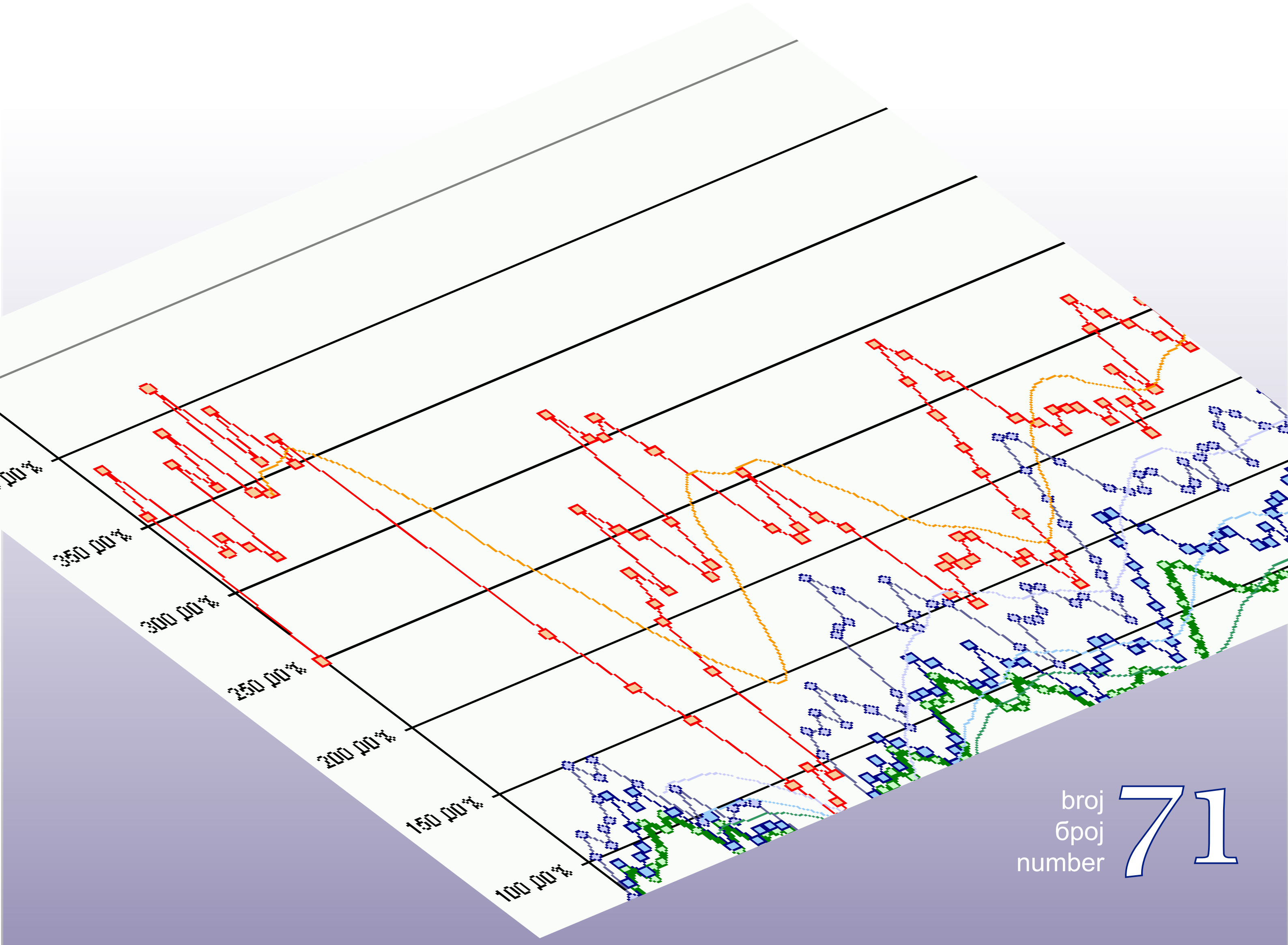
Bosna i Hercegovina
Odjeljenje za makroekonomsku analizu
Upravnog odbora Uprave za indirektno-neizravno oporezivanje

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

Macroeconomic Unit of the Governing Board of the Indirect Tax Authority

Oma Bilten



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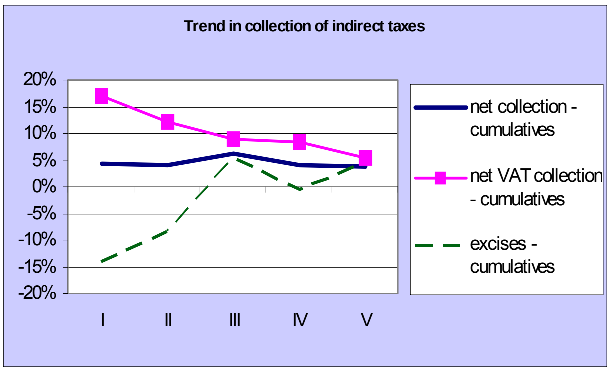
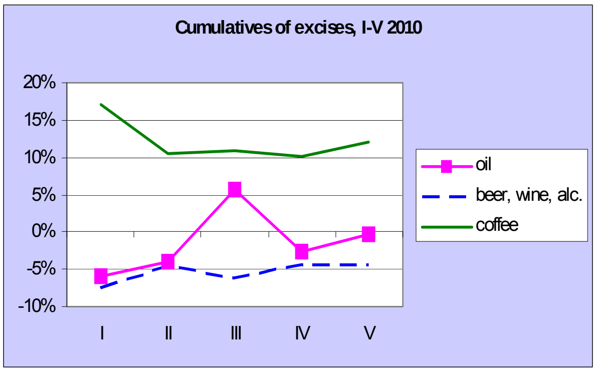
With this issue

May 2011 brought gross revenue growth of 6,38%, resulting in cumulative gross revenue growth of 6,94% for five months. The most important factor in gross revenue growth were excise revenues which, after falling in April, increased in May by 25%, compared with May 2010. However, weak growth in gross VAT collection and significant growth in refunds of 25% in May have ultimately influenced the relatively low growth of 3,82% in cumulative net revenues for the five months of 2011 (Chart 1).





Significant oscillations occurred in excise revenue collection over the past few months. It primarily refers to excise on tobacco, but to excise on oil derivates, as well. A strong growth in excise on tobacco was recorded in May 2011, especially on the imported ones. The oscillations in revenues are the consequence of price adjustment policies and overall policy performance of companies in B&H market in terms of continuous increase of the excise burden. The positive trend in excise on coffee have continued in May, while the revenues related to the group of products containing beer, wine, alcohol, alcoholic and soft drinks have continued the negative trend, although a gradual reduction in uncertainty was noted (Chart 2). In general, although gross revenue growth in the first five months of 2011 reaches expected level, the strong VAT refund growth derogates the overall net effects. It is expected that comprehensive operational activities of ITA in detecting fictitious activities in the following months would bring stabilization of refunds and increase in net revenues.

Dinka Antić, PhD
Head of Unit

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Techical design: Sulejman Hasanović, IT expert
Reader/traslator: Darija Tošić, professor

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

EU 2020 – with emphasis on energy strategy

(Author: Aleksandar Eskic, Macroeconomist in the Unit)

INTRODUCTION

We are witnesses of extremely turbulent events in the economic sphere over the last several years. This trend did not avoid European Union, neither Bosnia and Herzegovina too. Some challenges had existed earlier, but economic and financial crisis sets new priorities and requires prompt reaction. The crisis is a wake-up call, the moment where we recognize that "business as usual" is not enough. The global impact of the financial crisis has shown that economic realities are moving faster political ones. At same time it is needed to accept that the increased economic interdependence demands a more determined and coherent response at the political level.

In this article we will focus on responses that the administration of EU presented through several documents we have analyzed. These are primarily the EU Strategy of growth and EU energy strategy. Both documents cover the time frame until 2020. We are especially interested in parts related to the treatment of oil and petroleum products in both of these documents. In the next edition we will introduce the second part of this article.

EUROPE 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Europe faces a moment of transformation. The crisis has wiped out years of economic and social progress and exposed structural weaknesses in Europe's economy. In the meantime, the world is moving fast and long-term challenges – globalization, pressure on resources, ageing – intensify.
Europe can succeed if it acts collectively, as a Union. We need a strategy to help us come out stronger from the crisis and turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Europe 2020 puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:
- Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.

The EU needs to define where it wants to be by 2020. To this end, the Commission proposes the following EU headline targets:
- 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed.
- 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D.
- The "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right).
- The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree.
- 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.

These targets are interrelated and critical to our overall success. To ensure that each Member State tailors the Europe 2020 strategy to its particular situation, the Commission proposes that EU goals are translated into national targets and trajectories.

The recent economic crisis has no precedent in our generation. The steady gains in economic growth and job creation witnessed over the last decade have been wiped out – our GDP fell by 4%

in 2009, our industrial production dropped back to the levels of the 1990s and 23 million people - or 10% of our active population - are now unemployed. The crisis has been a huge shock for millions of citizens and it has exposed some fundamental weaknesses of our economy.

The crisis has also made the task of securing future economic growth much more difficult. The still fragile situation of our financial system is holding back recovery as firms and households have difficulties to borrow, spend and invest. Our public finances have been severely affected, with deficits at 7% of GDP on average and debt levels at over 80% of GDP – two years of crisis erasing twenty years of fiscal consolidation. Our growth potential has been halved during the crisis. Many investment plans, talents and ideas risk going to waste because of uncertainties, sluggish demand and lack of funding.

Climate and resource challenges require drastic action. Strong dependence on fossil fuels such as oil and inefficient use of raw materials expose our consumers and businesses to harmful and costly price shocks, threatening our economic security and contributing to climate change. The expansion of the world population from 6 to 9 billion will intensify global competition for natural resources, and put pressure on the environment. The EU must continue its outreach to other parts of the world in pursuit of a worldwide solution to the problems of climate change at the same time as we implement our agreed climate and energy strategy across the territory of the Union.
Europe must act:

- *Competitiveness*: The EU has prospered through trade, exporting round the world and importing inputs as well as finished goods. The EU was largely a first mover in green solutions, but its advantage is being challenged by key competitors, notably China and North America.
- *Combating climate change*: Achieving our climate goals means reducing emissions significantly more quickly in the next decade than in the last decade and exploiting fully the potential of new technologies such as carbon capture and sequestration possibilities. Improving resource efficiency would significantly help limit emissions, save money and boost economic growth.
- *Clean and efficient energy*: Meeting our energy goals could result in € 60 billion less in oil and gas imports by 2020. This is not only financial savings; this is essential for our energy security. Further progress with the integration of the European energy market can add an extra 0.6% to 0.8% GDP. Meeting the EU's objective of 20% of renewable sources of energy alone has the potential to create more than 600 000 jobs in the EU. Adding the 20% target on energy efficiency, it is well over 1 million new jobs that are at stake.

A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy

The objectives of this Communication are part of the European Union’s (EU’s) 2020 strategy and the “Resource Efficient Europe” initiative. The aim is to make far-reaching changes to the way in which Europe produces and consumes energy, while building on what has already been achieved in the area of energy policy.

This Communication sets out the European Commission’s energy strategy in the period to 2020.
The strategy is structured around 5 priorities:

- limiting energy use in Europe;
- building a pan-European integrated energy market;
- empowering consumers and achieving the highest level of safety and security;
- extending Europe’s leadership in the development of energy technology and innovation;
- strengthening the external dimension of the EU energy market.

The buildings and transport sectors represent a substantial energy-saving potential. To use this potential efficiently, it is necessary to:

- accelerate the renovation rate;
- introduce energy criteria into all public procurement of works, services or products;
- develop financial programs targeting energy savings projects;
- improve the sustainability of transport;
- reduce oil dependence.

European industry must remain competitive. To achieve savings in this area, the Commission wishes to improve energy efficiency and to redefine the Europe 2020 objective.
It is important that consumers should participate in the internal energy market. To do so, they must benefit from best practice in the area of switching suppliers, billing, complaint-handling and alternative dispute resolution schemes.

In 2007, the Council adopted energy goals aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, to increase the share of renewable energy to 20% and to make a 20% improvement in energy efficiency. However, these goals will be hard to achieve by 2020. It is therefore necessary to redefine the tools which will make it possible to set the EU on the path to competitive, secure and sustainable energy.

The economics of climate change, from the Stern Review

- fighting climate change is fundamentally linked to the health of the global economy.
- the effects of climate change could leave to global economic recession. The longer governments delay, the more costly climate change will be. The costs of climate change, averaged over time, over the regions of the world and across a wide range of scenarios, are equivalent to a loss in average world consumption of up to 20% per year.
- immediate action to cut carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions is economically justified because catastrophic climate change could cost up to twenty times more than investing in CO_2-cutting measures now
- an investment of one percent of the world's GDP now in technologies to reduce emissions would be enough to keep CO_2 levels stabilized at 550 parts per million. These costs are not trivial in absolute terms, but they will not disrupt economic growth. It should be noted, however, that a 550 ppm greenhouse gas concentration will not be enough to stabilize global warming to below 2°C over pre-industrial levels.
- this cost/benefit estimate does not even take into account the added economic benefits of reducing emissions, for example reduced health costs because of reduced air pollution. This could be equivalent of a saving of one percent of the world's GDP.
- more than a quarter of Europe's overall greenhouse gas emissions come from cars, lorries, planes and ships.
- rising transport-related emissions have outpaced reduction achievements in all other sectors.
- more than 70% of oil imports from outside the EU are used in the transport sector
- the transport sector accounts for more than 30 percent of the EU's final energy demand.
- there are still no binding targets for car efficiency, years after the European Commission first suggested introducing binding efficiency standards of 120 g/km by 2010. Since 1998, the industry has a voluntary-only target, which is not only weaker (140g CO_2 per km by 2008), but which carmakers are not even on course to meet[1].

[1] A screaming example of car inefficiency is Volkswagen's Passat Variant 1.9 TDI. The Passat was voted German car of the year for 2005. Its emissions are 159g CO_2 per km, greater than its predecessor model's at 154g.

CONCLUSION

The EU is on the threshold of an unprecedented period for energy policy. Energy markets have been largely cushioned from the effects of global market turbulence in recent years as a result of liberalization, ample supply and production capacities and adequate import possibilities. However, dramatic changes are afoot. Energy prices will be affected by the huge need for energy sector investments, as well as carbon pricing and higher international energy prices. Competitiveness, supply security and climate objectives will be undermined unless electricity grids are upgraded, obsolete plants are replaced by competitive and cleaner alternatives and energy is used more efficiently throughout the whole energy chain.

Member States and industry have recognized the scale of the challenges. Secure energy supplies, an efficient use of resources, affordable prices and innovative solutions are crucial to our long-term sustainable growth, job creation and quality of life. Member States have agreed that these challenges will be tackled most effectively by policies and action at EU level, by 'Europeanizing' energy policy. This includes directing EU funding support towards public priorities that markets fail to meet and that bring the most European value.

The new EU energy strategy will require significant efforts in technical innovation and investment. It will foster a dynamic and competitive market and will lead to a major strengthening of institutional arrangements to monitor and guide these developments. It will improve the security and the sustainability of energy systems, grid management, and energy market regulation. It will include extensive efforts to inform and empower domestic and business consumers, to involve them in the switch to a sustainable energy future, for example by saving energy, reducing wastage and switching to low-carbon technologies and fuels. Investments in low-carbon energy production will be further encouraged by market-based instruments such as emissions trading and taxation. The new strategy will take the first steps to prepare the EU for the greater challenges which it may well have to face already by 2020. Above all, it will ensure better leadership and coordination at the European level, both for internal action and in relations with external partners.

The global energy system is entering a phase of rapid transition with potentially far-reaching implications that will unfold in the next decades. Europe has to act before the window of opportunity closes. Time is short. Thus, the Commission will present most of the proposals to achieve the 2020 goals in the coming 18 months. Discussion, adoption and implementation will be needed quickly. In this way, the EU will be better able to put in place the building blocks for the 2020 outcome – standards, rules, regulations, plans, projects, financial and human resources, technology markets, social expectations etc. – and prepare Europe's citizens for the challenges ahead.

Foreign trade exchange in period January-April 2011, an overview

(Author: Mirela Kadić)

In this issue of MAU bulletin we will also turn to some basic trends within foreign trade exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina with other countries. For the purpose of this issue we will take into account the latest data for the current year that is the first four months of 2011 and data for the same period of the previous three years.
Chart 1 shows with base index, dynamics in import, export and deficit from January 2003 to April 2011 whereas January 2003 equals 100, i.e. it represents the base.

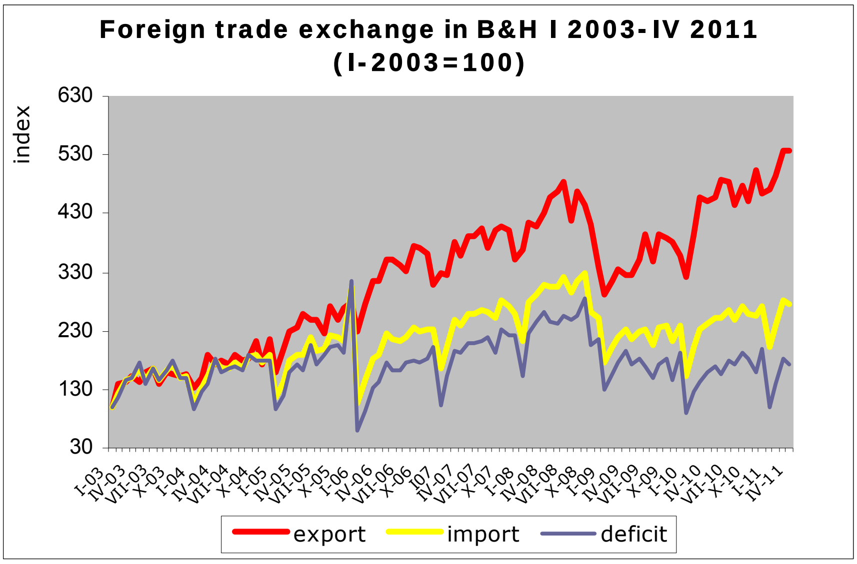


Chart 1

We note a sharp increase in exports curve, interrupted only in the last quarter of 2008 and the first two quarters of 2009 due to the recession and downturn conjectures on global markets. For the first four months of this year exports increased by 25.4% compared with the same period of the last year and even exceeded the value of exports in the same period in 2008 i.e. the pre-crisis year.

I-IV	2011	2010	2009	2008	2011/ 2010	2010/ 2009	2009/ 2008	2011/ 2008
Export	2.677.897	2.135.486	1.667.592	2.134.813	25,40%	28,06%	-21,89%	25,44%
Import	4.678.021	3.889.504	3.879.751	5.124.704	20,27%	0,25%	-24,29%	-8,72%
Volume	7.355.917	6.024.990	5.547.343	7.259.517	22,09%	8,61%	-23,59%	1,33%
Coverage	57,24%	54,90%	42,98%	41,66%	4,26%	27,74%	3,18%	37,41%
Deficit	-2.000.124	-1.754.018	-2.212.159	-2.989.891	14,03%	-20,71%	-26,01%	-33,10%

Table 1

On the other hand, the value of imports recorded in the first four months of this year increased by 20.27% compared to those realized in the same period in 2010, but is still far from pre-crisis value of the same period in 2008 (Chart 7) for nearly half a billion KM (Table 1). Dynamics in coverage of import by export and the deficit are in line with this trend. In the first four months of the current year a record coverage ever since January 2003 of 57.24% has been realized, where the coverage for the first month of this year was even 65.02%. The deficit for the first four months of the current year decreased by 33.1% compared to the value in 2008 i.e. for nearly a billion KM, while the trade volume for the same period came into line with the same value in 2008 (i.e. it even recorded a slight increase of 1.33%).

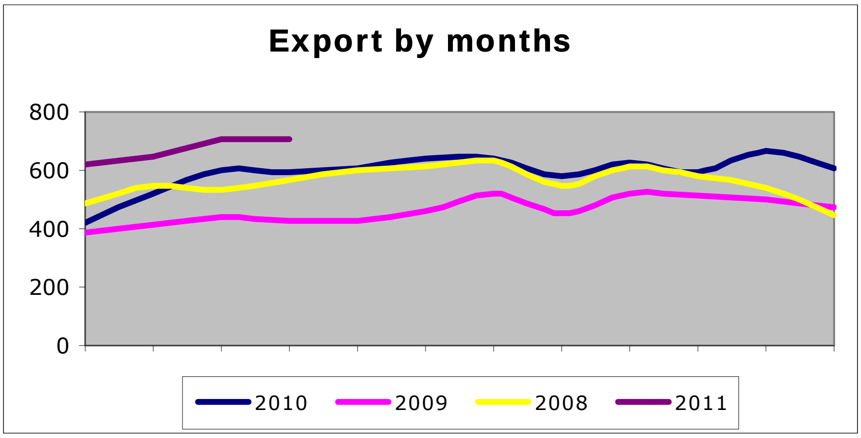
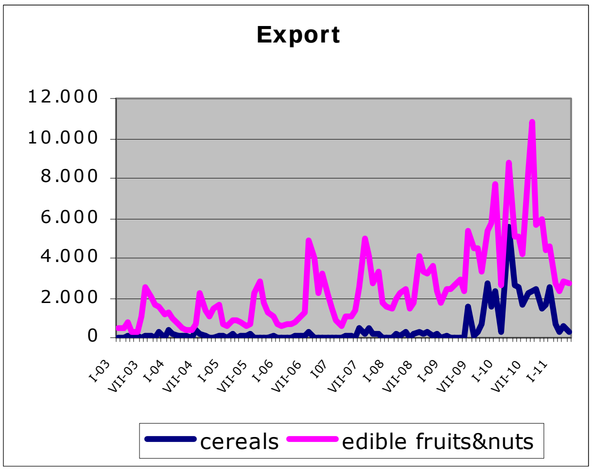


Chart 2

The most significant export growth was achieved within the groups of mineral products (29.33%), chemical products (30.74%), iron and articles thereof (34.24%), aluminium and articles thereof (28.8%) and transportation equipment (26.34%). Export growth, lower than the average rate of growth, has been achieved within the group of animals and animal products (22.24%), food products (24.85%), wood and wood products (25.22%), textiles and textile products (12.47%), footwear and headwear (14.94%) and furniture (20.65%). A significant drop in exports was recorded within a group of vegetable products (24.87%), especially in the group 'cereals' and 'edible fruits and nuts'. If we observe 2009, we note that within the group of vegetable products, unusual fluctuations and record value of exports occurred, which can not be entirely attributed to seasonal fluctuations due to poor or good harvests. Due to the fact that similar trend has not been recorded on the import side, we conclude that the record increase in exports last year and, consequently, a significant reduction earlier this year was not caused by price movements (Table 3 and 4).



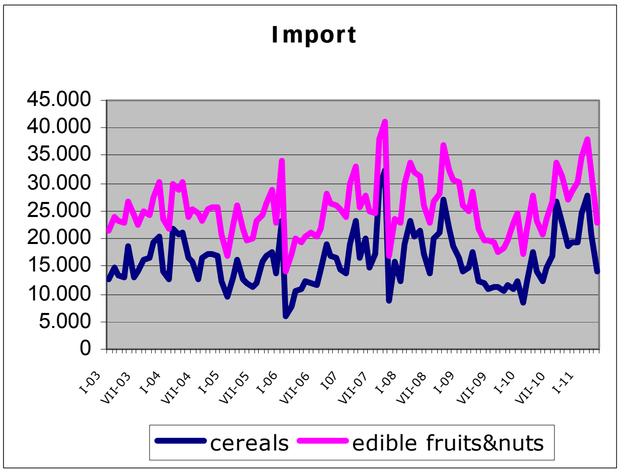


Chart 3

Chart 4

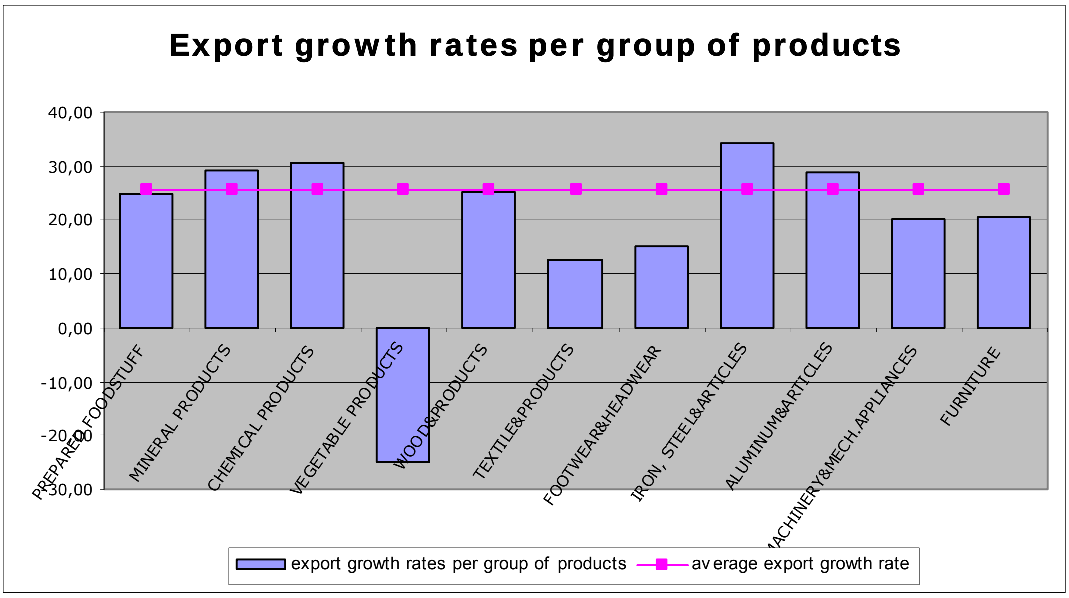


Chart 5[2]

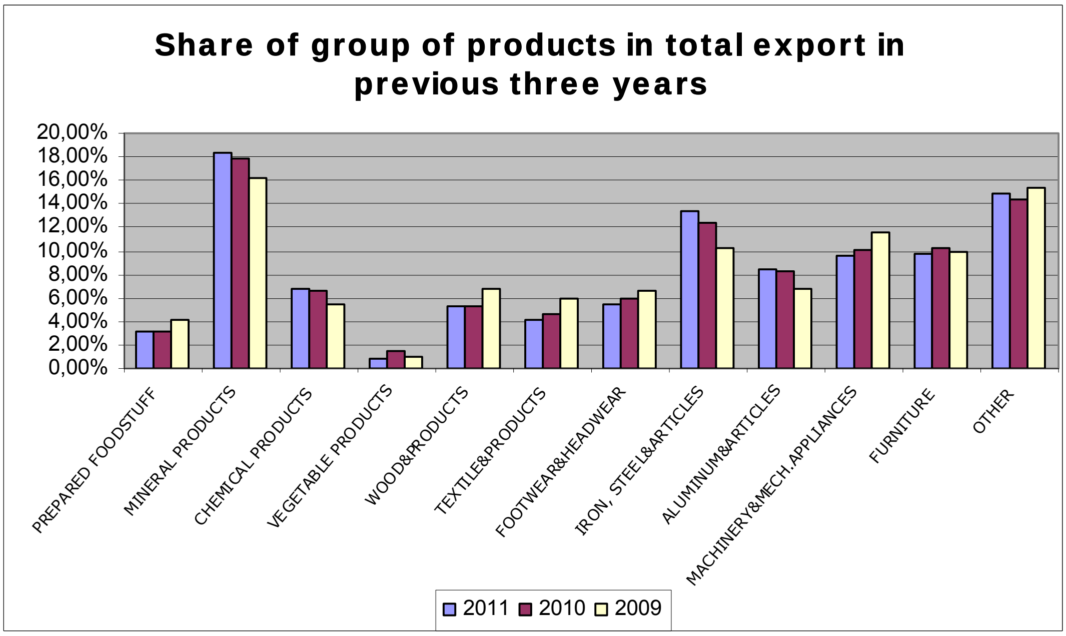


Chart 6

[2]Groups of products shown in Figure 5 represent about 85% of total exports of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the first four months of the current year imports increased by 20.27% compared with the same period of the previous year. As shown, the maximum value of imports was recorded in pre-crisis year of 2008.

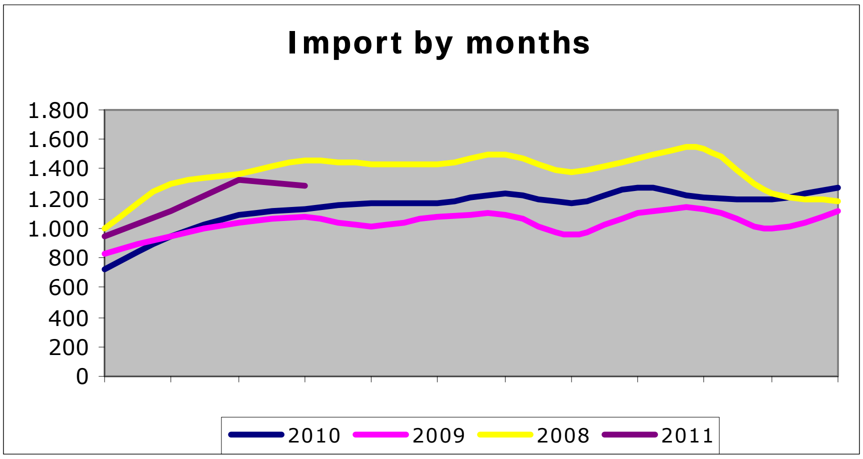


Chart 7

The most significant growth was realized in a group of vegetable products (32.14%), mineral products (37.97%), hides and skin (47.54%) and transportation equipment (37.01%). Growth lower than the average was realized within 'plastic and rubber' (18.86%), 'iron and steel and articles thereof' (18.41%), 'chemical products' (14.1%), 'textile and textile products' (13.44 %).

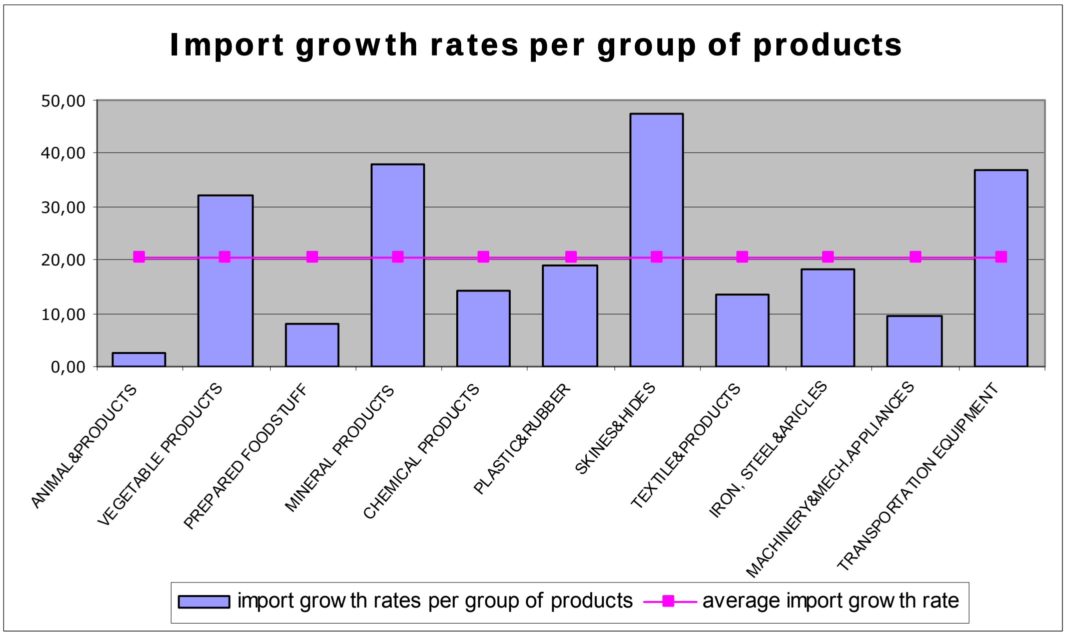


Chart 8

Figure 9 shows the continued growth of the share of mineral products in the total imports which amounts to 22.11% for the period January-April 2011. Constant share is recorded also in chemical products (10.24%), where the highest share goes on pharmaceuticals.

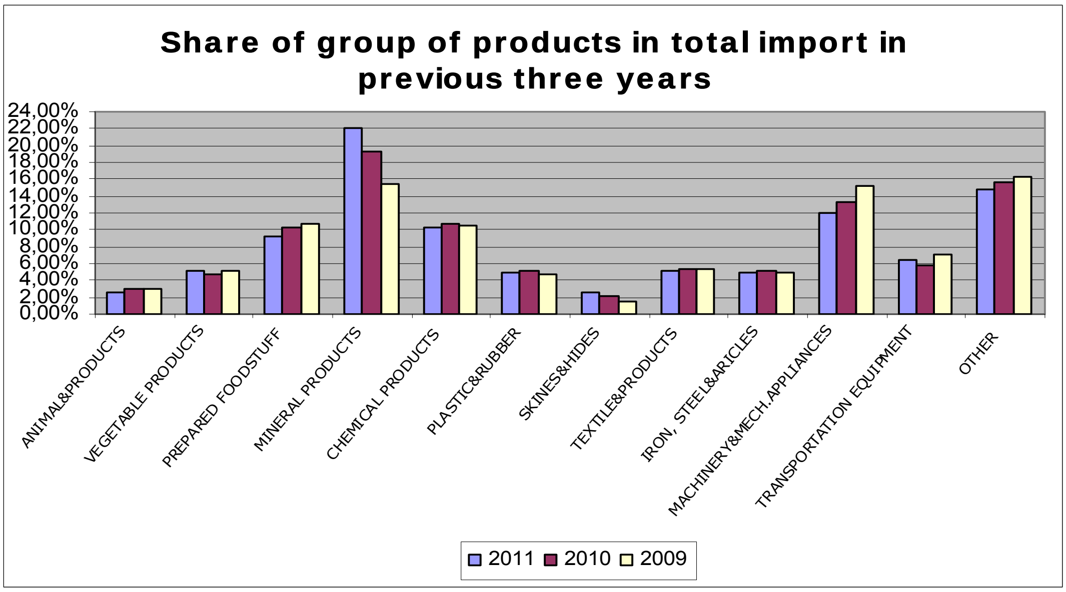


Chart 9

Chart 10 shows the trade balance of major product groups in period January-April of the current year. Chart layout is identical to the layout of the chart for the annual review for 2010[3]. The largest surplus was recorded within the group of furniture, aluminium and aluminium products, while the largest deficit (over half a billion KM) was realized within the group of mineral products and group 'prepared foodstuff' (about 346 million KM).

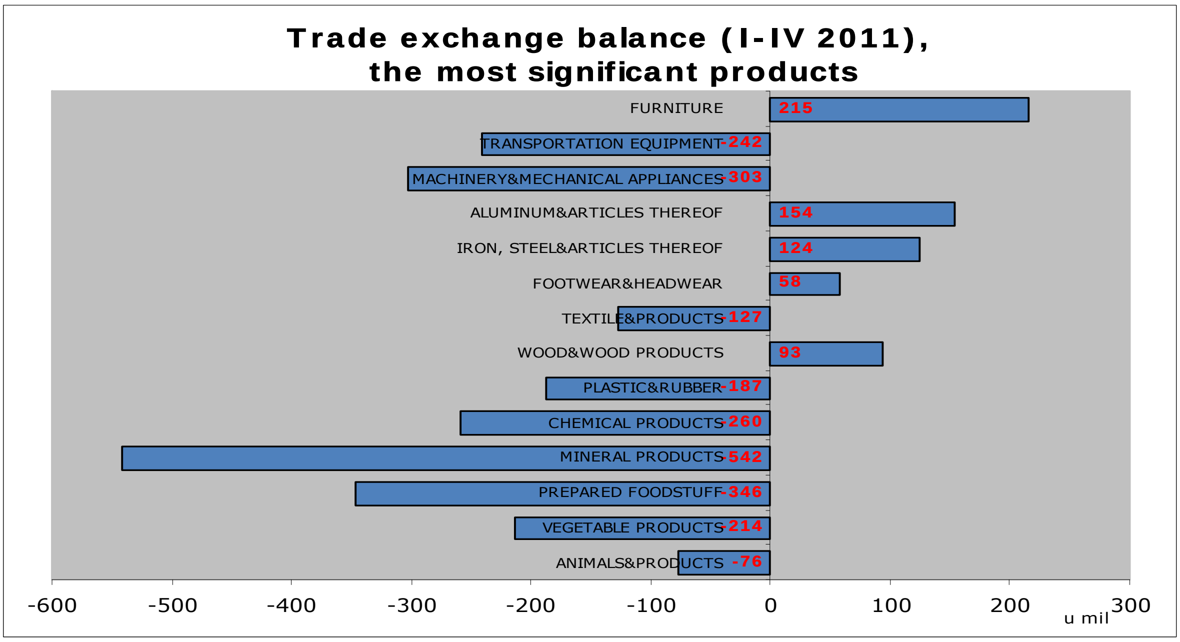


Chart 10

[3] We note that the analysis and data on annual level were published in bulletin 67.

From the activities of the Unit

Neum, May 26 to 28, 2011. - In organization of the consulting and publishing agency "Revicon" from Sarajevo, XII International symposium was organized in Neum on the topic "Accelerated reforms in function of sustainable development". In the section "Taxes", Dinka Antić, PhD, Head of Macroeconomic Analysis Unit gave a presentation on "Harmonisation of VAT system in B&H according to Council Directive 2003/112". She described current amendments of the legal framework of the EU VAT system and outlined the basic elements of the new EU tax strategy, as well as directions of VAT system reform. Dr. Antić stressed an importance of a smooth harmonization of the Law on VAT in B&H with the EU reforms, not only because of fulfilment of the obligations in the field of European integration, but also in order to ensure a competitiveness of domestic economic operators and safe fiscal revenues as well.

Consolidated reports

(Authors: Aleksandra Regoje and Mirela Kadić)

Table 1. (Consolidated report: B&H institutions, entities, SA)

1. 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 and expenditures of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
   - revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
   - revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Republika Srpska.

Tables 2.1.-2.3. (Consolidated report: Cantons)

1. The consolidated report includes.
   - revenues and expenditures of the cantonal budgets,
   - revenues and expenditures of the budgets of related municipalities
2. Net financing = loans received – repayment of debt

Preliminary consolidated report: BiH, enitites and SA, I-IV 2011

	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
Revenues	**409,1**	**387,7**	**484,5**	**459,2**	**1.740,4**
Taxes	383,4	362,1	440,3	413,0	1.598,7
Indirect taxes	366,1	338,5	387,3	373,0	1.464,8
VAT	237,7	222,1	230,2	247,6	937,6
VAT on imports	138,3	180,4	210,4	204,1	733,2
VAT from VAT returns	149,5	115,6	98,3	108,2	471,7
VAT from automatic assessment done by ITA	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
One-off VAT payments	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,8
Other	2,7	2,6	3,0	2,6	10,8
VAT refunds	-53,1	-76,8	-81,9	-67,4	-279,2
Custom duties	15,5	20,9	26,5	23,9	86,8
Sales tax	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Excises	93,2	76,4	107,8	79,2	356,7
on imports	60,6	54,1	70,7	52,3	237,6
on domestic production	32,6	22,3	37,1	27,0	119,1
Railroad tax	21,2	19,0	22,3	22,6	85,1
Other	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,6	5,8
Other refunds	-3,1	-1,2	-0,9	-1,9	-7,1
Direct taxes	17,3	23,6	53,0	40,0	133,9
Profit tax revenues	8,7	10,7	35,1	23,6	78,1
Income tax revenues	8,1	12,1	16,9	15,5	52,5
Other direct taxes	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,9	3,3
Contributions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Non-tax revenues	23,8	24,3	40,6	45,3	134,0
Grants	1,9	1,3	3,6	0,9	7,6
Other revenues	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Expenditures	**393,2**	**372,1**	**493,5**	**520,7**	**1.779,5**
Wages and compensations	118,2	118,8	150,2	129,4	516,6
Purchases of goods and services	9,9	14,1	19,2	23,3	66,4
Subsidies and transfers	89,2	83,7	142,6	182,7	498,1
Interests (domestic and foreign)	3,3	5,9	9,7	5,8	24,7
Interests on foreign debt	3,3	4,6	8,7	5,0	21,4
Interests on domestic debt	0,0	1,4	1,0	0,8	3,2
Other current expenditure	2,9	3,4	11,5	14,0	31,8
Capital expenditures	0,2	0,4	1,0	1,4	2,9
Other expenditures	4,2	2,7	6,2	7,5	20,7
SA transfers	166,9	144,5	165,0	160,1	636,4
o/w: FBiH/cantons, municipalities, Road Fund	127,5	110,3	127,9	123,1	488,7
o/w: RS/cities, municipalities, Road Fund	28,5	24,2	25,6	25,9	104,2
o/w: Brčko	10,9	10,0	11,5	11,1	43,5
Net lending and capital gains	-1,5	-1,5	-11,7	-3,5	-18,1
Overall balance	**15,9**	**15,6**	**-9,1**	**-61,5**	**-39,1**
Financing	**-15,9**	**-15,6**	**9,1**	**61,5**	**39,1**

Table 1.

Canton Sarajevo, I-III 2011

		I	II	III	I-III 2011	I-III 2010
1	**Revenues** (11+12+13+14)	**51.614.761**	**52.375.032**	**60.885.765**	**164.875.559**	**164.588.449**
11	**Tax revenues**	**42.120.980**	**41.974.212**	**49.071.979**	**133.167.171**	**130.227.490**
	Income and profit tax	8.079.896	9.877.283	13.275.437	31.232.616	34.555.271
	Property tax	2.489.968	4.110.946	3.343.993	9.944.907	9.810.604
	Indirect taxes	31.514.659	27.968.069	32.431.169	91.913.897	85.620.838
	Other taxes	36.457	17.913	21.381	75.752	240.777
12	**Non-tax revenues**	**8.621.735**	**9.258.751**	**10.016.677**	**27.897.163**	**30.655.124**
13	**Grants**	**872.046**	**852.245**	**1.103.493**	**2.827.784**	**2.836.360**
14	**Other revenues**	**0**	**289.825**	**693.616**	**983.441**	**869.475**
2	**Expenditures** (21+22)	**44.725.628**	**49.314.185**	**56.304.990**	**150.344.803**	**158.808.351**
21	**Current expenditures**	**44.794.007**	**49.385.866**	**56.402.535**	**150.582.408**	**159.046.486**
	Gross wages and compensations	23.203.235	23.382.421	23.773.836	70.359.492	70.292.141
	Purchases of good and services	2.672.625	5.176.080	6.441.675	14.290.381	15.312.369
	Grants	18.852.012	20.596.939	25.726.075	65.175.027	73.357.329
	Interests	66.134	230.426	460.948	757.508	84.647
	Transfers to lower budget units	0	0	0	0	
22	**Net lending***	-68.379	-71.681	-97.546	-237.606	-238.135
3	**Net aquisition of nonfinancial assets**	**2.464.599**	**2.749.881**	**1.443.034**	**6.657.514**	**842.397**
4	**Government surplus/deficit** (1-2-3)	**4.424.534**	**310.966**	**3.137.742**	**7.873.241**	**4.937.701**
5	**Net financing** **	**-325.540**	**-260.602**	**-2.551.268**	**-3.137.410**	**-377.423**

Table 2.1.

Una-Sana Canton, I-III 2011

		I	II	III	I-III 2011	I-III 2010
1	**Revenues** (11+12+13+14)	**19.227.114**	**16.405.053**	**19.282.566**	**54.914.733**	**51.373.421**
11	**Tax revenues**	**15.185.987**	**13.341.201**	**15.322.108**	**43.849.296**	**40.457.195**
	Income and profit tax	1.481.240	1.423.380	2.263.603	5.168.222	4.996.767
	Property tax	625.346	609.199	629.053	1.863.598	1.438.027
	Indirect taxes	13.069.829	11.306.190	12.425.926	36.801.944	34.011.136
	Other taxes	9.573	2.432	3.526	15.531	11.265
12	**Non-tax revenues**	**3.167.182**	**2.533.691**	**3.376.067**	**9.076.940**	**9.215.458**
13	**Grants**	**814.937**	**396.366**	**393.839**	**1.605.142**	**1.700.768**
14	**Other revenues**	**59.007**	**133.795**	**190.552**	**383.355**	
2	**Expenditures** (21+22)	**16.440.652**	**17.676.327**	**19.815.052**	**53.932.031**	**48.418.312**
21	**Current expenditures**	**16.440.652**	**17.676.327**	**19.416.625**	**53.533.604**	**48.420.027**
	Gross wages and compensations	13.619.010	11.934.914	12.816.769	38.370.692	33.852.867
	Purchases of good and services	900.713	1.439.588	2.538.286	4.878.586	3.838.603
	Grants	1.380.994	3.890.567	2.779.259	8.050.820	6.615.195
	Interests	112.989	104.767	253.433	471.189	205.109
	Transfers to lower budget units	426.946	306.493	1.028.879	1.762.318	3.908.253
22	**Net lending***	0	0	398.427	398.427	-1.715
3	**Net aquisition of nonfinancial assets**	**291.426**	**208.423**	**303.783**	**803.632**	**914.639**
4	**Government surplus/deficit** (1-2-3)	**2.495.035**	**-1.479.697**	**-836.269**	**179.070**	**2.040.470**
5	**Net financing ****	**-5.515**	**-105.378**	**192.203**	**81.311**	**-109.510**

Table 2.2.

Zenica-Doboj Canton, I-III 2011

		I	II	III	I-III 2011	I-III 2010
1	**Revenues** (11+12+13+14)	**24.914.401**	**22.821.041**	**25.906.721**	**73.642.163**	**68.487.053**
11	**Tax revenues**	**20.009.986**	**18.605.517**	**21.765.190**	**60.380.693**	**56.061.174**
	Income and profit tax	2.436.628	2.697.545	3.788.572	8.922.744	9.629.662
	Property tax	466.703	487.759	391.083	1.345.545	1.228.745
	Indirect taxes	17.103.788	15.418.125	17.583.279	50.105.191	45.150.351
	Other taxes	2.866	2.089	2.256	7.211	52.416
12	**Non-tax revenues**	**4.418.407**	**3.599.969**	**3.677.229**	**11.695.605**	**11.707.454**
13	**Grants**	**469.971**	**615.555**	**464.302**	**1.549.828**	**718.425**
14	**Other revenues**	**16.038**	**0**	**0**	**16.038**	
2	**Expenditures** (21+22)	**20.812.372**	**24.958.408**	**26.169.895**	**71.940.676**	**70.606.638**
21	**Current expenditures**	**20.812.372**	**24.958.408**	**26.169.895**	**71.940.676**	**70.606.638**
	Gross wages and compensations	13.686.538	14.242.263	15.053.495	42.982.296	42.111.712
	Purchases of good and services	3.148.473	4.986.701	5.021.479	13.156.653	13.184.272
	Grants	3.834.092	5.561.855	5.767.959	15.163.906	14.783.261
	Interests	131.000	16.000	77.059	224.059	79.149
	Transfers to lower budget units	12.270	151.590	249.903	413.763	448.244
22	**Net lending***	0	0	0	0	
3	**Net aquisition of nonfinancial assets**	**212.125**	**563.877**	**937.346**	**1.713.348**	**2.040.339**
4	**Government surplus/deficit** (1-2-3)	**3.889.904**	**-2.701.245**	**-1.200.520**	**-11.861**	**-4.159.924**
5	**Net financing** **	**-130.364**	**-11.167**	**1.000.000**	**858.469**	**-157.524**

Table 2.3.