	<b>2.607.767</b>	<b>2.298.482</b>	<b>2.389.095</b>	<b>2.393.926</b>	<b>22.259.373</b>	<b>27.551.973</b>
Income and profit tax	146.828	136.598	379.781	742.126	305.884	277.011	260.996	171.451	266.832	219.828	2.907.332	3.167.208
Property tax	50.711	33.473	24.064	34.033	29.860	57.063	60.253	44.315	41.295	37.581	412.646	405.785
Indirect taxes	1.921.038	1.494.251	1.639.368	1.759.756	1.734.110	1.741.539	2.282.614	2.076.824	2.078.320	2.130.714	18.858.533	23.511.091
Other taxes	17.885	16.828	16.280	5.103	3.982	2.535	3.905	5.891	2.649	5.804	80.861	467.889
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>551.256</b>	<b>365.285</b>	<b>585.424</b>	<b>390.720</b>	<b>439.441</b>	<b>397.806</b>	<b>523.750</b>	<b>458.330</b>	<b>420.984</b>	<b>474.487</b>	<b>4.607.483</b>	<b>5.007.874</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>222.356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24.691</b>	<b>140.520</b>	<b>1.558.561</b>	<b>49.534</b>	<b>24.308</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>45.992</b>	<b>113.917</b>	<b>2.204.879</b>	<b>3.719.592</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90.000</b>	<b>90.000</b>	<b>184.774</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>2.693.811</b>	<b>3.377.412</b>	<b>2.679.307</b>	<b>2.613.759</b>	<b>3.016.844</b>	<b>2.855.696</b>	<b>2.732.498</b>	<b>2.657.880</b>	<b>2.765.120</b>	<b>2.616.685</b>	<b>28.009.014</b>	<b>33.877.005</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>2.693.811</b>	<b>3.377.412</b>	<b>2.679.307</b>	<b>2.613.759</b>	<b>3.020.344</b>	<b>2.855.696</b>	<b>2.732.498</b>	<b>2.657.880</b>	<b>2.765.120</b>	<b>2.616.685</b>	<b>28.012.514</b>	<b>33.863.713</b>
Gross wages and compensations	1.701.767	1.734.507	1.740.624	1.733.790	1.727.073	1.706.055	1.462.629	1.873.295	1.604.927	1.648.546	16.933.213	17.233.306
Purchases of goods and services	652.702	690.032	687.617	527.883	543.039	632.312	405.513	484.975	590.846	526.691	5.741.610	6.855.364
Grants	322.860	951.680	248.399	352.086	750.233	517.328	849.497	298.283	568.120	440.168	5.298.655	9.731.751
Interest payments	16.483	1.193	2.668	0	0	0	14.858	1.327	1.227	1.280	39.036	43.292
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>22 Net lending</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>13.292</b>
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>348.928</b>	<b>293.344</b>	<b>92.342</b>	<b>64.917</b>	<b>294.477</b>	<b>120.261</b>	<b>212.388</b>	<b>70.420</b>	<b>196.061</b>	<b>267.129</b>	<b>1.960.267</b>	<b>2.689.380</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>-132.665</b>	<b>-1.624.322</b>	<b>-102.043</b>	<b>393.581</b>	<b>760.515</b>	<b>-450.469</b>	<b>210.939</b>	<b>53.512</b>	<b>-105.110</b>	<b>188.516</b>	<b>-807.546</b>	<b>-102.172</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-23.688</b>

Table 4.2.

## Herzeg-Bosnia, I-IX 2009.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009
1	<b>Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>5.023.765</b>	<b>5.259.725</b>	<b>5.527.680</b>	<b>7.163.685</b>	<b>8.418.325</b>	<b>5.857.292</b>	<b>8.055.084</b>	<b>5.765.440</b>	<b>6.244.665</b>	<b>57.315.661</b>
11	<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>3.855.640</b>	<b>4.096.075</b>	<b>4.035.786</b>	<b>5.527.983</b>	<b>4.454.553</b>	<b>4.388.648</b>	<b>5.602.676</b>	<b>4.721.957</b>	<b>5.071.427</b>	<b>41.754.744</b>
	Income and profit tax	341.120	284.194	287.417	1.631.451	477.361	465.003	631.059	450.904	471.404	5.039.913
	Property tax	72.371	84.769	101.179	120.710	190.453	131.527	73.179	65.714	65.728	905.630
	Indirect taxes	3.375.449	3.653.906	3.539.696	3.713.447	3.691.995	3.742.454	4.635.711	4.170.170	4.503.475	35.026.303
	Other taxes	66.700	73.206	107.494	62.375	94.744	49.664	262.728	35.169	30.819	782.899
12	<b>Nontax revenues</b>	<b>678.231</b>	<b>684.059</b>	<b>1.026.667</b>	<b>878.695</b>	<b>1.530.754</b>	<b>977.385</b>	<b>1.715.821</b>	<b>671.743</b>	<b>839.987</b>	<b>9.003.342</b>
13	<b>Grants</b>	<b>483.496</b>	<b>460.728</b>	<b>439.399</b>	<b>731.565</b>	<b>2.408.439</b>	<b>455.780</b>	<b>690.865</b>	<b>331.787</b>	<b>269.973</b>	<b>6.272.031</b>
14	<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>6.398</b>	<b>18.863</b>	<b>25.828</b>	<b>25.442</b>	<b>24.579</b>	<b>35.479</b>	<b>45.722</b>	<b>39.953</b>	<b>63.278</b>	<b>285.543</b>
2	<b>Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>5.271.810</b>	<b>5.213.561</b>	<b>5.837.971</b>	<b>2.114.112</b>	<b>8.943.180</b>	<b>6.477.703</b>	<b>6.600.259</b>	<b>4.993.809</b>	<b>6.295.619</b>	<b>51.748.024</b>
21	<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>5.271.810</b>	<b>5.213.561</b>	<b>5.837.971</b>	<b>2.114.112</b>	<b>8.943.180</b>	<b>6.477.703</b>	<b>6.600.259</b>	<b>4.993.809</b>	<b>6.295.619</b>	<b>51.748.024</b>
	Gross wages and compensations	3.668.496	3.754.253	3.889.129	648.809	6.969.273	3.787.020	4.177.772	3.512.002	4.571.342	34.978.096
	Purchases of goods and services	681.195	694.136	739.943	590.197	511.822	895.448	711.932	395.006	463.966	5.683.645
	Grants	897.917	647.340	1.105.783	805.636	1.356.123	1.598.896	1.607.848	956.553	1.177.493	10.153.589
	Interest payments	6.702	14.045	9.836	22.202	9.436	9.620	24.167	6.563	18.187	120.757
	<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>17.500</b>	<b>103.787</b>	<b>93.280</b>	<b>47.268</b>	<b>96.526</b>	<b>186.719</b>	<b>78.540</b>	<b>123.686</b>	<b>64.631</b>	<b>811.937</b>
22	<b>Net lending</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>								
3	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>422.635</b>	<b>337.176</b>	<b>527.230</b>	<b>595.464</b>	<b>193.167</b>	<b>238.261</b>	<b>486.888</b>	<b>329.653</b>	<b>1.127.346</b>	<b>4.257.820</b>
4	<b>Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>-670.680</b>	<b>-291.012</b>	<b>-837.521</b>	<b>4.454.109</b>	<b>-718.022</b>	<b>-858.672</b>	<b>967.936</b>	<b>441.978</b>	<b>-1.178.299</b>	<b>1.309.817</b>
5	<b>Net financing</b>	<b>-24.615</b>	<b>-53.622</b>	<b>-77.136</b>	<b>-44.142</b>	<b>-41.351</b>	<b>-143.342</b>	<b>-52.342</b>	<b>-12.727</b>	<b>-206.236</b>	<b>-655.513</b>

Table 4.3.

## Herzegovina – Neretva Canton, I-IX 2009.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>15.314.625</b>	<b>16.984.715</b>	<b>19.211.663</b>	<b>23.498.747</b>	<b>24.635.337</b>	<b>19.869.911</b>	<b>19.996.661</b>	<b>18.480.377</b>	<b>20.966.040</b>	<b>178.958.076</b>	<b>195.698.071</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>12.168.723</b>	<b>11.153.404</b>	<b>13.564.324</b>	<b>17.426.296</b>	<b>12.778.315</b>	<b>13.010.135</b>	<b>15.458.674</b>	<b>14.872.720</b>	<b>14.578.968</b>	<b>125.011.559</b>	<b>148.212.504</b>
Income and profit tax	1.328.217	1.749.822	3.088.913	6.799.114	2.894.276	2.728.255	2.714.643	2.923.837	2.540.704	26.767.781	26.640.458
Property tax	647.494	611.270	1.266.757	703.817	337.347	487.541	400.828	530.781	360.117	5.345.953	6.867.692
Indirect taxes	10.062.428	8.672.040	9.084.075	9.831.244	9.471.849	9.739.850	12.310.133	11.386.851	11.644.336	92.202.806	113.074.384
Other taxes	130.584	120.272	124.578	92.121	74.843	54.488	33.070	31.252	33.811	695.019	1.629.970
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>2.792.252</b>	<b>5.169.749</b>	<b>5.169.200</b>	<b>4.637.415</b>	<b>3.937.305</b>	<b>4.100.369</b>	<b>3.822.076</b>	<b>3.069.774</b>	<b>4.390.577</b>	<b>37.088.716</b>	<b>39.132.103</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>351.050</b>	<b>657.739</b>	<b>472.217</b>	<b>1.426.107</b>	<b>7.906.767</b>	<b>2.729.403</b>	<b>698.872</b>	<b>518.288</b>	<b>1.968.642</b>	<b>16.729.084</b>	<b>6.422.714</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>2.600</b>	<b>3.823</b>	<b>5.923</b>	<b>8.929</b>	<b>12.951</b>	<b>30.004</b>	<b>17.040</b>	<b>19.596</b>	<b>27.853</b>	<b>128.718</b>	<b>1.930.750</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>18.143.399</b>	<b>18.295.248</b>	<b>23.068.759</b>	<b>16.698.911</b>	<b>16.869.496</b>	<b>20.182.256</b>	<b>24.391.142</b>	<b>18.068.252</b>	<b>23.851.185</b>	<b>179.568.647</b>	<b>170.243.656</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>18.143.399</b>	<b>18.295.664</b>	<b>23.069.384</b>	<b>16.699.536</b>	<b>16.870.121</b>	<b>20.082.256</b>	<b>24.549.519</b>	<b>18.170.869</b>	<b>23.836.878</b>	<b>179.717.624</b>	<b>170.243.656</b>
Gross wages and compensations	11.373.800	11.686.164	11.977.678	10.986.324	10.967.312	10.958.653	14.120.148	10.196.336	12.724.742	104.991.158	93.772.851
Purchases of goods and services	2.366.802	2.703.553	3.794.899	1.990.306	2.000.071	2.563.770	3.416.801	2.761.405	3.918.976	25.516.584	25.339.543
Grants	4.172.605	3.429.986	6.423.257	3.547.062	3.767.933	6.406.165	6.070.687	4.009.168	6.198.157	44.025.019	44.929.395
Interest payments	122.486	14.737	33.777	45.785	26.401	32.558	107.408	28.640	34.891	446.684	445.863
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>107.704</b>	<b>461.224</b>	<b>839.772</b>	<b>130.060</b>	<b>108.405</b>	<b>121.109</b>	<b>834.474</b>	<b>1.175.320</b>	<b>960.111</b>	<b>4.738.180</b>	<b>5.756.004</b>
<b>22 Net lending</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-416</b>	<b>-625</b>	<b>-625</b>	<b>-625</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>-158.377</b>	<b>-102.617</b>	<b>14.307</b>	<b>-148.978</b>	
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>1.031.542</b>	<b>844.190</b>	<b>724.345</b>	<b>566.886</b>	<b>1.347.953</b>	<b>1.279.600</b>	<b>961.646</b>	<b>778.189</b>	<b>2.226.247</b>	<b>9.760.597</b>	<b>16.113.464</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>-3.860.316</b>	<b>-2.154.723</b>	<b>-4.581.440</b>	<b>6.232.950</b>	<b>6.417.888</b>	<b>-1.591.945</b>	<b>-5.356.127</b>	<b>-366.064</b>	<b>-5.111.392</b>	<b>-10.371.168</b>	<b>9.340.951</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>1.730.131</b>	<b>-69.555</b>	<b>-42.250</b>	<b>391.916</b>	<b>30.806</b>	<b>17.728</b>	<b>-240.067</b>	<b>-42.266</b>	<b>-279.450</b>	<b>1.496.993</b>	<b>201.190</b>

Table 4.4.

## Sarajevo Canton, I-IX 2009.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>53.429.172</b>	<b>57.355.334</b>	<b>60.315.380</b>	<b>68.246.737</b>	<b>55.330.153</b>	<b>54.777.711</b>	<b>66.910.386</b>	<b>61.270.106</b>	<b>62.364.940</b>	<b>539.999.918</b>	<b>640.699.225</b>
11	<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>44.404.757</b>	<b>45.759.492</b>	<b>49.467.894</b>	<b>50.672.179</b>	<b>43.353.723</b>	<b>44.168.529</b>	<b>54.296.476</b>	<b>48.213.871</b>	<b>51.598.522</b>	<b>431.935.442</b>	<b>512.763.531</b>
	Income and profit tax	5.833.739	13.407.813	16.918.465	16.037.721	11.137.548	11.089.478	12.426.786	9.749.475	11.689.187	108.290.211	107.308.036
	Property tax	5.688.948	5.170.567	3.597.023	3.117.742	1.896.904	2.009.954	2.330.680	2.026.856	2.966.782	28.805.456	32.340.433
	Indirect taxes	32.803.083	26.996.031	28.830.739	30.967.190	30.233.142	30.895.464	39.445.380	36.352.267	36.859.969	293.383.266	364.872.223
	Other taxes	78.986	185.080	121.667	549.527	86.130	173.633	93.630	85.273	82.583	1.456.509	8.242.839
12	<b>Nontax revenues</b>	<b>8.013.351</b>	<b>9.342.000</b>	<b>9.541.458</b>	<b>14.106.404</b>	<b>8.309.400</b>	<b>8.597.386</b>	<b>10.476.626</b>	<b>10.883.440</b>	<b>9.179.585</b>	<b>88.449.650</b>	<b>107.242.322</b>
13	<b>Grants</b>	<b>1.011.064</b>	<b>1.888.010</b>	<b>995.078</b>	<b>3.212.088</b>	<b>3.356.080</b>	<b>1.700.846</b>	<b>1.826.335</b>	<b>1.939.221</b>	<b>1.365.799</b>	<b>17.294.520</b>	<b>17.358.236</b>
14	<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365.833</b>	<b>310.950</b>	<b>256.067</b>	<b>310.950</b>	<b>310.950</b>	<b>310.950</b>	<b>233.573</b>	<b>221.033</b>	<b>2.320.307</b>	<b>3.335.136</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>48.469.713</b>	<b>54.020.110</b>	<b>57.016.150</b>	<b>68.067.817</b>	<b>60.141.185</b>	<b>56.934.785</b>	<b>62.862.833</b>	<b>53.694.662</b>	<b>60.001.488</b>	<b>521.208.744</b>	<b>595.651.401</b>
21	<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>48.555.466</b>	<b>54.060.106</b>	<b>57.217.800</b>	<b>68.275.462</b>	<b>60.403.269</b>	<b>57.008.800</b>	<b>63.133.664</b>	<b>53.756.011</b>	<b>60.055.644</b>	<b>522.466.222</b>	<b>603.185.708</b>
	Gross wages and compensations	23.945.245	25.515.484	25.145.677	25.584.913	24.007.868	24.711.519	21.908.926	22.043.607	22.956.482	215.819.720	225.079.653
	Purchases of goods and services	2.056.486	7.785.966	4.818.658	7.530.206	5.047.661	4.526.455	4.072.955	4.479.557	4.819.963	45.137.907	51.383.896
	Grants	22.458.365	20.751.631	27.199.574	35.141.251	31.293.713	27.768.210	37.118.775	27.230.278	32.229.681	261.191.477	326.374.059
	Interest payments	95.370	7.026	53.891	19.093	54.027	2.616	33.008	2.569	49.519	317.118	348.100
	<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>0</b>										
22	<b>Net lending</b>	<b>-85.753</b>	<b>-39.996</b>	<b>-201.650</b>	<b>-207.645</b>	<b>-262.083</b>	<b>-74.014</b>	<b>-270.831</b>	<b>-61.350</b>	<b>-54.156</b>	<b>-1.257.478</b>	<b>-7.534.307</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>1.026.776</b>	<b>1.664.924</b>	<b>1.770.512</b>	<b>3.380.826</b>	<b>3.025.609</b>	<b>2.974.066</b>	<b>1.946.652</b>	<b>2.342.185</b>	<b>2.891.292</b>	<b>21.022.843</b>	<b>39.650.960</b>
4	<b>Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>3.932.682</b>	<b>1.670.300</b>	<b>1.528.719</b>	<b>-3.201.906</b>	<b>-7.836.642</b>	<b>-5.131.141</b>	<b>2.100.901</b>	<b>5.233.259</b>	<b>-527.840</b>	<b>-2.231.669</b>	<b>5.396.864</b>
5	<b>Net financing</b>	<b>-139.939</b>	<b>-9.722</b>	<b>-279.536</b>	<b>-29.889</b>	<b>-77.147</b>	<b>-9.722</b>	<b>-90.714</b>	<b>-9.722</b>	<b>-260.408</b>	<b>-906.798</b>	<b>-874.073</b>

Table 4.5.

## Tuzla Canton, I-IX 2009.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>26.181.664</b>	<b>24.772.742</b>	<b>28.867.113</b>	<b>41.860.769</b>	<b>35.087.990</b>	<b>35.229.092</b>	<b>37.952.876</b>	<b>34.433.840</b>	<b>33.757.611</b>	<b>298.143.698</b>	<b>342.967.774</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>21.759.201</b>	<b>20.805.668</b>	<b>22.558.358</b>	<b>34.291.310</b>	<b>24.650.860</b>	<b>24.359.619</b>	<b>30.865.728</b>	<b>27.855.365</b>	<b>27.957.346</b>	<b>235.103.455</b>	<b>272.900.114</b>
Income and profit tax	1.444.682	2.226.880	3.760.370	12.338.923	4.761.029	4.197.703	5.589.238	3.927.009	3.987.539	42.233.373	44.943.541
Property tax	752.170	1.160.215	1.164.019	1.297.507	921.223	1.008.288	952.431	673.634	872.101	8.801.590	10.204.964
Indirect taxes	19.557.328	17.390.979	17.619.219	20.632.177	18.951.407	19.119.277	24.212.958	22.329.294	23.078.535	182.891.173	217.065.580
Other taxes	5.020	27.593	14.751	22.703	17.200	34.352	111.101	925.429	19.171	1.177.319	686.029
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>3.903.281</b>	<b>3.579.106</b>	<b>5.465.610</b>	<b>7.010.695</b>	<b>6.836.416</b>	<b>10.345.742</b>	<b>5.795.438</b>	<b>6.025.986</b>	<b>5.658.966</b>	<b>54.621.239</b>	<b>61.055.589</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>518.246</b>	<b>356.111</b>	<b>739.738</b>	<b>539.574</b>	<b>3.538.954</b>	<b>518.131</b>	<b>1.286.068</b>	<b>552.489</b>	<b>134.800</b>	<b>8.184.111</b>	<b>8.755.976</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>31.857</b>	<b>103.407</b>	<b>19.190</b>	<b>61.760</b>	<b>5.600</b>	<b>5.642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>234.893</b>	<b>256.095</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>27.214.898</b>	<b>28.487.519</b>	<b>32.108.662</b>	<b>32.621.311</b>	<b>32.590.262</b>	<b>37.366.377</b>	<b>29.763.549</b>	<b>31.101.083</b>	<b>32.078.918</b>	<b>283.332.578</b>	<b>316.446.294</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>27.249.515</b>	<b>28.529.026</b>	<b>32.160.856</b>	<b>32.651.859</b>	<b>32.646.444</b>	<b>37.417.787</b>	<b>29.793.835</b>	<b>31.134.228</b>	<b>31.753.777</b>	<b>283.337.326</b>	<b>316.260.192</b>
Gross wages and compensations	20.171.141	20.997.188	21.459.390	21.127.564	20.672.013	20.778.301	18.674.638	17.199.315	20.358.211	181.437.761	179.818.077
Purchases of goods and services	3.712.549	3.213.200	5.647.816	5.316.712	4.964.416	6.724.413	4.953.247	5.006.103	4.113.756	43.652.211	48.246.464
Grants	2.820.618	4.134.321	4.740.102	6.095.322	6.774.265	9.061.733	5.913.441	8.692.675	7.052.812	55.285.287	85.065.992
Interest payments	363.922	8.579	7.292	9.792	70.888	687.053	9.126	6.693	6.451	1.169.796	510.726
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>181.286</b>	<b>175.737</b>	<b>306.256</b>	<b>102.469</b>	<b>164.862</b>	<b>166.287</b>	<b>243.384</b>	<b>229.442</b>	<b>222.548</b>	<b>1.792.271</b>	<b>2.618.933</b>
<b>22 Net lending</b>	<b>-34.617</b>	<b>-41.507</b>	<b>-52.194</b>	<b>-30.548</b>	<b>-56.182</b>	<b>-51.410</b>	<b>-30.287</b>	<b>-33.144</b>	<b>325.141</b>	<b>-4.748</b>	<b>186.102</b>
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>989.569</b>	<b>915.631</b>	<b>1.068.883</b>	<b>2.128.265</b>	<b>1.626.378</b>	<b>1.547.360</b>	<b>2.561.032</b>	<b>2.429.495</b>	<b>1.434.890</b>	<b>14.701.504</b>	<b>24.921.586</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>-2.022.803</b>	<b>-4.630.408</b>	<b>-4.310.432</b>	<b>7.111.194</b>	<b>871.350</b>	<b>-3.684.645</b>	<b>5.628.295</b>	<b>903.262</b>	<b>243.803</b>	<b>109.616</b>	<b>1.599.894</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>-207.723</b>	<b>-103.876</b>	<b>-146.593</b>	<b>-153.499</b>	<b>-173.282</b>	<b>-1.730.962</b>	<b>-159.870</b>	<b>-89.782</b>	<b>-119.141</b>	<b>-2.884.728</b>	<b>-1.060.192</b>

Table 4.6.

## Una Sana, I-IX 2009.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>16.879.496</b>	<b>15.066.541</b>	<b>15.744.683</b>	<b>19.810.164</b>	<b>19.714.689</b>	<b>19.347.865</b>	<b>20.289.555</b>	<b>19.270.663</b>	<b>21.571.105</b>	<b>167.694.761</b>	<b>191.610.642</b>
11	<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>13.115.451</b>	<b>11.907.454</b>	<b>12.231.764</b>	<b>16.465.715</b>	<b>13.407.589</b>	<b>14.606.268</b>	<b>16.785.842</b>	<b>15.551.471</b>	<b>15.464.125</b>	<b>129.535.679</b>	<b>152.007.799</b>
	Income and profit tax	652.461	633.805	996.271	4.410.944	1.770.103	1.682.036	1.692.053	1.431.894	1.152.600	14.422.167	17.191.105
	Property tax	676.893	595.498	385.930	300.716	342.713	361.048	302.626	400.170	345.750	3.711.344	4.873.475
	Indirect taxes	11.775.006	10.665.780	10.841.059	11.743.237	11.282.343	12.551.394	14.780.156	13.709.922	13.959.741	111.308.639	129.220.924
	Other taxes	11.091	12.371	8.504	10.818	12.431	11.790	11.007	9.485	6.034	93.530	722.295
12	<b>Non-tax revenues</b>	<b>3.368.727</b>	<b>2.459.199</b>	<b>2.859.018</b>	<b>3.031.372</b>	<b>4.458.396</b>	<b>3.333.043</b>	<b>2.767.887</b>	<b>3.202.024</b>	<b>4.144.996</b>	<b>29.624.662</b>	<b>34.838.807</b>
13	<b>Grants</b>	<b>390.785</b>	<b>704.421</b>	<b>653.901</b>	<b>313.077</b>	<b>1.848.704</b>	<b>1.408.554</b>	<b>735.826</b>	<b>517.168</b>	<b>1.961.984</b>	<b>8.534.420</b>	<b>4.764.036</b>
14	<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>4.533</b>	<b>-4.533</b>	<b>0</b>								
<b>2</b>	<b>Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>16.305.907</b>	<b>16.347.920</b>	<b>20.856.300</b>	<b>16.576.334</b>	<b>17.293.641</b>	<b>20.587.445</b>	<b>15.942.030</b>	<b>15.171.521</b>	<b>22.316.334</b>	<b>161.397.432</b>	<b>175.186.317</b>
21	<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>16.311.696</b>	<b>16.351.507</b>	<b>20.855.624</b>	<b>16.582.316</b>	<b>17.293.641</b>	<b>20.587.445</b>	<b>15.919.893</b>	<b>15.171.521</b>	<b>22.320.432</b>	<b>161.394.075</b>	<b>175.187.632</b>
	Gross wages and compensations	11.335.351	11.195.414	12.558.462	11.504.620	10.849.917	11.134.613	9.754.668	9.790.719	10.329.168	98.452.933	98.861.432
	Purchases of goods and services	1.757.583	1.572.992	1.665.807	1.058.234	1.474.805	2.013.992	1.997.442	1.530.996	3.256.128	16.327.979	16.901.215
	Grants	2.859.676	2.380.571	3.492.865	3.593.517	3.603.964	3.633.106	3.294.161	2.195.211	4.868.274	29.921.346	37.902.560
	Interest payments	154.890	71.068	43.846	119.978	118.050	24.469	207.861	72.898	14.631	827.692	796.549
	<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>204.196</b>	<b>1.131.462</b>	<b>3.094.644</b>	<b>305.967</b>	<b>1.246.904</b>	<b>3.781.264</b>	<b>665.760</b>	<b>1.581.697</b>	<b>3.852.230</b>	<b>15.864.124</b>	<b>20.725.876</b>
22	<b>Net lending</b>	<b>-5.789</b>	<b>-3.587</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>-5.982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22.137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4.098</b>	<b>3.357</b>	<b>-1.315</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>450.985</b>	<b>308.038</b>	<b>1.239.504</b>	<b>539.757</b>	<b>1.624.266</b>	<b>670.978</b>	<b>3.973.763</b>	<b>4.626.279</b>	<b>5.420.690</b>	<b>18.854.259</b>	<b>17.786.841</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>122.604</b>	<b>-1.589.416</b>	<b>-6.351.122</b>	<b>2.694.073</b>	<b>796.782</b>	<b>-1.910.557</b>	<b>373.762</b>	<b>-527.137</b>	<b>-6.165.919</b>	<b>-12.556.929</b>	<b>-1.362.515</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Net financing</b>	<b>-9.126</b>	<b>-29.904</b>	<b>-9.070</b>	<b>-21.218</b>	<b>-105.286</b>	<b>-8.759</b>	<b>-26.824</b>	<b>-9.294</b>	<b>-590.824</b>	<b>-810.306</b>	<b>6.392.043</b>

Table 4.7.

## Zenica Dobož Canton, I-IX 2009.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>20.816.677</b>	<b>20.363.834</b>	<b>20.982.593</b>	<b>29.567.246</b>	<b>29.165.554</b>	<b>24.862.516</b>	<b>28.945.311</b>	<b>24.957.005</b>	<b>26.362.507</b>	<b>226.023.243</b>	<b>257.206.081</b>
<b>11 Tax revenue</b>	<b>17.052.787</b>	<b>16.542.071</b>	<b>17.196.004</b>	<b>24.984.725</b>	<b>23.401.420</b>	<b>18.649.330</b>	<b>22.997.482</b>	<b>20.927.814</b>	<b>21.066.375</b>	<b>182.818.007</b>	<b>208.198.408</b>
Income and profit tax	1.076.016	1.692.228	2.284.150	9.155.431	7.988.850	2.717.393	3.056.706	2.713.875	2.643.264	33.327.913	30.934.005
Property tax	872.644	734.738	790.554	792.277	605.122	535.340	535.544	458.139	514.245	5.838.602	9.943.917
Indirect taxes	15.095.344	14.101.282	14.071.472	15.027.235	14.791.079	15.382.386	19.089.180	17.749.143	17.901.304	143.208.425	166.422.043
Other taxes	8.783	13.822	49.828	9.782	16.369	14.212	316.052	6.657	7.562	443.067	898.443
<b>12 Nontax revenues</b>	<b>3.255.165</b>	<b>3.578.991</b>	<b>3.502.887</b>	<b>3.976.310</b>	<b>3.720.533</b>	<b>4.912.054</b>	<b>5.176.973</b>	<b>3.895.430</b>	<b>4.510.795</b>	<b>36.529.139</b>	<b>41.253.344</b>
<b>13 Grants</b>	<b>493.031</b>	<b>241.123</b>	<b>282.163</b>	<b>602.371</b>	<b>2.043.601</b>	<b>1.301.131</b>	<b>770.856</b>	<b>133.761</b>	<b>785.336</b>	<b>6.653.373</b>	<b>7.587.529</b>
<b>14 Other revenues</b>	<b>15.694</b>	<b>1.650</b>	<b>1.540</b>	<b>3.840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22.724</b>	<b>166.800</b>
<b>2 Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>9.770.281</b>	<b>39.053.427</b>	<b>28.806.933</b>	<b>25.024.778</b>	<b>27.082.854</b>	<b>22.648.250</b>	<b>20.753.091</b>	<b>22.787.649</b>	<b>24.893.240</b>	<b>220.820.501</b>	<b>230.778.025</b>
<b>21 Current expenditures</b>	<b>9.772.781</b>	<b>39.047.727</b>	<b>28.806.933</b>	<b>25.024.778</b>	<b>27.082.854</b>	<b>22.650.750</b>	<b>20.753.091</b>	<b>22.787.649</b>	<b>24.893.240</b>	<b>220.819.801</b>	<b>230.777.325</b>
Gross wages and compensations	3.167.110	25.373.417	15.506.070	14.492.921	14.847.639	14.919.390	12.539.516	12.815.898	14.344.548	128.006.509	125.651.553
Purchases of goods and services	2.870.311	4.117.372	5.023.468	4.126.434	4.470.475	4.655.304	2.816.924	3.137.882	4.381.659	35.599.828	36.441.240
Grants	3.601.766	9.354.884	7.873.465	6.318.324	7.599.739	2.663.707	5.368.145	6.665.935	5.860.559	55.306.524	66.587.242
Interest payments	75.934	3.153	149	5.145	6.493	58.205	6.347	2.150	4.126	161.703	194.822
<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>57.660</b>	<b>198.902</b>	<b>403.780</b>	<b>81.954</b>	<b>158.507</b>	<b>354.144</b>	<b>22.158</b>	<b>165.784</b>	<b>302.348</b>	<b>1.745.238</b>	<b>1.902.468</b>
<b>22 Net lending</b>	<b>-2.500</b>	<b>5.700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2.500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>1.997.185</b>	<b>982.167</b>	<b>888.566</b>	<b>1.139.778</b>	<b>2.069.857</b>	<b>2.604.426</b>	<b>1.160.407</b>	<b>1.434.633</b>	<b>1.846.911</b>	<b>14.123.931</b>	<b>27.056.484</b>
<b>4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>9.049.211</b>	<b>-19.671.760</b>	<b>-8.712.905</b>	<b>3.402.690</b>	<b>12.844</b>	<b>-390.160</b>	<b>7.031.813</b>	<b>734.723</b>	<b>-377.645</b>	<b>-8.921.189</b>	<b>-628.428</b>
<b>5 Net financing</b>	<b>-140.051</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-123.910</b>	<b>-20.902</b>	<b>-5.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-289.863</b>	<b>-553.893</b>

Table 4.8.

## West Herzegovina Canton, I-IX 2009.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
1	<b>Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>6.478.714</b>	<b>7.175.677</b>	<b>7.776.554</b>	<b>6.792.348</b>	<b>8.422.695</b>	<b>5.906.556</b>	<b>10.481.545</b>	<b>6.843.073</b>	<b>7.502.279</b>	<b>67.379.441</b>	<b>70.293.850</b>
11	<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>5.481.697</b>	<b>4.889.810</b>	<b>6.524.273</b>	<b>5.761.106</b>	<b>5.229.806</b>	<b>4.738.761</b>	<b>9.321.464</b>	<b>5.845.448</b>	<b>5.972.714</b>	<b>53.765.080</b>	<b>56.246.369</b>
	Income and profit tax	924.553	1.167.962	2.665.387	1.740.347	1.320.838	705.244	3.351.347	1.064.000	1.103.481	14.043.159	9.322.491
	Property tax	361.837	275.365	254.451	172.888	165.496	68.601	95.095	78.519	167.796	1.640.048	1.316.221
	Indirect taxes	4.009.101	3.341.176	3.503.147	3.771.461	3.691.551	3.766.108	5.547.131	4.544.027	4.617.084	36.790.784	44.284.798
	Other taxes	186.207	105.308	101.288	76.411	51.922	198.808	327.892	158.902	84.352	1.291.089	1.322.859
12	<b>Nontax revenues</b>	<b>837.627</b>	<b>2.259.053</b>	<b>1.189.174</b>	<b>995.398</b>	<b>1.243.837</b>	<b>926.015</b>	<b>1.104.755</b>	<b>974.919</b>	<b>1.391.537</b>	<b>10.922.314</b>	<b>10.044.542</b>
13	<b>Grants</b>	<b>158.989</b>	<b>26.815</b>	<b>44.215</b>	<b>35.845</b>	<b>1.924.276</b>	<b>206.156</b>	<b>55.326</b>	<b>22.706</b>	<b>138.028</b>	<b>2.612.354</b>	<b>3.968.006</b>
14	<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18.892</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24.776</b>	<b>35.624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79.692</b>	<b>34.933</b>
2	<b>Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>6.418.958</b>	<b>7.997.621</b>	<b>10.666.129</b>	<b>8.824.386</b>	<b>7.021.331</b>	<b>6.696.268</b>	<b>8.244.343</b>	<b>6.800.072</b>	<b>6.432.651</b>	<b>69.101.759</b>	<b>66.467.056</b>
21	<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>6.368.958</b>	<b>7.997.621</b>	<b>10.636.129</b>	<b>8.802.600</b>	<b>7.019.459</b>	<b>6.696.268</b>	<b>8.244.343</b>	<b>6.800.072</b>	<b>6.432.651</b>	<b>68.998.101</b>	<b>66.347.056</b>
	Gross wages and compensations	4.000.859	4.131.699	4.109.509	3.998.623	3.989.277	4.067.389	3.456.276	3.962.179	3.919.789	35.635.600	35.639.013
	Purchases of goods and services	991.775	1.193.249	1.095.740	1.173.813	1.174.631	793.058	689.044	523.100	865.217	8.499.627	8.815.097
	Grants	1.174.548	2.403.531	5.038.922	3.233.173	1.588.058	1.485.399	3.657.966	2.000.763	1.330.811	21.913.171	19.389.507
	Interest payments	16.274	50.093	46.548	59.571	43.911	55.208	91.532	71.272	68.320	502.728	728.276
	<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>185.502</b>	<b>219.049</b>	<b>345.410</b>	<b>337.420</b>	<b>223.582</b>	<b>295.214</b>	<b>349.526</b>	<b>242.758</b>	<b>248.515</b>	<b>2.446.975</b>	<b>1.775.163</b>
22	<b>Net lending</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30.000</b>	<b>21.786</b>	<b>1.872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103.658</b>	<b>120.000</b>
3	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>422.681</b>	<b>412.684</b>	<b>115.734</b>	<b>318.688</b>	<b>180.654</b>	<b>214.918</b>	<b>473.101</b>	<b>319.139</b>	<b>-12.924</b>	<b>2.444.674</b>	<b>2.506.128</b>
4	<b>Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>-362.925</b>	<b>-1.234.627</b>	<b>-3.005.309</b>	<b>-2.350.726</b>	<b>1.220.711</b>	<b>-1.004.630</b>	<b>1.764.101</b>	<b>-276.138</b>	<b>1.082.552</b>	<b>-4.166.992</b>	<b>1.320.666</b>
5	<b>Net financing</b>	<b>-34.939</b>	<b>-1.028.563</b>	<b>-93.711</b>	<b>3.371.769</b>	<b>-83.298</b>	<b>-108.903</b>	<b>228.829</b>	<b>-257.714</b>	<b>-343.631</b>	<b>1.649.839</b>	<b>-867.697</b>

Table 4.9.

## Central Bosnia Canton, I-IX 2009.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX 2009	I-IX 2008
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenues (11+12+13+14)</b>	<b>12.947.314</b>	<b>12.853.716</b>	<b>12.350.647</b>	<b>16.647.169</b>	<b>23.695.497</b>	<b>13.949.152</b>	<b>16.687.380</b>	<b>15.670.226</b>	<b>15.944.038</b>	<b>140.745.139</b>	<b>156.219.914</b>
11	<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>10.778.527</b>	<b>10.570.026</b>	<b>10.086.376</b>	<b>13.959.207</b>	<b>12.375.991</b>	<b>11.528.855</b>	<b>14.191.452</b>	<b>13.193.676</b>	<b>13.541.999</b>	<b>110.226.110</b>	<b>129.719.672</b>
	Income and profit tax	693.335	576.808	1.197.255	4.008.193	2.135.091	1.408.353	1.658.405	1.548.713	1.720.059	14.946.213	18.320.873
	Property tax	408.870	479.185	356.209	401.577	517.373	725.182	361.127	352.464	362.908	3.964.896	4.123.616
	Indirect taxes	9.664.190	9.498.444	8.522.050	9.535.657	9.716.880	9.384.623	12.157.429	11.282.211	11.445.158	91.206.640	106.450.315
	Other taxes	12.132	15.589	10.862	13.780	6.647	10.697	14.491	10.287	13.874	108.360	824.868
12	<b>Non-tax revenues</b>	<b>1.817.446</b>	<b>2.115.899</b>	<b>2.083.737</b>	<b>2.174.890</b>	<b>2.431.654</b>	<b>2.159.584</b>	<b>2.094.747</b>	<b>2.212.924</b>	<b>2.162.649</b>	<b>19.253.530</b>	<b>21.743.470</b>
13	<b>Grants</b>	<b>351.341</b>	<b>167.791</b>	<b>180.534</b>	<b>513.073</b>	<b>8.881.882</b>	<b>260.713</b>	<b>401.181</b>	<b>263.626</b>	<b>239.390</b>	<b>11.259.530</b>	<b>4.729.272</b>
14	<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.970</b>	<b>27.500</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Expenditures (21+22+23)</b>	<b>12.178.176</b>	<b>14.244.615</b>	<b>15.490.834</b>	<b>13.614.363</b>	<b>14.419.169</b>	<b>15.039.212</b>	<b>12.777.595</b>	<b>14.688.955</b>	<b>15.678.697</b>	<b>128.131.616</b>	<b>140.975.382</b>
21	<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>12.178.176</b>	<b>14.244.615</b>	<b>15.490.834</b>	<b>13.614.363</b>	<b>14.419.169</b>	<b>14.938.924</b>	<b>12.777.595</b>	<b>14.688.955</b>	<b>15.678.697</b>	<b>128.031.328</b>	<b>140.975.382</b>
	Gross wages and compensations	8.950.230	9.728.180	9.939.888	8.268.575	8.696.835	8.891.821	7.539.148	10.236.971	8.624.108	80.875.754	80.580.681
	Purchases of goods and services	1.646.132	1.777.153	1.646.753	1.526.793	1.336.724	1.446.306	1.084.805	1.139.946	1.441.958	13.046.572	15.208.412
	Grants	1.536.509	2.641.647	3.765.548	3.672.273	4.312.590	4.462.016	4.067.242	3.239.644	5.505.689	33.203.159	44.334.061
	Interest payments	6.587	21.789	5.234	26.407	33.849	63.491	10.049	5.907	16.012	189.325	144.371
	<b>Other expenditures</b>	<b>38.718</b>	<b>75.847</b>	<b>133.410</b>	<b>120.315</b>	<b>39.172</b>	<b>75.290</b>	<b>76.351</b>	<b>66.487</b>	<b>90.929</b>	<b>716.518</b>	<b>707.857</b>
22	<b>Net lending</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.288</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>205.379</b>	<b>322.402</b>	<b>285.865</b>	<b>303.163</b>	<b>446.252</b>	<b>928.551</b>	<b>322.089</b>	<b>785.101</b>	<b>86.404</b>	<b>3.685.207</b>	<b>6.823.450</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)</b>	<b>563.759</b>	<b>-1.713.301</b>	<b>-3.426.053</b>	<b>2.729.643</b>	<b>8.830.076</b>	<b>-2.018.611</b>	<b>3.587.696</b>	<b>196.170</b>	<b>178.937</b>	<b>8.928.316</b>	<b>8.421.082</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Net financing</b>	<b>-16.270</b>	<b>-17.481</b>	<b>-15.489</b>	<b>-16.689</b>	<b>-17.067</b>	<b>-16.735</b>	<b>-16.731</b>	<b>-16.740</b>	<b>37.506</b>	<b>-95.696</b>	<b>-20.706</b>

Table 4.10.