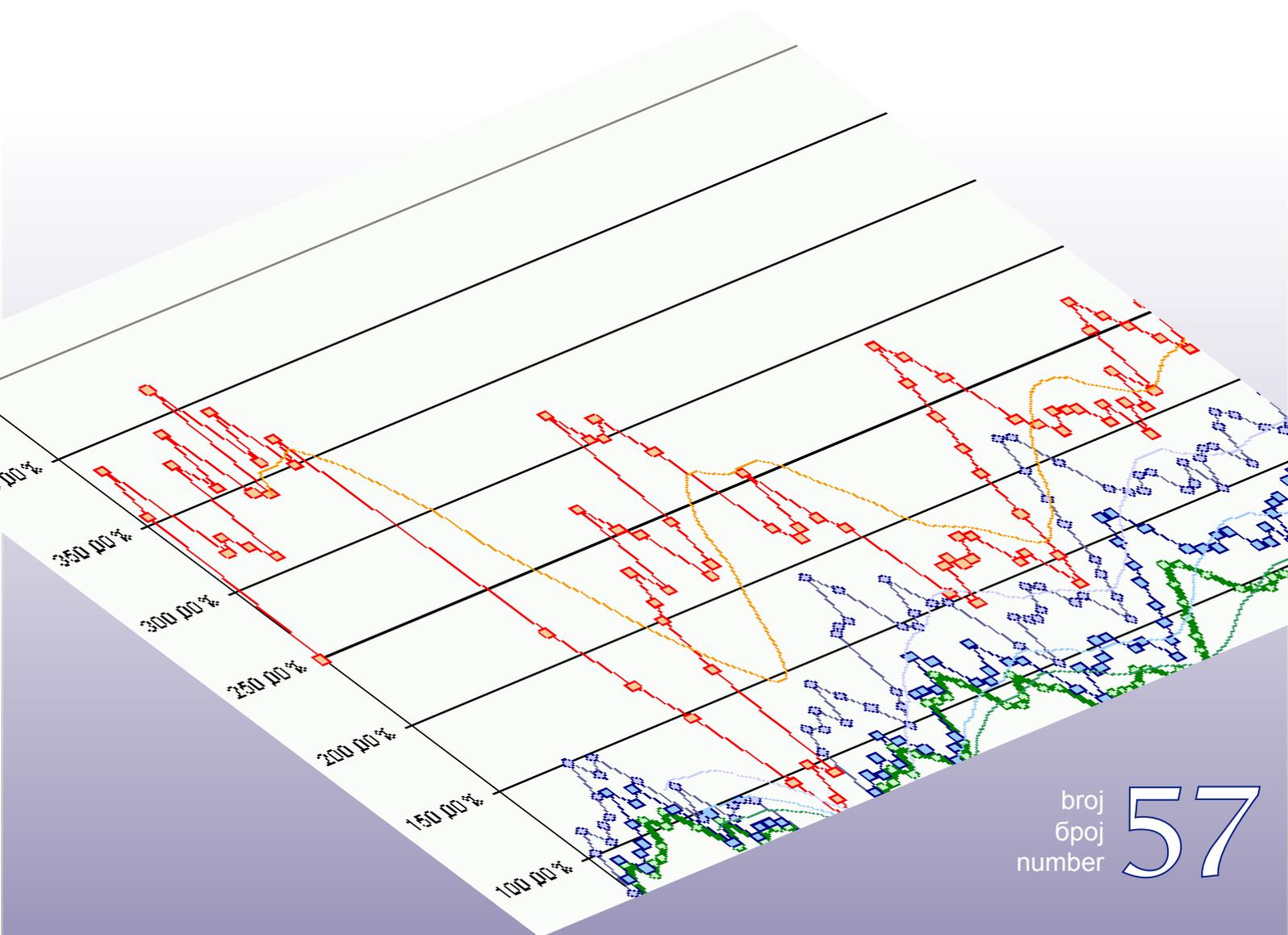




Macroeconomic Unit of the Governing Board of the Indirect Tax Authority

Oma Bilten

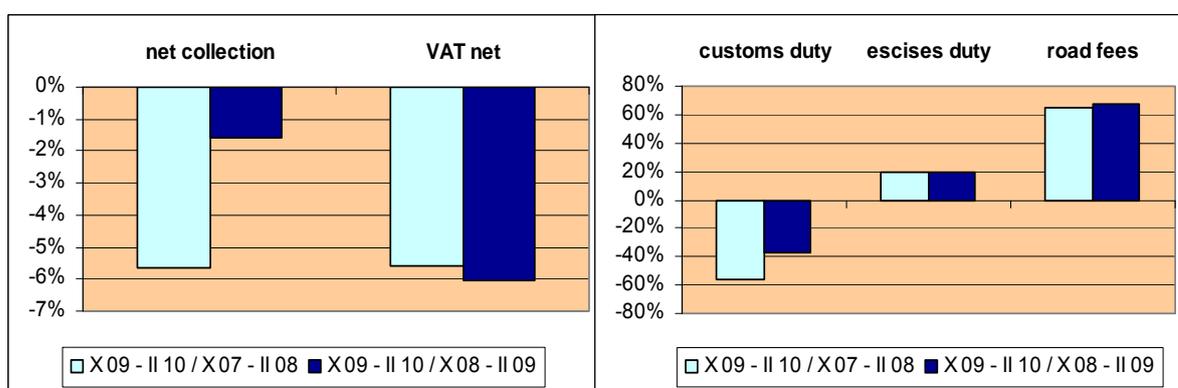


broj
број
number

57

With this issue

As it was mentioned in introduction of the previous issue of the Bulletin, there are signs of a mild recovery in the collection of revenue from indirect taxes. Last year at this time, in the Bulletin No 45, we decided to observe collection for the period October-February, considering that the analysis of five month period will be useful in order to see negative effects of financial crisis on revenue collection for two reasons: methodological and having that the first negative effects were recorded in fourth quarter of 2008. The observation of collection in five month period is more useful for this year again than the monthly comparison. This time we will compare the indirect tax collection in the period October 2009-February 2010 with the following two periods: October 2008-February 2009 and pre-crisis period from October 2007 to February 2008. The first observation will show us whether there was a slight recovery in the collection in relation to the previous 12 months, and, if so, for which types of revenue. The second observation will give us the answer on how far we are from the level of revenue achieved before the occurrence of the global economic crisis.



It can be concluded that there was an improvement in the net collection of indirect taxes in relation to the period October 2008 - February 2009, which resulted from the growth of revenues from excise and road tolls. However, deficits in collected revenue are still present in comparison to the pre-crisis period, especially in the VAT revenue, where there has been no change of indirect taxation policy, which best reflects the depth of the crisis.

Dinka Antić, Phd
Head of Unit

Table of contents:

Cigarettes taxation policy in BiH: overview, effects, European perspectives	2
Economic Crisis: the impact on EU government accounts	7
Tax Administration Management: the role of the Governing Boards – I part	10
Consolidated reports: Entities and SA, I-XII 2009	17
Consolidated reports: BiH, Brčko, entities, cantons, I-XII 2009	18
Consolidated reports: Cantons	19

Technical design : Sulejman Hasanović, IT associate
Translation : Edin Smailhodžić

Banja Luka: Bana Lazarevića, 78 000 Banja Luka, Tel/fax: +387 51 335 350, E-mail: oma@uino.gov.ba
Sarajevo: Đoke Mazalića 5, 71 000 Sarajevo, Tel:+387 33 279 553, Fax:+387 33 279 625, Web: www.oma.uino.gov.ba

Cigarettes taxation policy in BiH: overview, effects, European perspectives

(Author: Aleksandar Eskić, Macroeconomist in the Unit)

EFFECTS OF NEW LAW ON EXCISES IN BIH

Much has been said about the excise duties on cigarettes over the last year, either in our bulletins, where we introduced our views and thoughts derived from the data collected by the ITA BiH, or in the media and business community. The new excise policy in BiH has been prescribed by the new Law on Excises (Official Gazette of BiH 49/09) and associated by-laws (Official Gazette of BiH 50/09). We should not ignore the problems and goals of public policies in the field of public health, as well as the general health policies whose goal of reduce smoking is constantly in the top priority.

When developing the new public policy three key problems were arising on the horizon that required this type of reaction by administrations. The first is a consequence of the European way of BiH and the fact that the then existing policies transposed in the Law on Excises (Official Gazette BiH 62/04) did not have much in common with the EU practice and guidelines. It was necessary to analyze the achievements of comprehensive European and world practice in this area, and assess when certain elements can have a binding character for BiH. At the same time it was necessary to estimate the impacts and consequences of the effects that they may have on other subsystems covered and regulated by related public policies. It seemed that the delay of modification of the existing solutions is the least favorable option. Any postponing implicates a greater probability of making radical solutions, which causes a sort of shock. Examples from the nearer and farer neighboring countries are more than obvious and clearly indicate the above mentioned thesis. Additional characteristic of our reality is that we have the youngest institutions in the region that are still very vulnerable to any shock that comes either from outside or inside.

Another reason is the unfavorable fiscal condition of all administrative levels, with somewhat negative prospects. Although the economy has been growing strongly in recent years along with revenues of all administrative levels, in year 2008 the existing imbalances became apparent and clear blueprints of problems were visible that will occur in the near future. The effects of the phenomenon of global financial crisis just further aplified the tendency and speed up the inevitable confrontation with them. Created commitments made by all administrative levels quickly overcame the sources from which they could carry out. The consequence of this situation and projection of near future is turning to the IMF for appropriate arrangement in order to overcome "rainy days" and establish a new equilibrium. Previously projected effects of the Interim Agreement on Stabilization and Association and the CEFTA agreement on the revenue from customs finally got their verification. At that moment the need for a stable revenue side of budget were intensified.

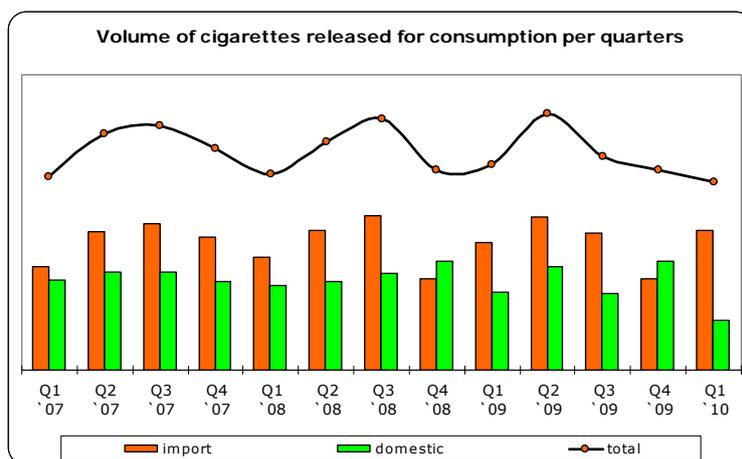
And the third reason, perhaps the first by weight, is the need for improving public health. As one of the main reasons for the current situation, which society can not be satisfied with, is smoking, and illness due to harmful effects of smoking and impact of tobacco smoke on human health. Numerous studies show the extent of the devastating impact of smoking, which, lately, got more quantitative dimension to connect and stressed the adverse impact on economic activity and reduced level of welfare in society. In addition to experts, it seems that ordinary citizens, whether they are smokers or nonsmokers, approve the reform measures aware of smoking hazards to health in the first place.

The goal, set by the Governing Board of ITA BiH as the only responsible party for the fiscal policy in BiH, was to develop public policies that would pave the way to the gradual harmonization of the domestic with the fundamental European principles in this field, align the structure and facilitate reaching the required level of excise duties on cigarettes. At the same time it was necessary for

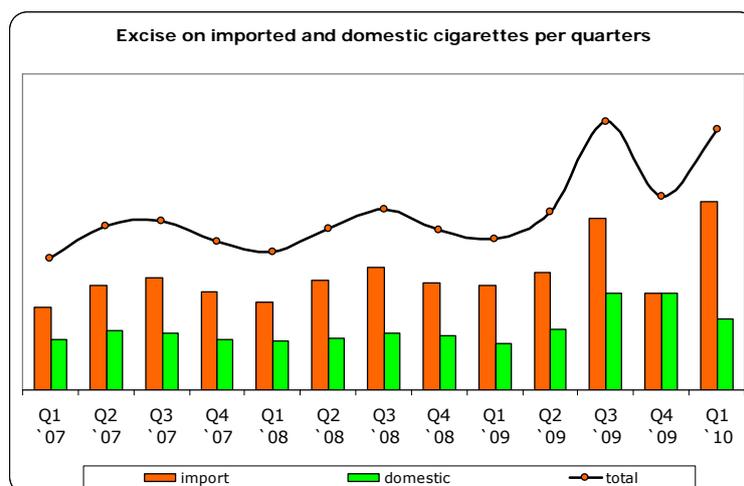
the policy to create a solid revenue base for administrations to properly fund and meet public needs. The aim of health policy in this case coincided with the effects of the implementation of measures contained in the new policy, which regulates the taxation of cigarettes. Numerous studies and researches have been conducted before it was found that an increase in retail prices is the most effective measure if we want to reduce consumption of cigarettes.

In the following text we present the effects of the new Law on Excises on quantity of cigarettes released for consumption as well as on revenues from taxation of cigarettes. At the same time we show a comparative view of evolution of some important indicators of domestic and European reality in this area.

On the chart below we see a mild distortion of the curve in the last two quarters, which indicates the total quantity of cigarettes released for consumption. In the fourth quarter we have that the volume of domestic cigarette reaches it's peak, while imported cigarettes recorded historical minimum. In the first quarter, things are changing so that the domestic cigarettes recorded historical minimum yet the imported cigarettes are recovering strongly compensating the joint effects of tobacco policies in the previous quarter. However, it is evident that there was a decrease in the quantity of cigarettes released for the consumption of about 3-8% compared to same period year before.



It needs to be analyzed how above presented trends affect the amount of revenue from taxation of cigarettes. It is evident that there has been a growth in revenue from the moment when new Excise Act entered into force, despite the reduced volume of consumption of cigarettes. But what is also evident is the different behavior of domestic producers and importers of cigarettes in the period right before and after the increase of excise duties. Further more, since the existing legislation refers to both groups, primarily the restriction on trade of cigarettes with the old excise stamps, the first case, six months (from 01.07.2009 – until 31.12.2009) and another 3 months (from 01.01.2010 - 31.03.2010). This may be caused by vastly different infrastructure between domestic manufacturers and importers in the sense of proximity to customers and the information flow speed from the final retailer to manufacturer, and vice versa.



This exactly explains an increase of weighted average price. Like on previous two graphs, even on this one we see deviations in the last three quarters of the hitherto manifested logic. Thus we can conclude that imported cigarettes have a dominant influence on the weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes. This should not surprise given the share of imported cigarettes. On the flip side the introduction of specific excise duties should have a negative effect, i.e. to strengthen the impact of domestic cigarettes on the average retail selling price. Similarly, price policy of tobacco industry has perhaps the most significant impact on this indicator. Given that it is unpredictable, it leads us that it is still premature to make firm conclusions about the movement of these occurrences in future.

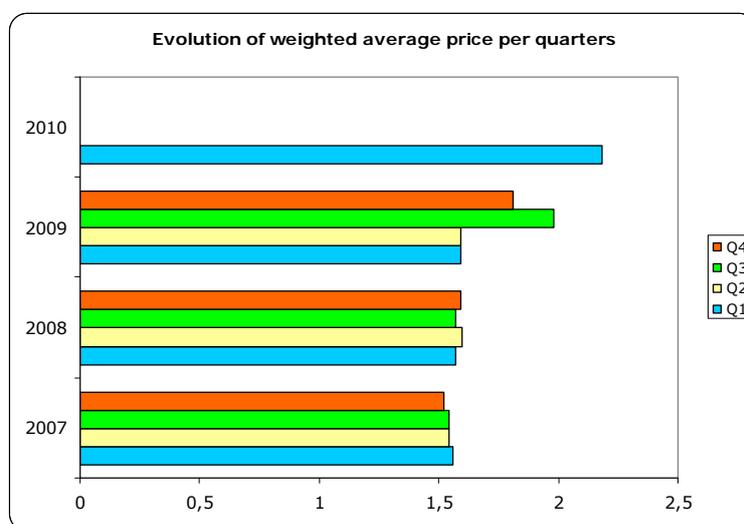


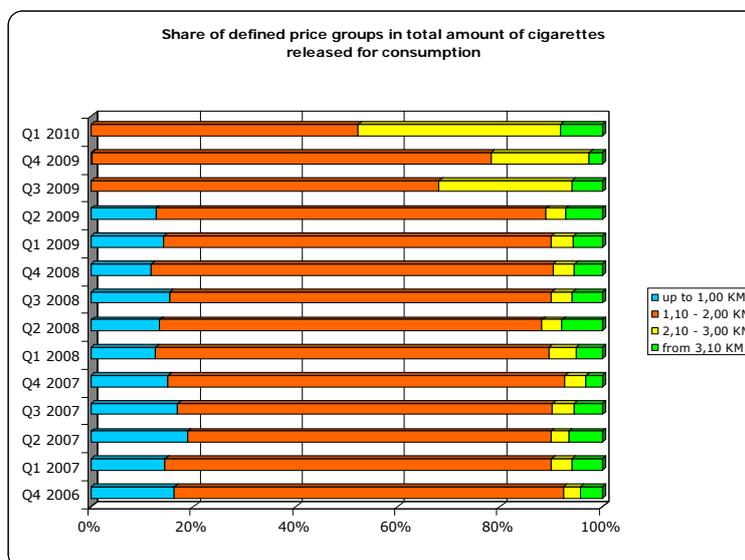
Table 1: Evolution of weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes per quarters

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2007	1,56	1,54	1,54	1,52
2008	1,57	1,60	1,57	1,59
2009	1,59	1,59	1,98	1,81
2010	2,18			

On the below graph we present distribution of defined pricing groups in the total quantity of cigarettes released for consumption. We note that the price band up to 1,00 KM completely diminished even in the third quarter of 2009, i.e. as a result of the entry into force of the new law.

Banja Luka: Bana Lazarevića, 78 000 Banja Luka, Tel/fax: +387 51 335 350, E-mail: oma@uino.gov.ba
Sarajevo: Đoke Mazalića 5, 71 000 Sarajevo, Tel:+387 33 279 553, Fax:+387 33 279 625, Web: www.oma.uino.gov.ba

Further, in the first quarter of this year it records a significant increase of the price group from 2.10 to 3.00 KM to the account of price group from 1.10 to 2.00 KM.



CIGARETTES TAXATION POLICY IN EU STARTING FROM YEAR 2011

In previous editions, we talked about the evolution of European legislation in this area. Recently, certain changes occurred. Specifically, the European Commission presented Report and a set of directives and changes in the field of excise duties on tobacco and tobacco products on July 16th 2008. Amendments were adopted by the Council on February 16 2010 and published in the Official Journal in late February 2010. Among other things, the amendments opted for the gradual increase in the minimum level of tax burden on cigarettes and fine cut tobacco at the EU level by year 2014 i.e. 2018. The changes are intended to contribute to reducing tobacco consumption by 10% over the next 5 years.

In lines that follow we present relevant and significant changes from the cigarettes taxation policy.

The total excise duty (ad valorem and specific-specific excise duty excluding VAT) on cigarettes should be a minimum of 57% of weighted average retail price on cigarettes released for consumption. Excise duty shall not be less than 64 EUR per 1000 cigarettes, regardless of the weighted average retail prices. Also, Member States designated by the excise duty amounting to at least 101 EUR per 1,000 cigarettes, based on average retail prices weighted not required to complete 57% requirement as mentioned above.

From the beginning of 2004 the total excise duty on cigarettes should be at least 60% of weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes released for consumption. The excise duty shall not be less than 90 EUR per 1000 cigarettes, regardless of the weighted average retail selling prices. Also, Member States that levy the excise duty at amount of at least 115 EUR per 1,000 cigarettes based on weighted average retail selling prices do not have to comply with 60% requirement as mentioned above.

Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Romania shall be given a transitional period up to 31.12.2017 in order to meet these requirements.

Weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes should be calculated so that the total value of all cigarettes released for consumption based on retail price including all taxes, divided by the total quantity of cigarettes released for consumption. It must be established no later than March 1st each year on the basis of all relevant data pertaining to the previous year.

Member countries should gradually increase the excise duties in order to fulfill the requirements mentioned above.

IMPLICATIONS ON BIH

Below, we show how our reality looks like in relation to the above presented policy of the European Commission / European Union. The table that follows is a review of the structure of the weighted average retail selling prices in three periods: Q1 FY 2009, Q3 FY 2009 and Q1 FY 2010th.

period	WARSP	VAT	Ad valorem	Specific	Total excise	Total / WARSP	Trade element
Q1 '09	1,59	0,23	0,67	0,00	0,67	0,42	0,69
Q3 '09	1,98	0,29	0,83	0,15	0,98	0,50	0,71
Q1 '10	2,18	0,32	0,92	0,30	1,22	0,56	0,65

Total excise duty for different periods is:

Q1 '09 – 33.5 KM (17 EUR) per 1000 cigarettes

Q3 '09 – 49 KM (25 EUR) per 1000 cigarettes

Q1 '10 – 61 KM (31 EUR) per 1000 cigarettes

This really shows us how far we are still from complying with the minimum European standards. What follows is a table of share of TIRSP – tax included retail selling price (excise duties + VAT) in weighted average retail selling price of cigarettes in BiH per different quarters.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2007	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,56
2008	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,56
2009	0,56	0,56	0,69	0,69
2010	0,81			

NEW ELECTRONIC SYSTEM TO MONITOR THE MOVEMENT OF EXCISE GOODS

Aside from new excise policy, European Union has fundamentally changed the operational system to monitor the movement of excise goods within EU. On 1 April 2010, a new electronic system for monitoring and controlling the movement of excise goods (alcohol, tobacco and energy products) within the EU becomes operational. The Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS) will make intra-Community trade in excise goods cheaper and simpler for operators, while also making it quicker and easier for Member States to tackle excise fraud. Designed to replace the current paper-based system, the EMCS is a computerised structure for recording in real-time the movement of products for which excise duties have still to be paid. It is estimated that about 100 000 traders dispatch around 4.5 million consignments of excise goods between Member States each year, and the EMCS will help to reduce the financial and administrative burdens that they face.

EU Commissioner Algirdas Šemeta for Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti-Fraud, said: "Tackling fiscal fraud is a top priority for the Commission and Member States, and this new electronic system will help a lot with this goal. It will also be of great benefit to traders within the EU, by cutting red tape and reducing compliance costs."

Under EU legislation, excise duties must be paid on alcohol, tobacco and energy products at the final point before consumption. Therefore, while these goods are in transit to their final destination and no excise duty has yet been paid on them, Member States need a system of monitoring their movement to ensure that the duties are properly levied at the final destination. Currently, a paper-based system is applied, whereby the person who consigns the goods must complete an "Accompanying Administrative Document" (ADD) which travels with the goods to their final destination. Once the consignment arrives at its final destination, the recipient must acknowledge its receipt through the paper-based procedure.

The EMCS will replace the paper AAD with an electronic record – the e-AD. This e-AD is sent electronically by the consignor of the goods to the final recipient, via the EMCS systems in the Member States of dispatch and destination. When the goods arrive, the recipient files an electronic report of receipt, which is sent to the consignor who can then discharge the movement. This computerised system makes the whole process much faster and easier for traders, and also allows them to recover the financial guarantees they had to make for the excise products much more quickly.

The EMCS will allow Member States to monitor more closely and accurately the movement of goods for which excise duties have still to be paid. This will create faster information exchange between administrations and help to prevent and detect excise fraud.

Economic Crisis: the impact on EU government accounts

(Prepared by: Aleksandra Regoje, macroeconomist)

Years that preceded the global economic crisis were characterized by relatively sound fiscal positions in many EU countries. During the expansionary phases before 2008, many EU member states had high tax revenues allowing them to increase public expenditure without compromising their fiscal positions. The crisis has stopped the increasing trend of government revenue, which in parallel with the stimulus measures, have led to a deterioration in budgetary balances.

Sound fiscal positions by 2007

From 2003 to 2007 tax revenue growth was exceptionally high in most EU countries, often largely exceeding government forecasts. Average real revenue growth was 2,3% per year in the euro area, during this period, while real expenditure growth was 1,4% per year over the same period. The magnitude of tax revenues and expenditure growth rates was much larger in the RAMS¹ with, in some years, double-digits figures.²

Chart 1 shows moving average³ of quarterly revenue and expenditure data in EU-27 (in %GDP). Revenue steadily increased from 2004Q2 to 2007Q4, when 4-quarter average reached the highest value in six years. Since then, the EU-27 government-to-GDP ratio has been on a decreasing trend.⁴

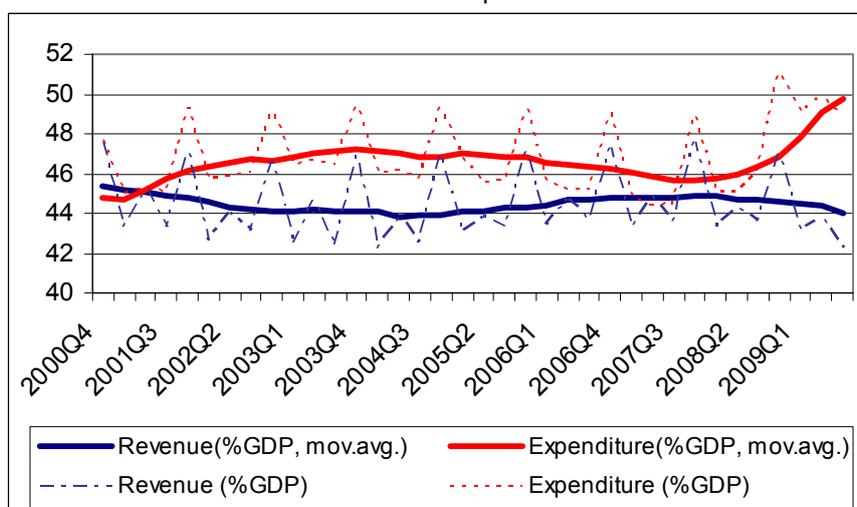
¹ Recently acceded Member States

² European Commission, Public Finances in EMU 2009, European Economy, 5/2009

³ 4-quarter moving avg.

⁴ More about quarterly data could be found in „Financial Turmoil: its impact on quarterly government accounts“, Eurostat, Statistics in Focus 5/2010

Chart 1: Revenue and expenditure in EU-27



Source: Eurostat

Government deficit increase in 2009

In 2009, the government deficit and government debt of both the euro area (EA16) and the EU27 increased compared with 2008, while GDP fell. In the euro area the government deficit to GDP ratio increased from 2% in 2008 to 6,3% in 2009, and in the EU27 from 2,3% to 6,8%.

No Member State registered a government surplus in 2009. All Member States, except Estonia and Malta, recorded a worsening in their government balance relative to GDP in 2009 compared with 2008.

The sharp increase in general government deficits results mainly from the following developments:

- Operating of automatic stabilizers

The crisis triggered strong declines in tax revenue and sharp increases in social security expenditure, notably unemployment benefits. The budgetary impact of these automatic stabilizers is estimated at roughly 2½ pps. of GDP over 2009-10.

- Revenue elasticity

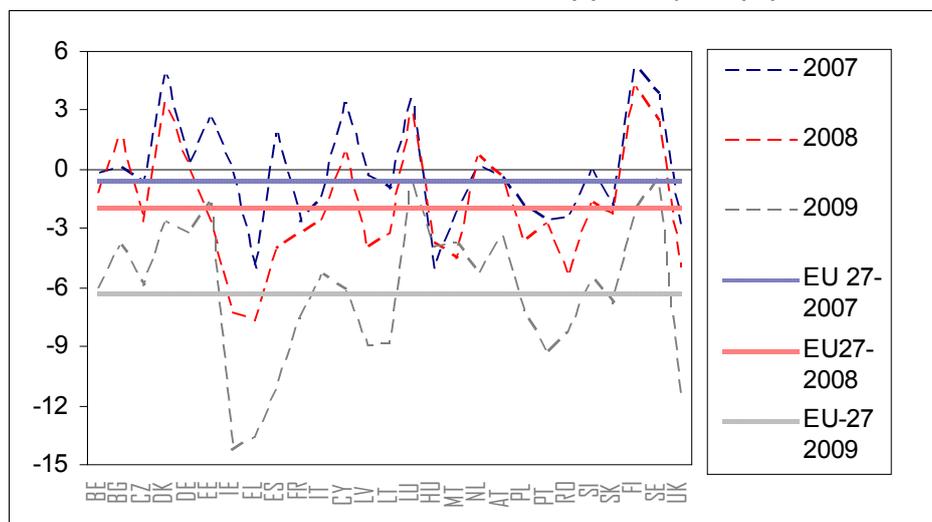
Revenues have displayed a significantly higher elasticity to faltering economic activity in the current crisis than in "normal" cyclical downswings which could be linked to the structural changes of growth.

- Measures of fiscal stimulations

In line with the European Economic Recovery Plan (EERP), many Member States have adopted fiscal stimulus packages in order to promote investment and labour markets, support households' purchasing power, help enterprises etc. However, many of the countries have very limited room to implement stimulus measures.⁵

⁵ European Commission, European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2009, European Economy 10/2009

Chart 2: Government deficit (-) / surplus (+)



Source: Eurostat news release 55/2010, 22 Apr 2010

Research on the impact of unexpected changes in government tax revenue on the ability to run counter-cyclical fiscal policy carried out by S. Barrios and P. Rizza⁶ showed that high tax revenue windfalls⁷ during favorable times may also affect the ability of the countries to run counter-cyclical fiscal policies when cyclical conditions revert. Although they had a clear positive influence on fiscal positions until 2007, recent evolutions suggest that the full potential of these tax windfalls haven't been often fully exploited to run counter-cyclical fiscal policy. That forced many Member States to the implementation of savings measures in the downward phase of the cycle.

Recovery in 2010

After contraction of GDP by 4,1% in 2009, EU economy is gradually recovering. Real GDP started to grow again in the third quarter of 2009, ending the longest and deepest recession in the EU's history. According to European Commission Interim forecast (February 2010), GDP growth is projected at 0,7% in both the EU and the euro area in 2010.⁸ The stabilisation of economic activity in the EU stems from the taken economic policy measures, as well as from the improvements in the main factors that previously drained growth, namely financial markets and the external environment.⁹ Indeed, improvements in the latter are necessary to stimulate EU demand components most affected by the crisis: exports and investment.

⁶ Unexpected changes in tax revenues and stabilization function of fiscal policy, Evidence for European Union 1999-2008, February 2010

⁷ Positive difference between realized and planned revenue

⁸ European Commission, Interim forecast, February 2010

⁹ European Commission, European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2009, European Economy 10/2009

Tax Administration Management: the role of the Governing Boards – I part

(author: Dinka Antic, PhD)

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last three decades, the process of restructuring of state institutions and agencies generated by global processes of democratization, decentralization, regionalization and globalization, spread over the Tax Administrations as well. Government's change of focus in the process of democratization from the assurance of functioning of state apparatus to satisfaction of citizens' needs brought to more significant changes in the tax administration missions and shifting the focus from fiscal aims (revenues collection and budget loading) to micro-aims – better supply of services to tax payers. A turning point in the mission of Tax Administrations reflected in operational as well as in management structure. Tax administration reform also demanded new forms of internal organizations and new forms of tax administration management in order to raise total work efficiency of Tax Administrations and creation of adequate response to surroundings challenges (global tax fraud and corruption) and objectives of integration process (removing fiscal obstacles in order to achieve the world market competition).

Up to recently, standard practice of the Tax Administration's management was in the scope of the Ministries of Finance. However, evolution of public administration, actuated by administrative and fiscal decentralization processes, in the past few years led to the strengthening the process of establishing Tax Administration Governing Boards as the governing mechanism which 'mediate' between tax administration and Ministry of Finance/Government. It turned out that the Governing Boards of Tax Administrations are useful mechanism which brings multiple benefits:

- It increases efficiency and transparency of work in Tax Administrations,
- It strengthens management responsibility of the Tax Administration regarding to granted public assets (budgets) and collected revenues,
- It enables a complete dedication of management body to the tax policy, from formulation to its operationalization,
- Respecting the rights of taxpayers is enabled by including the representatives of business community in the Governing Boards and focus of all activities is transferred to a taxpayer.

Forming the Governing Boards positively affected the internal relationships in the Administrations. Relaxing previous autocratic and bureaucratic structures in Tax Administrations, the Governing Boards contributed to networking of lines of internal communications, technical qualification and strengthening Administration's personnel capacity and employers' motivation. On the other hand, focusing the Boards to tax subject released capacity of Ministries of Finance to take to fiscal policy and public finances.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is also among the countries that established new management structure regarding indirect taxes. Indirect Taxation Administration (ITA) is ruled by the Governing Board, which is competent for proposing the policy of indirect taxes. Specific position of the Governing Board in the procedure of passing the law in this field is often the source of polemics in the public and Parliamentary Assembly of BiH. The world practice analysis of forming the Governing Boards of Tax Administrations is useful in order to show that the existence of the ITA Governing Board is not any precedent in the world at all. In addition, it is necessary to understand the need to introduce in the fiscal architecture of BiH those models of fiscal federalism which enable efficiently governing the policy of indirect taxes in BiH, regarding the significance of revenues from indirect taxes for fiscal stability of the country, observed in the light of complex constitutional and fiscal stability of the structure of BiH.

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE TAX ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT

Classical mechanism of the tax administration management implied the key role of Ministries of Finance. The process of weakening of influence of Ministries of Finance and strengthening the autonomy of Tax Administrations evolve parallel with the process of restructuring the public administration. The process was developing evolutionary, in the following phases:

- tax administration is the organisational part of the Ministries of Finance
- tax administration functions were assigned to the directorates within the Ministries of Finance
- tax administration with half-autonomy, as the body which responds to the Minister of Finance.

According to the study of OECD from 2008 in 43 selected countries, out of which 30 are members of OECD, following institutional arrangements exist:

- 24 countries have Tax Administrations as half-autonomy bodies,
- 9 countries have organized their tax administration in few directorates within the Ministries of Finance,
- 8 countries have a traditional form with the minimum autonomy, i.e. Tax Administration as a part of the Ministry of Finance,
- 2 countries have other forms (for example, separated Tax Administrations within the Ministry).

Seven countries, out of countries with Tax Administrations as half-autonomy bodies, established their Governing Boards with a different scope of competences. Comparative analysis of existing forms of the Tax Administration Governing Boards revealed that there was no universal institutional model. Regarding the obligatory character of the decisions they take, there are two general models of the Governing Boards in the world:

- (i) Governing Boards with management functions, which decisions are executive (*management boards*),
- (ii) Governing Boards with advisory role (*advisory boards*).

Common characteristics of the Governing Boards in these countries are as follows:

- They link the operative function – Tax Administration and the Government (Ministry of Finance), ensuring, at the same time, high level of independence in the activities of Tax Administration,
- Usually, Governing Boards are consist of members from the bodies (agencies, institutions, organizations) which are not in charge for taxes,
- They ensure the control over operations of the Tax Administration,
- They decide on development strategy of Tax Administration,
- They approve business plans.

Protecting confidentiality and integrity of data on tax payers and the rights of tax payers on the whole, two main limitations in their activity are imposed to the members of the Tax Administration Governing Boards, without exception. Members of the Governing Boards **cannot be included in concrete issues regarding individual tax payers nor can they have the access to the data of individual tax payers.**

Form and contents of GB models depend on a number of factors: constitutional political country structure (Unitarian or Federal State), tax system structure, democracy development rate, economy and society, financial/tax discipline level, level of corruption, historical inheritance, etc. In democratic and economically developed societies, with a high degree of respecting tax regulations and law level of corruption, the Governing Board may have an advisory character. However, in undeveloped countries, with developed modalities of corruption and tax frauds, the

Governing Board should have management function in full capacity. Likewise, Governing Board models in complex/federal countries necessarily need to be different from the Governing Boards in Unitarian countries, being that it is necessary to ensure presentation of administrative-political units (county, province, federal states) in deciding in bodies that ensure mutual revenues.

3. GOVERNING BOARDS: EXAMPLES FROM THE WORLD PRACTICE

3.1. Canada

Board of Management of Canada Revenue Agency was established in 1998 within the formation of the new independent government agency which gained the competence to administrate taxes and customs duties. The Board consists of 15 members appointed by the Governor in Council. 11 members have been nominated by the Canadian provinces and territories.

The Board's responsibilities include the oversight of the organisation and management of Agency, development of the business plan, the management of policies related to resources, property, services, personnel and contracts. The Board is ruled by the Commissioner, while the Chief Executive Director, who is a member of the Board as well, is responsible for the Agency's operations. The Board is not involved in activities of the Agency (administration, enforcement of legislation). The Board members do not have access to the data on taxpayers. The Board is accountable to the Parliament of Canada through the Minister of National Revenue. The Minister has the administration to ensure that the Agency operates within the government framework, treating its taxpayers with fairness, integrity and consistency.

In order to fulfil its responsibilities, the Board has established following committees: the Audit, Governance, Human Resources and Resources Committees.

The Audit Committee reviews the Agency's accounting framework, financial and performance reports, internal controls and financial risks, as well as review of compliance with financial and environmental legislation. The Governance Committee reviews all aspects of the Board's governance framework to ensure that the Board functions in an effective and efficient manner that supports the operations of the Agency. Commissioner – Chief Executive Director is an *ex-officio* member of the Committee. The Human Resources Committee reviews the management of human resources within the Agency and provides recommendations and advice on the Agency's human resources strategy, policy and initiatives. The Resources Committee reviews Agency's operating and capital budget, capital investment plan, along with the development of administrative management strategies, and policies for the management of funds, real property, contracts, equipment, information, IT system and environmental obligations. The Committee is consists of at least three directors from the Board including the Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

3.2. Finland

The Finnish Tax Administration consists of the National Board of Taxes and nine regional tax offices. In order to ensure transparency, higher degree of responsibility and proclaimed standards of equality, reliability and professionalism in relation with taxpayers, as from 2003 an Advisory Committee operates along with the National Board of Taxes. An Advisory Committee has eight members appointed by the Minister of Finance. The Committee includes representatives of different interest groups. Besides the Executive Officer of the Ministry of Finance and Executive Director of the Tax Administration, members are also a representative of the Supreme Court, Association of local communities, Unions, Syndicates of taxpayers and tradesmen, Syndicates of tax officers. The Advisory Committee gives directives in the area of strategic planning, priorities in activities of tax administration and operative activities.

3.3. Spain

Banja Luka: Bana Lazarevića, 78 000 Banja Luka, Tel/fax: +387 51 335 350, E-mail: oma@uino.gov.ba
Sarajevo: Đoke Mazalića 5, 71 000 Sarajevo, Tel:+387 33 279 553, Fax:+387 33 279 625, Web: www.oma.uino.gov.ba

In Spain, a Higher Board of Directors operates as the advisory body to the Chairman of the Tax Agency and Autonomous Communities and cities with the tax autonomy at the same time. The Board is governed by the Chairman of the Tax Agency and other members are Director-General and directors of Departments, undersecretary for Economy and Finance, Directors-General of Ministries and representatives of Autonomous Communities.

3.4. Sweden

Since 2008, after the reorganisation of National Tax Agency in Sweden, an Advisory Board also operates doing public control of work of the Tax Agency and providing advice to the Director-General. The Board consists of 12 members, Director-General of the Tax Agency and 11 members appointed by the Government of Sweden to a three-year terms. Present structure of the Board besides the Ministries of Finance, includes the representatives of the academic community in the area of economy and finance, representatives of the industry and trade, IT consultants, directors of large government agencies and representatives from the Parliament.

3.5. Great Britain

By restructuring the tax system in UK in 2005 it was foreseen establishing the Board which will consist of representatives of internal executive committee of tax and customs agency (HMRC) and four external non-executive Board members. External Board members come from public or private sector. Their role is to bring guidance and advice, to support management of the Agency related to strategic activity directions and to provide support in monitoring and reviewing progress in the Agency.

Since 2008, after the centralization in the Agency, three new positions of top management are included: the Chairman, Chief Executive Director and Permanent Secretary for Tax. The Board is chaired by the Chairman of the Agency. The Board has the following responsibilities: ensures strategic management, approves business plans, monitors plan execution and provides the highest standards of corporate governance. Since 2008, there has been also an Advisory Committee which besides the non-executive Board members and internal Executive Committee includes four external counsellors as well.

Three sub-committees provide support to the work of the Board. The People Committee advises the Board on strategic management of human resources, strategic processes for quality of health and safety, strategic processes for support diversity within the organisation, related to factors that affect leadership capability, staff engagement and their motivation, as well as change programmes in the employment structure.

Ethics and Responsibilities Committee will advise the Board on whether the HMRC's strategies, policies, practices and measurement of performance take into account the interests of different interest groups:

- Taxpayers (fair treatment, security of taxpayer data),
- Community (sustainable development, impact on climate change, community engagement and volunteering),
- People (the way of respecting the Civil Service Code),
- Suppliers (having the responsibility in accordance with Law on Public Procurement).

Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing assurance processes and actions in relation to management of risks and advice the Board on:

- Strategic processes related to risks, control and governance,

- Implementation of regulations of Internal Control, the accounting policies, accounts and the annual reports of the Agency, including the process of review of the accounts prior to submission for audit (i.e. National Audit Office)
- The planned activity and effectiveness of both internal and external audit,
- Adequacy of management response to issues identified by internal and external audit reports,
- Fulfilling the corporate governance requirements,
- Anti-fraud and special investigation policies.

Audit and Risk Committee has the administration to analyze the issues emphasized in the reports of internal and external audit and the Board reports, and require the senior executives to submit the report on management activities for elimination of shortages.

3.6. USA

Within restructuring of Internal Revenue Service of USA in 1998, the Congress established the Oversight Board charged:

- to oversee the IRS in its administration and management,
- to conduct, direct and supervise the application of revenue laws.

The Board was established to ensure strategic goals of the IRS. On the other hand, expertise of the Board members and their guidelines should be useful to the IRS to perform its activities in the best way, in the interest of the public and taxpayers' needs.

The Board is composed of 9 members, out of whom 7 were appointed by the President of the USA and confirmed by the Senate. Two members are appointed for five-year terms, two for a term of four years and two for three-year terms. Different mandate lengths provide the continuity in the functioning otherwise the mandate would expire to most of the members in the same year. Additionally, this manner of appointing releases the Board functioning of any political influences, being that mandate lengths of all members do not have to be at the same time as election cycles which determinate majority in the Senate. One of the members appointed by the President of the USA must be a representative of IRS employees (usually Commissioner). The other two Board members are the Secretary of Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It should be taken into account that the Board members, observed as the whole, should be appointed on the basis of their professional experience in the following key business areas and tax administration management:

- (i) Management of large service organizations
- (ii) Customer service
- (iii) Federal tax laws, including tax administration and compliance
- (iv) IT knowledge
- (v) Organization development
- (vi) Taxpayers' needs
- (vii) The needs of small businesses

The Oversight Board have the following specific responsibilities:

- (i) *Strategic plans* – review and approval of strategic plan of the IRS, including:
 - Mission and objectives approval,
 - Approval of standards of management performance,
 - Review and approval of annual and long-range strategic plans
- (ii) *Operational plans* – review and approval of the IRS operational plan, including:
 - Plans for modernization of the tax system,
 - Plans for outsourcing,
 - Plans for training and education

- (iii) *Appointment of key managers of the IRS*
 - Recommend to the President of the USA a candidate for the Commissioner (i.e. director-general) of the IRS
 - Review appointments for which the Commissioner is responsible (appointments of the top managers of the IRS) with the insight into selection, evaluation and compensation processes approved to the managers
 - Review and approve the Commissioner's plans for any major reorganization of the IRS
- (iv) *Budget of the IRS*
 - Review and approve the budget request of the IRS prepared by the Commissioner
 - Submit budget
 - Submit the budget request to the Secretary of the Treasury
 - Ensure that the budget request supports the annual and long-range strategic plans
- (v) *Taxpayer protection* – ensure the proper treatment of taxpayers by the employees of the IRS

Responsibilities related to approval of the IRS budget are significant since the USA President who submits such request to Congress together with the budget of his office, has no administration to revise the budget later on. The Board cannot be included in the law enforcement activities including examinations, revenue collection or criminal investigations. The Board cannot be included in procurement activities or most of personnel issues. Additionally, the Board has no capacity to create or propose tax regulations.

In the next issue, in the second part of the article, we shall provide basic characteristics of the Governing Board of the Indirect Taxation Administration and make a parallel with models of the Governing Boards in the world described in this article.

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, Brcko Distrikt, Cantons)

1. 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.

2. Report includes amortization of foreign debt

3. Monthly cantonal reports are harmonized with their Annual reports on realization of budget

Table 2.1, 2.2. and 2.3. (Consolidated report: Cantons)

1. Consolidated report includes:

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

BiH: Entities and SA, I-XII 2009

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
1	Current revenues	384,6	359,4	402,0	416,4	425,2	443,4	497,4	448,8	470,4	465,1	410,6	471,6	5194,8
11	Taxes	367,0	337,2	370,0	391,7	378,3	385,5	440,0	421,4	432,4	436,1	381,9	441,7	4783,1
111	Indirect taxes	351,7	316,9	322,8	335,6	355,0	365,1	420,0	397,7	409,9	417,1	364,8	392,1	4448,7
	VAT	254,3	209,2	191,4	213,1	222,7	235,1	255,8	239,8	261,6	255,2	242,8	246,6	2827,8
	VAT on imports	126,3	151,9	174,9	177,3	161,5	178,3	182,6	165,6	178,5	183,0	166,2	197,3	2043,2
	VAT from VAT returns	168,1	109,4	106,1	100,2	117,5	116,8	124,4	136,5	134,9	125,1	126,1	126,3	1491,4
	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	0,4
	One-off VAT payments	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	1,7
	Other	2,6	1,9	2,3	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,4	1,7	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,7	24,9
	VAT refunds	-42,8	-54,4	-92,0	-66,3	-58,2	-61,9	-53,7	-64,1	-53,8	-55,1	-51,6	-80,0	-733,8
	Custom duties	22,3	27,7	33,2	32,4	27,9	28,5	29,7	27,6	30,0	30,1	26,7	30,8	346,9
	Sales tax	0,4	0,7	0,6	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,2	6,5	12,6
	Excises	61,7	65,4	81,8	71,5	84,9	89,7	104,9	98,2	89,4	96,6	72,7	82,6	999,4
	on imports	49,1	44,2	55,9	45,4	53,4	57,6	74,0	62,4	53,9	61,5	40,9	47,7	646,0
	on domestic production	12,6	21,2	25,9	26,1	31,5	32,1	30,9	35,7	35,5	35,1	31,8	34,8	353,4
	Railroad tax	12,0	13,3	15,4	16,7	17,9	10,7	27,5	30,3	27,2	33,4	21,4	24,5	250,4
	Other	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,6	17,5
	Other refunds	-0,2	-0,5	-0,8	-0,4	-0,5	-0,9	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-5,9
112	Direct taxes	15,3	20,3	47,1	56,1	23,4	20,4	20,0	23,7	22,5	18,9	17,1	49,6	334,4
	Income taxes	14,2	18,6	45,4	55,0	22,3	19,3	18,8	22,5	21,5	17,9	16,2	46,5	318,1
	Other tax revenues	1,1	1,7	1,8	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,1	0,9	3,1	16,3
12	Non-tax income	16,0	21,9	31,5	24,5	46,8	57,2	56,8	27,2	37,6	28,5	27,3	30,2	405,4
13	Other revenues	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,5	1,0	2,8
14	Grants	0,7		0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	-0,3	1,0
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	0,9	-0,9	2,6

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
2	Current expenditures	310,5	368,2	392,4	433,3	412,5	460,1	465,7	420,9	455,8	482,1	425,8	795,0	5422,4
21	Consumption expenditures	56,9	81,1	83,2	89,1	87,6	108,1	67,1	82,4	84,9	87,6	88,0	144,2	1060,1
211	Wages and compensations	53,2	73,0	72,6	73,3	73,6	92,2	50,9	69,9	69,2	69,4	69,7	93,0	859,8
212	Purchases of goods and services	3,7	8,1	10,5	15,8	14,0	15,9	16,2	12,5	15,8	18,2	18,3	51,2	200,3
22	Grants, transfers, subsidies	17,5	56,2	70,0	87,4	82,0	75,0	107,1	66,4	94,9	91,7	94,4	152,1	994,6
23	Interest payments	1,2	3,9	13,1	2,1	16,4	19,8	3,3	9,5	4,7	5,0	8,5	13,1	100,7
24	Other expenditure/transfers	0,1	19,7	19,7	22,2	18,4	25,2	23,5	20,0	23,7	26,5	21,7	69,4	290,2
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	196,9	249,7	2591,9
	o/w : BiH Budget	52,3	60,7	62,2	62,2	56,5	62,2	65,0	59,3	62,2	62,2	59,3	65,0	729,0
	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	107,0	148,9	1432,8
	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	20,3	23,5	299,6
	o/w: Brcko	10,6	9,2	9,2	9,8	10,3	10,9	11,9	11,7	12,0	12,1	10,3	12,4	130,5
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	29,4	21,5	46,5	277,3
28	Net lending*	-0,5	0,0	-3,4	-0,3	-1,9	-2,0	-0,6	-0,2	-4,8	6,4	-5,3	120,0	107,5
3	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	0,7	10,0	11,3	6,0	6,2	8,0	5,5	6,3	8,4	5,2	10,7	19,7	98,1
4	Government surplus (+)/ deficit(-) (1-2-3)	73,3	-18,9	-1,7	-22,9	6,6	-24,7	26,1	21,6	6,2	-22,2	-25,9	-343,1	-325,6
5	Net financing**	-1,33	-6,06	12,31	94,53	149,89	-25,05	372,27	-168,78	-10,28	-14,66	-20,50	189,70	572,0

Table 1.

BiH: BiH, entities, BD, cantons, I-XII 2009

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Ukupno
1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)	361.424.240	384.566.668	438.976.489	576.343.281	448.816.096	470.088.338	488.648.779	443.100.601	468.531.677	474.611.344	411.065.144	550.799.449	5.516.972.105
11 Tax revenue	319.159.691	340.204.085	382.917.307	398.596.255	374.040.868	369.252.263	401.826.309	391.654.573	405.410.266	402.448.312	345.866.048	433.078.196	4.564.454.174
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	40.652.075	38.145.413	75.236.824	623.918.194
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	1.474.880	1.364.805	2.431.915	21.639.884
Indirect taxes	292.781.079	297.423.279	304.253.150	294.137.097	319.854.294	324.735.731	352.919.253	344.999.821	359.764.114	360.101.457	306.262.176	353.594.434	3.910.825.886
Other taxes	576.065	1.185.934	925.792	690.030	254.693	155.622	691.226	1.269.731	192.538	219.901	93.654	1.814.942	8.070.129
12 Nontax revenues	37.494.537	42.486.428	55.152.413	174.733.679	72.804.915	89.457.490	83.355.114	49.961.609	57.084.279	69.246.327	53.681.830	111.623.893	897.082.513
13 Grants	4.750.762	1.736.662	852.211	2.949.876	1.958.317	10.886.970	3.331.858	1.310.791	5.842.592	2.884.265	11.019.413	4.438.278	51.961.994
14 Other revenues	19.251	139.492	54.558	63.471	11.996	491.614	135.498	173.629	194.541	32.440	497.853	1.659.082	3.473.424
2 Expenditures (21+22+23)	312.034.174	355.317.558	438.010.913	450.122.979	447.094.429	486.291.956	445.276.325	416.023.776	456.913.852	468.366.606	474.647.402	833.372.587	5.583.472.555
21 Current expenditures	312.356.982	354.116.283	440.215.349	448.224.293	447.688.445	486.867.639	442.972.909	415.772.278	460.217.095	458.501.188	477.666.435	786.274.749	5.530.873.645
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	213.222.695	207.439.306	216.667.571	330.313.090	2.690.077.277
Purchases of goods and services	23.494.698	33.709.169	39.136.903	45.382.301	43.084.254	52.135.292	40.515.301	40.416.594	52.324.124	51.419.259	50.600.918	190.130.675	662.349.489
Grants	91.083.780	94.197.742	164.843.223	179.452.325	164.426.852	174.365.279	217.028.434	150.400.113	188.806.418	194.522.291	201.814.533	252.066.800	2.073.007.790
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	5.120.332	8.583.413	13.764.184	105.439.090
22 Other expenditures	280.439	1.286.094	1.407.840	2.389.385	1.475.933	1.433.146	2.348.448	432.195	827.561	-149.103	616.751	38.196.501	50.545.190
23 Net lending	-603.248	-84.819	-3.612.276	-490.699	-2.069.949	-2.008.829	-45.032	-180.697	-4.130.805	10.014.521	-3.635.783	8.901.336	2.053.719
3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	7.795.295	10.157.560	15.318.561	11.423.096	17.652.866	30.765.798	17.302.324	23.579.660	30.767.080	15.869.154	24.181.392	62.635.972	267.448.759
4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	41.594.772	19.091.550	-14.352.985	114.797.206	-15.931.199	-46.969.416	26.070.131	3.497.165	-19.149.255	-9.624.416	-87.763.651	-345.209.109	-333.949.208
5 Net financing	-1.982.327	-6.304.047	11.916.135	97.911.531	149.730.473	-26.977.634	371.654.481	-168.888.753	-10.832.647	-12.291.253	-20.296.044	187.656.051	571.295.967

Table 2.

Herzeg-Bosnia Canton, I-XII, 2009

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I-XII 2009
1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)	5.023.765	5.259.725	5.527.680	7.163.685	8.418.325	5.857.292	8.055.084	5.762.900	6.244.665	7.861.541	5.773.347	4.452.657	75.400.667
11 Tax revenues	3.855.640	4.096.075	4.035.786	5.527.983	4.454.553	4.388.648	5.602.676	4.721.957	5.071.427	5.119.889	4.235.084	4.682.424	55.792.141
Income and profit tax	341.120	284.194	287.417	1.631.451	477.361	465.003	631.059	450.904	471.404	470.663	420.392	419.638	6.350.606
Property tax	72.371	84.769	101.179	120.710	190.453	131.527	73.179	65.714	65.728	74.308	42.909	61.911	1.084.758
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	4.651.867	3.849.190	4.501.629	48.028.989
Other taxes	66.700	73.206	107.494	62.375	94.744	49.664	262.728	35.169	30.819	-76.949	-77.407	-300.754	327.789
12 Nontax revenues	678.231	684.059	1.026.667	878.695	1.530.754	977.385	1.715.821	671.743	839.987	905.714	1.268.608	1.168.940	12.346.605
13 Grants	483.496	460.728	439.399	731.565	2.408.439	455.780	690.865	331.787	269.973	1.819.782	248.649	-1.500.928	6.839.534
14 Other revenues	6.398	18.863	25.828	25.442	24.579	35.479	45.722	37.413	63.278	16.156	21.006	102.220	422.386
2 Expenditures (21+22)	5.271.810	5.213.561	5.837.971	2.114.112	8.943.180	6.477.703	6.600.259	4.993.809	6.295.619	5.786.187	5.885.628	6.670.635	70.090.473
21 Current expenditures	5.271.810	5.213.561	5.837.971	2.114.112	8.943.180	6.477.703	6.600.259	4.993.809	6.295.619	5.786.187	5.885.628	6.670.635	70.090.473
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	3.820.275	3.526.336	3.420.028	45.744.734
Purchases of goods and services	681.195	694.136	739.943	590.197	511.822	895.448	711.932	395.006	463.966	901.548	608.834	1.685.365	8.879.391
Grants	897.917	647.340	1.105.783	805.636	1.356.123	1.598.896	1.607.848	956.553	1.177.493	889.218	1.533.515	1.247.207	13.823.530
Interests payments	6.702	14.045	9.836	22.202	9.436	9.620	24.167	6.563	18.187	14.405	11.534	25.358	172.053
Other expenditures	17.500	103.787	93.280	47.268	96.526	186.719	78.540	123.686	64.631	160.742	205.408	292.678	1.470.765
22 Net lending*	0	0	0	0	0								
3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	422.635	337.176	527.230	595.464	193.167	238.261	486.888	329.653	1.127.346	770.066	400.440	1.238.758	6.667.084
4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	-670.680	-291.012	-837.521	4.454.109	-718.022	-858.672	967.936	439.438	-1.178.299	1.305.288	-512.720	-3.456.736	-1.356.891
5 Net financing**	-24.615	-53.622	-77.136	-44.142	-41.351	-143.342	-52.342	-12.727	-206.236	-10.375	-8.400	262.713	-411.575

Table 3.1.

Central Bosnia Canton, I-XII, 2009

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I-XII 2009
1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)	12.947.254	12.853.716	12.350.647	16.647.169	23.695.497	13.949.152	16.687.380	15.670.226	15.944.038	16.777.538	14.016.945	15.449.580	186.989.143
11 Tax revenues	10.778.527	10.570.026	10.086.376	13.959.207	12.375.991	11.528.855	14.191.452	13.193.676	13.541.999	14.086.983	11.438.368	12.214.876	147.966.337
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	2.066.354	1.482.668	1.818.498	20.313.733
Property tax	408.870	479.185	356.209	401.577	517.373	725.182	361.127	352.464	362.908	297.552	360.194	410.232	5.032.875
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	11.707.866	9.581.248	9.977.899	122.473.653
Other taxes	12.132	15.589	10.862	13.780	6.647	10.697	14.491	10.287	13.874	15.212	14.257	8.247	146.077
12 Nontax revenues	1.817.446	2.115.899	2.083.737	2.174.890	2.431.654	2.159.584	2.094.747	2.212.924	2.162.649	2.331.597	2.183.081	2.341.487	26.109.694
13 Grants	351.281	167.791	180.534	513.073	8.881.882	260.713	401.181	263.626	239.390	358.958	395.496	892.518	12.906.442
14 Other revenues	0	0	0	0	5.970	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	6.670
2 Expenditures (21+22)	12.178.116	14.244.615	15.490.834	13.614.363	14.419.169	15.039.212	12.777.595	14.688.955	15.678.697	14.167.202	17.729.548	20.352.521	180.380.827
21 Current expenditures	12.178.116	14.244.615	15.490.834	13.614.363	14.419.169	14.938.924	12.777.595	14.688.955	15.678.697	14.167.202	17.729.548	20.352.521	180.280.539
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	7.639.708	11.086.277	9.163.596	108.765.335
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	2.273.393	2.110.336	3.350.520	20.780.820
Grants	1.536.449	2.641.647	3.765.548	3.672.273	4.312.590	4.462.016	4.067.242	3.239.644	5.505.689	4.164.391	4.464.205	7.682.893	49.514.588
Interests payments	6.587	21.789	5.234	26.407	33.849	63.491	10.049	5.907	16.012	41.937	5.787	47.888	284.938
Other expenditures	38.718	75.847	133.410	120.315	39.172	75.290	76.351	66.487	90.929	47.773	62.943	107.625	934.858
22 Net lending*	0	0	0	0	0	100.288	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.288
3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	205.379	322.402	285.865	303.163	446.252	928.551	322.089	785.101	86.404	543.149	1.159.581	2.100.237	7.488.175
4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	563.759	-1.713.301	-3.426.053	2.729.643	8.830.076	-2.018.611	3.587.696	196.170	178.937	2.067.188	-4.872.185	-7.003.179	-879.859
5 Net financing**	-16.270	-17.481	-15.489	-16.689	-17.067	-16.735	-16.731	-16.740	37.506	-18.518	390.537	5.971.605	6.247.928

Table 3.2.

Tuzla Canton, I-XII, 2009

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I-XII 2009
1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)	26.181.664	24.772.742	28.867.113	41.860.769	35.087.990	35.175.228	37.952.876	34.429.282	33.757.611	40.779.766	30.983.773	39.655.258	409.504.074
11 Tax revenues	21.759.201	20.805.668	22.558.358	34.291.310	24.650.860	24.359.619	30.865.728	27.853.061	27.957.346	27.987.980	24.929.754	26.830.404	314.849.288
Income and profit tax	1.444.682	2.226.880	3.760.370	12.338.923	4.761.029	4.197.703	5.603.452	3.938.073	4.005.490	3.788.307	4.656.850	5.792.739	56.514.497
Property tax	752.170	1.160.215	1.164.019	1.297.507	921.223	1.008.288	952.431	673.634	872.101	761.466	1.034.381	894.327	11.491.763
Indirect taxes	19.557.328	17.390.979	17.619.219	20.632.177	18.951.407	19.119.277	24.198.744	22.315.926	23.060.584	23.508.910	19.224.239	19.898.178	245.476.968
Other taxes	5.020	27.593	14.751	22.703	17.200	34.352	111.101	925.429	19.171	-70.703	14.283	245.160	1.366.060
12 Nontax revenues	3.903.281	3.579.106	5.465.610	7.010.695	6.836.416	10.345.742	5.795.438	6.025.986	5.658.966	11.948.837	5.905.653	10.915.644	83.391.373
13 Grants	518.246	356.111	739.738	539.574	3.538.954	464.267	1.286.068	510.235	134.800	842.949	111.769	1.827.011	10.869.722
14 Other revenues	937	31.857	103.407	19.190	61.760	5.600	5.642	40.000	6.500	0	36.598	82.200	393.691
2 Expenditures (21+22)	27.214.898	28.487.519	32.108.662	32.621.311	32.590.262	37.366.377	29.763.549	31.101.083	32.078.918	39.282.915	39.187.323	53.005.322	414.808.138
21 Current expenditures	27.249.515	28.529.026	32.160.856	32.651.859	32.646.444	37.417.787	29.793.835	31.134.228	31.753.777	35.537.208	38.168.809	52.768.656	409.811.998
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	20.492.421	20.214.339	21.260.306	243.404.826
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	5.692.417	5.156.665	10.248.200	64.749.493
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	9.122.491	12.534.558	20.521.184	97.463.520
Interests payments	363.922	8.579	7.292	9.792	70.888	687.053	9.126	6.693	6.451	8.085	64.184	324.018	1.566.083
Other expenditures	181.286	175.737	306.256	102.469	164.862	166.287	243.384	229.442	222.548	221.795	199.063	414.947	2.628.076
22 Net lending*	-34.617	-41.507	-52.194	-30.548	-56.182	-51.410	-30.287	-33.144	325.141	3.745.707	1.018.514	236.666	4.996.140
3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	989.569	915.631	1.068.883	2.128.265	1.626.378	1.547.360	2.561.032	2.429.495	1.434.890	2.533.196	2.182.542	4.832.092	24.249.335
4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	-2.022.803	-4.630.408	-4.310.432	7.111.194	871.350	-3.738.509	5.628.295	898.704	243.803	-1.036.345	-10.386.092	-18.182.156	-29.553.399
5 Net financing**	-207.723	-103.876	-146.593	-153.499	-173.282	-1.730.962	-159.870	-89.782	-119.141	1.092.344	-132.665	16.284.602	14.359.553

Table 3.3.

Una-Sana Canton, I-XII, 2009

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I-XII 2009
1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)	16.879.496	15.066.541	15.744.683	19.810.164	19.714.689	19.347.865	20.289.555	19.270.663	21.571.105	21.514.118	16.063.664	15.433.566	220.706.111
11 Tax revenues	13.115.451	11.907.454	12.231.764	16.465.715	13.407.589	14.606.268	16.785.842	15.551.471	15.464.125	15.691.886	13.136.949	11.688.319	170.052.833
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	1.327.451	915.813	1.801.853	18.467.285
Property tax	676.893	595.498	385.930	300.716	342.713	361.048	302.626	400.170	345.750	380.338	379.437	445.204	4.916.323
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	13.979.329	11.839.617	9.439.602	146.567.187
Other taxes	11.091	12.371	8.504	10.818	12.431	11.790	11.007	9.485	6.034	4.768	2.082	1.659	102.039
12 Nontax revenues	3.368.727	2.459.199	2.859.018	3.031.372	4.458.396	3.333.043	2.767.887	3.202.024	4.144.996	5.152.818	2.339.838	2.831.857	39.949.175
13 Grants	390.785	704.421	653.901	313.077	1.848.704	1.408.554	735.826	517.168	1.961.984	669.414	586.877	913.391	10.704.103
14 Other revenues	4.533	-4.533	0	0									
2 Expenditures (21+22)	16.305.907	16.347.920	20.856.300	16.576.334	17.293.641	20.587.445	15.942.030	15.171.521	22.316.334	16.457.804	17.516.114	29.826.193	225.197.543
21 Current expenditures	16.311.696	16.351.507	20.855.624	16.582.316	17.293.641	20.587.445	15.919.893	15.171.521	22.320.432	16.457.804	17.516.114	29.979.094	225.347.087
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	9.021.947	11.464.868	11.451.529	130.391.277
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	2.308.733	2.272.021	3.586.113	24.494.845
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	3.031.625	2.323.858	9.961.154	45.237.982
Interests payments	154.890	71.068	43.846	119.978	118.050	24.469	207.861	72.898	14.631	39.340	50.270	53.636	970.939
Other expenditures	204.196	1.131.462	3.094.644	305.967	1.246.904	3.781.264	665.760	1.581.697	3.852.230	2.056.160	1.405.097	4.926.662	24.252.043
22 Net lending*	-5.789	-3.587	676	-5.982	0	0	22.137	0	-4.098	0	0	-152.901	-149.544
3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	450.985	308.038	1.239.504	539.757	1.624.266	670.978	3.973.763	4.626.279	5.420.690	932.820	1.056.182	2.901.883	23.745.143
4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	122.604	-1.589.416	-6.351.122	2.694.073	796.782	-1.910.557	373.762	-527.137	-6.165.919	4.123.494	-2.508.631	-17.294.510	-28.236.575
5 Net financing**	-9.126	-29.904	-9.070	-21.218	-105.286	-8.759	-26.824	-9.294	-590.824	-9.421	-9.441	12.483.104	11.653.936

Table 3.4.

Zenica-Doboj Canton, I-XII, 2009

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I-XII 2009
1 Revenues (11+12+13+14)	20.821.666	20.363.771	20.981.786	29.655.421	29.162.100	24.774.172	29.085.788	24.899.202	26.326.342	28.918.629	23.615.249	30.908.199	309.512.326
11 Tax revenues	17.052.763	16.541.991	17.196.004	24.984.726	23.392.616	18.601.536	23.022.657	20.903.580	21.067.635	23.331.612	18.448.737	19.481.576	244.025.432
Income and profit tax	1.076.016	1.692.148	2.284.150	9.155.432	8.039.704	2.710.203	3.044.182	2.688.149	2.624.670	4.478.859	2.901.195	3.183.060	43.877.769
Property tax	872.644	734.738	790.554	792.277	605.122	489.275	495.666	405.551	474.486	380.651	329.238	428.216	6.798.417
Indirect taxes	15.095.320	14.101.282	14.071.472	15.027.235	14.731.421	15.388.245	19.167.250	17.803.636	17.961.316	18.450.476	15.210.350	15.850.861	192.858.864
Other taxes	8.783	13.822	49.828	9.782	16.369	13.813	315.558	6.243	7.165	21.626	7.953	19.439	490.381
12 Nontax revenues	3.255.191	3.579.008	3.501.738	3.976.209	3.725.883	4.891.393	5.213.665	3.881.749	4.493.259	4.147.882	4.831.610	9.725.878	55.223.466
13 Grants	498.018	241.123	282.505	690.646	2.043.601	1.281.243	846.467	113.873	765.448	1.435.674	334.902	1.673.231	10.206.729
14 Other revenues	15.694	1.650	1.540	3.840	0	0	3.000	0	0	3.461	0	27.514	56.699
2 Expenditures (21+22)	9.757.317	39.055.872	28.811.465	25.185.130	27.088.478	23.001.204	20.830.016	22.815.135	24.951.781	23.552.009	30.840.286	32.267.769	308.156.461
21 Current expenditures	9.759.817	39.050.172	28.811.465	25.185.130	27.088.478	23.003.704	20.830.016	22.815.135	24.951.781	23.552.009	30.842.786	32.270.269	308.160.761
Gross wages and compensations	3.188.374	25.382.057	15.504.613	14.491.442	14.846.142	14.960.281	12.554.474	12.807.952	14.334.764	13.540.063	16.587.108	14.406.125	172.603.395
Purchases of goods and services	2.853.483	4.115.177	5.029.257	4.218.726	4.479.596	4.783.591	2.863.807	3.143.246	4.378.040	3.322.906	4.630.527	6.992.552	50.810.907
Grants	3.584.366	9.350.884	7.873.665	6.387.863	7.597.739	2.847.484	5.383.229	6.696.002	5.932.503	6.677.026	9.461.995	10.525.083	82.317.839
Interests payments	75.934	3.153	149	5.145	6.493	58.205	6.347	2.150	4.126	7.142	3.118	11.134	183.097
Other expenditures	57.660	198.902	403.780	81.954	158.507	354.144	22.158	165.784	302.348	4.872	160.039	335.375	2.245.523
22 Net lending*	-2.500	5.700	0	0	0	-2.500	0	0	0	0	-2.500	-2.500	-4.300
3 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	1.998.219	988.097	888.566	1.139.778	2.069.857	2.603.307	1.226.828	1.357.130	1.903.076	1.704.271	2.051.491	4.101.754	22.032.373
4 Gov. surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	9.066.130	-19.680.198	-8.718.244	3.330.513	3.766	-830.339	7.028.945	726.937	-528.515	3.662.349	-9.276.528	-5.461.323	-20.676.508
5 Net financing**	-140.051	0	0	0	0	-123.910	-20.902	-5.000	0	0	-7.746	15.000.000	14.702.392

Table 3.5.