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**Odgovara:** **Zdenko Milinović, direktor**  
*Editor: Mr Zdenko Milinović, director*

**Tablice pripremila:** **Dijana Mlikota**  
*Tables prepared by: Dijana Mlikota*

**Izrada grafikona:** **Dijana Mlikota**  
*Graphs prepared by: Dijana Mlikota*

**Tehnički urednik:** **Aziz Vreto**  
*Design and pre-press: Aziz Vreto*

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## **Predgovor**

Ova publikacija prezentira prve procjene Bruto Domaćeg Proizvoda (BDP) zasnovane na izdacima za krajnu upotrebu za 2004. i 2005. godinu. Ove procjene treba smatrati dopunskim informacijama o strukturi i uspješnosti BH ekonomije, te im nije svrha da zamjene zvanične makroekonomske agregate kompajlirane i diseminirane od strane Agencije za Statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine (BHAS); zasnovane na podacima proizvedenim na entitetskom nivou, od strane Federalnog zavoda za Statistiku Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, Republičkog Zavoda za Statistiku Republike Srpske, te područnog ureda Agencije za statistiku BiH u Brčko Distriktu.

Kompilacija procjena BDP-a zasnovanih na izdacima za krajnju upotrebu, je provedena od strane BHAS-a, uz tehničku pomoć Odjela za Statistiku Međunarodnog Monetarnog Fonda, te uz blisku saradnju sa entitetskim zavodima za statistiku, koji su osigurali značajan dio potrebnih izvora podataka.

Osiguranjem sredstava od strane Vlade Japana, odjel za statistiku Međunarodnog Monetarnog Fonda je pružio dugoročnu tehničku podršku imenovnjem gospodina Segismunda Fasslera za Savjetnika za Realni sektor Bosne i Hercegovine. Tokom posljednji jedanaest mjeseci, gospodin Fassler je blisko saradivao sa osobljem Odjeljenja Nacionalnih računa sve tri statističke institucije Bosne i Hercegovine.

Potrebno je imati u vidu da se procjene BDP-a mogu proizvesti korištenjem tri različita pristupa (proizvodni, rashodni i dohodovni), a svaki od navedenih pokazuje drugačiji pogled na ekonomsku sliku. Premda bi teoretski, mjerenja BDP-a korištenjem različitih pristupa trebala da se podudare, u praksi se pojavljuju razlike uslijed razlika u izvorima podataka kao i korištenim metodama. Uobičajena je praksa da zemlje eksplicitno prezentiraju ovu razliku u njihovim publikacijama, a u isto vrijeme poduzimaju aktivnosti da se ove razlike zadrže na relativno malom nivou. U slučaju Bosne i Hercegovine, zvanični pokazatelji BDP-a su zasnovani na proizvodnom pristupu, te prema tome prikazuju stvaranje vrijednosti i njene stope rasta iz godine u godinu po industrijskom porijeklu ekonomske aktivnosti, dok procjene BDP-a po rashodnom pristupu pokazuju na koji način je vrijednost stvorena kroz ekonomsku aktivnost utrošena u različitim ekonomskim sektorima, za potrebe potrošnje, investicija ili je prodana u inostranstvu kao izvoz. Od planirane revizije procjene BDP-a po proizvodnom pristupu se očekuje da reducira razlike u odnosu na pokazatelje prezentirane u ovoj publikaciji.

Kompilacija BDP-a po izdacima za krajnju upotrebu je dio kontinuiranih napora BHAS-a da popuni postojeće praznine u pogledu potrebnih makroekonomskih podataka, za potrebe makroekonomske analize i donošenje politika. Ovom publikacijom, BHAS uvodi redovni proces kompilacije i diseminacije ovih podataka.

Ovim putem želio bih da se zahvalim kolegama iz Odjeljenja Nacionalnih Računa sve tri statističke institucije za njihov predan rad, a u ime svih nas da izrazim iskrenu zahvalnost gospodinu Fassleru za njegov prijatan pristup i učinjeni rad.

**Direktor**



## ***Foreword***

This publication presents the first estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) based on expenditures on final uses for the years 2004 and 2005. These estimates are to be considered as supplementary information on the structure and performance of the BiH economy and are not intended to replace the official figures on this macroeconomic aggregate compiled and disseminated by the State Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) based on the data produced at the entity level by the Institute of Statistics of the Federation and the Institute of Statistics of Republica Srpska, respectively.

The compilation of GDP estimates based on the expenditure in final uses has been implemented by the BHAS in close cooperation with the entities institutes of statistics, which provided a significant part of the requested source data.

By provision of funds, the Government of Japan enabled Statistics Department of the International Monetary Fund to provide long-term technical support and to appoint Mr. Segismundo Fassler as the Real Sector Statistics Advisor (RSA) to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Fassler has worked closely with the staff from the National Accounts departments of all three statistical institutions in BiH during last eighteen months.

It should be noted that GDP estimates can be produced using three different approaches (production, expenditure, and income), each one showing a different aspect of the economic picture. Although theoretically the measurements of GDP using different approaches should coincide, in practice, discrepancies arise due to the differences in data sources and methods used. It is common practice that countries present these discrepancies explicitly in their publications, at the same time that efforts are made to keep them at a reasonable small relative magnitude. In the case of BiH the official figures of GDP are based on the production approach, thus showing the creation of value and its growth rate from year to year by industrial origin of economic activity, whereas the GDP estimates by final expenditures show how the value created through economic activity is spent by the different economic sectors in consumption, investment or sold abroad as exports. A planned revision of the production-based GDP is expected to reduce the discrepancy with the figures presented in this publication.

The compilation of GDP by expenditure on final uses is part of the BHAS continuous effort to fill the existing gaps on necessary macroeconomic data for economic analysis and policy making. With this publication, the BHAS initiates the regular compilation and dissemination of these data.

I would like to thank colleagues from National Accounts departments in all three statistical institutions for their commitment and on behalf of all of us to express sincere gratitude to Mr. Fassler for his friendly approach and dedicated work.

***Director***





# METODOLOŠKA POJAŠNENJA

## Uvod

Ova publikacija prezentira rezultate prve eksperimentalne procjene Bruto Domaćeg Proizvoda (BDP) po rashodnim komponentama za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, kompajliranu od strane Agencije za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovinu (BHAS). Procjene su sačinjene za 2004. i 2005. godinu i predstavljaju inicijalnu fazu uvođenju godišnjih serija BDP-a, zasnovanog na rashodima za krajnju upotrebu. Pored podataka pri tekućim cijenama, procjene za 2005. su prezentirane i u cijenama iz 2004., omogućavajući usporedbu obima između ove dvije godine (isključujući efekat promjena u cijenama).

Kao početni, referentni, period za uspostavljanje serija zasnovanih na raspoloživim izvorima podataka, odabrana je 2004. godina. To je prva godina za koju su bili raspoloživi podaci iz Ankete o potrošnji domaćinstva, sa obuhvatom za cijelu zemlju, čime je osiguran važan izvor podataka za procjenjivanje potrošnje domaćinstava. Pored toga, 2004. godina je prva u kojoj su podaci o spoljnoj trgovini kompajlirani sa obuhvatom za cijelu zemlju, a bazirani na jedinstvenim carinskim deklaracijama podnešenim Upravi za indirektno oporezivanje. Međutim, potrebno je imati u vidu da još uvijek postoje važne praznine u raspoloživim baznim statistikama za potrebe kompilacije nacionalnih računa, a kvaliteti određenih podataka bez obzira da li se radi o administrativnim izvorima ili statističkim istraživanjima je potrebno unaprijediti. Stoga je poboljšanje procjena nacionalnih računa, uključujući revidiranje podataka prezentiranih u ovoj publikaciji, kontinuiran proces koji će ovisiti od odgovarajućih budućih unapređenja postojećih baznih statistika, kao i razvoja novih izvora podataka.

Takodjer, potrebno je imati u vidu da se pokazatelji iz procjena BDP-a, koji su prezentirani u ovoj publikaciji, razlikuju (iskazuju više vrijednosti) od zvaničnih pokazatelja objavljenih od strane BHAS, baziranih na agregiranju BDP podataka entiteta i Brčko Distrikta. Međutim, revizije zvaničnih pokazatelja, koje su poduzete s ciljem uključivanja procjena neobuhvaćenih ekonomskih aktivnosti (ekonomske aktivnosti za koje nisu podneseni izvještaji /aktivnosti neobuhvaćene zvaničnim statistikama) bi trebale približiti ova dva seta pokazatelja.

Publikacija sumira osnovne nalaze, opisuje koncepte i definicije koje su korištene pri kompilaciji BDP-a po rashodnim komponentama, navodi osnovne izvore podataka i metode korištene pri kompilaciji, te daje tabele koje sadrže podatke. Tabela 1. prezentira podatke pri tekućim i stalnim cijenama za osnovne agregate BDP-a po rashodima zajedno sa nominalnim indeksom obima prikazujući odgovarajuće promjene u 2004. i 2005. Tabela 2. prezentira procentualnu strukturu BDP-a pri tekućim i stalnim cijenama; Tabela 3. pruža podatke o izdacima potrošnje domaćinstva pri tekućim i stalnim cijenama po osnovnim kategorijama klasifikacije individualne potrošnje po namjeni (COICOP); Tabela 4. prezentira procentualnu strukturu potrošnje domaćinstva. Podaci o bruto investicijama u fiksni kapital po vrstama sredstava i procentualnoj strukturi su prezentirani u tabeli 5. i tabeli 6.

## Nalazi

Bruto domaći proizvod, zasnovan na rashodnom pristupu, je procijenjen u iznosu od 16,680 miliona KM u 2004. godini i 18,177 miliona KM u 2005. godini. Ove vrijednosti pokazuju nominalan porast od 9,0% u 2005. u odnosu na 2004. godinu. U pogledu obima (pri stalnim cijenama) porast BDP-a je bio 6.7%, što ukazuje na porast cijena od samo 2.1%.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava (90-91% BDP-a u 2004.) dostigli su iznos od 15,018 miliona KM u 2004. i 16,514 miliona KM u 2005. Ovo predstavlja nominalnu stopu rasta od 10%. Pri stalnim cijenama (nakon isključivanja efekta promjena cijena) potrošnja je u 2005. bila 6.2% viša nego u 2004. U prosjeku, cijene izdataka za potrošnju domaćinstava su porasle između 2004. i 2005. za 3.6%. Raščlanjenje izdataka za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava po namjeni, pokazuje porast u svim kategorijama potrošnje u nominalnoj vrijednosti. Samo grupa "alkoholna pića i duhan pokazuje neznatno opadanje u stvarnoj vrijednosti".

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade (oko 21% BDP-a u 2004.) su porasli između 2004. i 2005. za 3,3% u nominalnoj vrijednosti, te su neznatno opali za 0.3% pri stalnim cijenama. Opadanje pri stalnim cijenama u 2005. predstavlja kombinovani efekat promjena u broju uposlenika i obima roba i usluga kupljenih od strane institucija za potrebe vlade i smanjenog udjela Projekta Javnih Investicija u troškovima vlade.

Bruto investicije u fiksni kapital (24.3% BDP-a u 2004.) su porasle između 2004. i 2005. za 20.9% u nominalnoj vrijednosti i za 18.5% pri stalnim cijenama. Raščlanjenje bruto investicija u fiksni kapital po vrstama sredstava iskazuje porast vrijednosti u svim vrstama sredstava: nabavka mašina i opreme je porasla za 20.5%, a kapitalne investicije u građevinske objekte (uključujući stambene jedinice) su porasle između 2004. i 2005. za 17.9%.

Udio promjena na zalihama u BDP-u opao je sa skoro 3% u 2004. na manje od 1/10 procenta u 2005.

Izvoz roba i usluga u 2005. zabilježio je porast u odnosu na 2004. za 20.3% u nominalnoj vrijednosti, te 16.1% pri stalnim cijenama. Uvoz roba i usluga isti je rastao pa nešto nižoj stopi od 13.3% u nominalnoj vrijednosti, te stopi od 7.9% pri stalnim cijenama.

## Koncepti i definicije

Bruto domaći proizvod prema rashodnom pristupu se definira kao suma domaćih izdataka na krajnju potrošnju roba i usluga korigovanu spoljnjom bilancom roba i usluga sa ostatkom svijeta. Osnovne komponente BDP-a po rashodnom pristupu su:

- Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstva,
- Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju ne-profitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima (NPISH-evi),
- Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade,
- Bruto investicije,
- Izvoz i uvoz roba i usluga.

**Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava** se sastoje od izdataka residentnih domaćinstava za potrebe potrošnje roba i usluga u cilju direktnog zadovoljenja ljudskih potreba i želja. Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju se odnose na izdatke residentnih domaćinstava, bez obzira da li su izdaci nastali unutar ekonomske teritorije ili u inostranstvu. Da bi se izračunali ukupni izdaci krajnje potrošnje residentnih domaćinstava, mogu se izračunati ukupni izdaci svih domaćinstava unutar ekonomske teritorije, residentnih i nerezidentnih, te nakon toga načiniti podešavanja dobijene vrijednosti dodavanjem izdataka residenata u inostranstvu i oduzimanjem izdataka neresidenata unutar ekonomske teritorije.

Izdaci trebaju biti zabilježeni kada je dospijeće plaćanja generisano, odnosno kada kupac stvori obavezu prema prodavcu. To znači da se izdaci za robe trebaju zabilježiti u vrijeme promjene vlasništva, dok se izdaci za usluge bilježe u vrijeme kada je isporuka usluga kompletirana.

Izdaci domaćinstva se bilježe u kupovnim cijenama plaćenim od strane domaćinstva, a koja uključuje i poreze na proizvode koji mogu biti plaćeni u vrijeme kupnje.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava uključuju slijedeće osnovne komponente:

- Nabavku roba i usluga,
- Dohodak u naturi, kao što su robe i usluge primljene kao dohodak dat od strane poslodavca,
- Robe i usluge proizvedene kao output-i neinkorporiranih preduzeća u vlasništvu domaćinstva a koji su zadržani za potrošnju od strane članova domaćinstva,
- Usluge proizvedene od strane plaćenog pomoćnog osoblja,
- Usluge stanovanja za stanove nastanjene njihovim vlasnicima,
- Eksplicitne i imputirane usluge finansijskog posredovanja banaka, osiguravajućih društava, penzionih fondova, pružene domaćinstvima,
- Plaćanja domaćinstava za licence, dozvole itd., koje se smatraju kupovinom usluga,
- Kupovina output-a po ekonomski značajnim cijenama.

Izdaci krajnje potrošnje domaćinstva isključuju slijedeće osnovne komponente:

- Socijalne transfere u naturi,
- Izdatke domaćinstava koja posjeduju neinkorporirana preduzeća, kada nastaju za poslovne svrhe,
- Kupovina stambenih jedinica,
- Izdaci za dragocjenosti,
- Sticanje ne-proizvedene imovine,
- Sva plaćanja koja se smatraju porezima,
- Dobrovoljni transferi u gotovini ili naturi dati u korist ne-profitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima (NPISH-evi).

**Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju ne-profitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima (NPISH-evi)** -Ne-profitne institucije koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima se sastoje od ne-profitnih institucija koje osiguravaju robe i usluge domaćinstvima bez naknade ili u cijenama koje nisu ekonomski značajne. Njihovi osnovni izvori financiranja, osim sporadičnih prodaja, vode porijeklo iz dobrovoljnih doprinosa u gotovini ili naturi, datim od strane vlade, javnosti ili korporacija. NPISH također mogu primati i transfere od neresidenata.

Ne-profitne institucije koje pružaju ne-tržišne robe i usluge domaćinstvima uključuju slijedeće osnovne vrste institucija:

- Sindikate, profesionalne ili naučna društva, udruženja potrošača, političke partije, crkve ili religijska udruženja, socijalne, kulturne, rekreacijske i sportske klubove,
- Dobrotvorne i organizacije za pružanje pomoći financirane dobrovoljnim transferima u gotovini ili naturi od strane drugih institucionalnih jedinica.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju NPISH-eva uključuju dvije odvojene kategorije:

- Ne-tržišni output, osim investicija za vlastiti račun, koji se mjeri prema troškovima proizvodnje umanjnim za sporadičnu prodaju,
- Izdaci za tržišnu robu i usluge koje se bez transformiranja isporučuju domaćinstvima besplatno.

**Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade** – Sektor vlade se sastoji od ukupnog broja institucionalnih jedinica, koje, uz ispunjavanje njihovih političkih obaveza i uloge ekonomskog reguliranja, u principu proizvode ne-tržišne usluge (a moguće i robu) za individualnu ili kolektivnu potrošnju, te redistribuiraju dohodak i bogatstvo.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade uključuju dvije kategorije izdataka:

- Ne-tržišni output, osim investicija za vlastiti račun, koji se mjeri troškovima proizvodnje, umanjn za sporadičnu prodaju
- Vladine nabavke roba i usluga od tržišnih proizvođača, koje se bez bilo kakvog transformiranja plasiraju domaćinstvima, kao socijalnih transfer naturi.

Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade se mjeri kao razlika između ne-tržišnog output-a i povremenih prodaja na tržištu plus nabavka roba i usluga za besplatnu distribuciju.

Izdaci za individualnu potrošnju vlade se sastoje od plaćanja za ne-tržišne usluge vlade (obrazovanje, zdravstvo, socijalna zaštita, kultura, sport, itd.) i tržišnih roba i usluga plasiranih direktno domaćinstvima kao socijalni transfer u naturi.

Izdaci za kolektivnu potrošnju vlade se sastoje uglavnom od pružanja usluga sigurnosti i obrane, održavanja javnog reda i mira, legislative i propisa, zaštite okoliša, istraživanja i razvoja itd. Od pružanja ovih usluga korist mogu imati svi članovi zajednice.

## **Bruto investicije**

Bruto investicije obuhvataju:

- Bruto investicija u fiksni kapital,
- Promjene na zalihama,
- Neto sticanje dragocjenosti.

**Bruto investicije u fiksni kapital** se sastoje od sticanja fiksne imovine rezidentnih proizvođača umanjnog za plasmane fiksnih sredstava tokom određenog vremenskog perioda plus određeni dodaci na vrijednost ne-proizvedenih sredstava realiziranih od strane proizvodne aktivnosti proizvođača ili institucionalne jedinice. Fiksna sredstva su opipljiva ili neopipljiva sredstva proizvedena kao output iz procesa proizvodnje, koji koriste kontinuirano u procesu proizvodnje duže od jedne godine; uključujući značajnija poboljšanja opipljivih ne-proizvedenih sredstava i torškove prijenosa vlasništva nad ne-proizvedenim sredstvima.

Bruto investicije u fiksni kapital se bilježe u vrijeme kada se vlasništvo nad fiksnim sredstvom prenese na institucionalnu jedinicu koja ima namjeru da sredstvo koristiti u proizvodnji.

Bruto investicije u fiksni kapital se vrednuju u kupovnim cijenama uključujući naknade za instalaciju kao i ostale troškove prenosa vlasništva.

**Promjene na zalihama** se mjere kao vrijednost ulaza na zalihe umanjenim za vrijednosti povlačenja sa zaliha i vrijednosti bilo kakvih ponavljajućih gubitaka roba držanih na zalihama.

Zalihe se sastoje slijedećih kategorija:

- Materijali i sirovine,
- Nedovršena proizvodnja,
- Gotovi proizvodi,
- Roba za preprodaju.

Promjene na zalihama bi trebale biti valorizirane u vrijeme ulaska na stanje zaliha ili u vrijeme povlačenja sa stanja zaliha. Cijena koja se koristi treba biti konzistentna sa vrednovanjem output-a, međufazne potrošnje i krajnje upotrebe.

**Neto sticanje dragocjenosti** – dragocjenosti su ne-financijska sredstva koja se ne koriste primarno za proizvodnju ili potrošnju, ne iskazuju propadanje (fizičko) pod normalni uvjetima tokom vremena, a koja se nabavljaju i drže u posjedu primarno kao pohrana vrijednosti. Dragocjenosti obuhvataju slijedeće vrste roba: plemenite metale i drago kamenje; antikvitete i druga umjetnička djela; ostale dragocjenosti kao što je nakit od dragog kamenja i plemenitih metala, te vrijedne kolekcije..

Stjecanje dragocjenosti se vrednuje u kupovnoj cijeni plaćenju za njih, a plasman dragocjenosti se vrednuje u cijeni koju je prodavac dobio nakon odbijanja bilo kakvih naknada plaćenih posrednicima.

**Izvoz i uvoz roba se pojavljuje** kada postoji promjena vlasništva nad robom između residenta i neresidentata, bez obzira na to da li je došlo do fizičkog pomjeranja robe preko granice. Izvoz i uvoz isključuju sve transakcije koje se odnose na zemljište, zgrade i nepokretnu ne-proizvedenu imovinu, te financijska sredstva.

Izvoz i uvoz robe treba biti zabilježen kada se prenese vlasništvo nad robom.

Izvoz i uvoz robe treba vrednovati “free on board” na granici zemlje izvoznice (fob). Ova vrijednost je sastoji od:

- Vrijednosti robe pri baznim cijenama;
- Plus troškovi koji se odnose na transportne i distributivne usluge do tačke na granici, uključujući troškove pretovara na prevozno sredstvo za daljnji transport, ukoliko je to primjenjivo.

**Izvoz i uvoz usluga** se sastoji od svih usluga pruženih od strane residenata prema neresidentima i obratno. Usluge, koje pripadaju izvozu i uvozu, moraju biti proizvedene kao output-i iz procesa proizvodnje. Ne uključuju se tokovi primarnog dohotka i tokovi dohotka od vlasništva. Najvažnije vrste uvoza i izvoza usluga su : građevinske usluge, ugradnja opreme, transport, turizam, osiguranje, finansijske usluge i naknade za licenciranje.

Uvoz i izvoz usluga se bilježe u vrijeme kada su nabavljene, što se u većini slučajeva podudara sa vremenom u kojem su i proizvedene.

Uvoz usluga se valorizira pri nabavnim cijenama a izvoz usluga pri baznim cijenama.

## **Izvori i metode**

U nastavku je dat opis osnovnih raspoloživih izvora podataka za kompilaciju GDP-a po rashodnim komponentama uz opis metoda korištenih za obračunavanje svake komponente:

### **Izvori**

#### **Podaci o spoljnoj trgovini za 2004. i 2005. godinu**

Osnovni izvor podataka za statistiku spoljne trgovine su carinske deklaracije prikupljene od strane Uprave za indirektno oporezivanje Bosne i Hercegovine i preuzete podaci od strane BHAS-a. Jedinica posmatranja je svaka uvozna i izvozna isporuka sa ostatkom svijeta za koju je popunjena deklaracija, koja je jedinstvena je u pogledu vrste robe, zemlje porijekla ili odredišta. Podaci spoljne trgovine se proizvode i publiciraju na mjesečnoj osnovi.

Spoljna trgovina se prati u skladu sa posebnim trgovinskim sistemom (širi koncept), što znači da se osim transakcija redovnog uvoza i izvoza obuhvata i unutarnja i spoljna obrada kao i obrada provedena u bescarinskim zonama. Podaci o uvozu i izvozu su bazirani na Carinskoj tarifi Bosne i Hercegovine, a koja koristi 10-cifrenu šifru za identifikaciju robe. Prvih šest cifara korespondira Harmoniziranom Sistemu (HS), međunarodnoj nomenklaturi za klasifikaciju podataka o spoljnoj trgovini. Ostale cifre su harmonizovane sa EU nomenklaturom (kombinovanom Nomenklaturom-CN, a dvije cifre se koriste za specifične potrebe Bosne i Hercegovine.

Podaci o uvozu se valorizuju pri c.i.f.cijenama a podaci o izvozu pri f.o.b. cijenama.

#### **Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava 2004. godine**

Istraživanje o potrošnji domaćinstava je provedeno u Bosni i Hercegovini u 2004. godini. Osnovna namjena istraživanja je bila da se prikupe informacije o strukturi i nivoima izdataka potrošnje po osnovnim socijalnim, ekonomskim i teritorijalnim karakteristikama domaćinstava putem prikupljanja podataka iz uzorka domaćinstava, upotrebom tehnike

intervjua i dnevnika koji domaćinstava vode da bi zabilježila svoje izdatke I proizvodnju za vlastitu potrošnju.

Prikupljeni podaci izdacima domaćinstava su raščlanjeni na oko 400 potrošnih stavki. Prikupljeni podaci su originalno klasificirani upotrebom specifične klasifikacije za istraživanje, te su za potrebe obračunavanja izdataka reklasificirani u skladu sa COICOP klasifikacijom, te nakon toga CPA i NACE klasifikacijom. Uslijed činjenice da su ukupni izdaci potrošnje domaćinstva u istraživanju izračunati na uzorku podataka, procjena za ukupnu populaciju Bosne i Hercegovine je dobivena preračunom izdataka za svaku stavku po glavi stanovnika i primjenom zvanične procjene stanovništva BiH. Za svaku stavku, obračunate su greške pri uzorkovanju u cilju pružanja indikacija o tačnosti procjena.

U 2005. godini nije provedeno ovo istraživanje.

### **PRODCOM istraživanje za 2004. i 2005. godinu**

Predmet PRODCOM istraživanja je industrijska proizvodnja, izvršena na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine u periodu od jedne kalendarske godine. Istraživanje prikuplja podatke o obimu i vrijednosti proizvodnje i prodaje industrijskih proizvoda, na detaljnom nivou pojedinog proizvoda specificiranog u nomenklaturi industrijskih proizvoda.

Obuhvat PRODCOM istraživanja nije potpun, i utemeljen je na adresaru statističkih jedinica za godišnje statističko istraživanje o industriji. Obuhvat za Federalni Zavod za Statistiku je limiran na izvještajne jedinice koje imaju deset ili više uposlenika, a Statistički Zavod Republike Srpske i područni ured BHAS-a u Distriktu Brčko obuhvataju u istraživanju sve izvještajne jedinice iz adresara. Podešavanja za neobuhvat su načinjena putem korištenja koeficijenata (odnos ukupnog output-a prema output-u obuhvaćenom istraživanjem) na nivou razreda NACE-a. Svi proizvodi koji pripadaju razredu su podešeni sa istim koeficijentom izračunatim na nivou razreda.

### **Bilanca plaćanja za 2004. i 2005. godinu**

Kompilacija statistike bilance plaćanja za Bosnu i Hercegovinu je u nadležnosti Centralne Banke Bosne i Hercegovine. Za kompilaciju bruto domaćeg proizvoda po rashodovnoj strani, korišteni su podaci o uvozu i izvozu roba i usluga.

Izvoz i uvoz roba je valoriziran sa f.o.b. cijenama. F.o.b. cijena (free on board) izvoza i uvoza je tržišna vrijednost roba u tački jedinstvene valorizacije, (carinska granica ekonomije iz koje je izvezena); i jednaka je c.i.f. cijeni umanjenoj za troškove transporta i naknade osiguranja, između carinske granice zemlje izvoznice (uvoznice) i uvoznice(izvoznice).

Izvoz i uvoz usluga se klasificira u tri grupe: transport, putovanja i ostale usluge. Transportne usluge sadrže transport roba i putnika.

### **Istraživanje o Investicijama za 2004. i 2005. godinu**

Istraživanje o bruto investicijama fiksni kapital se provodi godišnje od 2004.godine od strane statističkih institucija u Bosni i Hercegovini. Istraživanje obuhvata sve pravne subjekte i daje detaljne podatke o ulaganju u opipljiva i neopipljiva stalna sredstva; troškove koji se



povezani stjecanjem ne-proizvedene ne-finansijske imovine (unaprijeđene zemljišta i troškovi prijenosa vlasništva nad ne-proizvedenom ne-finansijskom imovinom). U istraživanju, bruto investicije u fiksni kapital su podijeljene na stjecanje novih sredstava, stjecanje polovnih sredstava i plasman postojećih sredstava.

### **Program Javnih investicija za 2004. i 2005.godinu**

Program Javnih Investicija Bosne i Hercegovine (PIP) uključuje projekte sadržane u Programu Javnih Investicija Bosne i Hercegovine, Programu Javnih Investicija Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, Programu Javnih Investicija Republike Srpske i Liste prioriternih Investicionih Projekata Distrikta Brčko. Program je dizajniran kao trogodišnji plan koji obuhvaća prioritetne prijedloge utemeljene na potrebama Bosne i Hercegovine.

Projekti sadržani u PIP-u su klasificirani kao: novi-visoki prioritet, novi-srednji prioritet, obavezani i projekti u toku. Samo za projekte «u toku», finansiranje je obezbjeđeno u prethodnom periodu te je predviđeno za period koji slijedi.

Podaci iz navedenog izvora su korišteni za procjenjivanje dijela bruto investicija u fiksni kapital finansirane iz sredstava donatora i kredita, što nije obuhvaćeno istraživanjem o investicijama.

### **Output po ekonomskoj aktivnosti**

Output po ekonomskim aktivnostima je obračunat na nivou 5 cifri NACE klasifikacije, od strane entitetskih statističkih institucija i korišten je za procjenjivanje različitih vrsta usluga.

### **Promjene na zalihama po ekonomskoj aktivnosti**

Obračun promjena na zalihama je baziran na podacima iz računovodstvenih iskaza. Za potrebe kompilacije GDP-a po rashodovnoj strani, entitetski statistički zavodi su osigurali podatke o zalihama. Na raspolaganju su bili podaci samo za preduzeća. Zalihe su se sastojale od slijedećih kategorija: gotovi proizvodi, nedovršena proizvodnja, trgovačka roba te sirovine i materijal.

### **Indeks maloprodajnih cijena**

U periodu do 2005. Indeks maloprodajnih cijena (RPI) je korišten kao osnovni indikator inflacije u Bosni i Hercegovini. Indeks maloprodajnih cijena je raspoloživ jedino na nivou entiteta.

### **Indeks potrošačkih cijena**

Indeks potrošačkih cijena (CPI) je mjera prosjeka promjena u cijenama u određenom vremenskom periodu za potrošačku korpu proizvoda i usluga i koristi se kao mjera inflacije potrošačkih cijena u entitetima i Bosni i Hercegovini. Indeks potrošačkih cijena je kompajliran sa podacima koji počinju sa januarom 2005-te. Period koji je usvojen kao bazni za obračunavanje indeksa je decembar 2004.

## **Procjene populacije**

U svrhu kompilacije GDP-a po rashodima za krajnju upotrebu, korištene su procjene broja stanovnika sačinjene od strane BHAS-a. Važno je napomenuti da ove procjene populacije ne iskazuju istu vrijednost koja se dobije sabiranjem procjena sačinjenih od strane entiteta.

## **Metode**

### **Izdaci potrošnje domaćinstva**

Procjene izdataka domaćinstava za potrošnju za 2004. godinu su djelimično bazirane na rezultatima istraživanja o potrošnji domaćinstava, podacima o spoljnoj trgovini, domaćoj proizvodnji robe i usluga za potrošnju. Procjene za 2005. godinu, za koji nisu bili na raspolaganju podaci iz Ankete o potrošnji domaćinstava, su bazirane na podacima o uvozu i domaćoj proizvodnji i/ili ekstrapolaciji procjena za 2004. korištenjem relevantnih indikatora. Potrošnja domaćinstava električne energije, gasa i vode bazirana je na izvještajim komunalnih preduzeća.

Procjene potrošnje poljoprivrednih proizvoda su kompajlirane na detaljnom nivou proizvoda. Za 2004. godinu procjene su uglavnom bazirane na rezultatima HBS-a 2004. Odgovarajuće procjene za 2005. su bazirane na ekstrapolaciji količina potrošenih u 2004. sa stopom rasta ponude poljoprivrednih proizvoda i promjena u potrošačkim cijenama za odgovarajuće proizvode.

Procjene potrošnje proizvedenih neprehrambenih i prehrambenih proizvoda za 2004. godinu su bazirani na podacima statistike spoljne trgovine, iskazima preduzeća o proizvodnji te anketi o potrošnji domaćinstava. Procjene o potrošnji za 2005. su uglavnom bazirane na podacima o ponudi ovih proizvoda na domaćem tržištu izvedenoj iz statistika spoljne trgovine kao i iskazima preduzeća o proizvodnji.

Glavni izvor za kompilaciju procjena potrošnje usluga su bili HBS iz 2004. i odgovarajuće procjene output-a po ekonomskoj aktivnosti kompajlirane od strane entitetskih zavoda za statistiku i područnog ureda BHAS-a u Brčko Distriktu. Procjene za 2005. su bazirane na ekstrapolaciji procjena 2004. sa obimom i indikatorima cijena.

Procjene izdataka residenata u inostranstvu i neresidenata na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine su dobijene iz odgovarajućih procjena iz statistike bilance plaćanja kompajliranih od strane Centralne Banke Bosne i Hercegovine - CBBH.

### **Potrošnja ne-profitnih institucija koje usluge pružaju domaćinstvima (NPISH-evi)**

Procjene potrošnje NPISH-eva su bazirane na odgovarajućim procjenama output-a za ove institucije kompajlirane od strane entitetskih statističkih institucija u okviru njihovih aktivnosti na kompilaciji procjena GDP-a po proizvodnom pristupu. Output ovih institucija je

mjeren kao zbir komponenata troškova proizvodnje: naknada uposlenicima, potrošnje roba i usluga za proizvodnju, ostalih poreza na proizvode i potrošnja fiksnog kapitala.

### **Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade**

Procjene su bazirane na analizama podataka prikupljenih i obradjenih od strane statističkih institucija Bosne i Hercegovine, o izvršenja budžeta za sve vladine institucija koje obuhvataju, državne, entitetske, kantonalne, lokalne jedinice vlasti i van-budžetske fondove. Uključeni su i izdaci rashode zdravstvenih i penzionih fondova. Potrošnja je mjerena kao zbir troškova proizvodnje (naknade uposlenicima, potrošnja roba i usluga za proizvodnju, ostali porezi na proizvode i potrošnja fiksnog kapitala).

### **Procjene bruto investicija u fiksni kapital**

Procjene investicija u mašine i opremu i motorna vozila su dobijena iz detaljnih analiza uvoza i domaće proizvodnje kapitalnih roba.

Procjene investicija u građevinske projekte, osim stambenih jedinica, su dobijene iz finansijskih podataka podnešenih od strane pravnih subjekata i njihovih odgovora dobijenih tokom provodjenja istraživanja o investicijama provedenim od strane zavoda za statistiku u entitetima u saradnji sa BHAS-om. Procjene o investicijama u građevinarstvu proizvođača koji nisu registrovani kao pravni subjekti (poduzetnici-fizičke osobe) su bazirane na djelomičnim podacima za koje su podneseni izvještaji statističkim institucijama uz imputiranje izdataka koji nisu obuhvaćeni izvornim podacima.

Procjene o gradnji stambenih jedinica su bazirane na podacima iz finansijskih izvještaja preduzeća, djelomičnim podacima o individualnoj gradnji, te pretpostavkama u pogledu obuhvata.

### **Procjene promjena na zalihama**

Procjene su uzete kao razika u početnoj i završnoj knjigovodstvenoj vrijednosti iz izvještaja preduzeća i vladinih institucija. Nisu poduzimani pokušaji za podešavanje podataka u cilju eliminacije vlasničkih dobitaka (dio promjena u vrijednosti uslijed promjena u cijenama tokom držanja na zalihama od strane proizvođača u referentnoj godini) uslijed nedostataka odgovarajućih indeksa cijena.

### **Uvoz i izvoz roba i usluga**

Procjene ukupnog uvoza i izvoza roba i usluga su uzete iz korespondirajućih procjena statistike bilance plaćanja kompajlirane od strane Centralne Banke Bosne i Hercegovine. Uvoz i izvoz usluga, u skladu sa definicijama nacionalnih računa, ne uključuje plaćanja između residenata i neresidenata a koja se odnose na primarne dohotke (dohodak od imovine i rada).

## Procjene pri stalnim cijenama

Procjene GDP-a rashodnim pristupom iz 2005. godine su obračunate pri cijenama 2004. što omogućavai uporedbu podataka između te dvije godine na kvantitativnoj osnovi (nakon eliminiranja efekta promjena u cijenama). Implicitni deflatori agregata i njegovih komponenti su Paasche-ove vrste, što ukazuje na to da se ne odslikava samo promjena u cijenama nego i promjena u sastavu rashoda za godine koje se upoređuju. Slijedi opis osnovnih izvora i metoda korištenih za komponente finalne potrošnje :

**Izdaci potrošnje domaćinstva:** procjene potrošnje poljoprivrednih proizvoda u 2005. pri cijenama 2004. su dobijene revalorizacijom potrošenih količina u 2005. korištenjem prosječnih cijena za 2004. Za sve ostale stavke koje čine potrošnju domaćinstva, procjene pri stalnim cijenama su obračunate na nivou 4 cifre COICOP klasifikacije, deflacioniranjem odgovarajućih vrijednosti tekućih cijena sa odgovarajućom komponentom Indeksa potrošačkih cijena (CPI). Ipak, tačnost ovih procjena je umanjena nedostatkom CPI podataka za period prije decembra 2004., pa se nedostatak informacija morao popuniti sa procjenama razvoja nedostajućih cijena. Izdaci residentnih domaćinstava u inostranstvu su deflacionirani relevantnim komponentama indeksa potrošačkih cijena za zemlje koje su glavne destinacije u turizmu. Potrošnja neresidenata je deflacionirana sa relevantnim komponentama CPI-a.

**Izdaci potrošnje NPISH-eva:** procjene pri stalnim cijenama su dobijene kao zbir troškova komponenti potrošnje u 2005. obračunate pri cijenama 2004., pri čemu je kupovina deflacionirana sa općim CPI-em (indeksom potrošačkih cijena), a naknade uposlenicima pri stalnim cijenama su dobijene ekstrapolacijom podataka iz 2004. sa promjenama u broju uposlenika.

**Izdaci potrošnje vlada:** su dobijeni kao zbir komponenti troškova pri stalnim cijenama. Nabavka roba i usluga je deflacionirana općim CPI-em (indeksom potrošačkih cijena), a naknade za uposlenike promjenama u broju uposlenih.

**Bruto investicije u fiksni kapital:** Izračunavanje stjecanja mašina i opreme pri stalnim cijenama je dobijeno deflacioniranjem tekućih vrijednosti. Deflator je dobijen kao ponderisani prosjek relevantnih jediničnih indeksnih vrijednosti i indeksa cijena za glavne trgovinske partnere za pojedine kapitalne robe. Ovaj metod je korišten za stavke za koje su indeksi jediničnih vrijednosti bili manje pouzdani. Procjene za gradjevinske radove (zgrade i objekte) su obračunate deflacioniranjem, korištenjem implicitnog deflatora output-a za gradjevinsku djelatnost.

**Izvoz i uvoz roba i usluga:** Za obračun pri stalnim cijenama izvoza I uvoza roba I usluga korišteni su indeksi jediničnih vrijednosti Paasche vrste koji su posebno kompajlirani za ovu namjenu. Ovi indeksi su bazirani na detaljnim podacima spoljnje trgovine korišteni za deflaciju odgovarajućih vrijednosti izvoza i uvoza pri tekućim cijenama. Izvoz i uvoz usluga je deflacioniran indeksima cijena.



# NOTES OF METHODOLOGY

## Introduction

This publication presents the first experimental estimates of GDP by expenditure components for BiH compiled by the BHAS. These estimates, which are presented herewith for the years 2004 and 2005, represent the initial stage in introducing annual series of GDP based on the expenditures on final uses. In addition to the data at current prices, the estimates for 2005 are also presented at prices of 2004 thus allowing the comparison of the data between these two years in volume terms (excluding the effects of price changes).

The year 2004 was chosen as the starting reference period for the construction of the series based on the availability of source data. The year 2004 is the first for which data from a household budget survey with countrywide coverage became available thus providing an important source data for estimating consumption of households. That year is also the first for which foreign trade data have been compiled with countrywide coverage based on uniform customs declarations submitted to the State Customs Agency. It should be noted, however, that there are still important gaps on the basic statistics available for the compilation of the national accounts and the quality of some statistics whether based on administrative sources or statistical surveys need improvements. Therefore, improvements of the national accounts estimates, including revisions of the data presented in this publication, is a continuous process subject to corresponding future improvements of the existing basic statistics as well as the development of new data sources.

It should also be noted that the figures of GDP estimates provided in this publication differ (are higher) from the respective official figures published by the BHAS based on the aggregation of the GDP data of the entities and the Brcko district. However, revisions being made to the official figures in order to incorporate estimates for the non-observed economy (economic activity not reported/captured by the official statistics) should bring these two sets of figures closer.

The publication provides a summary of the main findings, a description of the concepts and definitions involved in the compilation of GDP by expenditure components, a description of the main data sources and methods used in compilation, and the tables containing the data. Table 1 presents the data at current and at constant prices for the main aggregates of GDP by expenditure together with the volume and nominal indices showing the corresponding changes from 2004 and 2005; Table 2 presents the percent structure of GDP at current and at constant prices; Table 3 provides the data on household consumption expenditure at current and at constant prices by main categories of the classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP); Table 4 present the percent structure of household consumption; data on gross fixed capital formation by type of asset and its percent structure are presented in table 5 and table 6, respectively.

## Findings

GDP based on the expenditure approach is estimated at 16, 680 millions of KM in 2004 and 18, 177 millions of KM in 2005. These figures represent a nominal increase of 9.0% from

2004 to 2005. In volume terms (at constant prices) the increase in GDP was 6.7%, which implies a rise in prices of only 2.1%

Household consumption expenditure (90-91% of GDP in 2004) reached the amount of 15,018 millions of KM in 2004 and 16,514 million of KM in 2005. This represents a nominal growth rate of 10%. At constant prices (after discounting the effect of price changes) consumption in 2005 was 6.2% higher than in 2004. On average, the prices of household consumption expenditure rose between 2004 and 2005 by 3.6%. A breakdown of household consumption expenditure by purposes shows increases in all consumption categories in nominal terms. Only the group “alcoholic beverages and tobacco” shows a slight decrease in real terms”.

General government consumption expenditure (about 21% of GDP in 2004) grew between 2004 and 2005 by 3.3% in nominal terms and slightly decreased by 0.3% at constant prices. The changes in volume of the government services represents the combined effect of the change in the number of employees and the volume of goods and services purchased by the institutions conforming the government, which in 2005 were affected by a decrease on expenditures in projects carried out under the Public Investment Program.

Gross fixed capital formation (24.3% of GDP in 2004) grew between 2004 and 2005 by 20.9% in nominal terms and by 18.5% at constant prices. The breakdown of gross fixed capital formation by type of assets shows increases in all type of assets: purchases by producers of machinery and equipment rose by 20.5% and capital formation in construction assets (including dwellings) grew between 2004 and 2005 by 17.9%.

Increase in inventories, which represented almost 3% of GDP in 2004, accounted for less than one tenth of a percent in 2005.

Exports of goods and services in 2005 registered an increase with respect to 2004 by 20.3% in nominal terms and of 16.1% in constant prices. This in comparison with imports that increase at a lower rate of 13.3% in nominal terms and at a rate of 7.9% at constant prices.

## Concepts and definitions

Gross domestic product by expenditure approach is defined as total domestic expenditures on final goods and services plus the external balance of goods and services with the rest of the world. The main components of GDP by expenditure are:

- Household final consumption expenditure,
- Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) final consumption expenditure,
- General government final consumption expenditure,
- Gross capital formation,
- Exports and imports of goods and services.

***Household final consumption expenditure*** consists of expenditure incurred by resident households on consumption of goods and services for the direct satisfaction of human needs and wants. Final consumption expenditure refers to the expenditures incurred by resident households, whether these expenditures are incurred within the economic territory or abroad. In order to calculate total household final consumption expenditure it may be convenient to

calculate the total expenditure made by all households, whether resident or not, within the economic territory and to adjust this figure by adding expenditures by residents abroad and subtracting expenditure by non-residents within the economic territory.

Expenditure should be recorded when the payable is created, that is when the purchaser incur a liability to the seller. This implies that expenditures on goods are to be recorded at the time their ownership changes while expenditures on services are recorded when the delivery of the services is completed.

Household expenditure is recorded at purchasers' prices paid by households including any taxes on products which may be payable at the time of purchase.

Household final consumption expenditure includes the following main components:

- The purchase of goods and services,
- Income in kinds, like goods and services received as income in kind from the employer,
- Goods and services produced as outputs of unincorporated enterprises owned by household that are retained for consumption by members of the household,
- Services produced by domestic paid staff,
- Services of owner-occupied dwellings,
- Explicit and imputed services charges on household uses of financial intermediation services provided by bank, insurance companies, pension funds etc.,
- Payments by households for licenses, permits, etc. which are regarded as purchases of services,
- The purchase of output at not economically significant prices.

Household final consumption expenditure excludes the following main components:

- Social transfers in kind,
- Expenditures by households owning unincorporated enterprises when incurred for business purposes,
- The purchase of dwellings,
- Expenditure on valuables,
- Acquisitions of a non-produced assets,
- All payments which are to be regarded as taxes,
- Voluntary transfers in cash or in kind by households to NPISHs.

***Final consumption expenditure of non profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) -***

Non-profit institutions serving households consist of non-profit institutions which provide goods and services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant. Their principal resources, apart from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from the general public, corporations, and government. They may also receive transfers from non-residents.

The non-profit institutions include the following main kinds of NPISHs that provide non-market goods and services to households:

- Trade unions, professional or learned societies, consumers' associations, political parties, churches or religious societies, social, cultural, recreational and sports clubs,
- Charities, relief and aid organizations financed by voluntary transfers in cash or in kind from other institutional units.



Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs includes two separate categories:

- Non-market output other than own-account capital formation, which is measured by production costs less incidental sales,
- Expenditure on market goods and services that are supplied without transformation and free of charge to households.

***Final consumption of general government*** - The general government sector consists of the totality of institutional units, which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.

Final consumption expenditure of general government includes two categories of expenditure:

- Non-market output other than own-account capital formation, which is measured by production costs, less incidental sales
- Purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households, without any transformation, as social transfer in kind.

Final consumption expenditure of general government is measured as difference between non-market output and occasional sales on the market plus purchase of goods and services for free distribution.

Individual government consumption expenditure comprises payments for non-market government services (education, health, social care, culture, sport, etc.) and market goods and services supplied directly to households as social transfer in kind.

Collective government consumption expenditure consists mostly of the provision of security and defense, the maintenance of law and order, legislation and regulation, the protection of environment, research and development etc. All members of the community can benefit from such services.

***Gross capital formation consists of:***

- Gross fixed capital formation,
- Changes in inventories,
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross fixed capital formation consists of producers' acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets during the reference period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of producers or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year; including major improvements to tangible non-produced assets and costs associated with the transfers of ownership of non-produced assets.

Gross fixed capital formation is recorded when the ownership of the fixed assets is transferred to the institutional unit that intends to use them in production.

Gross fixed capital formation is valued at purchasers' prices including installation charges and other costs of ownership transfer.

**Changes in inventories** are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.

Inventories consists of the following categories:

- Materials and supplies,
- Work in progress,
- Finished goods,
- Goods for resale.

Changes in inventories should be valued at the time of entering the inventories or at the time of withdrawal. The price used should be consistent with valuation of output, intermediate consumption and final uses.

**Acquisition less disposals of valuables** – Valuables are non-financial assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value. Valuables encompass the following types of goods: precious stones and metals; antiques and other art objects; other valuables such as jewellery of precious stones and metals and collectors items.

Acquisitions of valuables are valued at the purchasers' prices paid for them and disposals of valuables are valued at the prices received by sellers, after deducting any fees paid to intermediaries.

**Exports and imports of goods** occur when there are changes of ownership of goods between residents and non-residents, regardless of whether there are corresponding physical movements of goods across borders. Exports and imports exclude all transaction in land, buildings and non-movable non-produced assets, and in financial assets.

Exports and imports of goods should be recorded when the ownership of the goods is transferred.

Exports and imports of goods are to be valued free on board at the border of the exporting country (fob). This value consist of:

- The value of the goods at basic prices;
- Plus related transport and distributive services up to that point of the border including the cost of loading on to a carrier for onward transportation, where appropriate.

**Exports and imports of services** consist of all services rendered by residents to non-residents or vice versa. The services, which belong to export and import of services, must have been produced as outputs from processes of production. They do not include flows of primary income and flows of property income. The more important types of import and export of services are: construction services, installation of equipment, transportation, tourism, insurance, financial services, and license fees.

Exports and imports of services are recorded at the time at which are rendered, which mostly coincides with the time at which the services are produced.

Imports of services are to be valued at purchasers` price and export of services at basic prices.

## ***Sources and methods***

A description of the main source data available for the compilation of GDP by expenditure components is provided followed by a description of the methods used for the calculation of each of these components:

### **Sources**

#### ***Foreign trade data 2004 and 2005***

The main data sources for external trade statistics are custom declarations collected by the Indirect Taxation Authority of BH and taken over by Agency for Statistics. The observation unit is each import and exports shipment with the rest of the world and is uniform as regards the type of goods, country of destination or origin, and for which the custom declaration was filled. The external trade statistics data are produced and published on a monthly basis.

The external trade are monitored according to the special trade system (relaxed definition), which means that beside regular import and export transactions also inward and outward processing as well as processing carried out in custom free zones are included.

Data on imports and exports are available based on the Customs Tariff of BH, which uses a 10-digit code system for the identification of the goods. The first 6 digits correspond to the Harmonized System (HS), the international nomenclature for the classification of foreign trade data. The additional two digits are harmonized with the EU nomenclature (Combined Nomenclature-CN), and the last 2 digits are an extension of the classification to meet specific needs of BH.

The import data are valued in c.i.f. prices and export data in f.o.b. prices.

#### ***Household budget survey 2004***

The household budget survey was implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2004. The main purpose of the survey was collecting information on the structure and levels of consumption expenditure by the main social, economic and territorial characteristics of the households by collecting data from a sample of households by mean of interviews and diaries kept by households on their expenditures and production for self consumption.

The data on household expenditure collected by survey were broken down in about 400 consumption items. Collected data were originally classified using a specific classification for the survey and for needs of expenditure calculation reclassified in accordance to the COICOP and than CPA and NACE classification. Estimates for the total population of BiH were obtained by grossing up the survey`s results on national per capita expenditures of each item

by the official estimate of the population of the BiH. Sampling errors were calculated for each item to provide an indication of the accuracy of the estimates.

In 2005 the survey was not carry out.

### ***PRODCOM survey 2004 and 2005***

The subject of the PRODCOM survey is industrial production, accomplished at the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period of one calendar year. The survey collects data on volume and value of production and sales of industrial production, at the detailed level of a single product specified in the nomenclature of industrial products.

The coverage of the PRODCOM survey is not full, and it is based on the address list of statistical units used for annual statistical surveys on industry. The coverage in the Federal Institute of Statistics is limited to those reporting units that have ten or more employees while in the Statistical Institute of Republic Srpska and the Statistical Branch of District Brcko all reporting units from the address list are included in the survey. An adjustment for non-coverage was made using coefficients (the ratio of total output to the output covered by the survey) at the level of the NACE class. All products belonging to a class were adjusted with the same coefficient calculated at the class level.

### ***Balance of payment 2004 and 2005***

Compilation of the balance of payment statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the responsibility of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the compilation of gross domestic product by expenditure data on exports and imports of goods and services were used.

Export and import goods are valued by f.o.b. prices. The f.o.b. prices (free on board) of exports and imports is the market value of the goods at the point of uniform valuation, (the custom frontier of the economy from which they are exported); it is equal to the c.i.f. price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, between the custom frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.

Exports and imports of services are classified into three groups: transportation, travel and other services. Transportation services comprise services of transport of goods and passengers.

### ***Investment survey 2004 and 2005***

The survey on the gross fixed capital formation has been carried out annually since 2004 by statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The survey covers all legal units and detailed data on product groups of tangible and intangible fixed assets and costs associated with acquisition of non-produced non-financial assets (land improvement work and transaction costs of ownership of non-produced non-financial assets). In the survey gross fixed capital formation is divided into acquisitions of new assets, acquisition of existing assets and disposals of existing assets.

### ***Public Investment Program 2004 and 2005***

The Public investment Program of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PIP) includes the projects contained in the Public Investment Program of Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Public investment Program of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Public Investment Program of the Republic of Srpska and the List of prioritized Public Investment Projects in Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is designed as a three-year rolling plan to encompass prioritized proposals based on the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The projects contained in the PIP are classified as following: new-high priority, new-medium priority, committed and ongoing projects. Only for «ongoing» projects funding was secured in the previous period and is committed for the following period.

The data from this source were used for estimation the part of gross fixed capital formation financed by donors and credits, which is not covered by the investment survey.

### ***Output by economic activity***

Output by economic activities has been calculated on five-digit level of NACE classification by entities statistical institutions and has been used for estimation of different type services.

### ***Changes in inventories by economic activity***

Calculation of changes in inventories is based on accounting statement data. For the compilation of GDP by expenditure, the entities statistical offices have provided data on inventories. Only data for enterprises have been available. Inventories consist of the following categories: finished goods, work in progress, trade goods and raw materials and supplies.

### ***Retail price indices***

Until 2005 the Retail Prices Index (RPI) has been used as the main indicator of inflation in the BiH. The RPI has been available only at the level of the entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### ***Consumer price indices***

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time of a market basket of goods and services and is used as measure of consumer price inflation in the entities and in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole. The CPI has been compiled starting with the data for January 2005. The period adopted as the base of calculation for the indices is December 2004.

### ***Population estimation***

For purposes of GDP compilation by expenditure in final uses, the population estimates made by the BHAS have been used. It is important to mention that these population estimates do not coincide with the aggregate obtained by summing up the respective independent estimates made by the entities.

## ***Methods***

### ***Household consumption expenditure***

Estimates of household consumption expenditure for the year 2004 are partially based on the results of the household budget survey for that year and on data on foreign trade and domestic production of consumer goods and services. Estimates for the year 2005 for which no household budget survey data are available, are based on imports and domestic production statistics and/or extrapolation of the 2004 estimates using relevant indicators. The household consumption of electricity, gas and water is based on the reports of the utility enterprises.

Estimates of consumption of agriculture products are compiled at detailed level of products. For the year 2004 these estimates are mainly based on the results of the HBS 2004. The respective estimates for 2005 are based on the extrapolation of the quantities consumed in 2004 by the growth rate of the supply of agriculture products and changes in the consumer prices for the respective products.

Estimates of consumption of manufactured non-food and food products for the year 2004 were based on data on foreign trade statistics, reports by enterprises on production, and the household budget survey. Estimates for the consumption of these items in 2005 are mainly based on data on the supply of these items to the domestic market derived from the foreign trade statistics and the reports of enterprises on production.

The main sources for the compilation of the estimates of consumption of services were the HBS 2004 and the respective estimates of output by economic activity compiled by the entities' institute of statistics and the Breko branch of the BHAS. Estimates for 2005 are based on the extrapolation of the 2004 estimates by volume and price indicators.

Estimates of expenditures of residents abroad and non-residents in the territory of BiH were obtained from the respective estimates of the balance of payments statistics compiled by the CBBH.

### ***Consumption of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)***

The estimates of consumption of NPISHs are based on the respective estimates of output of these institutions compiled by the entities' statistical institutions within the framework of their work in compiling GDP estimates based on the production approach. Output of these institutions is measured by the sum of the cost components of production, that is, compensation of employees, consumption of goods and services for production, other taxes on production, and consumption of fixed capital)

### ***General Government consumption expenditure***

The estimates are based on the analysis of the data collected and processed by the statistical institutions of BiH on the execution of the budgets by all government institutions comprising the state, the entities, cantons, local authorities, and extra budgetary funds. It also includes the

expenditures of the health and pension funds. Consumption is measured as the sum of the production costs (compensation of employees, consumption of goods and services for production, other taxes on production, and consumption of fixed capital).

### ***Estimates of gross fixed capital formation***

Estimates on investment in machinery and equipment and motor vehicles are obtained from the detailed analysis of imports and domestic production of capital goods.

Estimates of investment in construction projects other than dwellings are obtained from financial data reported by legal entities in their returns to the annual survey on investment carried out by the institutes of statistics of the entities in conjunction with the BHAS. Estimates on investment on construction by producers not registered as legal entities (entrepreneurs) are based on partial data reported to the statistical institutions supplemented with imputations for the expenditures not covered by the source data.

Estimates on the construction of dwellings are based on the financial data reported by enterprises, partial data on construction by individuals, and assumptions regarding coverage.

### ***Estimates of changes in inventories***

These estimates were taken as the differences between the opening and closing book values reported by enterprises and government institutions. No attempt was made for adjusting the data in order to eliminate holding gains (part of the change in value due to changes in prices during the time the inventories are held by producers in the year of reference) due to the lack of appropriate price indices.

### ***Imports and exports of goods and services***

The estimates of total imports and exports of goods and services were taken from the corresponding estimates of balance of payment statistics compiled by the CBBH. Imports and exports of services, in accordance with the definitions of the national accounts, do not include payments between residents and non-residents related to primary income (income from property and labor).

### ***Estimates at constant prices***

Estimates of GDP by expenditure for the year 2005 were calculated at prices of 2004, 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 a Paasche type, which implies that they reflect not only changes in prices but also changes in the composition of the expenditures between the years compared. A description of the main sources and methods by component of final expenditures is as follows:

***Household consumption expenditure:*** estimates of consumption of agriculture products in 2005 at prices of 2004 were obtained by revaluating the quantities consumed in 2005 using the average prices of 2004. For all other items composing the consumption of households, estimates at constant prices were calculated at the four-digit level of the COICOP classification by deflation of the respective current price values with the most appropriate component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The accuracy of these estimates is however undermined by the lack of CPI data before December 2004, gap in the information that had to be filled with estimates or related information on price developments. Expenditures of resident households abroad were deflated by relevant components of the consumer price indices of the countries of main destination of tourism. The consumption of non-residents was deflated by relevant components of the CPI.

***NPISHs consumption expenditure:*** estimates at constant prices were obtained as the sum of the cost component of consumption in 2005 recalculated at prices of 2004, where purchases were deflated by the general CPI and remuneration of employees at constant prices are obtained by extrapolation of the 2004 data by the change in the number of employees.

***General government consumption expenditure:*** were obtained as the sum of the cost component at constant prices. Purchases of goods and services were deflated by the general CPI and the remuneration of employees was based on the changes in the number of employees.

***Gross fixed capital formation:*** Calculations of acquisition of machinery and equipment at constant prices were obtained by deflation of the current values. The deflator was obtained as the weighted average of the relevant unit value indices and price indices of the main trade partners for these capital goods. The latter were used as price indicators for items for which the unit value indices were less reliable. Estimates of construction assets (buildings and structures) were deflated using the implicit deflator of output of the construction industry.

***Exports and imports of goods and services:*** Unit value indices of a Paasche type for exports and imports of goods were specifically compiled for the calculations at constant prices. These indices, based on the detailed data of foreign trade were used for the deflation of the respective values of exports and imports at current prices. Exports and imports of services were deflated by price indices.





**TABELE I GRAFIKONI / TABLES AND GRAPHS**

**1.1 BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD PREMA RASHODNOM PRISTUPU, TEKUĆE CIJENE**
*1.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY EXPENDITURE APPROACH, AT CURRENT PRICES*
**hiljada KM**  
*thousand KM*

Rashodne kategorije	2004	2005	Nominalni indeks <i>Nominal index</i>	Expenditure categories
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava	15.017.526	16.513.891	109,96	Households final consumption expenditure
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju NPUSD	121.587	168.389	138,49	Final consumption expenditure of NPISH
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade	3.535.079	3.653.199	103,34	General government final consumption expend.
Individualna potrošnja vlade	1.587.314	1.673.925	105,46	Individual government consumption
Kolektivna potrošnja vlade	1.947.765	1.979.274	101,62	Collective government consumption
Bruto investicije	4.520.233	4.902.355	108,45	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva	4.044.439	4.889.473	120,89	Gross fixed capital formation
Promjene zaliha	475.794	12.882	2,71	Change in inventories
Izvoz roba i usluga	4.641.400	5.583.000	120,29	Export of goods and services
Robe (fob)	3.279.900	4.082.400	124,47	Goods (fob)
Usluge	1.361.500	1.500.600	110,22	Services
Uvoz roba i usluga (minus)	11.155.600	12.643.200	113,34	Import of goods and services (minus)
Robe (fob)	10.472.500	11.916.600	113,79	Goods (fob)
Usluge	683.100	726.600	106,37	Services
<b>Bruto domaći proizvod</b>	<b>16.680.225</b>	<b>18.177.634</b>	<b>108,98</b>	<i>Gross domestic product</i>

**1.2 BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD PREMA RASHODNO PRISTUPU, STALNE CIJENE (2004 = 100),**
*1.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY EXPENDITURE APPROACH, AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004 = 100)*
**hiljada KM**  
*thousand KM*

Rashodne kategorije	2004	2005	Realni indeks <i>Real index</i>	Expenditure categories
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava	15.017.526	15.946.332	106,18	Households final consumption expenditure
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju NPUSD	121.587	161.292	132,66	Final consumption expenditure of NPISH
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade	3.535.079	3.526.451	99,76	General government final consumption expend.
Individualna potrošnja vlade	1.587.314	1.584.550	99,83	Individual government consumption
Kolektivna potrošnja vlade	1.947.765	1.941.902	99,70	Collective government consumption
Bruto investicije	4.520.233	4.805.166	106,30	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva	4.044.439	4.792.720	118,50	Gross fixed capital formation
Promjene zaliha	475.794	12.446	-	Change in inventories
Izvoz roba i usluga	4.641.400	5.391.263	116,16	Export of goods and services
Robe (fob)	3.279.900	3.902.868	118,99	Goods (fob)
Usluge	1.361.500	1.488.395	109,32	Services
Uvoz roba i usluga (minus)	11.155.600	12.033.721	107,87	Import of goods and services (minus)
Robe (fob)	10.472.500	11.338.344	108,27	Goods (fob)
Usluge	683.100	695.377	101,80	Services
<b>Bruto domaći proizvod</b>	<b>16.680.225</b>	<b>17.796.784</b>	<b>106,69</b>	<i>Gross domestic product</i>

**2.1 BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD PREMA RASHODNOM PRISTUPU, TEKUĆE CIJENE, STRUKTURA****2.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY EXPENDITURE APPROACH, AT CURRENT PRICES, STRUCTURE**

Rashodne kategorije	2004	2005	Expenditure categories
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava	90,03	90,85	Households final consumption expenditure
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju NPUSD	0,73	0,93	Final consumption expenditure of NPISH
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade	21,19	20,10	General government final consumption expend.
Individualna potrošnja vlade	9,52	9,21	Individual government consumption
Kolektivna potrošnja vlade	11,68	10,89	Collective government consumption
Bruto investicije	27,10	26,97	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva	24,25	26,90	Gross fixed capital formation
Promjene zaliha	2,85	0,07	Change in inventories,
Izvoz roba i usluga	27,83	30,71	Export of goods and services
Robe (fob)	19,66	22,46	Goods (fob)
Usluge	8,16	8,26	Services
Uvoz roba i usluga (minus)	66,88	69,55	Import of goods and services (minus)
Robe (fob)	62,78	65,56	Goods (fob)
Usluge	4,10	4,00	Services
<b>Bruto domaći proizvod</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<i>Gross domestic product</i>

**2.2 BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD PREMA RASHODNOM PRISTUPU, STALNE CIJENE, STRUKTURA****2.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, BY EXPENDITURE APPROACH, AT CONSTANT PRICES, STRUCTURE**

Rashodne kategorije	2004	2005	Expenditure categories
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava	90,03	89,60	Households final consumption expenditure
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju NPUSD	0,73	0,91	Final consumption expenditure of NPISH
Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju vlade	21,19	19,82	General government final consumption expend.
Individualna potrošnja vlade	9,52	8,90	Individual government consumption
Kolektivna potrošnja vlade	11,68	10,91	Collective government consumption
Bruto investicije	27,10	27,00	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva	24,25	26,93	Gross fixed capital formation
Promjene zaliha	2,85	0,07	Change in inventories,
Izvoz roba i usluga	27,83	30,29	Export of goods and services
Robe (fob)	19,66	21,93	Goods (fob)
Usluge	8,16	8,36	Services
Uvoz roba i usluga (minus)	66,88	67,62	Import of goods and services (minus)
Robe (fob)	62,78	63,71	Goods (fob)
Usluge	4,10	3,91	Services
<b>Bruto domaći proizvod</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<i>Gross domestic product</i>

**3.1 IZDACI ZA KRAJNJU POTROŠNJU DOMAĆINSTAVA, TEKUĆE CIJENE**

3.1 HOUSEHOLDS FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AT CURRENT PRICES

 hiljada KM  
 thousand KM

Code	COICOP	2004	2005	Nominalni indeks Nominal index	Code	COICOP
01.00	Hrana i bezalkoholna pića	5.009.303	5.446.493	108,73	01.00	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
02.00	Alkoholna pića, duhan i narkotici	968.691	1.085.192	112,03	02.00	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
03.00	Odjeća i obuća	788.867	988.338	125,29	03.00	Clothing and footwear
04.00	Stanovanje, voda, el.energija, gas i ostala goriva	2.436.878	2.544.020	104,40	04.00	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
05.00	Pokućstvo i rutinsko održavanje stana	1.127.924	1.230.269	109,07	05.00	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance
06.00	Zdravstvo	626.608	712.216	113,66	06.00	Health
07.00	Transport	1.299.044	1.460.964	112,46	07.00	Transport
08.00	Komunikacije	447.243	468.090	104,66	08.00	Communication
09.00	Rekreacija i kultura	651.721	783.910	120,28	09.00	Recreation and culture
10.00	Obrazovanje	176.693	188.882	106,90	10.00	Education
11.00	Restorani i hoteli	1.177.064	1.253.810	106,52	11.00	Restaurants and hotels
12.00	Ostala dobra i usluge	992.491	1.098.400	110,67	12.00	Miscellaneous goods and services
	Neto kupovine u inostranstvu (minus)	685.000	746.700	109,01		Net purchases abroad (minus)
<b>Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju kućanstava - nacionalni koncept</b>		<b>15.017.526</b>	<b>16.513.885</b>	<b>109,96</b>	<i>Households final consumption expenditure - national concept</i>	

**3.2 IZDACI ZA KRAJNJU POTROŠNJU DOMAĆINSTAVA, STALNE CIJENE (2004 = 100)**

3.2 HOUSEHOLDS FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004 = 100)

 hiljada KM  
 thousand KM

Kod	COICOP	2004	2005	Realni indeks Real index	Code	COICOP
01.00	Hrana i bezalkoholna pića	5.009.303	5.252.637	104,86	01.00	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
02.00	Alkoholna pića, duhan i narkotici	968.691	945.525	97,61	02.00	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
03.00	Odjeća i obuća	788.867	998.448	126,57	03.00	Clothing and footwear
04.00	Stanovanje, voda, el.energija, gas i ostala goriva	2.436.878	2.443.659	100,28	04.00	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
05.00	Pokućstvo i rutinsko održavanje stana	1.127.924	1.231.311	109,17	05.00	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance
06.00	Zdravstvo	626.608	712.797	113,75	06.00	Health
07.00	Transport	1.299.044	1.346.643	103,66	07.00	Transport
08.00	Komunikacije	447.243	472.303	105,60	08.00	Communication
09.00	Rekreacija i kultura	651.721	786.662	120,71	09.00	Recreation and culture
10.00	Obrazovanje	176.693	187.138	105,91	10.00	Education
11.00	Restorani i hoteli	1.177.064	1.250.248	106,22	11.00	Restaurants and hotels
12.00	Ostala dobra i usluge	992.491	1.064.789	107,28	12.00	Miscellaneous goods and services
	Neto kupovine u inostranstvu (minus)	685.000	745.828	108,88		Net purchases abroad (minus)
<b>Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju kućanstava - nacionalni koncept</b>		<b>15.017.526</b>	<b>15.946.332</b>	<b>106,18</b>	<i>Households final consumption expenditure - national concept</i>	

**4.1 IZDACI ZA KRAJNJU POTROŠNJU DOMAĆINSTAVA, TEKUĆE CIJENE, STRUKTURA**
**4.1 HOUSEHOLDS FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AT CURRENT PRICES, STRUCTURE**

Code	COICOP	2004	2005	Code	COICOP
01.00	Hrana i bezalkoholna pića	33,36	32,98	01.00	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
02.00	Alkoholna pića, duhan i narkotici	6,45	6,57	02.00	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
03.00	Odjeća i obuća	5,25	5,98	03.00	Clothing and footwear
04.00	Stanovanje, voda, el.enrgija, gas i ostala goriva	16,23	15,41	04.00	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
05.00	Pokućstvo i rutinsko održavanje stana	7,51	7,45	05.00	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance
06.00	Zdravstvo	4,17	4,31	06.00	Health
07.00	Transport	8,65	8,85	07.00	Transport
08.00	Komunikacije	2,98	2,83	08.00	Communication
09.00	Rekreacija i kultura	4,34	4,75	09.00	Recreation and culture
10.00	Obrazovanje	1,18	1,14	10.00	Education
11.00	Restorani i hoteli	7,84	7,59	11.00	Restaurants and hotels
12.00	Ostala dobra i usluge	6,61	6,65	12.00	Miscellaneous goods and services
	Neto kupovine u inostranstvu (minus)	4,56	4,52		Net purchases abroad (minus)
<b>Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju kućanstava - nacionalni koncept</b>		<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<i>Households final consumption expenditure - national concept</i>	

**4.2 IZDACI ZA KRAJNJU POTROŠNJU DOMAĆINSTAVA, STALNE CIJENE, STRUKTURA**
**4.2 HOUSEHOLDS FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AT CONSTANT PRICES, STRUCTURE**

Kod	COICOP	2004	2005	Code	COICOP
01.00	Hrana i bezalkoholna pića	33,36	32,94	01.00	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
02.00	Alkoholna pića, duhan i narkotici	6,45	5,93	02.00	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
03.00	Odjeća i obuća	5,25	6,26	03.00	Clothing and footwear
04.00	Stanovanje, voda, el.enrgija, gas i ostala goriva	16,23	15,32	04.00	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
05.00	Pokućstvo i rutinsko održavanje stana	7,51	7,72	05.00	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance
06.00	Zdravstvo	4,17	4,47	06.00	Health
07.00	Transport	8,65	8,44	07.00	Transport
08.00	Komunikacije	2,98	2,96	08.00	Communication
09.00	Rekreacija i kultura	4,34	4,93	09.00	Recreation and culture
10.00	Obrazovanje	1,18	1,17	10.00	Education
11.00	Restorani i hoteli	7,84	7,84	11.00	Restaurants and hotels
12.00	Ostala dobra i usluge	6,61	6,68	12.00	Miscellaneous goods and services
	Neto kupovine u inostranstvu (minus)	4,56	4,68		Net purchases abroad (minus)
<b>Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju kućanstava - nacionalni koncept</b>		<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<i>Households final consumption expenditure - national concept</i>	

## 5.1 BRUTO INVESTICIJE U STALNA SREDSTVA, TEKUĆE CIJENE

### 5.1 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, CURRENT PRICES

				hiljada KM thousand KM
Namjena investicije	2004	2005	Nominalni indeks <i>Nominal index</i>	<i>Purpose of investment</i>
Strojevi i oprema	1.694.458	2.132.272	125,84	<i>Machinery and equipment</i>
Građevinski objekti	2.206.443	2.600.274	117,85	<i>Construction</i>
Stanovi	815.185	955.287	117,19	<i>Dwellings</i>
Ostali građevinski objekti	1.391.258	1.644.987	118,24	<i>Other construction</i>
Ostale investicije	143.538	156.928	109,33	<i>Other investment</i>
<b>Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva</b>	<b>4.044.439</b>	<b>4.889.474</b>	<b>120,89</b>	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>

## 5.2 BRUTO INVESTICIJE U STALNA SREDSTVA, STALNE CIJENE (2004 = 100)

### 5.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, CONSTANT PRICES, (2004 = 100)

				hiljada KM thousand KM
Namjena investicije	2004	2005	Realni indeks <i>Real index</i>	<i>Purpose of investment</i>
Strojevi i oprema	1.694.458	2.041.666	120,49	<i>Machinery and equipment</i>
Građevinski objekti	2.206.443	2.600.883	117,88	<i>Construction</i>
Stanovi	815.185	958.842	117,62	<i>Dwellings</i>
Ostali građevinski objekti	1.391.258	1.642.041	118,03	<i>Other construction</i>
Ostale investicije	143.538	150.170	104,62	<i>Other investment</i>
<b>Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva</b>	<b>4.044.439</b>	<b>4.792.720</b>	<b>118,50</b>	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>

**6.1 BRUTO INVESTICIJE U STALNA SREDSTVA, TEKUĆE CIJENE, STRUKTURA***6.1 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, CURRENT PRICES, STRUCTURE*

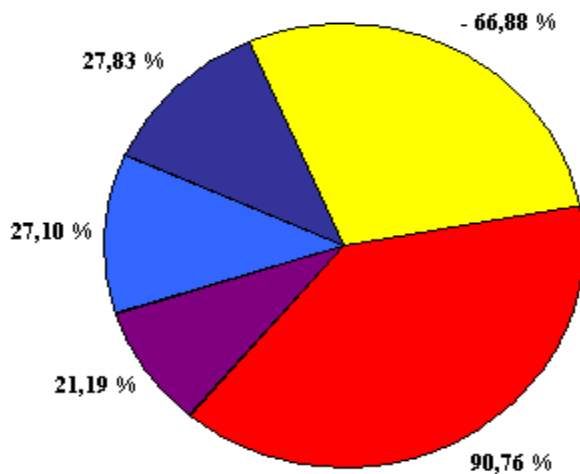
<b>Namjena investicije</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<i>Purpose of investment</i>
<b>Strojevi i oprema</b>	<b>41,90</b>	<b>43,61</b>	<i>Machinery and equipment</i>
<b>Gradevinski objekti</b>	<b>54,55</b>	<b>53,18</b>	<i>Construction</i>
Stanovi	20,16	19,54	<i>Dwellings</i>
Ostali gradevinski objekti	34,40	33,64	<i>Other construction</i>
<b>Ostale investicije</b>	<b>3,55</b>	<b>3,21</b>	<i>Other investment</i>
<b>Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>

**6.2 BRUTO INVESTICIJE U STALNA SREDSTVA, STALNE CIJENE, STRUKTURA***6.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, CONSTANT PRICES, STRUCTURE*

<b>Namjena investicije</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<i>Purpose of investment</i>
<b>Strojevi i oprema</b>	<b>41,90</b>	<b>42,60</b>	<i>Machinery and equipment</i>
<b>Gradevinski objekti</b>	<b>54,55</b>	<b>54,27</b>	<i>Construction</i>
Stanovi	20,16	20,01	<i>Dwellings</i>
Ostali gradevinski objekti	34,40	34,26	<i>Other construction</i>
<b>Ostale investicije</b>	<b>3,55</b>	<b>3,13</b>	<i>Other investment</i>
<b>Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>

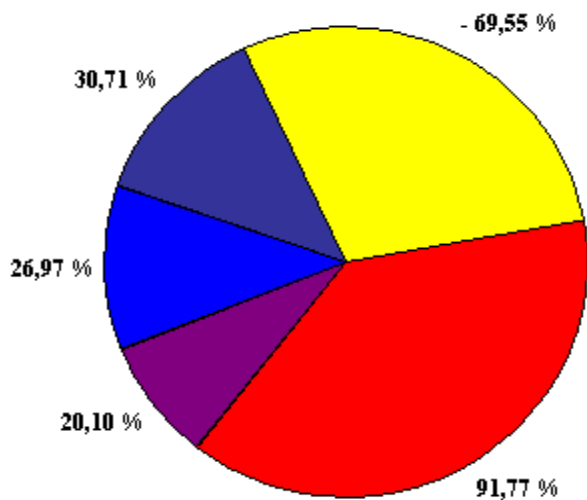


**Bruto domaći proizvod - rashodni metod - tekuće cijene 2004 (000 KM)**  
*Gross domestic product by expenditure - current prices 2004 (000 KM)*

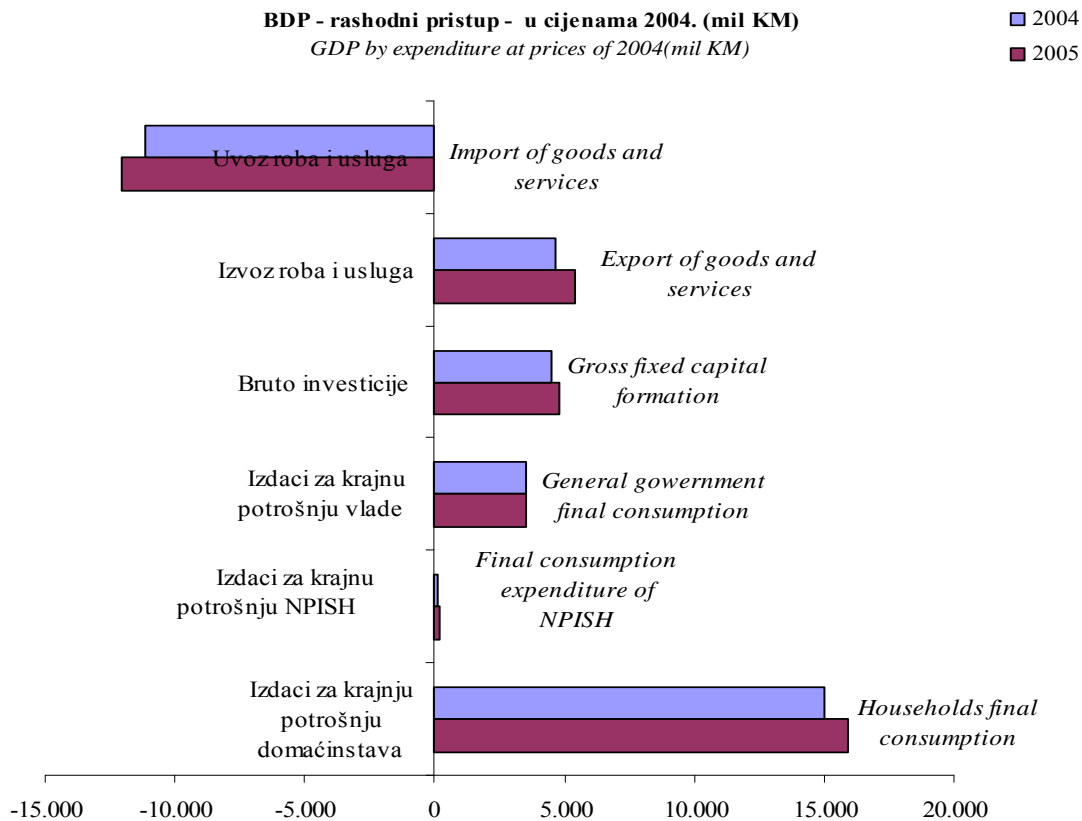


- **Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju kućanstava sa izdacima za krajnju potrošnju NPUSK**  
*Households final consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure of NPISH*
- **Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju države**  
*General government final consumption expenditure*
- **Bruto investicije**  
*Gross capital formation*
- **Izvoz roba i usluga**  
*Export of goods and services*
- **Uvoz roba i usluga**  
*Import of goods and services*

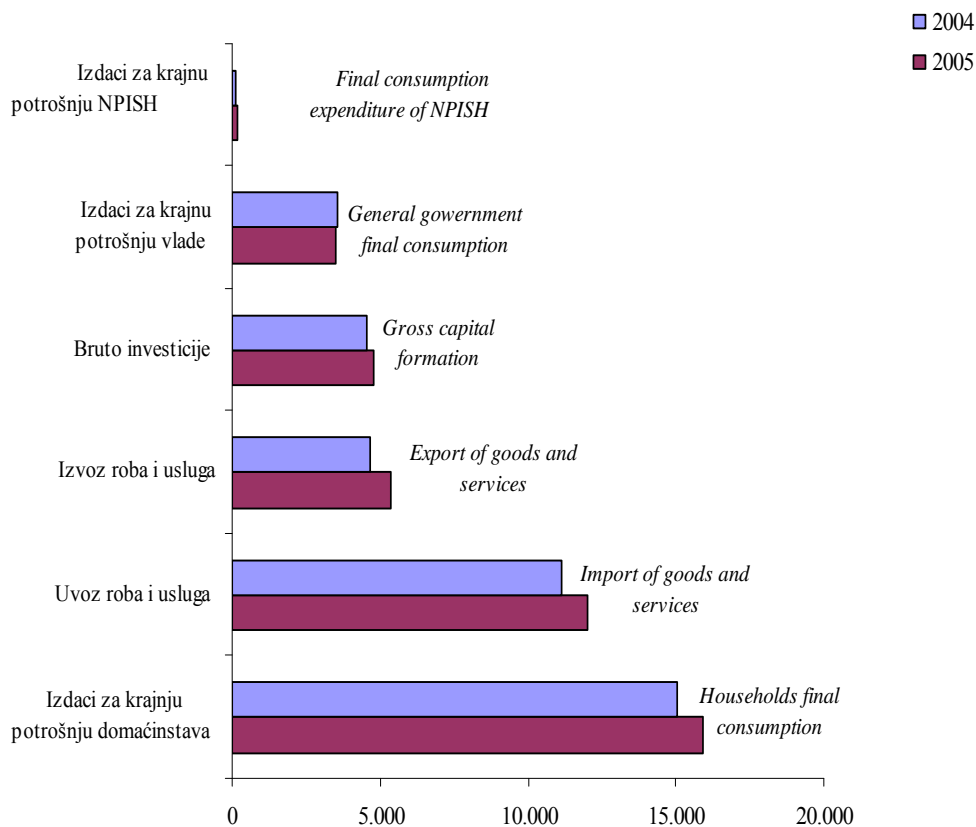
**Bruto domaći proizvod - rashodni metod - tekuće cijene 2005**  
*Gross domestic product by expenditure - current prices 2005*



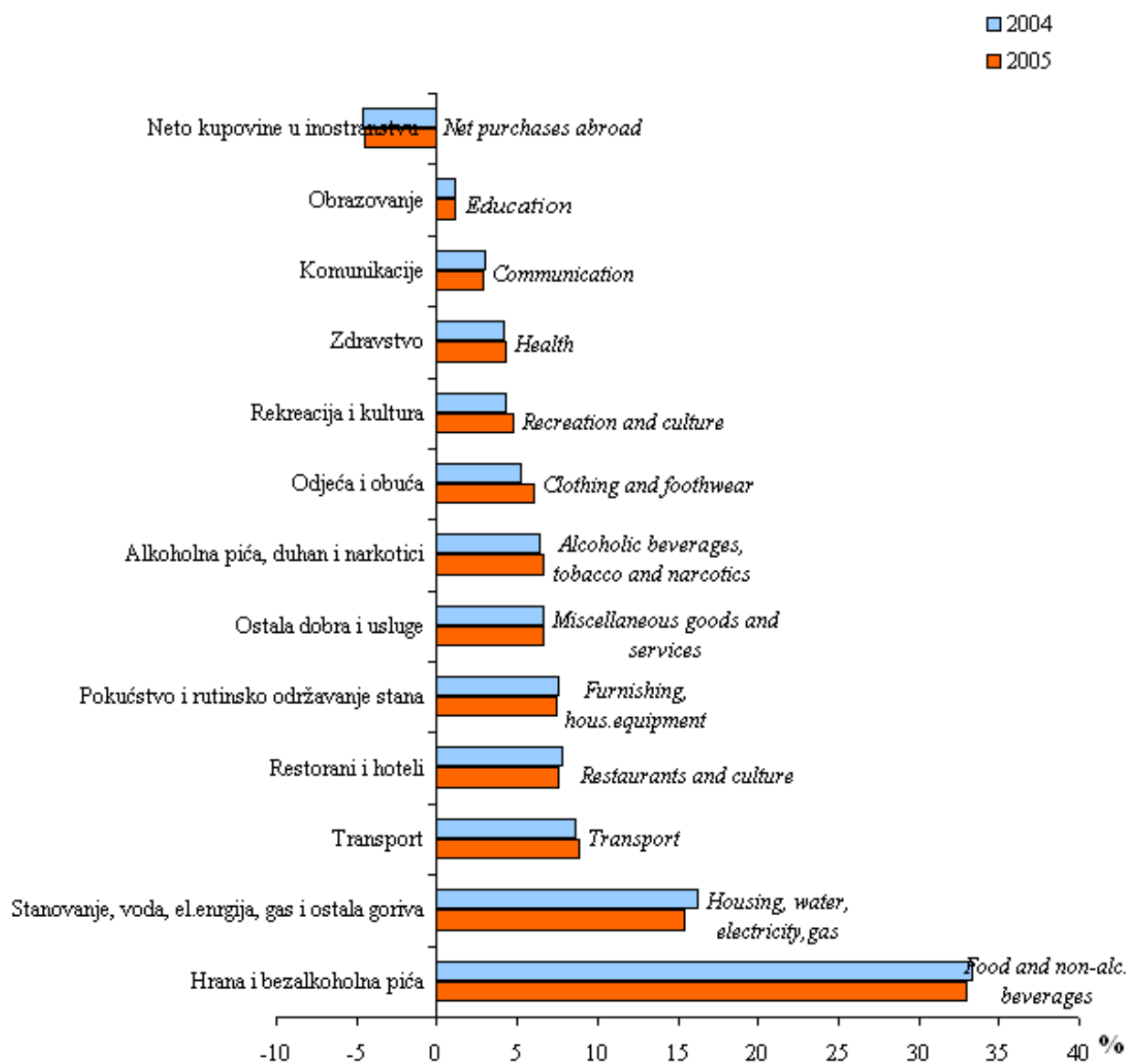
**BDP - rashodni pristup - u cijenama 2004. (mil KM)**  
*GDP by expenditure at prices of 2004(mil KM)*



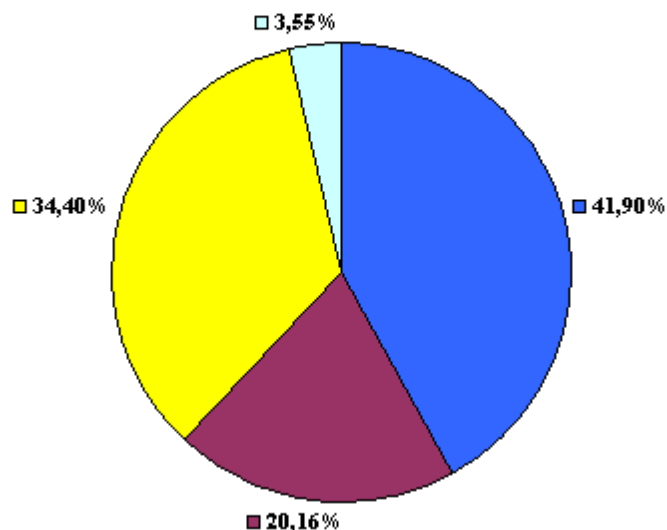
**BDP - rashodni pristup - u cijenama 2004 - apsolutne vrijednosti (mil KM)**  
*GDP by expenditure at constant price of 2004 - absolute value (mil KM)*



**Izdaci za krajnju potrošnju domaćinstava - cijene 2004**  
*Households final consumption expenditure - at prices of 2004*



**Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva, tekuće cijene, u 2004. godini**  
*Gross fixed capital formation, current prices 2004*



**Bruto investicije u stalna sredstva, tekuće cijene, u 2005. godini**  
*Gross fixed capital formation, current prices 2005*

