



SAOPĆENJE

FIRST RELEASE



Molimo korisnike da prilikom upotrebe podataka obavezno navedu izvor
Users are kindly requested to mention the data source

GODINA/ YEAR I

SARAJEVO, 14.09.2015.

BROJ/ NUMBER 2

BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD – RASHODNI PRISTUP 2014.

Prethodni podaci

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE APPROACH 2014

Preliminary data

Agencija za statistiku BiH, u ovom saopštenju predstavlja preliminarne procjene Bruto domaćeg proizvoda (BDP) za 2014; procijenjenog rashodnim pristupom.

Ove godine se publikuje serija podataka od 2007. do 2014.g., u tekućim cijenama, cijenama prethodne godine i serija podataka sa lančano povezanim vrijednostima, sa 2010. godinom kao referentnom godinom, kao i izračunati deflatori.

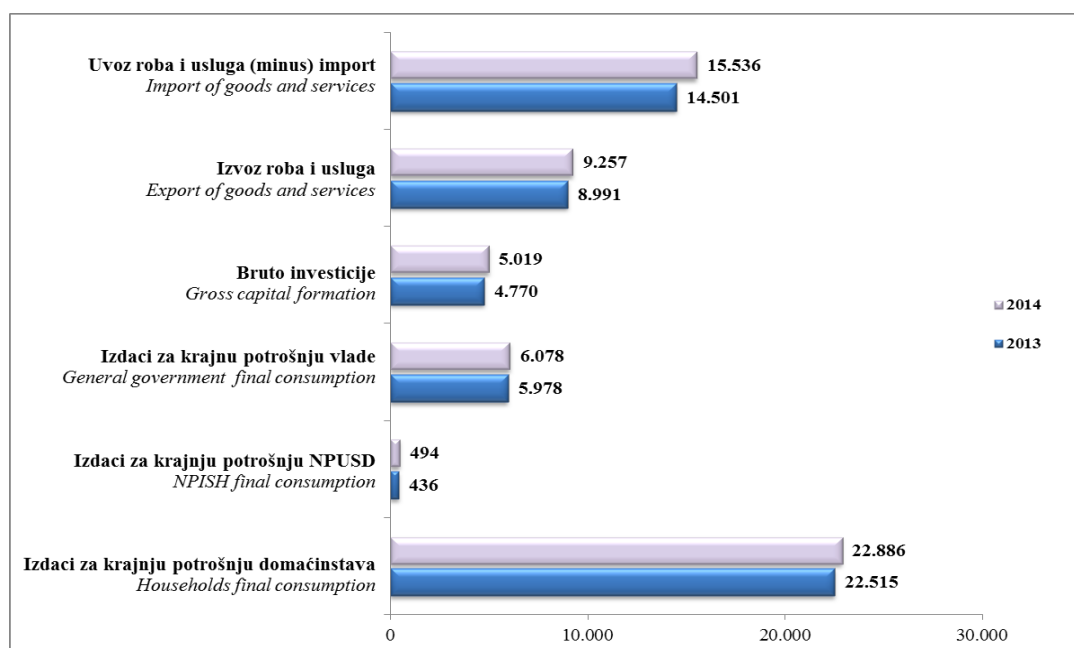
Serija podataka koja se prezentira u ovom saopštenju se razlikuje od serije koja je publicirana ranije, zbog izmjena nastalih u podacima CBBiH i korekcije izračuna uvoza roba u stalnim cijenama

In this first release Agency for statistics of BiH, presents the preliminary estimates of Gross domestic product by the expenditure approach for 2014.

This year, data from the 2007 to 2014 at current and prices of the previous year have been published. The series of chain linked values, with the year 2010 as the reference year as well as the corresponding deflators have been published.

Data series presented in this release is different from the data series published earlier, due to changes in data obtained from Central Bank BH and due to corrected calculation of import at constant prices.

Uporedni pregled kretanja rashodnih kategorija BDP-a hilj. KM, 2013. – 2014. / Comparative overview of expenditure categories of GDP, thousand KM, 2013 – 2014



METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNJENJA

Bruto domaći proizvod (BDP) prema rashodnom pristupu definiira se kao ukupna domaća krajnja potrošnja korigirana spoljnom bilancom roba i usluga sa ostatkom svijeta. Osnovne komponente BDP-a po rashodnom pristupu su:

- Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava,
- Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju neprofitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima,
- Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade,
- Bruto investicije,
- Izvoz i uvoz roba i usluga.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava sastoje se od izdataka rezidentnih domaćinstava na potrošnju roba i usluga za direktno zadovoljenje ljudskih potreba i želja.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju neprofitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima se sastoje od roba i usluga koje neprofitne institucije pružaju domaćinstvima bez naknade ili u cijenama koje nisu ekonomski značajne.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade obuhvata dvije kategorije izdataka: Izdatke za individualnu potrošnju i Izdatke za kolektivnu potrošnju. Izdaci za individualnu potrošnju vlade sastoje se od isplata za netržišne usluge vlade (obrazovanje, zdravlje, socijalnu skrb, kulturu, sport itd.) i izdataka za tržišne proizvode i usluge (lijekove, ortopedska pomagala, usluge lječilišta itd.) direktno dostavljenih domaćinstvima kao socijalni transfer u naturi.

Izdaci za kolektivnu potrošnju vlade uglavnom se sastoje od izdataka za administrativne, odbrambene, ekonomske, razvojno-istraživačke i druge ne-tržišne usluge vlade.

Bruto investicije se sastoje od bruto investicija u stalna sredstva, promjena na zalihama i neto sticanja dragocjenosti. Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva sastoje se od investicija u nova stalna sredstva, troškova transakcija za postojeća stalna sredstva i nabavke neproizvedene aktive. Promjene zaliha odnose se na zalihe proizvodnje u toku, zalihe gotovih proizvoda, zalihe trgovačke robe i zalihe sirovina i materijala.

Podaci o **izvozu i uvozu** roba i usluga temelje se na bilanci plaćanja Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine. Vrijednost izvezene robe obračunava se po paritetu fob, a vrijednost uvezene robe po paritetu cif.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure approach is defined as total domestic final consumption corrected by external trade balance with the rest of the world. The main components of GDP by expenditure are:

- Household final consumption expenditure,
- Final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households,
- Final consumption of general government,
- Gross capital formation,
- Export and import of goods and services.

Household final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on consumption goods and services for the direct satisfaction of human needs and wants.

Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households consists of goods and services which non-profit institutions provide to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Final consumption of general government includes two categories of expenditure: Individual government consumption expenditure and Collective government consumption expenditure. **Individual government consumption expenditure** comprises payment for non-market government services (education, health, social care, culture, sport, etc.) and market goods and services (pharmaceutical and therapeutic products, health resort services) supplied directly to households as social transfer in kind. **Collective government consumption expenditure** consists of expenditure on administrative, defense, economic, R&D and other non market government services.

Gross capital formation is composed of gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks and acquisition less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation consists of investments into new fixed capital formation, costs of transactions of existing fixed assets and additions to the value of non-produced assets. Changes in stocks refer to changes of work-in-progress, changes of finished goods, changes of goods in stores and of raw material.

Import and export of goods and services are based on the balance of payments data taken over from Central bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The export value of goods is calculated by fob, while import value of goods is calculated by cif.

Procjene u stalnim cijenama

Procjene BDP-a prema rashodnom pristupu, su obračunate i u cijenama prethodne godine, što omogućava poređenje podataka između dvije godine na kvantitativnoj osnovi (nakon eliminiranja efekta promjena u cijenama). Implicitni deflatori agregata i njihovih komponenti su Paasche-ove vrste što znači da oni ne odražavaju samo promjene u cijenama nego i u strukturi rashoda za godine koje se porede.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava u stalnim cijenama izračunati su korištenjem raščlanjenih indeksa potrošačkih cijena.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju neprofitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima u stalnim cijenama dobiveni su korištenjem indeksa potrošačkih cijena i indeksa zaposlenih.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade u stalnim cijenama obračunati su deflacioniranjem nabavljenih roba i usluga općim indeksom potrošačkih cijena i indeksom rasta neto plaća.

Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva u stalnim cijenama su dobivene deflacioniranjem tekućih vrijednosti ponderisanim indeksom za glavne trgovinske partnere za pojedine robe. Procjene za građevinske radove u stalnim cijenama su dobivene korištenjem implicitnog deflatora outputa u građevinarstvu.

Izvoz roba i usluga u stalnim cijenama je obračunat korištenjem posebno kompiliranim „unit value indexom“, Paasche vrste.

Procjene BDP-a prema rashodnom pristupu, kao i osnovne kategorije potrošnje, prikazane su i kao **lančano povezane vrijednosti**, sa 2010. kao referentnom godinom.

Estimates at constant prices

Estimates of GDP by expenditure were calculated at prices of previous year, thus allowing the comparison of the data between these two years on a quantitative basis (after eliminating the effect of changes in prices) The implicit deflators of the aggregate and its component are of Paasche type, which implies that they reflect not only changes in prices but also changes in the composition of the expenditures between years compared.

Household final consumption expenditure at constant prices was calculated using disaggregated consumer price indices.

Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving household at constant prices were obtained using consumer price indices and employment indices.

Government final consumption expenditure at constant prices was calculated deflating purchased goods and services by general consumer price indices and indices of net wages and salaries.

Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices was obtained by deflation of current values by weighted price index of the main trade partners for these capital goods. Estimates for construction assets were deflated using implicit deflator of output of the output of the construction industry.

Export and import of goods and services in constant prices were calculated using specifically compiled unit value indices of a Paasche type.

*Estimates of GDP by the expenditure approach as well as the main expenditure categories have been presented as **chain linked values** with 2010 as referent year.*

Izdaje i štampa Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine, 71000 Sarajevo, Zelenih beretki 26
Published and printed by the Agency for Statistics of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, 71000 Sarajevo, Zelenih beretki 26

Telefon/Phone: +387 (33) 911 911 · Telefaks/Telefax: +387 (33) 220 622
Elektronska pošta/E-mail : bhas@bhas.ba · Internetska stranica/Web site: <http://www.bhas.ba>

Odgovara zamjenik direktora Fadil Fatić
Person responsible: Fadil Fatić, Deputy Director

Saopćenje priredili: Dijana Mlikota, Ivana Haračić, Lana Šimić
Prepared by: Ms Dijana Mlikota, Ms. Ivana Haračić and Ms. Lana Šimić

Podaci iz ovog saopćenja objavljuju se i na internetu
First Release data are also published on the Internet
