

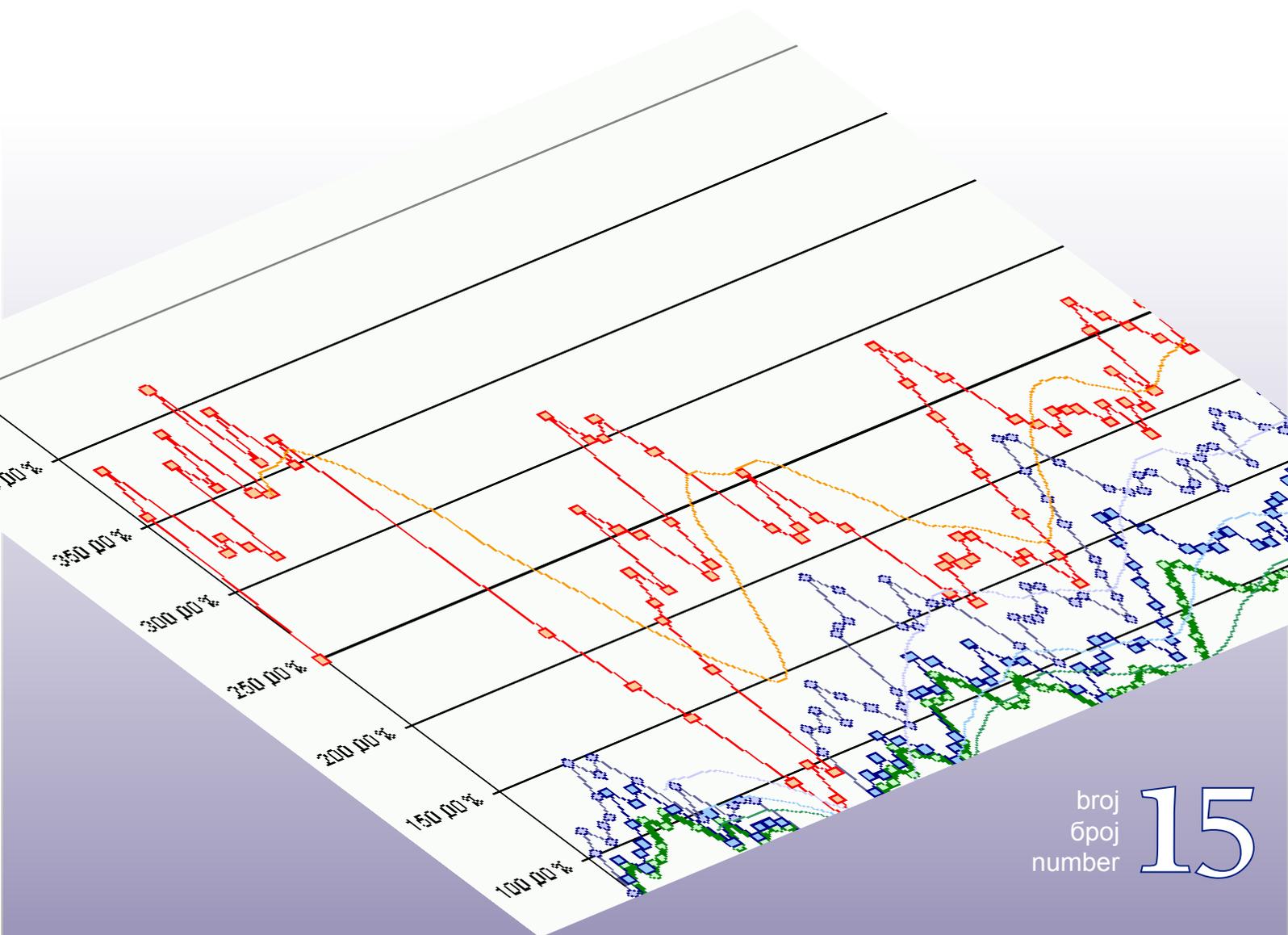
Bosna i Hercegovina
Odjeljenje za makroekonomsku analizu
Upravnog odbora Uprave za indirektno-
neizravno oporezivanje



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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• Oktobar 2006 • Listopad 2006 • Октобар 2006 • October 2006 •

In this issue....

The first of VAT introduction is specific in all countries and BiH is special because of legal suspension of refunds to taxpayers who are not major exporters. However, after nine months and eight months when VAT returns were processed, we can already make some conclusions about fiscal effects of VAT introduction. VAT collection is high and stable, and payment of accumulated tax credits and duration of suspension did not make net VAT collection look bad. There are also positive trends in balance of trade, which are reflected in slow growth of imports and significant growth of exports.

One year ago, newly formed Fiscal Council adopted consolidated fiscal balance and fiscal targets of BiH for 2006 on basis of indirect taxes projection prepared by the Macroeconomic Analysis Unit. The Unit made projections in May 2006 for indirect taxes covering the period until 2009, which was base for creating Budget Framework Paper of BiH, entities and Brcko District for the period 2007-2009. The Unit has an opportunity to publish revised projections on basis of real trends in collection of indirect taxes for nine months and forecast until the end of this year. We should mention that these projections are working materials and the Fiscal Council will discuss it after new governments are formed.

In accordance with dynamics of data receipt, we are continuing to publish consolidated monthly reports of fiscal operations for single account and entities for September. We also publish consolidated monthly reports for BiH Federation-five months, which include cantons and municipalities, and consolidated reports of some cantons where all of municipalities delivered monthly reports to the Unit and whose data were verified and processed by the time of this issue.

Dinka Antić, MSc.
Head of Unit – Supervisor

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Collection of indirect taxes

(Prepared by: Dinka Antić, MSc.)

Introduction: Methodology applied

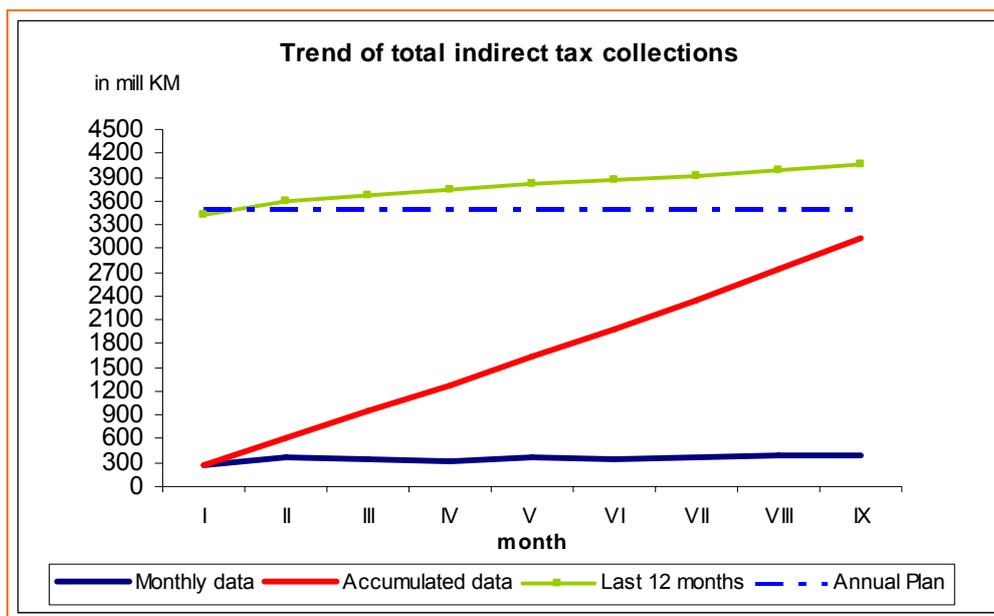
Analysis of collection of indirect taxes is based on the following data:

- net cash flow in the ITA Single Account¹
- total collection of indirect taxes regardless what level of government carried out collection (ITA or entity governments)²

Total collection analysis

For nine months of 2006, the amount of 3,174 billion KM of indirect taxes was collected in BiH, which is 28,72% more than in the same period 2005. ITA collected 3,139 billion KM of net revenues or 93,32%, and entity administrations collected rest of about 212 million KM. This represents 84,6% of the ITA annual collection plan or 86,6% of indirect taxes collection for the whole of BiH³ in 2006.

Trends in total collection of indirect taxes in the first nine months of 2006 is shown in the following graph:



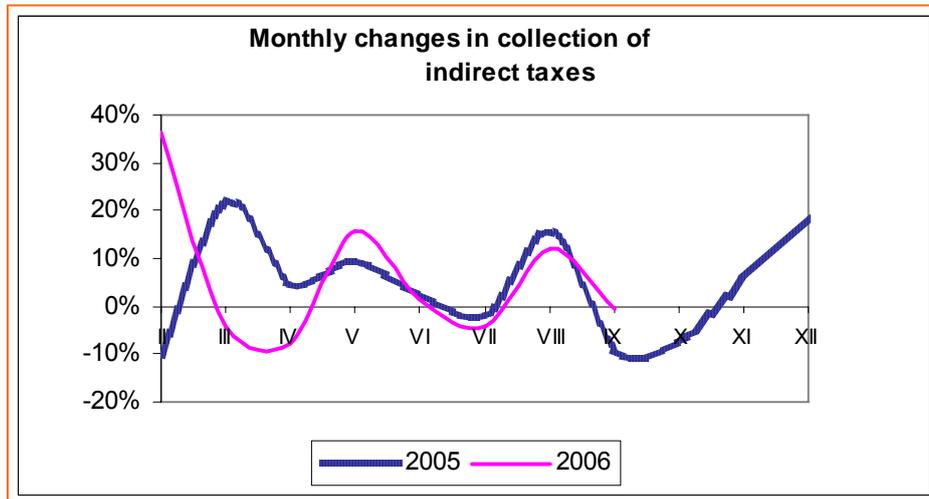
Graph 1.

¹ Gross VAT collection is: collection of VAT on imports, collection of VAT per declarations and other cases of single or enforced collection of VAT. Net VAT collections is obtained after deducting gross collection by the amount of refunds. Revenues from other indirect taxes are reduced for the amounts of refunds from the single account.

² more information about problems in reporting on collection of indirect taxes in the first year of VAT can be found in the bulletin no. 7

³ Plan of revenue collection from indirect taxes was adopted by the Fiscal Council in October 2005. More information in Bulletin 3.

In September 2006 it was collected more 398⁴ million KM of net indirect taxes, which represents 10,65% of the annual collection plan or it was 27% more than in the same month of 2005. However, observed in comparison with August 2006, there was decrease of 2,8%, which fits pattern of indirect taxes collection from 2005:



Graph 2.

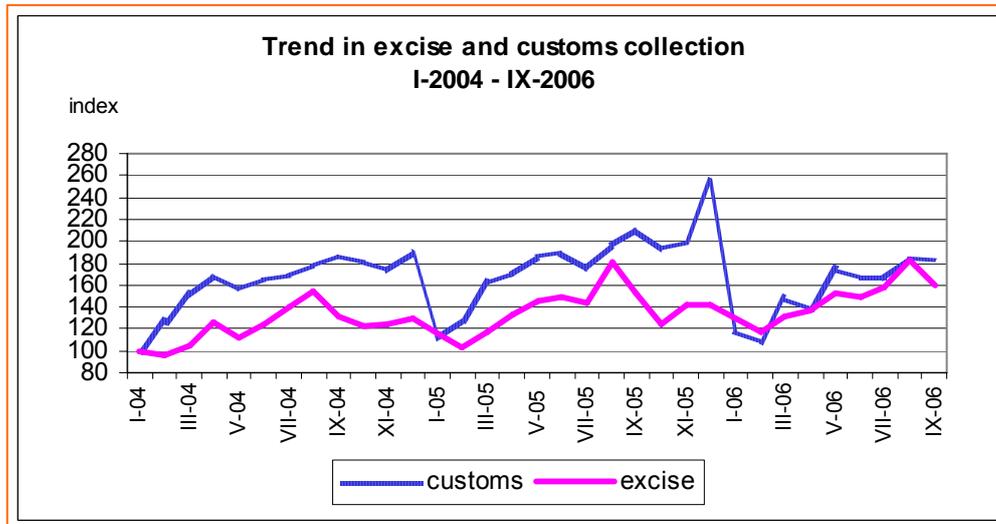
Total amount of 135,7 million KM of unused tax credit was registered until September 30th, 2006 (which represents about 10% of VAT net inflow or a bit more than 5% of net inflow to the ITA single account). In accordance with the decision of the Governing board, since August 2006, taxpayers are successively paid for unused tax credit cumulated in previous months. Payment of unused tax credit for 2006 should be finalized by April 2007. Tax credits represent future liabilities of ITA that will be realized from ITA reserves intended for this use. Payment of tax credit is recorded as correction of revenues for concrete month (refund) with elimination of the same amount from reserves.

Analysis per type of revenues

In September, there was slight decrease of 4,33% in revenues from customs and customs duties in comparison with August, and for the period of nine months in 2006 collection of customs was 9% lower than in the same period 2005. Such trend was expected due to application of the free trade agreement, fall of oil price at the world market and relatively low growth in 2006.

In September, there was decrease of 12% in collection of excise in comparison with August. Highest decrease was noted for excise on oil and oil derivatives and it amounts to 16%, and beer excise has also decreased. There was shortfall of excise on domestic tobacco products and increase of excise on domestic beer. However, for the period of nine months revenues from excise still increase by 6% in total. This trend fits the collection pattern in the last two years as it can be seen in the graph 3. :

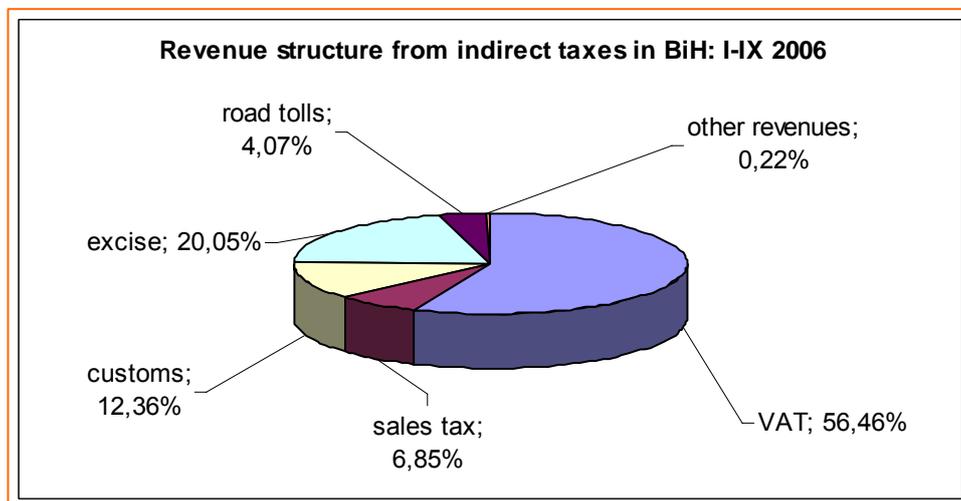
⁴ ITA collected additional 47 million KM of revenues that remained unadjusted after compilation of payments breakdown (single account) and records in modules of ITA IT system (VAT, customs, excise) on September 30, 2006. Amount of unadjusted revenues is not included in analysis of collection of indirect taxes.



Graph 3.

Comparison in collection of VAT and sales tax in the first months of VAT application is possible only at the total level regardless what level of government did the collection⁵. It was expected that after June 30th, 2006, which was last deadline (according to provisions of VAT Law) for payment of sales tax for sales shown on December 31, 2005, amount of lagging sales tax would be very low. However, at least 27 million KM was collected since then and it represents 41% increase compared to collection projections for 2006.

VAT has highest share in the structure of collected indirect taxes for the period of nine months in 2006.

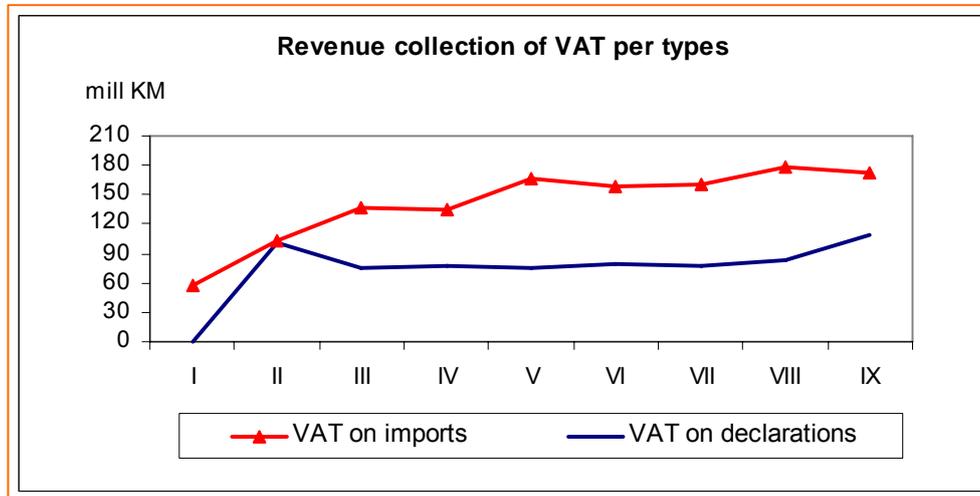


Graph 4.

Record amount of 280 million KM of VAT collected in September. However, since there was refund of tax credits accumulated for March and April in addition to regular refunds to exporters, the collection was 242,6 million KM, which is 7% higher than in August. Amount

⁵ More information about methodology for comparative reporting on collection of indirect taxes in 2006 can be found in the bulletin no. 7

of VAT collection on basis of tax returns in September is significantly higher than in previous months. After first collections, collection from VAT returns represented 31-33% of total collected VAT and it increased to 38,5% in September:

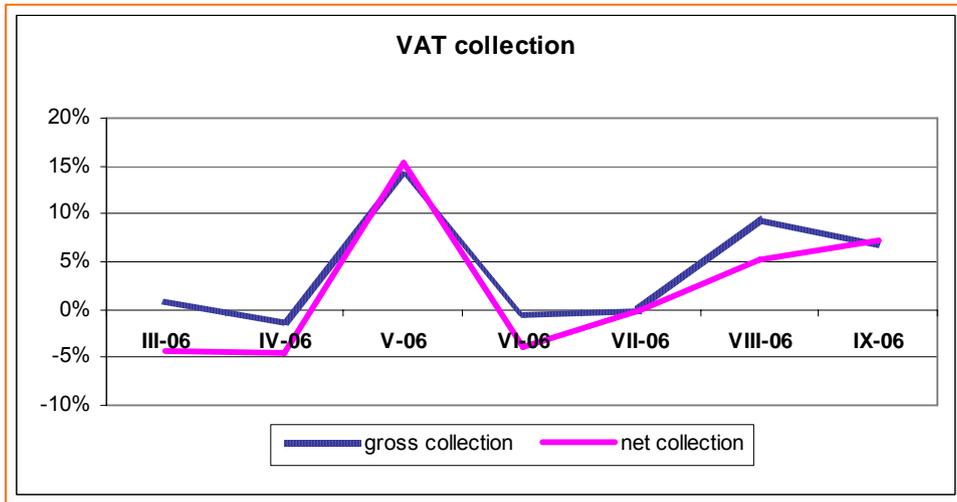


Graph 5.

Reasons for this change in ratio of VAT on imports and VAT collected according to tax returns might be speed in payment of accumulated tax credits (two months together). After payment of kept tax credit, one number of taxpayers can not compensate future VAT liabilities with tax credits transferred from previous periods. Other possible reason for increased payment of "domestic" VAT is stronger financial discipline and reaction of taxpayers to actions that ITA initiated against debtors in terms of enforced collection procedure. On September 30th, 2006, real debt for VAT amounts to 10 million KM⁶.

⁶ Tax assesment is done automatically in the IT system on basis of estimated turnover from this or last year, which means it might happen that in procedure of debt collection it's identified that amount of real debt for VAT less than assessed especially if some taxpayers stopped their business without informing ITA.

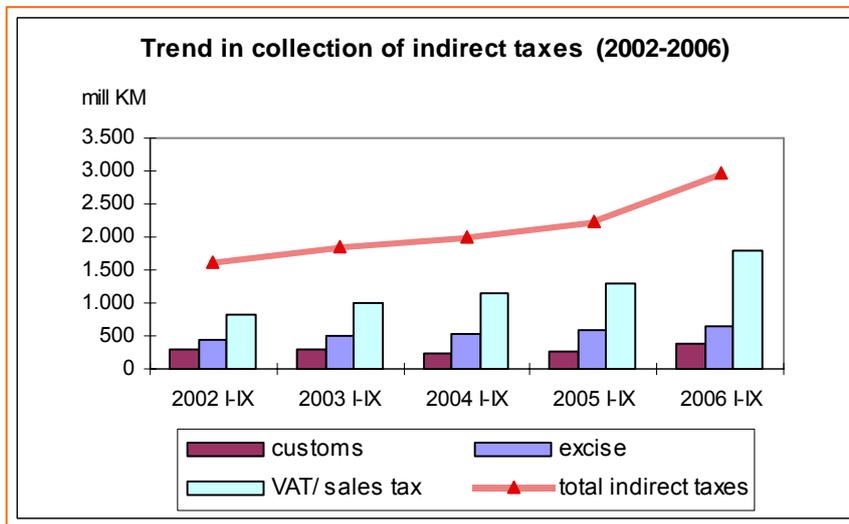
It's interesting to look at monthly oscillations in collection of VAT and net VAT where there are periods of increased refund payments:



Graph 6.

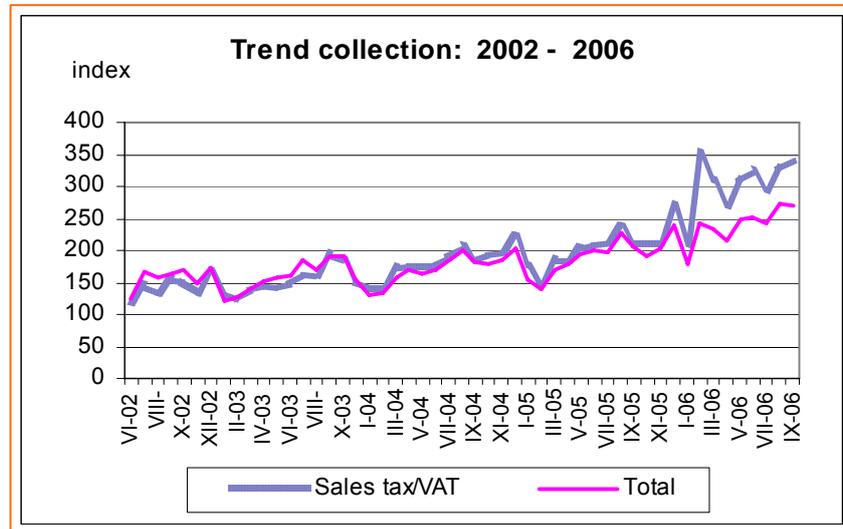
Conclusion

Observing collection of indirect taxes for the period January-September, we can conclude that collection in 2006 compared to 2005 was 31,87% higher. For nine months of 2006, amount of indirect taxes collected in BiH is almost two times higher than in the same period 2002! These trends can be seen in the following graph:



Graph 7.

Up to now, the sales tax had biggest share in indirect taxes. However, introduction of VAT and decreased tax rate, this share is increased, that is collection of VAT/sales tax in 2006 increased faster than total collection of indirect taxes:



Graph 8.

We should still be careful when it comes to spending of possible "surplus" of revenues in budgets. Some stronger municipalities already published budget projections for 2007, which are based on increase of indirect taxes collection in 2006. We should not forget that many effects that VAT introduction had on revenues are single and limited on the first year of VAT introduction. It is quite sure that there will not be 220-230 million KM of lagging sales tax in the next year. Large number of taxpayers (over 36 000) is already included in the system so the comparison base will be very high next year. We should also think about lower oil prices, which also reduces VAT revenues. There will also be about 80 million KM of customs revenues less and there are negotiations on concession for customs free imports from EU. Next year brings standard pattern for refund payments within 60 days to taxpayers who are not regular exporters. The situation gets even worse with transfer of payment for accumulated tax credits for the last quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007, so there will lots of refund payments in April to: exporters, based on credits from December 2006 and based on refunds to other taxpayers according to tax returns for January 2007.

In conditions when there is no fiscal coordination between governments, all of the above mentioned should be warning to carefully work on preparing 2007 budget.

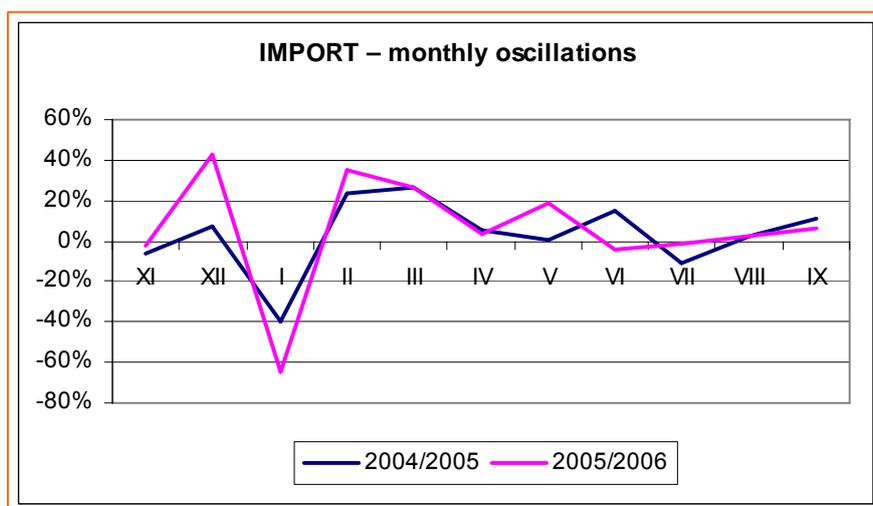
Analysis of trade balance: January – September 2006.godine

(Author: Dinka Antić, MSc.)

Analysis of trade balance in the third quarter of 2006 represents continuation of analysis of VAT impact on trade balance in the first and second quarter of 2006⁷. Data on imports and exports for the first half of 2006 include corrections in ITA records⁸.

Trends in trade balance with abroad

Just before the introduction of VAT, foreign balance of trade got worse resulting in increase of deficit by 14% compared to trends in 2004. Bad results in 2005 were influenced by large increase of imports in December 2005 and postponement of some exports for 2006 due to the VAT stimulation effects on exports. Beginning of VAT application brought fall of imports and increase of exports. Imports started increase later but not as in 2005. Export has significantly increased. After 9 months since VAT was introduced, it's possible to review balance of trade in more realistic way. Overview of balance of trade in the first three quarters does not give a real picture unless the last quarter of 2005 is also considered. As it can be seen from the graph 9, after huge monthly oscillations in move from 2005 to 2006 there was increase of imports in May 2006. We can now give conclusion that goods that were piled in stock in December 2005 were probably used. Since June, imports have been increasing without significant oscillations.

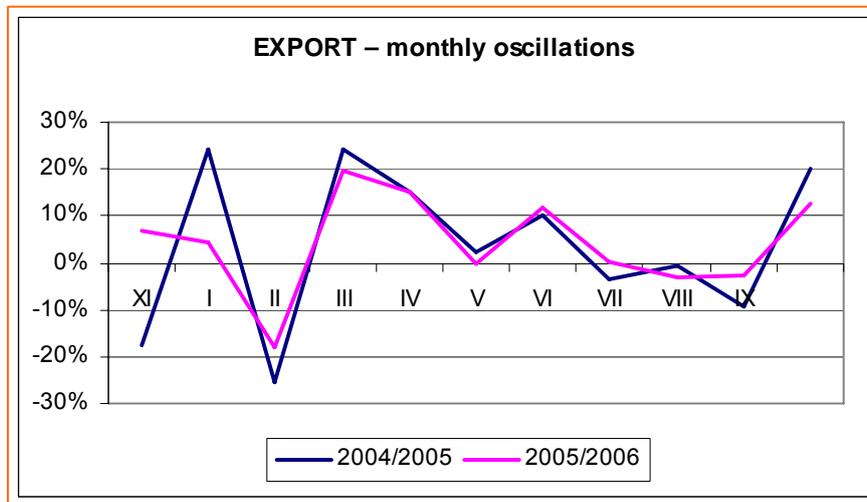


Graph 9.

Exports have been increasing during 2006 with some monthly oscillations (December-January). However, after January 2006, monthly changes reflect pattern from 2005 as it can be seen from the graph 10.

⁷ more information in: Bulletin no. 9 and Bulletin no. 12

⁸ Due to additional corrections in 2006, monthly data on foreign trade balance for mentioned periods were taken from web site of the BiH Central Bank (source of data: Indirect taxation authority, processed by the BiH Statistics Agency)



Graph 10.

Balance of trade structure

Import:

Group of products	2005			2006		
	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
Mineral fuel and oils	33%	6%	8%	-21%	38%	8%
Vehicles	51%	-2%	43%	-57%	70%	-18%
Machines and equipment	19%	2%	47%	-52%	31%	13%
Pharmaceutical products	12%	6%	46%	-45%	43%	-11%
Raw materials / reproduction materials	54%	2%	11%	-43%	68%	6%
Raw leather	34%	-7%	34%	21%	22%	-18%
Food and food products	13%	9%	14%	-38%	28%	6%
drinks, coffee	55%	10%	-21%	-6%	48%	9%
other products	45%	1%	15%	-40%	36%	10%

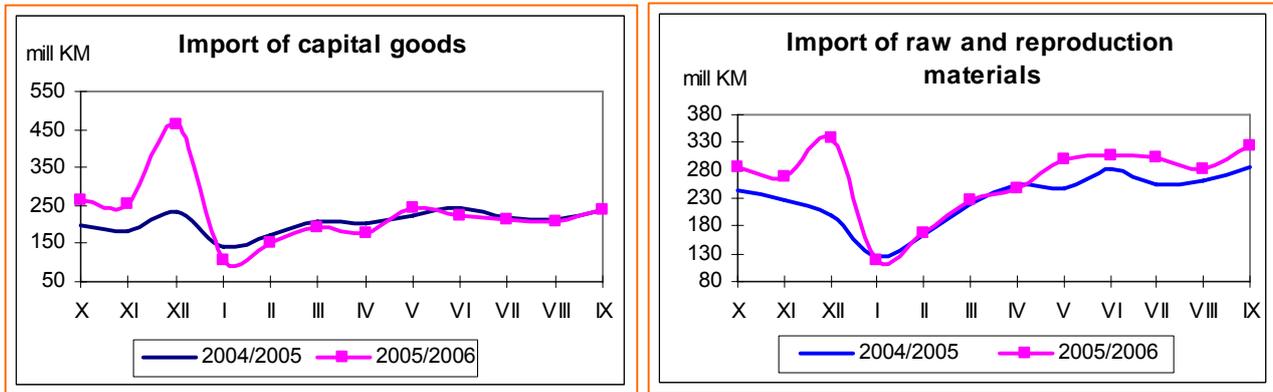
Table 1. Percent changes in imports of major goods

From the table above, it's possible to observe turbulence in imports, which were caused mainly by introduction of VAT: enormous increase of imports in the last quarter of 2005 that were taxed with 0% of sales tax or 10% except for excisable goods (oil and oil derivatives, drinks, coffee). This resulted in increased collection of sales tax in the end of 2005 and high collection of lagging sales tax in 2006, as result of these transactions. The amounts exceeded projections.

First and second quarter of 2006 contributed to increase of imports of excisable goods, food and food products, reproduction and raw materials. Third quarter of 2006 brought decrease of imports of vehicles and pharmaceutical products and modest increase in imports of other groups. An interesting example is that import of raw leather had big oscillations and it was

probably because of oscillations in purchase orders of foreign partners as these are lohn jobs.

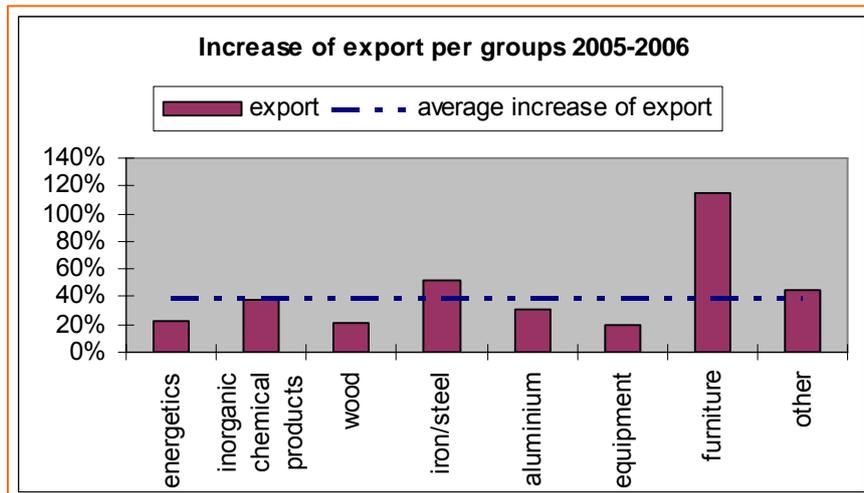
Looking at imports for nine months of 2006 in comparison with the same period in 2005, we can make a conclusion that import of excisable products is 25% higher in general, 8% raw materials, and import of vehicles, machines, equipment and food is lower in average by 6%.



Graph 11.

Export:

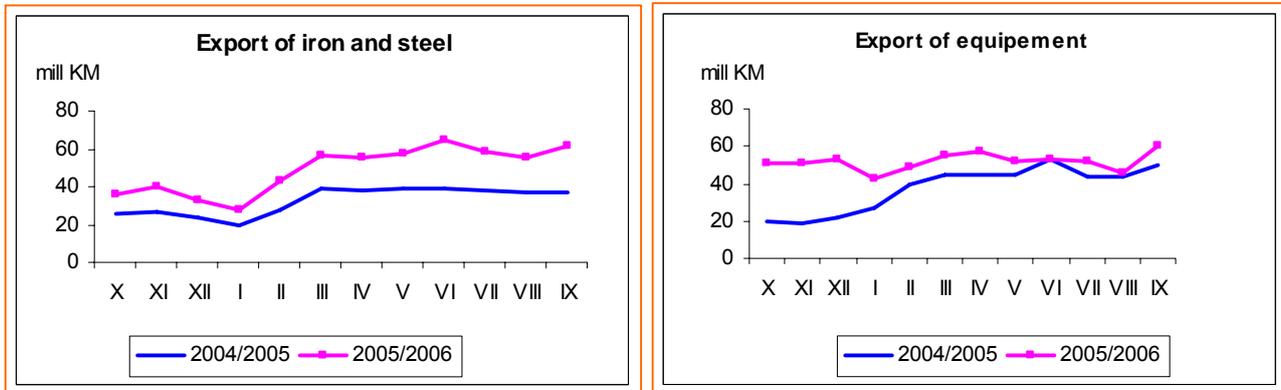
Increase of exports is one of standard effects caused by introduction of VAT in every country. VAT system as opposed to sales tax system, enables taxpayer to get refund of total input tax.. VAT introduction in BiH has stimulating effect on exporters and tax policy in terms of precise recording of export transactions, invoices and payments since these are conditions for VAT refunds. Export constantly increased on quarterly basis by rate of 38% although there were monthly oscillations within quarters.



Graph 12.

In previous bulletins, we followed export of goods that have share of 65-70% in total exports. As it can be seen from the graph above, increase of exports above average increase for the last nine months is noted for iron/steel and furniture. Export of inorganic chemical products is at the level of average export increase and export of energy (first of all

electricity) and wood is below average. This trend had impact on change of export structure, so biggest share is now (13-14%) in export of iron/steel, aluminum and equipment. Share of energy in total export has been decreased especially in wood compared to previous years.



Graph 13.

Conclusion

The last quarter of 2005 and the first two quarters of 2006 had turbulences in balance of trade. The third quarter had calm situation and relative decrease of exports and increase of imports compared to the second quarter. This in a way "biased" good picture of BiH trade balance after the second quarter.

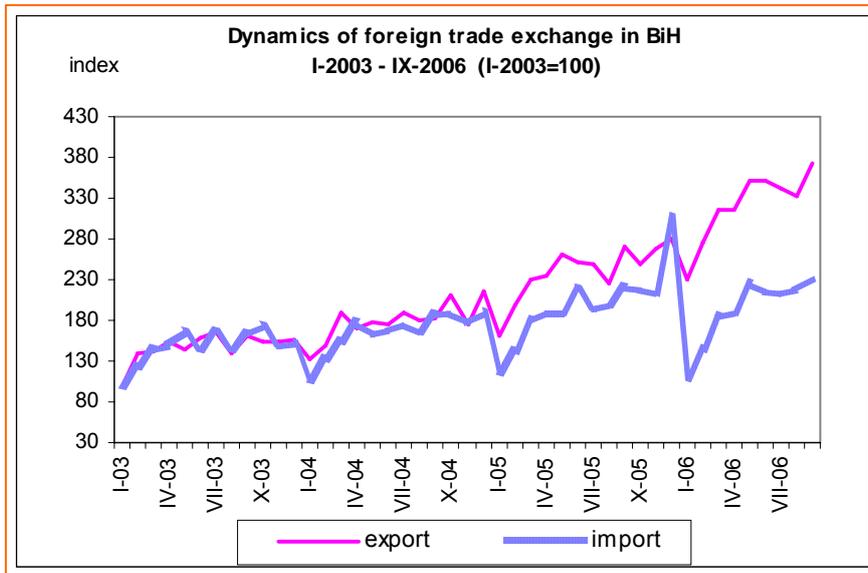
However, at the level of nine months in comparison with the same period in 2005, we have the following:

- **strong growth of exports by 38,59 %**
- **slow growth of imports by 5,16%**
- **decrease of deficit trade of balance by 13,16%**
- **coverage of imports by exports is 46,67%.**

	I-IX		
	2004/03	2005/04	2006/05
export	18.38%	34.86%	38.59%
import	9.84%	15.32%	5.16%
deficit	6.51%	6.83%	-13.16%

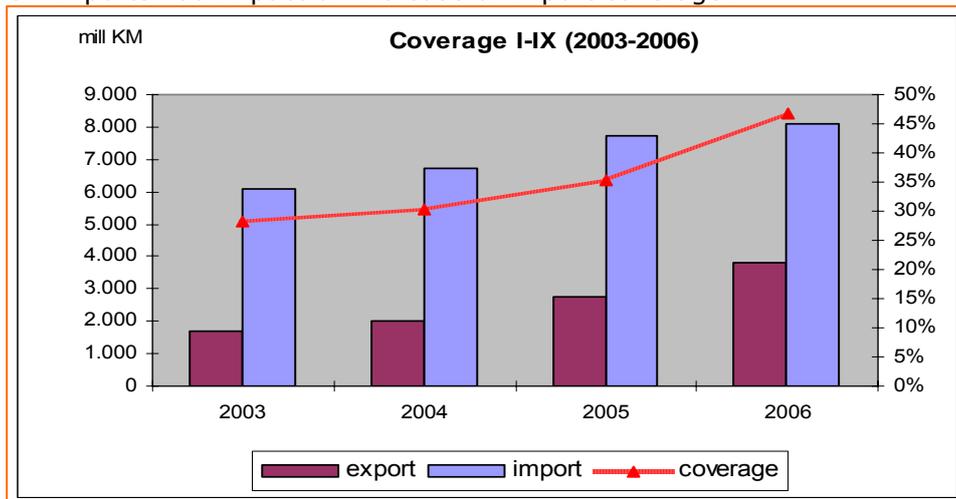
Table 2. Percent changes

What's most significant is generally positive trend in terms of strong growth of exports in the period January 2003-September 2006 as it can be seen in the following graph:



Graph 14.

Such trend is encouraging although starting base was relatively low. Faster growth of exports than imports had impact on increase of import coverage:



Graph 15.

In the last few years, the last fourth quarter is quarter when most goods are exported and imported from/to BiH. If we start from historic data, export in the fourth quarter is about 25% higher than in the first quarter, that is 7% higher than in the third quarter. However, increase of imports in the fourth quarter in previous years (except in 2005, which is not representative year because of enormous imports caused by introduction of VAT) was between 30-40% more than in the first quarter, and 5% more than in the third quarter. It is obvious that repeating such scenario would jeopardize positive picture of trade of balance in 2006.

We will see if this is going to be case this year and if this is maximum achievement of export in current situation due to unfinished process of privatization and restructuring without important strategic partners, technological backwardness, surplus of labor, old debts of companies, bad internal organization, bad marketing and not being ready to conduct business operations at EU market (for example not having certificates on quality standards CE, ISO, HACCP, etc.). We will see if introduction of VAT discouraged import in terms of turning to domestic suppliers.

Revenue projections for indirect taxes 2006-2009

(Prepared by: Ognjen Đukić, macroeconomist in the Unit)

In April 2006, Macroeconomic Analysis Unit prepared projections for collection of indirect taxes for the period 2006 – 2009 for needs of creating Budget Framework Papers of BiH central governments. Projections were based on complete data for 2005 and preliminary data for the first three months in 2006. Nine months after the introduction of VAT, the Unit prepared revised projections for the same period but on basis of complete data. We would like emphasize that these are working projections, which will be presented to the Fiscal Council for approval after governments are formed.⁹

VAT

VAT projection is based on real data for the period January – October 2006 and macroeconomic projections of EPPU¹⁰. **The table represents monthly review of realized and expected revenues from VAT in 2006 and annual projections for the period 2007-2009.** Correction of revenues in terms of increase compared to the the projection from March this year is mainly based on lower realized share of requested tax credits and refunds in gross VAT revenues compared to the projection from March this year. Lower share of tax credits and refunds had positive impact on VAT projection for future years.

Projection of import VAT follows seasonal pattern of imports (see Graph 16) to BiH and projections of this size for 2006 is based on assumption that imports would increase in 2006 by 1,5% at annual level. VAT liabilities per tax returns (gross) mainly follow seasonal trend of sales tax (see Graph 17), which was used to project revenues on this basis for future period. Realized increase of revenues according to VAT returns in August and September is consequence of its seasonal growth in these months, but also a decrease in amount of used tax credits due to beginning of payments to taxpayers in August.

⁹ According to the Agreement from May 2005, Fiscal council is composed of prime ministers and ministers of finance of BiH, Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska.

¹⁰ Direction for economic planning as of 2007

Revenue projection of indirect taxes in the single account, BiH

Table 3. Revenues in the single account, projection in KM million

		in million KM					year / previous year			
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
I	VAT	...	2.409,6	2.533,6	2.726,1	2.944,2	...	105,1%	107,6%	108,0%
II	Sales tax to Single Account	539,0	12,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3%	0,0%	...	...
III	Excise	790,8	842,1	911,1	980,4	1.058,8	106,5%	108,2%	107,6%	108,0%
III.1	Oil	405,6	410,2	...	...	...	101,1%	...	...	...
III.2	Tobacco	282,9	314,4	...	...	...	111,1%	...	...	...
III.3	Alcohol and beer	53,2	67,6	...	...	...	127,1%	...	...	...
III.4	Soft drinks	19,9	16,1	...	...	...	81,0%	...	...	...
III.5	Coffee	29,3	33,8	...	...	...	115,3%	...	...	...
IV	Customs	605,6	545,3	477,7	409,4	343,6	90,1%	87,6%	85,7%	83,9%
V	Road tolls	169,9	171,7	185,8	199,9	215,9	101,1%	108,2%	107,6%	108,0%
VI	Other	6,2	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	33,9%	102,0%	102,0%	102,0%
VII	TOTAL	2.106,2	3.983,0	4.110,3	4.317,9	4.564,7	189,1%	103,2%	105,1%	105,7%

Table 4. VAT projection, in KM million

		Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Avg 06	Sep 06	Okt 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	2006	2007 (9)	2008	2009
I	Collected VAT (gross) (1)	57,3	212,7	214,9	212,0	241,5	240,2	240,1	262,9	280,8	277,0	262,6	269,7	2.771,7			
I.1	On imports(2)	56,5	102,6	136,7	134,2	165,7	159,2	161,1	178,5	172,1	177,8	161,8	167,9	1.774,1	25,5		
I.2	Per tax returns	0,8	100,7	75,9	76,6	75,4	80,2	78,0	83,5	108,1	98,5	100,1	101,0	978,8			
I.3	Other	0,1	9,4	2,3	1,1	0,3	0,7	1,0	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,8	18,8			
I.4	VAT per returns. + used credits (3)	0,8	100,7	87,2	91,3	96,9	107,1	117,4	104,7	129,6	112,7	117,1	118,5	1.184,1	129,7		
II	Requests for refund and tax credits (4)		38,1	44,0	52,3	53,3	57,8	54,7	57,4	62,2	61,8	63,4	59,7	604,7	107,4		
II.1	Cash		11,7	14,3	17,7	20,4	22,6	23,8	24,0	24,9	24,7	25,4	23,9	233,3			
II.2	Tax credits		26,4	29,6	34,6	32,9	35,2	30,9	33,4	37,3	37,1	38,0	35,8	371,4			
III	Refunds paid			11,2	17,5	17,2	24,7	24,5	36,5	38,3	70,9	60,3	60,9	362,1	123,5		
III.1	Exporters			10,1	17,1	16,3	23,1	23,2	25,3	25,5	26,4	26,3	27,0	220,4			
III.2	Other (intern. organizations etc.)			1,0	0,5	0,9	1,7	1,2	2,4	3,8	2,5	2,5	2,5	18,9			
III.3	Non-exporters (5)								8,8	8,9	42,0	31,5	31,5	122,8			
IV	Tax credits approved			30,1	33,5	37,3	35,1	40,1	46,4	35,5	35,5	42,6	43,7	380,0			
IV.1	Used			11,3	14,6	21,5	26,9	39,4	21,2	21,5	14,2	17,1	17,5	205,3			
IV.2	Transferred (6)											25,6	26,2	51,8			
V	Revenues from VAT (net from refund)	57,3	212,7	203,7	194,4	224,3	215,4	215,6	226,4	242,6	206,1	202,3	208,8	2.409,6	2.533,5	2.726,1	2.944,2
VI	Revenues from VAT (net from refunds and transferred tax credits)	57,3	212,7	203,7	194,4	224,3	215,4	215,6	226,4	242,6	206,1	176,7	182,5	2.357,7	2.585,4	2.781,9	3.004,4
	Additional items:	503	679	862	889	1057	1012	1002	1026	1093	1129	1027	1066	11346			
	Import (7)	0,91	0,77	0,94	0,94	1,02	0,98	1,05	1,12	1,00	1,04	1,05	1,18				
	Seasonal trends of sales tax	...	24,2	23,2	23,0	23,1	21,2	19,8	21,6	20,2	21,7	21,5	21,3	21,9			

Shaded amounts represent projections.

(1) It includes refunds and transferred tax credits

(2) 2006: It was projected that VAT on imports will increase according to imports (memo item).

(3) 2006: : It was projected that VAT per tax returns + used tax credits will follow seasonal trend of sales tax (t-1) (memo item).

(4) 2006: Projected as average of the last 7 months. 2007 - 2009: Projected that ratio of requests for refunds and collected VAT in the period 2007-2009 will keep average from 2006.

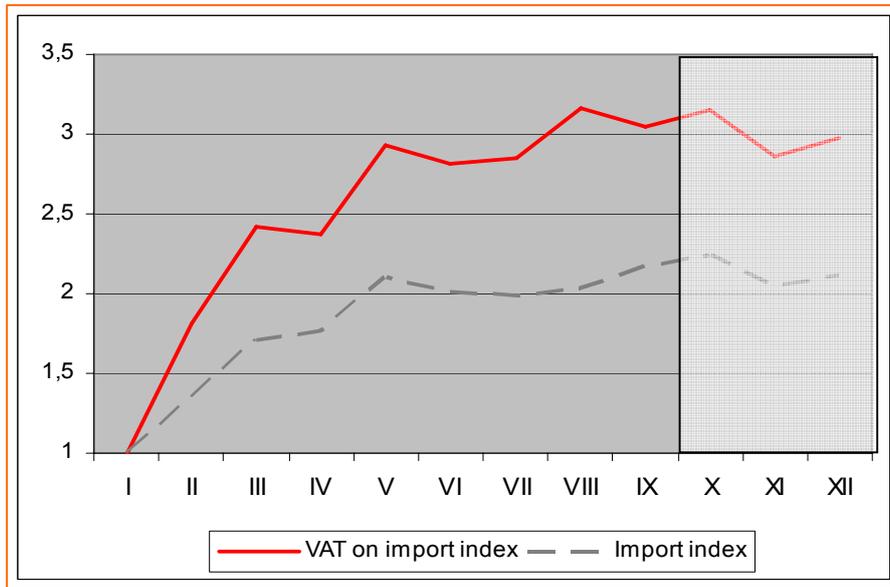
(5) 2006: It was projected that payments of transferred tax credits will finish in April 2007.

(6) 2006: It was projected that approved unused tax credits from November and December will be paid in 2007.

(7) Projected growth of 1,5% at annual level.

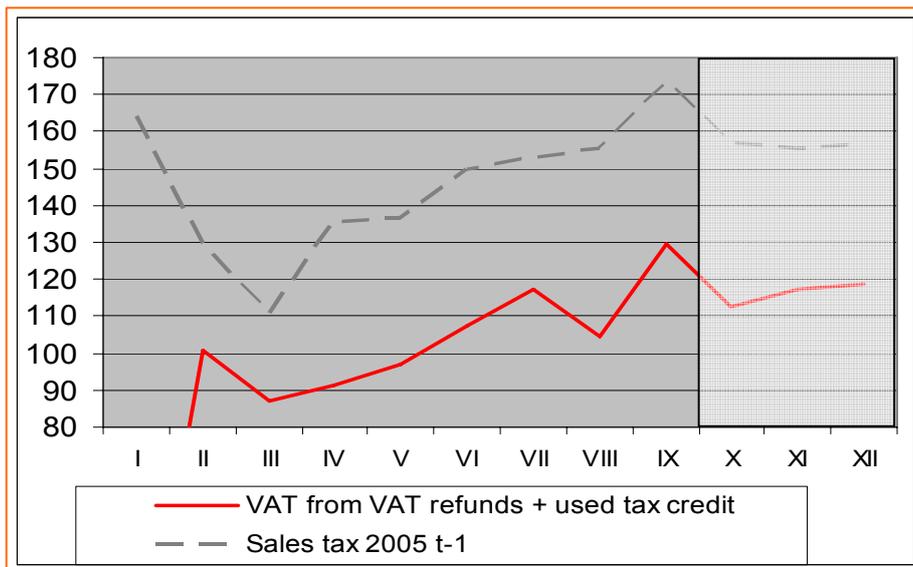
(8) 2006: Defined as $II(t) / [I.1(t-1) + I.4(t)]$. Number in sum colon 2006 represents average in 2006.

(9) It includes corrections for moving import and incomplete 2006.



Graph 16. Index value for imports to BiH and VAT on imports, January 2006 = 1 (shaded area represents projections)

VAT revenue projection in future years is related to growth of nominal GDP in accordance with EPPU projections. Projection for 2007 compared to 2006 was corrected to include specifics of 2006 as initial year of VAT introduction. These specifics include the fact the first revenues based on VAT declarations were realized in February, and first used credits and paid refunds only in March 2006. According to experiences of other countries, VAT introduction in 2006 caused moving part of imports from 2006 to 2005 in order to avoid payment of VAT so this effect was taken into consideration. Revenues in 2006 will be increased, and decreased in 2007 for the amount of transferred but unpaid tax credits from one to other year. Due to the mentioned reasons, it is expected to have modest growth of VAT revenues in 2007 while they will follow growth of nominal GDP in future years.



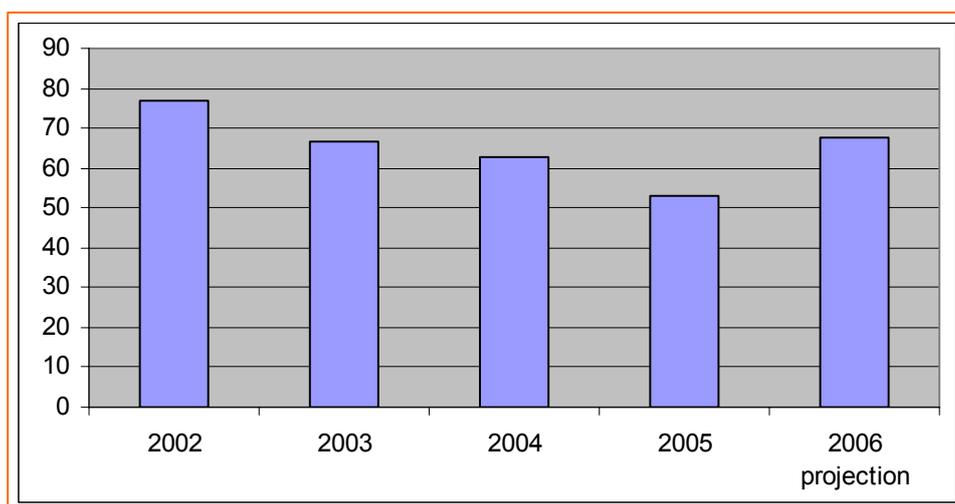
Graph 17. Revenues according to returns and sales tax from 2005, monthly in KM million (shaded surface represents projections)

Excise

Excise projections for 2006 and future years have remained unchanged in comparison to projections from March 2006. Thanks to continued growth of oil prices in the world market, revenues from excise on oil derivatives will slow down, so there will be increase of only 0,25% in this year compared to the last year. In 2005, Macroeconomic Analysis Unit estimated negative elasticity of quantity imports of oil derivatives to BiH, in the amount of 29,95%, which means that increase of oil derivatives by 100% would result in decreasing imported quantity by 29,95%. The same analysis identified significant differences in price elasticity of some oil derivatives, so gasoline had highest price elasticity while diesel had the lowest one.¹¹

Extremely high growth compared to 2005 is expected from excise on alcohol and beer (27,6%) which represents turning of negative trend from the last three years (see Graph 18).

In regards to revenues from excise in 2007 and future, it is anticipated that these will follow growth of nominal GDP.



Graph 18. Revenues from excise on alcohol and beer, in KM million

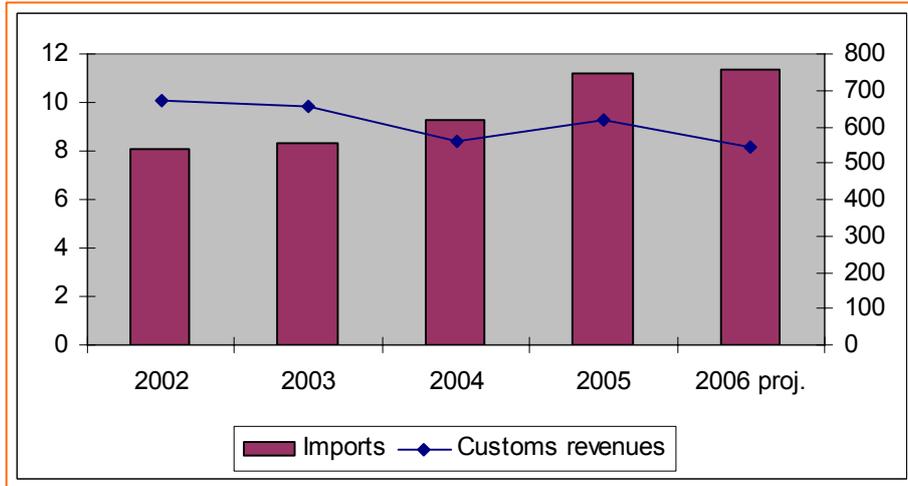
Customs

Customs revenues in 2006 are projected in the amount of KM 545,3 million, which represents decrease of 9,9% compared to the last year. Shortfall of customs revenues was expected since the continuation of applying the agreement on free trade with countries in the region, and planned abolishing of customs barriers for EU countries is expected in medium term.

Revenue projection in the period 2007-2009 is based on the assumption that total exchange with EU will have free customs regime in 2011 and customs revenues from rest of imports will continue to grow with imports¹².

¹¹ More information about price elasticity of imported oil derivatives can be found in the Bulletin 10.

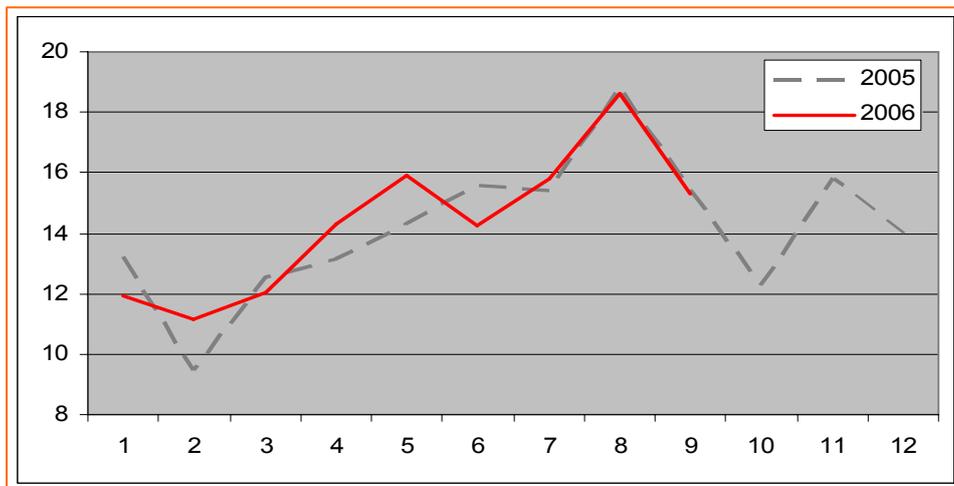
¹² Import per country of origin in 2005: EU 47,3%, countries with free trade agreement 35,1% , other 17,6%.



Graph 19. Import to BiH (in KM billions, left scale) customs revenues (in KM million, right scale)

Road tolls

Similar to excise on customs, revenues from road tolls are projected with modes increase in 2006 with the total amount of KM 171,7 million. Reasons for slow growth of these revenues are the same as for excise on oil and are caused by continued increase of oil price in 2006.



Graph 20. Revenues from road tolls, monthly, in KM million

Consolidated Reports

(prepared by Aleksandra Regoje)

Notes to table 5.

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 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.
2. Figures on revenues and expenditures of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska are not fully reconciled due to different accounting methods.

Notes to Table 6:

1. The consolidated report includes:
 - revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
 - revenues and expenditures of the cantonal budgets in the Federation,
 - revenues and expenditures of the budgets of municipalities in the Federation of B&H.
2. The report doesn't include foreign debt amortisation.
3. Data which are not received are estimated. Those data are for the Canton Herceg-Bosna and Drvar municipality.

Notes to table 7, 8, 9 and 10.

1. Expenditure item of the cantonal budgets "Grants to other levels of government" and "Capital grants to other levels of government" is reconciled with revenue items of municipalities "Grants from other levels of government" and "Capital support from other levels of government";
2. Since the **expenditure item "Grants to individuals" contains grants directed through municipal budgets**, in cases where the amount of grants to other levels of government on expenditure side of cantons is lower than received grants on municipal items, the Unit proceeded in the following way: Remaining difference on items of municipalities "Grants from other levels of government" and "Capital support from other levels of governments" is reconciled with expenditure item of the cantonal budget "Grants to individuals".
3. *Net domestic lending=Lending-Repayment of borrowing
4. **Net domestic financing=Credits received – repayment of debt

General Government, I – IX 2006

mill KM

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Current Revenues	218,1	360,4	384,9	342,7	401,7	385,4	494,5	431,5	446,6	963,4	1129,9	1372,5	3465,8
<i>Taxes</i>	206,0	343,9	355,1	330,5	382,5	368,1	375,6	406,6	418,3	904,9	1081,1	1200,5	3186,5
<i>Indirect taxes</i>	190,7	322,6	323,6	315,9	366,4	351,2	357,0	388,5	388,9	836,9	1033,4	1134,4	3004,7
<i>VAT</i>	57,3	212,7	203,7	194,4	224,3	215,4	215,6	226,4	242,6	473,7	634,1	684,7	1792,5
VAT on imports	56,5	102,6	136,7	134,2	165,7	159,2	161,1	178,5	172,1	295,8	459,2	511,7	1266,7
VAT from VAT returns	0,8	100,7	75,9	76,6	75,4	80,2	78,0	83,5	108,1	177,4	232,2	269,6	679,2
VAT from automatic assessment done by ITA			0,1	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,2		0,1	1,0	0,3	1,4
One-off VAT payments	0,1	9,4	2,1	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	11,6	0,6	0,6	12,8
Other			0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,5	1,8	2,3
VAT refunds			-11,2	-17,5	-17,2	-24,7	-24,5	-36,5	-38,3	-11,2	-59,5	-99,2	-169,9
Customs duties	33,3	30,8	41,5	39,3	49,1	47,0	47,4	52,2	51,9	105,6	135,4	151,5	392,5
Sales tax	25,0	10,6	4,4	3,0	3,2	2,2	1,9	2,5	1,4	40,0	8,3	5,8	54,1
Imported excisable products	7,8	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	8,0	0,2	0,1	8,3
Domestic excisable products	1,1	2,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	3,3	0,4	0,4	4,1
Other products	9,4	4,1	2,3	1,2	1,2	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,7	15,8	3,4	2,6	21,8
On services	6,5	4,0	1,7	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	12,2	2,0	1,2	15,4
Others	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,2	0,7	2,3	1,4	4,4
Excises	62,8	56,9	63,1	66,4	74,0	72,2	76,1	88,1	77,1	182,8	212,6	241,3	636,6
on imports	50,5	45,7	48,4	54,1	58,0	57,5	61,9	70,1	62,0	144,6	169,6	193,9	508,2
on domestic production	12,3	11,2	14,7	12,3	16,0	14,7	14,2	18,1	15,1	38,2	43,0	47,4	128,5
Railroad tax	11,9	11,2	12,1	14,3	15,9	14,3	15,8	18,6	15,3	35,1	44,5	49,7	129,3
Other	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,6	2,5	2,8	6,8
Other refunds			-1,9	-2,2	-1,0	-0,7	-0,6	-0,4	-0,4	-1,9	-3,9	-1,4	-7,2
<i>Direct taxes</i>	15,3	21,3	31,5	14,7	16,1	17,0	18,6	18,1	29,3	68,0	47,7	66,1	181,8
Income taxes	6,9	10,3	20,0	3,6	3,4	5,5	5,6	5,5	6,0	37,3	12,4	17,0	66,7
<i>Other tax revenues</i>	8,4	10,9	11,4	11,0	12,7	11,5	13,0	12,7	23,4	30,7	35,2	49,1	115,1
<i>Non-tax income</i>	11,6	16,1	29,7	12,0	19,0	16,9	118,7	24,7	28,0	57,3	47,9	171,4	276,7
<i>Others revenues</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,4
<i>Grants, gifts</i>	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2		0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,6
<i>Transfers from higher level of gvmt</i>	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,5	1,6

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
Current expenditures	203,4	298,8	221,3	339,6	402,0	370,4	359,8	385,2	434,9	723,5	1112,0	1179,9	3015,4
<i>Consumption expenditures</i>	28,5	43,5	46,7	48,2	49,1	62,5	45,0	50,7	53,6	118,8	159,8	149,3	427,9
<i>Wages and compensations</i>	25,8	37,4	39,6	40,5	41,7	53,1	36,3	42,3	39,6	102,8	135,4	118,2	356,4
Wages	24,9	34,7	36,5	37,2	38,4	47,7	31,3	35,5	35,4	96,0	123,3	102,2	321,5
Compensations	0,9	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,3	5,4	4,9	6,9	4,3	6,8	12,1	16,1	34,9
<i>Purchases of goods and services</i>	2,8	6,0	7,1	7,6	7,4	9,3	8,8	8,4	13,9	16,0	24,4	31,1	71,4
<i>Grants</i>	37,5	10,3	51,3	60,5	90,1	70,6	67,5	68,8	62,9	99,1	221,2	199,1	519,4
Transfers to households	32,5	3,6	45,2	38,3	68,7	53,7	41,8	45,0	43,8	81,2	160,7	130,6	372,6
Transfers to institutions/organizations	0,8	0,8	2,3	6,0	4,7	3,2	5,2	5,1	4,1	3,9	13,8	14,3	32,1
Subsidies	4,2	5,9	3,9	16,2	16,7	13,7	20,5	18,7	15,0	14,0	46,6	54,2	114,8
<i>Interest payments</i>	0,0	0,5	0,4	-0,3	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,4	1,5
<i>Other outlays</i>	0,8	2,3	1,7	6,7	3,6	3,7	3,5	1,7	53,4	4,8	14,0	58,5	77,4
<i>Transfers from Single Account</i>	126,4	209,7	95,3	174,6	198,2	194,3	212,0	217,2	207,8	431,4	567,1	637,0	1635,4
BiH Budget	41,1	39,2	43,1	59,4	48,5	48,5	46,2	50,7	46,2	123,4	156,3	143,2	422,8
FBiH / Cantons, Municipalities, Road Fund	67,6	145,7	23,7	94,3	113,9	115,9	124,7	132,5	127,0	237,0	324,1	384,2	945,3
RS / Cities, Municipalities, Road Fund	13,1	15,6	18,7	11,6	24,3	19,7	32,0	24,1	25,2	47,4	55,6	81,3	184,4
Brcko Distrikt	4,5	9,3	9,8	9,2	11,6	10,2	9,0	9,9	9,4	23,6	31,0	28,3	82,8
<i>Amortization of debt</i>	8,0	27,4	21,8	17,4	34,8	20,3	10,2	30,0	23,7	57,2	72,5	63,9	193,7
Transfers to lower levels of government	3,1	4,8	4,7	37,7	25,0	18,8	21,8	10,4	36,3	12,5	81,5	68,4	162,4
<i>Net domestic lending*</i>	-0,9	0,4	-0,6	-5,2	1,1	-0,2	-0,1	6,2	-3,0	-1,1	-4,3	3,1	-2,3
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	-22,9	0,4	0,5	0,4	1,5	3,9	22,1	3,6	2,4	-22,0	5,8	28,1	11,9
Government surplus(+)/deficit (-)	37,6	61,2	163,1	2,7	-1,8	11,2	112,6	42,7	9,3	261,9	12,1	164,5	438,5
o/w: Reserves from ITA Single Account	16,2	31,6	20,6	13,7	20,8	12,5	14,1	6,6	2,6	68,4	47,0	23,3	138,8
Net domestic financing**		19,1	-0,6	-1,4	-1,3	-1,2	-1,6	-5,2	-37,2	18,5	-3,9	-44,0	-29,4

*Net domestic lending=Lending-Repayment of borrowing
**Net domestic financing=Credits received – repayment of debt

Table 5. Monthly Consolidated report, general government, I-VIII 2006

FBiH, I – V 2006

		I	II	III	IV	V	Q1	Q2	Total
1	Current Revenues (11+12+13+14)	128.091.649	96.611.685	362.175.306	237.717.638	302.774.012	586.878.640	540.491.649	1.127.370.290
11	Taxes	103.391.725	61.816.749	314.158.132	207.756.347	266.655.210	479.366.606	474.411.558	953.778.164
	Income & profit tax	10.948.369	13.242.415	14.397.190	7.623.329	7.373.036	38.587.973	14.996.365	53.584.339
	Taxes on personal income and self-employment	12.621.059	12.678.237	14.131.394	16.412.409	15.581.623	39.430.690	31.994.032	71.424.722
	Property tax	5.500.788	5.546.318	5.236.125	4.446.394	4.849.671	16.283.232	9.296.065	25.579.297
	Sales tax (incl.excises) (according to Regulations until 31,12,2005)	56.583.206	26.730.260	13.984.622	10.626.456	10.502.339	97.298.088	21.128.795	118.426.882
	Transfers from Single Ac.	16.775.750	2.494.079	263.050.811	166.983.873	227.259.538	282.320.640	394.243.411	676.564.050
	Other taxes	962.553	1.125.439	3.357.991	1.663.886	1.089.004	5.445.983	2.752.890	8.198.874
12	Non-tax revenues	24.388.197	33.714.800	47.586.805	29.871.510	35.531.736	105.689.802	65.403.246	171.093.047
13	Grants	284.195	1.019.589	352.193	44.056	502.029	1.655.977	546.085	2.202.062
	of which: Grants from abroad	284.195	1.019.589	352.193	44.056	502.029	1.655.977	546.085	2.202.062
14	Other revenues	27.532	60.547	78.176	45.724	85.037	166.256	130.761	297.016
2	Total expenditures (21+22)	132.417.676	147.088.636	181.869.255	201.214.288	235.515.611	461.375.566	436.729.899	898.105.466
21	Current expenditures	132.489.506	147.120.818	185.111.924	201.744.780	235.733.539	464.722.248	437.478.319	902.200.567
	Wages and compensations	62.472.748	74.763.653	78.955.942	80.356.205	81.196.353	216.192.343	161.552.558	377.744.901
	of which: Gross wages	52.078.946	60.881.958	63.431.762	65.241.705	64.508.139	176.392.667	129.749.844	306.142.511
	of which: Compensations	10.393.802	13.881.694	15.524.180	15.114.499	16.688.215	39.799.676	31.802.714	71.602.390
	Other taxes and contributions	6.225.825	7.258.909	7.648.076	7.765.626	7.706.745	21.132.810	15.472.371	36.605.181
	Purchases of goods and services	13.173.248	21.950.845	23.743.608	21.514.149	23.993.140	58.867.701	45.507.289	104.374.990
	Grants	49.608.078	41.226.184	72.330.383	90.011.298	121.219.266	163.164.645	211.230.564	374.395.209
	of which: Grants to other levels of government	3.298.182	4.382.420	3.535.769	5.046.756	4.411.874	11.216.371	9.458.630	20.675.002
	Other grants	46.309.896	36.843.763	68.794.614	84.964.542	116.807.392	151.948.274	201.771.934	353.720.207
	Interest	326.945	743.648	725.341	56.190	431.924	1.795.934	488.114	2.284.048
	Transfers to lower spending units	682.661	1.177.581	1.708.573	2.041.313	1.186.112	3.568.815	3.227.424	6.796.240
22	Net lending*	-71.830	-32.182	-3.242.669	-530.492	-217.928	-3.346.681	-748.420	-4.095.101
3	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	2.369.407	994.195	5.421.321	4.451.369	6.076.114	8.784.923	10.527.483	19.312.406
4	Government surplus(+)/deficit(-) (1-2-3)	-6.695.434	-51.471.146	174.884.731	32.051.980	61.182.287	116.718.151	93.234.267	209.952.418
5	Net financing**	-15.616	12.364.466	-614.350	-1.688.656	-661.623	11.734.499	-2.350.279	9.384.221

Table 6. Monthly Consolidated Report FBiH, I-V 2006

Estimated are data for the Canton Herceg-Bosna and Drvar municipality.

Central Bosnia Canton, I-VII 2006

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
1	Total revenues (11+12+13+14)	7.082.504	5.601.177	20.793.188	11.251.620	12.129.841	13.584.148	14.088.416	33.476.869	36.965.609	14.088.416	84.530.895
11	Tax revenues	5.823.072	3.777.297	18.754.133	9.503.229	10.691.159	11.123.786	11.655.802	28.354.501	31.318.174	11.655.802	71.328.477
	Income & profit tax	176.799	189.382	159.791	205.500	161.340	178.623	288.014	525.973	545.463	288.014	1.359.450
	Taxes on personal income and self-employment	810.804	1.070.566	845.189	1.192.663	1.249.113	1.064.353	1.009.189	2.726.559	3.506.129	1.009.189	7.241.877
	Property tax	276.798	265.811	353.594	245.748	509.634	376.047	404.249	896.202	1.131.430	404.249	2.431.881
	Sales tax (incl.excises) (according to Regulations until 31,12,2005)	4.517.222	2.199.844	1.027.521	775.231	752.752	693.514	748.245	7.744.587	2.221.498	748.245	10.714.329
	Transfers from Single Account	0	0	15.908.054	6.866.815	7.959.775	8.765.717	9.159.256	15.908.054	23.592.308	9.159.256	48.659.617
	Other taxes	41.448	51.694	459.984	217.271	58.544	45.531	46.850	553.126	321.346	46.850	921.322
12	Non-tax revenues	1.182.327	1.564.756	1.931.312	1.723.710	1.381.221	2.427.143	1.738.928	4.678.394	5.532.074	1.738.928	11.949.396
13	Grants	73.227	249.860	73.850	17.564	43.942	33.219	660.800	396.937	94.726	660.800	1.152.463
	of which: Grants from other levels of government	67.625	0	0	0	0	0	658.500	67.625	0	658.500	726.125
14	Other revenues	3.878	9.265	33.893	7.117	13.519	0	32.887	47.036	20.636	32.887	100.559
2	Total expenditures (21+22)	8.175.663	9.297.409	10.747.270	11.369.758	12.992.618	11.144.764	10.528.671	28.220.342	35.507.139	10.528.671	74.256.153
21	Current expenditures	8.175.663	9.297.409	10.747.270	11.369.758	12.992.618	11.144.764	10.528.671	28.220.342	35.507.139	10.528.671	74.256.153
	Wages and compensations	5.325.897	5.636.367	6.398.157	7.388.453	8.019.114	6.569.797	5.858.286	17.360.421	21.977.364	5.858.286	45.196.072
	of which: Gross wages	4.296.812	4.461.655	5.073.835	6.262.411	5.084.558	5.167.453	5.082.514	13.832.302	16.514.421	5.082.514	35.429.238
	of which: Compensations	1.029.085	1.174.712	1.324.322	1.126.042	2.934.557	1.402.344	775.772	3.528.119	5.462.943	775.772	9.766.834
	Other taxes and contributions	501.729	530.479	609.570	748.800	602.436	624.048	615.813	1.641.779	1.975.284	615.813	4.232.876
	Purchases of goods and services	1.175.113	1.506.999	1.258.996	1.181.420	1.116.607	1.034.764	915.837	3.941.108	3.332.792	915.837	8.189.736
	Grants	1.118.975	1.525.678	2.352.424	1.944.593	3.151.474	2.750.255	3.060.449	4.997.076	7.846.322	3.060.449	15.903.847
	of which: grants to other levels of government	58.751	90.860	695.008	339.288	875.194	976.124	709.160	844.618	2.190.605	709.160	3.744.383
	Interest	5.624	47	13.004	138	18.648	300	8	18.675	19.087	8	37.770
	Transfers to lower budget units	48.325	97.839	115.119	106.354	84.338	165.599	78.277	261.284	356.291	78.277	695.852
22	Net lending*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	19.787	-340.040	585.959	356.127	1.069.816	1.016.908	782.019	265.706	2.442.851	782.019	3.490.576
4	Government surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	-1.112.947	3.356.192	9.459.960	-474.264	-1.932.593	1.422.476	2.777.727	4.990.820	-984.381	2.777.727	6.784.167
5	Net financing **	-25.764	-651	-14.968	-18.416	-14.937	-16.539	-690	-41.383	-49.892	-690	-91.964

Table 7. Consolidated Report, Central Bosnia Canton, I-VII 2006

West Herzegovina Canton, I-VI 2006

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Q1	Q2	Total
1	Total revenues (11+12+13+14)	4.055.111	3.739.133	11.104.679	2.935.544	8.585.452	7.116.949	18.898.923	18.637.946	37.536.869
11	Tax revenues	3.039.495	2.507.833	9.966.404	2.141.018	7.834.582	5.540.654	15.513.732	15.516.254	31.029.986
	Income & profit tax	124.294	189.427	518.835	317.343	225.707	170.201	832.556	713.251	1.545.807
	Taxes on personal income and self-employment	285.884	348.885	379.703	420.690	443.158	461.004	1.014.472	1.324.853	2.339.325
	Property tax	189.945	149.572	260.228	122.127	-130.576	54.075	599.745	45.626	645.371
	Sales tax (incl.excises) (according to Regulations until 31,12,2005)	1.977.650	1.696.153	865.971	621.699	665.543	631.209	4.539.774	1.918.452	6.458.226
	Transfers from Single Account	364.628	-5.324	7.828.444	574.664	6.583.248	4.101.046	8.187.748	11.258.958	19.446.706
	Other taxes	97.094	129.121	113.223	84.494	47.501	123.119	339.438	255.115	594.552
12	Non-tax revenues	988.726	1.049.321	1.065.594	761.623	649.359	1.443.556	3.103.640	2.854.537	5.958.178
13	Grants	5.000	160.089	50.791	6.401	75.009	6.237	215.880	87.647	303.527
	of which: Grants from other levels of government	5.000	0	0	0	0	3.000	5.000	3.000	8.000
14	Other revenues	21.890	21.890	21.890	26.502	26.502	126.502	65.671	179.507	245.178
2	Total expenditures (21+22)	4.060.418	4.694.000	6.045.130	5.251.455	5.604.821	6.300.283	14.799.548	17.156.560	31.956.108
21	Current expenditures	4.060.418	4.694.000	6.045.130	5.251.455	5.604.821	6.300.283	14.799.548	17.156.560	31.956.108
	Wages and compensations	2.619.472	2.713.291	2.789.975	2.837.308	2.789.844	2.904.767	8.122.738	8.531.918	16.654.656
	of which: Gross wages	2.072.642	2.096.855	2.083.708	2.179.121	2.134.914	2.164.314	6.253.205	6.478.349	12.731.554
	of which: Compensations	546.830	616.436	706.268	658.187	654.930	740.452	1.869.533	2.053.569	3.923.102
	Other taxes and contributions	224.174	226.179	223.397	229.358	222.892	241.012	673.750	693.262	1.367.012
	Purchases of goods and services	623.318	637.309	1.142.637	692.139	986.294	634.990	2.403.264	2.313.423	4.716.686
	Grants	393.751	807.908	1.499.418	1.262.524	1.353.291	2.137.375	2.701.077	4.753.190	7.454.267
	of which: grants to other levels of government	153.246	212.386	754.347	407.518	500.732	1.087.856	1.119.979	1.996.106	3.116.085
	Interest	138.319	179.296	180.407	125.904	84.796	134.726	498.022	345.426	843.448
	Transfers to lower budget units	61.384	130.017	209.296	104.224	167.704	247.413	400.698	519.340	920.038
22	Net lending*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	75.955	108.381	154.168	114.871	46.500	299.082	338.504	460.452	798.956
4	Government surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	-81.261	-1.063.248	4.905.381	-2.430.782	2.934.131	517.584	3.760.872	1.020.934	4.781.806
5	Net financing **	-616	-669	-8.832	-635	-655	-19.187	-10.117	-20.477	-30.594

Table 8. Monthly Consolidated Report, West Herzegovina Canton, I-VI 2006

Sarajevo Canton, I - IX 2006

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
1	Total revenues (11+12+13+14)	40.195.173	31.613.997	105.999.138	27.042.949	80.825.557	61.057.201	58.767.091	61.781.749	64.818.396	177.808.309	168.925.707	185.367.235	532.101.251
11	Tax revenues	34.428.775	20.471.943	90.588.939	20.564.189	73.721.618	52.725.645	51.099.089	53.114.970	53.560.089	145.489.657	147.011.453	157.774.149	450.275.259
	Income & profit tax	2.662.047	3.956.173	4.777.261	3.796.752	2.590.845	2.814.700	3.525.937	3.242.455	3.545.201	11.395.481	9.202.297	10.313.593	30.911.371
	Taxes on personal income and self-employment	4.587.513	5.033.375	5.637.006	6.096.078	5.638.795	5.982.684	5.664.556	5.597.884	5.680.200	15.257.894	17.717.557	16.942.640	49.918.091
	Property tax	2.849.627	3.142.248	2.293.105	1.620.823	2.170.981	2.015.865	1.729.395	2.015.544	2.351.272	8.284.980	5.807.669	6.096.211	20.188.859
	Sales tax (incl.excises) (according to Regulations until 31.12.2005)	21.672.419	7.993.302	3.488.096	3.387.254	2.327.863	4.254.256	1.799.191	1.156.189	2.053.432	33.153.817	9.969.373	5.008.811	48.132.001
	Transfers from Single Account	2.387.736	1.096	72.309.770	5.297.380	60.637.023	37.303.174	37.995.544	40.762.271	39.553.828	74.698.602	103.237.578	118.311.643	296.247.822
	Other taxes	269.434	345.750	2.083.701	365.902	356.112	354.966	384.466	340.628	376.156	2.698.884	1.076.980	1.101.250	4.877.115
12	Non-tax revenues	5.740.993	11.135.259	12.226.522	6.477.060	6.570.839	8.273.354	6.494.391	8.175.569	11.088.012	29.102.774	21.321.252	25.757.972	76.181.998
13	Grants	25.404	6.796	3.183.677	1.700	533.100	58.202	1.173.610	44.878	170.295	3.215.877	593.002	1.388.783	5.197.662
	of which: Grants from other levels of government	25.087	6.796	3.183.675	1.700	147.150	11.408	1.173.610	22.842	170.295	3.215.558	160.258	1.366.747	4.742.563
14	Other revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446.332	0	0	0	446.332	446.332
2	Total expenditures (21+22)	31.696.146	50.962.661	51.485.339	50.702.112	47.837.221	47.908.691	58.411.205	49.896.394	81.240.374	134.144.146	146.448.024	189.547.973	470.140.143
21	Current expenditures	31.817.135	51.017.913	54.676.598	51.056.330	49.965.581	51.006.572	59.312.873	46.830.179	79.290.791	137.511.646	152.028.484	185.433.842	474.973.972
	Wages and compensations	16.478.796	17.975.243	18.397.698	18.764.446	18.157.083	18.429.287	21.260.468	17.443.388	19.588.344	52.851.737	55.350.817	58.292.199	166.494.753
	of which: Gross wages	13.666.447	14.542.836	14.429.268	15.146.451	14.540.328	14.656.112	14.151.207	14.458.164	15.116.542	42.638.551	44.342.891	43.725.913	130.707.355
	of which: Compensations	2.812.349	3.432.408	3.968.430	3.617.995	3.616.755	3.773.175	7.109.261	2.985.223	4.471.802	10.213.187	11.007.926	14.566.286	35.787.398
	Other taxes and contributions	1.650.019	1.744.895	1.740.198	1.813.000	1.747.961	1.760.259	1.704.497	1.748.108	1.816.063	5.135.112	5.321.221	5.268.668	15.725.000
	Purchases of goods and services	2.047.879	5.020.258	5.570.414	6.256.072	5.869.737	4.928.734	4.649.262	4.216.120	5.052.799	12.638.550	17.054.542	13.918.180	43.611.272
	Grants	11.636.519	26.273.721	28.771.082	24.187.771	24.113.534	25.884.336	31.694.639	22.225.661	52.735.086	66.681.322	74.185.641	106.655.385	247.522.347
	of which: grants to other levels of government	1.605.031	614.797	2.220.727	3.890.680	1.953.524	2.696.875	4.375.622	3.615.724	3.172.756	4.440.556	8.541.080	11.164.102	24.145.738
	Interest	3.922	3.796	197.207	35.042	77.266	3.956	4.008	1.196.903	98.499	204.925	116.264	1.299.410	1.620.599
22	Net lending*	-120.989	-55.252	-3.191.259	-354.218	-2.128.360	-3.097.881	-901.668	3.066.215	1.949.583	-3.367.500	-5.580.459	4.114.130	-4.833.829
3	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	242.914	-138.206	1.756.387	1.198.337	-124.789	75.313	932.542	1.821.461	1.181.023	1.861.096	1.148.861	3.935.026	6.944.983
4	Government surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	8.256.113	19.210.458	52.757.412	24.857.501	33.113.125	13.073.197	-576.656	10.063.894	17.603.001	41.803.067	21.328.822	-8.115.764	55.016.125
5	Net financing **	0	-1.404	-1.612	0	-39.825	-2.731	-738	-745	-752	-3.016	-42.556	-2.235	-47.807

Table 9. Monthly Consolidated Report, Sarajevo Canton, I- IX 2006

Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, I- IX 2006

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
1	Total revenues (11+12+13+14)	12.713.391	10.121.072	8.130.726	28.966.125	25.161.241	18.241.870	18.054.892	18.473.540	19.245.373	30.965.189	72.369.235	55.773.804	159.108.229
11	Tax revenues	10.036.664	5.862.768	4.697.888	25.664.192	20.676.850	14.456.798	14.257.022	14.752.835	16.125.069	20.597.320	60.797.840	45.134.925	126.530.085
	Income & profit tax	465.327	503.397	818.944	572.248	465.534	343.056	516.475	412.673	1.114.464	1.787.668	1.380.838	2.043.612	5.212.118
	Taxes on personal income and self-employment	1.594.792	1.326.919	1.311.777	1.914.626	1.604.040	1.600.808	1.580.104	1.572.146	1.659.896	4.233.487	5.119.474	4.812.146	14.165.108
	Property tax	688.918	463.686	509.520	625.194	656.784	710.212	485.575	383.620	701.636	1.662.124	1.992.190	1.570.831	5.225.145
	Sales tax (incl.excises) (according to Regulations until 31.12.2005)	6.316.850	3.420.926	1.889.850	950.063	1.039.136	1.129.165	874.572	397.161	1.160.905	11.627.625	3.118.365	2.432.638	17.178.628
	Transfers from Single Account	834.816	0	22.871	21.446.836	16.750.286	10.490.641	10.664.797	11.858.420	11.355.910	857.687	48.687.763	33.879.127	83.424.577
	Other taxes	135.960	147.841	144.927	155.226	161.070	182.916	135.500	128.815	132.257	428.728	499.211	396.572	1.324.511
12	Non-tax revenues	2.571.606	4.143.634	3.412.434	3.298.805	4.456.644	3.756.319	3.195.873	3.704.646	2.786.421	10.127.675	11.511.767	9.686.940	31.326.382
13	Grants	105.121	111.046	16.681	0	0	3.748	588.158	863	335.777	232.848	3.748	924.798	1.161.394
	of which: Grants from other levels of government	0	0	0	0	0	0	579.150	0	300.000	0	0	879.150	879.150
14	Other revenues	0	3.623	3.723	3.129	27.747	25.004	13.840	15.196	-1.894	7.346	55.880	27.142	90.367
2	Total expenditures (21+22)	11.480.010	12.092.935	13.681.411	10.906.724	13.382.624	21.504.947	16.140.109	15.760.211	17.457.061	37.254.356	45.794.296	49.357.382	132.406.035
21	Current expenditures	11.430.510	12.091.735	13.701.411	10.906.724	13.382.624	21.479.947	16.140.109	15.760.211	17.457.061	37.223.656	45.769.296	49.357.382	132.350.335
	Wages and compensations	6.872.137	6.443.370	6.742.443	7.926.988	7.404.336	9.523.776	7.410.850	7.337.670	7.486.114	20.057.950	24.855.101	22.234.634	67.147.685
	of which: Gross wages	6.009.258	5.459.690	5.712.418	6.335.533	6.402.234	6.177.437	6.420.092	6.396.738	6.321.781	17.181.365	18.915.204	19.138.611	55.235.180
	of which: Compensations	862.879	983.680	1.030.025	1.591.455	1.002.102	3.346.340	990.758	940.931	1.164.334	2.876.584	5.939.897	3.096.023	11.912.505
	Other taxes and contributions	715.135	646.729	702.310	717.987	790.349	750.762	699.804	777.403	753.757	2.064.173	2.259.098	2.230.964	6.554.235
	Purchases of goods and services	1.445.163	2.061.374	2.520.558	981.627	1.573.234	3.570.448	1.954.142	2.410.184	2.672.715	6.027.095	6.125.309	7.037.040	19.189.444
	Grants	2.260.466	2.640.996	3.440.457	455.593	3.472.237	6.353.564	5.442.934	4.788.308	5.508.398	8.341.919	10.281.394	15.739.641	34.362.954
	of which: grants to other levels of government	1.026.280	1.064.764	1.649.778	-899.499	1.908.691	1.822.512	1.104.629	2.058.704	4.817.714	3.740.823	2.831.704	7.981.047	14.553.573
	Interest	16.936	19.246	22.451	33.298	18.407	25.016	37.600	18.546	35.547	58.633	76.720	91.693	227.046
	Transfers to lower budget units	120.674	280.021	273.192	791.231	124.062	1.256.382	594.779	428.101	1.000.529	673.887	2.171.674	2.023.410	4.868.971
22	Net lending*	49.500	1.200	-20.000	0	0	25.000	0	0	0	30.700	25.000	0	55.700
3	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	240.388	303.206	294.784	298.772	305.786	2.370.840	963.088	2.043.710	833.782	838.378	2.975.398	3.840.580	7.654.357
4	Government surplus/deficit (1-2-3)	992.992	-2.275.070	-5.845.468	17.760.628	11.472.830	-5.633.918	951.695	669.618	954.530	-7.127.546	23.599.540	2.575.843	19.047.837
5	Net financing **	-8.969	-54.650	-91.252	-10.065	-9.003	33.628	-9.510	-10.690	-10.492	-154.871	14.560	-30.692	-171.003

Table 10. Monthly Consolidated Report, Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, I – IX 2006