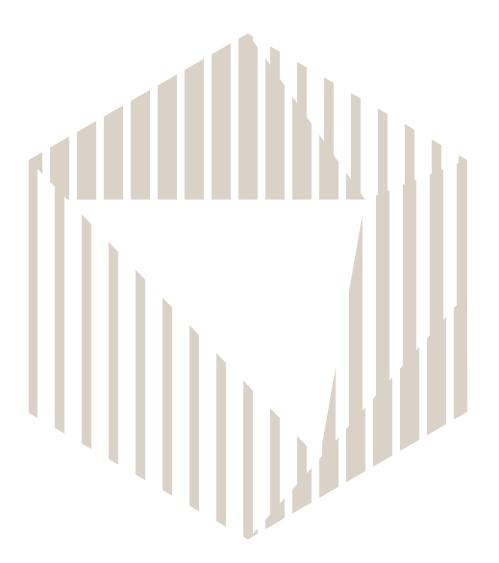






Centralna banka BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE Централна банка БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ BULLETIN 1 2023





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> Tel (387 33) 278 100 www.cbbh.ba e-mail: contact@cbbh.ba

For any information, please contact: Office of Chief Economist

Editorial Board: Belma Čolaković, Ph.D. Editor in Chief Željko Marić, Ph.D. Amir Hadžiomeragić, M.Sc. Dejan Kovačević, Ph.D. Vesna Papić

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Contents:

LIST OF GRAPHS
LIST OF TABLES
TEXT BOX
SUMMARY
MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
1. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT 13
2. REAL SECTOR 18 2.1 Gross domestic product. 18 2.2 Industrial production 20 2.3 Prices 21 2.4 Wages and employment 22
3. FINANCIAL SECTOR 243.1 Foreign exchange reserves and monetary trends243.2 Required reserves263.3 Commercial banks' activities273.3.1 Loans.273.3.2 Deposits.303.3 Commercial banks' foreign assets and foreign liabilities.313.4 Interest rates323.4 Stock exchanges33
4. EXTERNAL SECTOR.364.1 Balance of payments.364.1.1 Current and capital accounts364.1.2 Financial account374.2 Foreign trade374.3 KM nominal end real effective exchange rate38
5. GOVERNMENT FINANCE 40 5.1 Government finance 40 5.2 Tax revenues 41
6. STATISTICAL TABLES
7. APPENDIX.

LIST OF GRAPHS

Graph 1.1:	Annual Changes of Real GDP in the Selected Countries	13
Graph 1.2:	Annual Changes of Prices of Selected Commodities in International Market	14
Graph 1.3:	Contributions of Food and Energy Prices to Annual Rates of Consumer Price Change, in the End of March	14
Graph 1.4:	Contributions of Components to Change of Consumer Price Index in the Euro Area, in the End of the First Quarter	14
Graph 1.5:	Key Interest Rates of Leading Central Banks	15
Graph 1.6:	Change in Household Deposits in Euro Area Banks for the Period 6/2022 - 3/2023	16
Graph 1.7:	Plan of Public Spending Allocations in BH and Countries in the Region in 2023	16
Graph 2.1:	Contribution to Annual Change of Activity for the Selected Activities	18
Graph 2.2:	Contribution to Annual Rate of Change of GDP according to Expenditure Approach	18
Graph 2.3:	Contribution to Annual Change of Real GDP by Components	19
Graph 2.4:	Contribution to Annual Change of CPI, by Categories	20
Graph 2.5:	Contribution to Annual Growth Rates of Industrial Production Volume by Industrial Areas, Source Indices	20
Graph 2.6:	Contribution to Annual Growth Rates of Industrial Production Volume by Industrial Groups, Source Indices	20
Graph 2.7:	Contributions to Annual Rates of Consumer Price Change at Quarter End	21
Graph 2.8:	Annual Changes of Consumer Prices in the Category of Food, at Quarter End	21
Graph 2.9:	Annual Changes in Producer and Consumer Prices, at Quarter End	21
Graph 2.10:	Number of the Unemployed and Annual Changes in Labour Market	22
Graph 2.11:	Quarterly Contribution to Change of the Number of Employees by Activity	22
Graph 2.12:	Trend of Average Wages at the Quarterly Level	22
Graph 3.1:	The CBBiH Foreign Exchange Reserves	24
Graph 3.2:	Quarterly Changes in Reserve Money Components	25
Graph 3.3:	Monetary Aggregate Components, Positions	25
Graph 3.4:	Monetary Multiplication	25
Graph 3.5:	Quarterly Changes of M2 and Counteritems of Money Supply	26
Graph 3.6:	Reserve Account Balances with the CBBH and RR Implicit Rate	26
Graph 3.7:	Bank Lending	28
Graph 3.8:	Quarterly Growth Rate of Loans by Purpose	28
Graph 3.9:	Currency Structure of Loans to Households	28
Graph 3.10:	Currency Structure of Loans to Non-financial Private Companies	29
Graph 3.11:	Quarterly Growth of the Total Bank Deposits	30
Graph 3.12:	Quarterly Growth Rate of Household Deposits by Maturities	31
Graph 3.13:	Currency Structure of Non-financial Companies' Deposits	31

Graph 3.14:	Foreign Liabilities of Banks	31
Graph 3.15:	Weighted Average Interest Rate on New Deposits to Households	32
Graph 3.16:	Weighted Average Interest Rate on New Loans to Non-financial Companies	33
Graph 3.17:	Stock Exchange Trading	33
Graph 3.18:	Yield to Maturity Rate on the Market of Six-Month Treasury Bills of Republika Srpska	34
Graph 4.1:	Current Account	36
Graph 4.2:	Account of Services in Balance of Payments	36
Graph 4.3:	Remunerations to Employees in Foreign Countries, Remittances and Pensions from Foreign Countries	37
Graph 4.4:	Financial Account	37
Graph 4.5:	Annual Changes of Export Value by Product Groups	38
Graph 4.6:	Annual Changes of Import Value by Product Groups	38
Graph 4.7:	Annual Changes of KM Foreign Exchange Rate	38
Graph 5.1:	Primary Fiscal Balance in % of GDP	40
Graph 5.2:	The Total Gross Debt and Annual Growth Rates	41
Graph 5.3:	The Total Gross Debt of Government Sector	41
Graph 5.4:	General Government Debt with Commercial Banks, Annual Changes	41
Graph 5.5:	Level and Growth Rate of Net Indirect Taxes	42
Graph 5.6:	Change of Trend of Main Indirect Tax Groups	42
Graph 5.7:	Inflation Impact on the Growth of Revenues from VAT	42

LIST OF TABLES

T01: Quartely Economic Indicators	
T02: Gross Domestic Product of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Current Prices)	
T03: BH-Industrial Production Index Structure	47
T04: Structure of the Consumer Price Index for BH (CPI)	
T05: Average Gross and Net Wages and Pensions	
T06: Monetary Survey	
T07: Balance Sheet of the CBBH	52
T08: Consolidated Balance of Commercial Banks in BH	53
T09: Interest Rates on Loans to Households	55
T10: Interest rates on Loans to Non-financial Corporations	
T11: Interest Rates on Deposits of Households	57
T12: Interest Rates on Deposits of Non-financial Corporations	
T13: Total Deposits and Loans of Commercial Banks	59
T14: Structure of Deposits with Commercial Banks by Sector	60
T15: Structure of Loans of Commercial Banks by Sector	61
T16: Currency Structure of Deposits and Loans of Commercial Banks	
T17: Purchase and Sale of Convertible Mark	
T18: Average Reserve Requirements	64
T19: Required Reserves by Maintenance Periods	
T20: Turnover of Securities on BH Stock Exchanges	
T21: Payments System Transactions	67
T22: BH Balance of Payments	
T23: International Investment Position (IIP)	
T24: Foreign Reserves of the CBBH	70
T25: BH-Exports by Country of Destination	71
T26: BH-Imports by Country of Origin	72
T27: Structure of Exported and impoerted Goods	
T28: Average Middle Exchange Rates of Convertible Mark	75
T29: Government Finance of BH - Government Sector Units	76

T30: Government Finance of BH - Structure of Consolidated Revenues and Expenses
T31: Government Finance of FBH - Government Sector Units
T32: Government Finance of FBH - Structure of Consolidated Revenues and Expenses
T33: Government Finance of RS - Government Sector Units
T34: Government Finance of RS - Structure of Consolidated Revenues and Expenses
T35: Flows of Foreign Direct Investments in BH Classified by Country of Foreign Investor
T36: Flows of Foreign Direct Investments in BH by NACE Rev 2 Classification of Activities
T37: Stocks of Foreign Direct Investments in BH by Components
T38: Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate of Convertible Mark

Note: Brief notes on methodology can be found below each table, while more detailed ones are available at www.cbbh.ba

Convention used in the tables is as follows:

- ø Average
- * Indications of a note
- No entry
- ... Data not available

TEXT BOX:

Text box 1: Deposit trends in the euro area	.15
Text box 2: The CBBH spring projections of economic activity	.19
Text box 3: Remuneration rates on required reserves in the selected countries of the Region	.27
Text box 4: Causes of issues in the operations of some American and European banks in March 2023 and the method of solving them	29

ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Albania
APP	Asset purchase programme
BHAS	Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics
BIRS	Republika Srpska Stock Exchange Index
BLSE	Banja Luka Stock Exchange
BNB	National Bank of Bulgaria
BOA	Bank of Albania
bp	Basis point
BQK	Central Bank of Kosovo
BTFP	Bank Term Funding Program
CAC 40	France Stock Market Index
CBBH	Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina
CBCG	Central Bank of Montenegro
CDS	Credit default swap
CHF	Swiss franc
CNY	Chinese yuan
CPI	Consumer price index
CS	Credit Swiss
DAX	German Stock Index
DB	Deutsche Bank AG Frankfurt
EA	Euro area
ECB	European Central Bank
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUROSTAT	European Union Statistics Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FED	US Federal Reserve System
FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority
FPI	Food Price Index (UN FAO)
GAV	Gross added value
GDP	Gross domestic product
HRK	Croatian kuna
KM	Convertible mark
M1	Narrow money
M2	Broad money
МК	Republic of North Macedonia
NASDAQ	USA Technology Sector Index

NBRM	National Bank of Republic of North Macedonia
NBS	National Bank of Serbia
NDA	Net domestic assets
NEER	Nominal effective exchange rate
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORS	Republika Srpska Stock Index
PEPP	Pandemic emergency purchase programme
рр	Percentage point
QT	Quantitative tightening
REER	Real effective exchange rate
RR	Required reserve
RS	Republika Srpska
RSD	Serbian dinar
S&P 500	S&P 500 Stock Exchange Index
SASE	Sarajevo Stock Exchange
SASX 10	Sarajevo Stock Exchange Index 10
SASX 30	Sarajevo Stock Exchange Index 30
SNB	Swiss National Bank
TLR	Turkish lira
USD	US dollar
VAT	Value added tax

SUMMARY

Inflation pressures continued to decline in the months of the first quarter of 2023. The growth of both average consumer prices and industrial producer prices slowed down compared to the previous quarter. The CBBH, in the spring round of medium term macroeconomic projections in 2023, compared to the autumn round of projections from 2022, revised the 2023 inflation projection upwards to the level of 7.7%. Compared to the previous round of medium-term macroeconomic projections, in the months of the first quarter, a continuing strong growth of food prices in the local market and strengthening of local inflation pressures were seen. Average nominal net wage continued to grow strongly in the months of the first guarter. Consequently, and due to the weakening of inflation pressures, a growth of real average net wage was recorded in the first quarter, for the first time after the first quarter of 2022.

Trends in labour market remained positive, which can partly be explained by the growth of average nominal net wage. In the first quarter, a decline of industrial production volume, at the annual level, was recorded in all the relevant statistical areas, and all the main industrial groups, except in the group Capital products. Official statistics shows that, in the last quarter of 2022, according to the CBBH expectations, the slowdown trend of economic activity real growth was continued. Although the growth rate of real gross domestic product for 2023, in the spring round of medium term macroeconomic projections in 2023, compared to the autumn round of projections from 2022, was revised slightly upwards, to the level of 1.6%, the slowdown of real gross domestic product growth is certain during the first half of 2023.

Foreign exchange reserves decreased in the first quarter. The growth of foreign trade deficit, a significant decline of net foreign public debt, resulted in net outflows of reserve assets in the fourth quarter. Foreign assets of local banks increased compared to the previous quarters. There are still no signs that changes in local interest rates or increased demand for loans stimulate inflation growth. Deposits of local sectors in banks, during the first quarter, increased faster than bank lending. In the first quarter, growth trends of required reserve continued, as well as the downward trends of the total deposit balances of banks with the CBBH. Trading in local stock exchanges, in the first quarter of 2023, was under a prevailing impact of primary public debt issues. Current account deficit deepened in the fourth quarter of 2022. Due to economic growth slowdown, the current account deficit to gross domestic products ratio increased. Despite a considerable surplus in account of services, and the growth of inflows based on remittances, a much faster growth of imports than exports in commodity account resulted in a significant deepening of current account deficit. Foreign trade deficit in commodity account, at the annual level, deepened in the first quarter of 2023.

In the first quarter of 2023, Entity governments allocated significant funds for vulnerable groups of population, and also for increasing pensions and wages in public sector. Growth of current spending, largely neutralised the high inflation effect on the growth of budget revenues. Negative balance of net foreign borrowing of government sector significantly impacted a decrease of foreign exchange reserve level in the first quarter. According to Global framework of fiscal balance and policies in BH for the 2023-2025, in 2023, it is planned that borrowing from foreign creditors would be higher than the principal based on foreign loans maturing in 2023.

Editor-in-chief

Belma Čolaković, Ph.D.

Main Economic Indicators

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nominal GDP of BH, (KM million) Current Prices ¹⁾	26,223	26,779	27,359	28,929	30,265	31,803	33,942	35,785	34,727	39,107	45,605
Real Growth Rate of GDP (in %) ¹⁾	-0.8	2.4	1.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.9	-3.0	7.4	3.9
Consumer Prices Growth Rate in BH ²⁾		in percentage									
Average Annual Growth Rate of CPI	2.1	-0.1	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	1.2	1.4	0.6	-1.0	2.0	14.0
Annual Growth Rate of CPI for December	1.8	-1.2	-0.4	-1.3	-0.3	1.3	1.6	-0.1	-1.6	6.3	14.7
General Government Budget ³⁾					as a p	ercentage o	of GDP				
Revenue	43.8	42.7	43.8	43.0	42.7	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.1	41.5	39.9
Expenditure ⁴⁾	45.8	44.8	45.8	42.3	41.5	40.5	40.8	40.6	47.4	41.8	40.3
Overall Balance	-2.0	-2.2	-2.0	0.7	1.2	2.6	2.3	1.9	-5.3	-0.3	-0.4
Money and Loan					as a p	ercentage o	of GDP				
Broad Money (M2)	56.9	60.1	63.1	64.5	66.7	69.5	71.3	73.6	81.3	80.6	72.9
Loans to Non-government Sector	56.1	56.5	56.2	54.4	53.7	54.9	54.3	55.0	55.2	50.9	45.9
Gross Foreign Reserves			•					•			
KM million	6,509	7,068	7,826	8,606	9,531	10,557	11,623	12,597	13,868	16,348	16,066
USD million	4,274	4,797	5,309	4,883	5,391	6,083	7,012	7,210	8,079	9,885	8,637
In Months of Imports of Goods and Services	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.8	10.0	9.3	6.9
Current Account Balance											
KM million	-2,266	-1,425	-1,983	-1,458	-1,424	-1,520	-1,094	-927	-1,125	-923	-2,045
USD million	-1,488	-967	-1,345	-827	-805	-876	-660	-531	-655	-558	-1,099
As a Percentage of GDP	-8.6	-5.3	-7.2	-5.0	-4.7	-4.8	-3.2	-2.6	-3.2	-2.4	-4.5
Trade Balance ⁵⁾											
KM million	-7,779	-7,099	-7,874	-7,176	-7,089	-7,417	-7,521	-7,963	-6,268	-7,170	-10,095
USD million	-5,108	-4,817	-5,342	-4,071	-4,010	-4,274	-4,538	-4,558	-3,651	-4,335	-5,427
As a Percentage of GDP	-29.7	-26.5	-28.8	-24.8	-23.4	-23.3	-22.2	-22.3	-18.0	-18.3	-22.1
External Debt of Government Sector											
KM million	7,212	7,563	8,442	8,693	8,872	8,147	8,198	8,140	8,726	9,435	9,257
USD million	4,861	5,330	5,249	4,856	4,782	4,996	4,801	4,657	5,479	5,417	5,048
As a Percentage of GDP	27.5	28.2	30.9	30.0	29.3	25.6	24.2	22.7	25.1	24.1	20.3
External Debt Servicing ⁶⁾											
KM million	413	685	761	581	723	983	955	794	741	773	802
USD million	271	465	516	330	409	567	576	454	432	467	431
As a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services	4.9	7.6	8.2	5.7	6.7	7.7	6.7	5.5	6.2	4.7	3.7

Note:

1) Source: Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gross Domestic Product for BH 4th quarter of 2022, production approach, first release, March, 2023.

2) Source: Agency of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

3) Source: Central Bank of BH

4) Expenditures also include net acquisition of fixed assets

5) Balance of exports and imports of goods on balance of payments basis includes adjustments of coverage and value done for the purpose of balance of payments reporting, in accordance with the IMF methodology (Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition)

6) Source: BH Ministry of Finance and Treasury



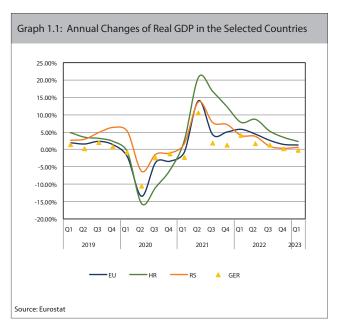
Centralna banka возме і непседоvіме **Централна банка** восне и херцеговине

International economic environment

1 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

In the first quarter of 2023, the slowdown trend of economic activity in the EU and the euro area continued. In addition to the present disinflation trends of energy prices, inflation pressures on other categories of consumer price index remained strong. Restrictive monetary policy measures of leading central banks resulted in further increases of key interest rates two times during the first quarter. Although the ECB increased its benchmark interest rates significantly, yield to maturity rates in the market of ten year bonds, on the average, increased only slightly. Following a sharp decline in the end of the last year, stock exchange indices increased on most global share markets.

In the first quarter of 2023, the slowdown trend of economic activity in the EU and the euro area continued, having started in the last quarter of 2022. A lack of consumer confidence due to global uncertainty related to trends of key macroeconomic indicators, decrease of overall spending due to a decline of real available income and high growth rates of food and energy prices in international markets represented a heavy burden for economic activity. Due to diversification of supply sources, restrictions on maximum price for purchase of Russian oil, unusually mild winter and European gas storages being filled up at a high level, stock exchange prices of energy in global market stabilized in the end of 2022. According to the initial projections of the ECB,1 further decline of real GDP by 2.6 pp was announced until the end of 2023 compared to the growth rate for 2022 as well as decrease of investment activity. Slowdown of economic growth is related to risks of high rates of consumer prices, turmoil in financial markets and restrictive policy measures of the leading central banks. At the annual level, in the first quarter of 2023, seasonally adjusted GDP in the EU and the euro area increased by 1.3% while guarterly growth rates indicate negligible changes of economic activity by 0.3% and 0.1% respectively.² The concerning fact is that one of the leading European economies, Germany, recorded an annual decline of economic activity in the first guarter of 2023 compared to the same guarter of the previous year (Graph 1.1).

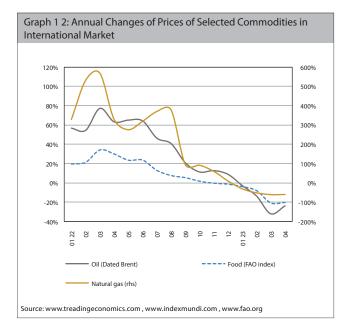


Synchronised implementation of monetary policy at the global level, with positive trends in supply, led to gradual disinflation in the first guarter of 2023. Energy prices continued to decline due to farther decline of raw materials prices, effects of euro appreciation, and also base effect. At the annual level, in the end of March 2023, prices of gas, oil and food significantly decreased compared to the same month of the previous year by 61.2%, 23.8% and 20.3% respectively (Graph 1.2).3 Oil prices in international market since October 2022, with small oscillations, have been declining constantly. A particularly strong decline was present from the beginning of April when oil prices were declining for five successive weeks, which is the longest sequence since September last year. A slower recovery of industrial production in China, the largest oil importer, and concern related to demand for oil in the largest global economies, neutralised the expected decrease of oil production of the OPEC members and additional oil purchases by the USA for the needs of filling up the strategic reserves. Additional incentive to decrease of oil price came from the concern of investors related to the slowdown of US economy and its possible entering a recession due to the potential reaching of the upper debt limit and possible bankruptcy. On the other hand, the OPEC group announced that some of its members could additionally decrease their oil production by 1.16 million barrels a day, which should stop the downward trend of oil prices in international market. The International Energy Agency in its May report increased its forecast for global oil demand by 200,000 barrels a day and announced tightening of market conditions in the second part of the year, which resulted in a prompt growth of oil prices in international markets from mid May.

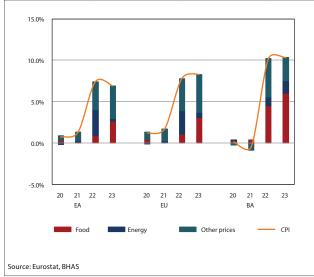
https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/projections/html/ecb. projections202303_ecbstaff~77c0227058.en.html#toc1

² Eurostat (Preliminary flash estimate for the first quarter of 2023) seasonally adjusted data.

³ For calculating the food price index, FAO food price index (FFPI) was used as a measure of monthly change of international prices of food products basket.

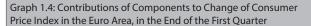


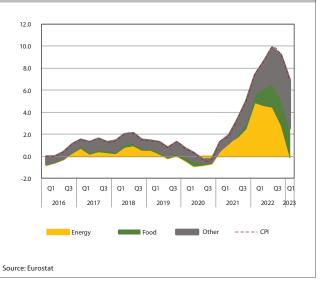
During the first three months of 2023, at the annual level, prices were on a continuing downward trend in the EU and the euro area. In the euro area, in the end of the first quarter of 2023, decrease of annual price growth rate by 0.5 bp was seen. The largest contribution to the price growth in the end of the first guarter in the EU and the euro area came from food prices (3.07 and 2.63% respectively). While energy prices at the level of the EU and the euro area in the end of March 2023 were lower by 27.0, i.e., 34,4 pp respectively, compared to the end of the previous guarter, food prices in the same period recorded a growth by 1.4 i.e. 1.6 pp respectively. Unlike energy prices which were increasing during 2022 in the EU and the euro area, food prices measured by harmonized consumer price index reached the highest annual growth rate of 19.6% in the end of March 2023 (Graph 1.3). A third of the EU countries still recorded annual price growth rates of 10% and higher, which points to the fact that inflation effects are asymmetrical by countries.



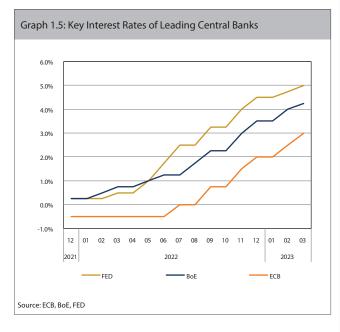
Graph 1.3: Contributions of Food and Energy Prices to Annual Rates of Consumer Price Change, in the End of March

Price indices used for calculating core inflation remained high, while limited and modest growth rates projected for 2023 are related to expected, positive effects of foreign demand increase due to opening of Chinese market. At the same time, accelerated disinflation of export prices of euro area competitors is expected and also stabilization of pressure of local and foreign producer costs and gradual recovery of exports. Trends in the euro area indicate a continuing decline of producer price indices in 2023. Yet, geopolitical uncertainty, unfavourable impact of tightened terms of financing and trends in financial markets, with rigid labour markets will equally affect further development of global trade and net contribution of trade to economic activity (more details in Chapter 4.3). For 2023, lower trade growth rates are projected compared to 2022. Short-term growth of exports in the end of 2022, after the effects of energy price shocks decreased, impacted a positive contribution of trade to GDP growth and neutralisation of adverse effect of loss of competitiveness due to appreciation of euro. Further stabilisation of energy prices during 2023 should ultimately affect net exports through lower import prices of energy. At the same time, strengthening of foreign demand for raw materials can bring about further pressure on the growth of raw material prices (Graph 1.4).





An attempt to curb inflation by monetary policy measures resulted in intensifying restrictive monetary policies of leading central banks in the end of 2022. In the beginning of 2023, dynamics of tightening financing terms continued, while further increases of key interest rates of leading central banks were seen twice during the first quarter of 2023. Special measures of the ECB restrictive monetary policy, which were in effect since mid 2022, resulted in the overall growth of interest rates by 375 basis points. FED started restrictive monetary policy measures much earlier, the current benchmark interest rates level of 5.25% being the highest recorded in the last ten years and exceeding the ECB level. Compared to the end of 2022, until the end of March 2023, the ECB increased its key interest rates by 100 bp, while the FED decisions resulted in the final increase by 50 bp in the same observed period (Graph 1.5). Both the FED and the ECB made decisions on another increase of the rate by 25 bp in May 2023, while the final effects of these measures on real economic activity are expected during 2023.



The ECB is determined to continue its restrictive measures aimed at curbing inflation pressures in price indices used for calculating core inflation and with a goal to impact financial and monetary conditions in the euro area. Having in mind that the assessed strength of monetary policy transmission effect and time lag in which it will affect real economy is uncertain, it is not possible to foresee the appropriate amount of interest rate and duration of restrictions. At the same time, volatility in international markets is again in focus of monetary policy makers, with the present adverse forecasts related to the speed of global economic recovery and inflation control. Accordingly, in addition to raising their key interest rates, the ECB and the FED actively use other mechanisms of restrictive monetary policy through the decrease of assets of leading central banks through the implementation of quantitative tightening (QT) measures. In the first guarter of 2023, the ECB continued its activities on decreasing the portfolio for asset purchase programmes (APP), and from July 2023, new activities of reinvesting the principal of due securities are not planned. Dynamics of decreasing asset purchase programmes by the end of June 2023 means a monthly reduction of portfolio by EUR 15 billion on the average. It is planned to decrease assets on the basis of Pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) in a similar way, while the due principal is planned to be reinvested by the end of 2024.4 The FED also intends to implement further measures with purpose of slowing down inflation and achieving medium term operative policy objective. In that respect, with purpose of making a firmer monetary policy position, it still implements measures on decreasing securities portfolio through restrictions on reinvesting the paid principal.

Text box 1: Deposit trends in the euro area

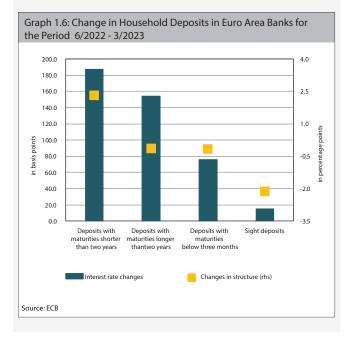
On the basis of the overall deposit trend, the euro area banking sector showed a high degree of resilience to problems in operations of US and some European banks. Annual decline of the total bank deposits in the euro area in the end of March 2023 amounted to 2.4%, while the growth rate of deposits of non-financial companies and households slowed down sharply in the end of March 2023. Since the beginning of the ECB restrictive policy, the average interest rate on deposits of non-financial companies increased by 246 basis points, while it value in March 2023 was 2.57%. Compared to January 2023, when the total household deposits were the highest, the total euro area household deposits decreased by 0.3%, compared to the balance in the end of March and the annual growth rate was 2.2% (3/2022 – 3/2023).

Key changes in European banking sector took place in maturity structure of the total household deposits, and not so much in their level, although some banks went through the process of a considerable outflow of household deposits. The cause of changes in household deposits maturity structure, in addition to inflation pressures and losses on the basis of decrease of purchase power of money, was a highly restrictive monetary policy of the ECB by which, the benchmark rate increased by 350 bp from July 2022 to March 2023. In such economic conditions, the sensibility of the euro area households to the level of interest rates in some deposit maturity segments increased, so, in the period of 9 months (6/2022 - 3/2023) there were some changes in household deposit structure (Graph 1.6). Households reacted to the expected small increase of interest rates on sight deposits (15 bp) by decreasing such deposits, which were lower by 2.1 pp in the structure of the total household deposits. On the other hand, as interest rates on household deposits with maturities shorter than two years increased most (by 187 bp) in the nine month period, the share of these deposits in the total household deposit structure increased by 2.3 pp, which gradually increases term-deposits with shorter maturities. Although the interest rate on deposits with maturities above two years increased (by 154 bp), that was not a sufficient motive to make additional deposits with such maturities available for banks in the circumstances of inflation and high uncertainty, their share in the total deposit structure even slightly decreasing (-0.12 bp). Something similar happened with deposits with maturities below 3 months (deposits callable before maturity) the share of which decreased by 0.16 pp despite the increase of interest rate (by 76 bp) compared to their share in the deposit structure in the end of June last year.

The growth of interest rates on deposits of European banks lagged behind the growth of benchmark interest rates of the ECB, but, in combination with high inflation and negative real deposit interest rates on the average, it was not a reason for depositors to make a huge change of their business strategy and allocate free funds in alternative investments, with higher expected yields than bank deposits⁵. Households in the euro area, in conditions of increasing deposit interest rates, showed the strongest inclination towards deposits with maturities below two years, which in 9 months increased by almost 60%, as this maturity segment was probably estimated to be providing an appropriate yield.

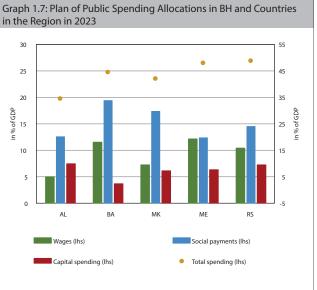
⁴ https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2023/html/ecb. mp230504~cdfd11a697.en.html

Debt securities and shares in funds in money markets represent an alternative to deposits.



Following a large decline of majority of leading global stock exchange indices in share market during 2022, in the first guarter of this year, majority of main global share markets started to recover. Leading US index of technological shares, NASDAQ 100, increased at the quarterly level by 20%, and Standard & Poor 500 by 7%. Dow Jones Industrial Average, after the last year's decline of almost 10% increased slightly compared to the end of the last year. Key European share market indices, in Q1 2023, recorded approximately equal increases, with the exception of British market of shares (FTSE 100) which in the first quarter increased by only 2.4%. The growth of German DAX, French CAC 40 and index of share market including the most significant European companies (Euro Stoxx 50) was 12%, 13% and 14% respectively. Positive expectations from share markets spilled over to debt securities markets, and in the reporting period, after a decline of bond market, there was a moderate recovery of the first class corporate bond market. From the end of the last year, in three months, global index of the first class corporate bonds recorded a growth of 3.5% (S&P 500 Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index), i.e. 1.7% (S&P Eurozone Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index). In the reporting period, the ECB increased the benchmark interest rate by 100 bp. Average yield to maturity rate on ten year bonds of the European Union countries increased by only 20 bp (3/2023 - 12/2022), due to the growth of yields in the previous period, caused by the expectations that the ECB would increase interest rates. The highest increase, by 236 bp, was seen in the yield to maturity rate on ten year Bulgaria bonds (in 3/2023, 4.2%). In most countries of the euro area, in which costs of government borrowing increased, yield to maturity rate stayed lower than the average in the euro area, which in March 2022 was 3.11%. Yield to maturity rates in the ten year bond market remained the highest in the three EU countries which have their own currencies (Poland, Hungary and Romania), their values being mainly under the impact of national monetary policies.

The total allocations for public spending of BH and countries in the region were additionally intensified due to strong inflation pressures. Public spending, particularly in the segment of wages and social payments was significant due to the need to finance and mitigate inflation pressures. In 2023, allocations for public spending are still expected to be significant in per cents of GDP (Graph 1.8). Most countries in the region have a large share for social payments in the total public spending, with BH being the leader in the region in that segment.



Source: the World Bank. Western Balkans Regular Economic Report No. 23 Spring 2023



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Real sector

2 REAL SECTOR

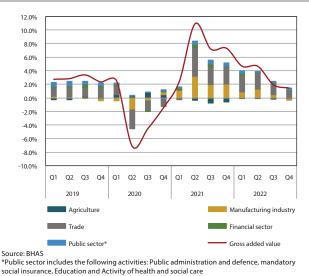
Slowdown of economic activity in the EU, with the downward trend of BH exports growth rate, local spending and investments had an adverse effect on the trend of the local economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2022. Over the observed period, the lowest growth rate of real economic activity and export growth rate for entire year was recorded, resulting from price growth in the fourth quarter, decreased demand for local products and decline of the total industrial production. After a strong growth of industrial production in the first half of 2022, a decline of the total industrial production was recorded in the fourth guarter, mainly under the impact of electric energy and gas production. A similar trend was continued in the first guarter of 2023, but dominating impact on industrial production decline was that of manufacturing industry. In the first three months of 2023, a growth of prices continued at lower intensity, reflecting a relaxation of price pressure for two categories of consumer basket, transport services and utility costs.

2.1. Gross domestic product

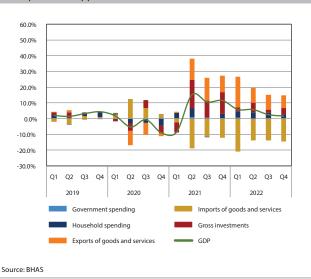
Economic activity trend in BH in the last guarter of 2022 was in accordance with the trends in the EU and the euro area, so a growth of real economic activity was 1.7% compared to the same quarter of the previous year. In the last guarter of 2022, the lowest growth rate of real economic activity for entire year was recorded despite high rates of nominal GDP growth (16.4%), resulting from a strong price growth in the fourth quarter. Gross value added (GVA) in BH increased at the annual level, with the growth in the fourth guarter amounting to 1.5%, being lower compared to the growth in the previous quarter by 0.5 pp.

By areas of classification of activity, at the annual level, the strongest growth of real activity was still seen in hotel and catering industry, 10.6% and retail and wholesale trade (5.7%). The largest positive contribution to annual change of gross value added, GVA, in the fourth quarter, came from wholesale and retail trade and public sector, these two activities thus accounting for 90% of the total growth of GVA (Graph 2.1). Manufacturing industry, with 15% share in the total gross value added, recorded a negative rate of contribution for the first time in two years. A modest growth of real economic activity was also recorded in construction and financial mediation. On the other hand, the largest decline of economic activity and negative growth rates at the annual level were seen in production and supply of electric energy, gas, steam and air conditioning (10.1%) and the activity of mining and quarrying (5.1%). Such situation can be partly attributed to a decline of foreign demand for some categories of local products, particularly decrease of base metal exports.

Graph 2.1: Contribution to Annual Change of Activity for the Selected Activities



Observing the real activity trend by expenditure approach (Graph 2.2), exports of goods and services had the most significant contribution to the growth of real GDP in the last quarter of 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022, the lowest export growth rate was recorded, as well as household spending growth rate (3.2%) compared to the previous three quarters. Only gross investments recorded a higher quarterly growth rate in the last quarter of 2022. At the same time, a considerable growth of imports of goods and services at the levels recorded in the third guarter of 2022 was seen, which was reflected in a low rate of GDP growth and overall economic activity. Comparing nominal GDP growth rates by production and expenditure approaches (16.4% and 16.5% respectively) and also low growth rates of real GDP, there is a visible effect of a strong growth of deflator based prices and a negative effect on real economic activity. Causes can be attributed to numerous domestic factors, mainly continuing price growth, decreased demand for local products and a negative rate of industrial production growth.



to Expenditure Approach

Graph 2.2: Contribution to Annual Rate of Change of GDP according

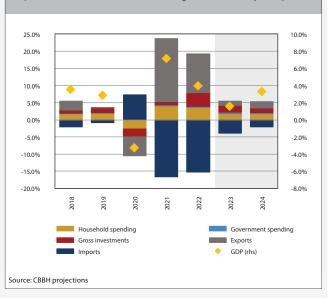
Text box 2: The CBBH spring projections of economic activity

In the spring round of medium-term macroeconomic projections, the growth of real gross domestic product for 2023 and 2024 was revised upwards compared to the previous round of projections from November 2022. Compared to the previous round of projections, we expect slightly stronger inflation pressures in 2023 and 2024. In the spring round of macroeconomic projections, only official quarterly statistics was used as of the last quarter of 2022, information and high frequency data until March 2023, and for the projections of exogenous variables, relevant external sources were used until mid May 2023.

Prevailing factors impacting a projection period are persistent high inflation and slowdown of trade exchange. Spring projections for the current year indicate increased expectations related to economic growth due to the exceptionally mild winter in Europe, which resulted in lower consumption and decline of energy prices.

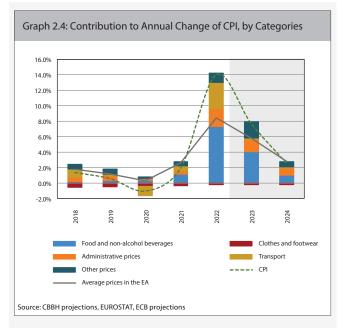
According to the current projection, a growth of real GDP of 1.6% is expected in 2023 (Graph 2.3) which is significantly lower than the years- long average level. Compared to the autumn round of medium term macroeconomic projections, growth rate was revised upwards by 0.7 percentage points for 2023, and 2.2 percentage points for 2024, resulting from our initial forecasting of economic activity in the first quarter and changes of external assumptions. Within projection horizon, we expect stagnation of personal spending as the most important component of expenditure calculation of GDP. In the current year, a growth of personal spending of 2.5% is projected, with almost the same growth of 2.6% projected for 2024 due to inflation effects, uncertainties related to further trend of consumer prices and assets prices, and increase of interest rates, which all can impact available household income. After a long absence of key international trade partners, mainly China, due to disrupted supply chains, they are gradually returning into trade flows, thus deepening trade deficits of transition countries. Accordingly, in the first quarter of 2023, a significant slowdown of nominal exports and imports of goods was recorded, the projected growth rate of exports of goods and services being 2.7% in 2023. Real imports growth of 5.8% was projected for 2023. Growth of investment in 2022 was 12.7% which significantly impacts expectations in the current year when a real growth of 6.9% is expected. We expect a slow growth of government spending of 1.9% in 2023, mainly resulting from increase of expenses for wages and pensions due to strong inflation pressures. In 2024, a slowdown of public spending is expected, which is in accordance with recommendations of international institutions with regard to decrease of expenses for public spending.

Graph 2.3: Contribution to Annual Change of Real GDP by Components



External inflation shock affected an exceptional growth of consumer prices in BH during the previous two years. Inflation pressures having started in the second half of 2021 were additionally increased due to the war in Ukraine, which resulted in a strong growth of energy, food and metal prices. The realised inflation rate in 2022 reached the record high level of 14.0%, which is almost identical to the projected growth rate of consumer prices of 14.4% according to the autumn round of the CBBH projections. In the current year, annual inflation of 7.7% is projected due to continuing strong growth of food prices expected to be higher by 12.0% at the annual level, with the obvious strengthening of domestic inflation factors. Until the end of the projection period, gradual weakening of inflation pressures is expected, so the projected inflation is 2.6% in 2024.

During 2022, inflation pressure on average domestic consumer prices was quite different than that in the euro area, both in contributions of individual categories and in the strength of the inflation pressure itself, the growth of domestic prices exceeding the price growth in the euro area by almost 6 percentage points on the average in 2022. In 2023 and 2024, domestic inflation rates are expected to be more similar with those in the euro area (Graph 2.4), with a differential of close to 2% in 2023 and almost identical expectations for 2024.



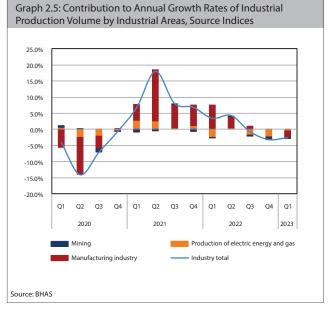
Among risks for global economy, negative ones stand out which are related to inflation trend and geopolitical instability related to the war in Ukraine. A strong growth of inflation is under the increasing effect of deglobalisation and climate changes, where energy transition may generate additional inflation pressures.

Regarding other projections of macroeconomic indicators, monetary conditions changed considerably, compared to the previous rounds of macroeconomic projections. After years-long low and negative interest rates, restrictive monetary policy was introduced. The ECB raised its benchmark rate for seven times in almost a year. However, despite a significant growth of benchmark rates, domestic interest rates are still reacting slowly, so in the current year, a slightly more dynamic nominal household credit growth is expected, so the projected growth rate is 4.7% with an increase to 5.8% in 2024. On the other hand, a growth of loans to companies of 4.2% is projected in this year, with an increase of the rate to 5.3% in 2024. We expect unemployment declining trend to be continued in 2023, so the projected rate of administrative unemployment is at 28.9%, with a downward trend throughout the projection period. In 2023, a growth of nominal wages of 13.8% is projected, due to negative demographic trends, outflow of labour and union pressure strengthening. In 2022, a record price growth of real estate properties of 16.8% was recorded due to the growth of investment personal spending, and the growth of prices of construction materials.

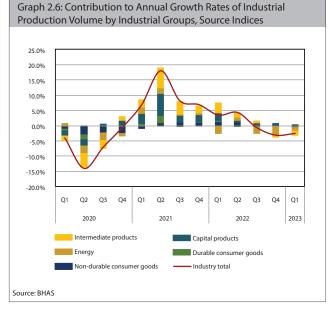
2.2 Industrial production

Economic activity slowdown since the beginning of the previous year, and a decreased number of orders from foreign countries in the first quarter of the current year, resulted in a decline of industrial production volume in BH for the third successive quarter (Graph 2.5). Industrial production volume in the first quarter of 2023 declined by 2.5% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Production of electric energy and gas and mining and quarrying industry recorded equal annual decreases of 2.9% in the observed period, while manufacturing industry declined by 2.8%. Within manufacturing industry, almost all the most significant branches recorded decreases at the annual level in the first quarter of the current year, with the strongest decline recorded in production and processing of base metals in the amount of 25.4%, which impacted directly the value of exports of this product group (see Chapter 4.3 Foreign trade). Other important branches of manufacturing industry also declined in the first quarter of 2023: finished metal products (1.0%), food products (3.5%), wood and wood products (8.5%) and chemicals and chemical products (2.1%).



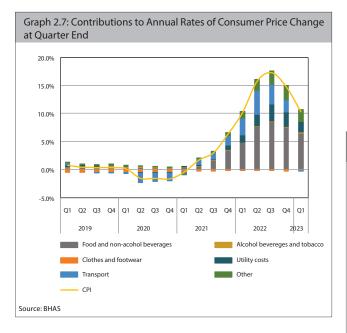
By the main industrial groups, the strongest contribution to annual decline of industrial production in the first quarter of 2023 was that of intermediate products and energy, while capital products were the only one with positive impact on the growth of industrial production volume (Graph 2.6)



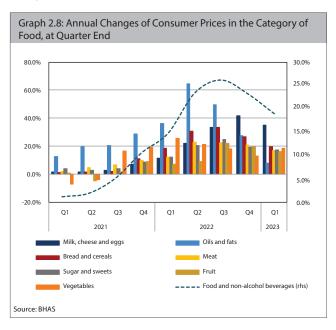
2.3 Prices

Price dynamics in the local market follows the patterns of price trends in the surrounding countries, so, in the first quarter of 2023, further growth of prices although at a lower intensity was recorded. In 2023, quarterly price growth of 0.5% was the lowest recorded since the beginning of 2022. Annual indicators of price trends also show a relaxation of price pressure, so the annual price growth in the first quarter of 2023 was 12.4% which is lower by 3.7 pp compared to price growth recorded in the last quarter of 2022.

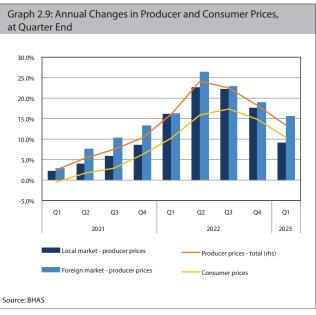
Prices remained higher in the local market due to specific features of real sector of economy. The most significant changes were again recorded in the category of food and non-alcohol beverages, for which the annual price growth in the first guarter of 2023 was 20.55%, while transport costs were declining in two successive quarters. Utility costs, following a considerable growth in the third and fourth quarter of 2022, finally declined by 1.5%. Two categories of consumer basket, utility costs and transport costs recorded lower annual contributions to price growth in the first quarter of 2023 by 0.7 and 2.3 pp compared to the last quarter of 2022 (Graph 2.7). The category of food and non-alcohol beverages, as a category, which records a significant volatility in BH circumstances, recorded the most significant quarterly and annual contribution to price growth in the end of March 2023 (1.11% and 6.45%). The price trend in the mentioned categories is directly related to current developments in international market goods.



The highest annual price growth in the end of the first quarter in the local economy was recorded for the following groceries: milk (57.3%), eggs (41.7%), fresh fruits and vegetables and sugar. Some categories of fresh fruits and vegetables such as bananas recorded annual price growth in the end of March 2023 by 33%, while the price of onion increased by 38.6%. Compared to the end of the fourth quarter of 2022, prices of a high number of groceries included in the category of fresh vegetables recorded a quarterly growth at the rate higher 20% (Graph 2.8).



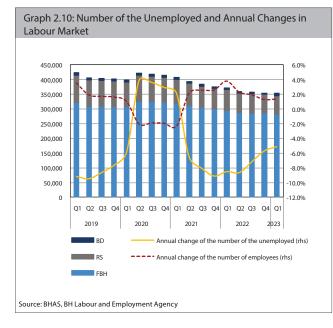
In the first quarter of 2023, index of industry producer prices recorded a continuing monthly growth. Annual growth of prices in the end of the first quarter exceeded the growth of consumer prices for the same period by 3 pp. A significant growth was recorded by prices of industrial products in non-local market. Yet, in the first quarter of 2023, the lowest annual growth rate of prices in the last five quarters was recorded. The largest decline was recorded by prices of industrial products in the local market which were lower by 8.6 bp in the end of March 2023 compared to the end of December 2022 (Graph 2.9). Quarterly growth of producer price indices in the first quarter of 2023 exceeded the growth recorded in the previous quarter and amounted to 1.82%.



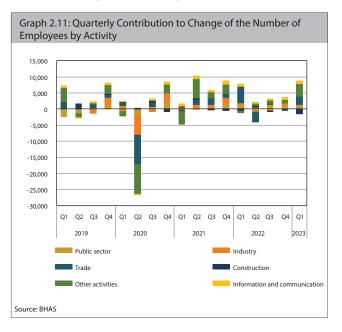
In the end of March, the highest annual growth compared to the same month of the previous year, by industrial groups, was recorded for the industrial group of durable consumer products and group of intermediate products by 14.9% and 14.7% respectively. Analysis by industrial groups indicates equal annual growth rates of approximately 14%, compared to March 2022 for all the three industrial groups.

2.4 Wages and employment

The data on the number of the unemployed in BH, with small oscillations, show a downward trend of the number of persons registered in the records of employment bureaus. In the end of the first quarter of 2023, 352,890 unemployed persons were registered in BH, which is a decrease of 5.1% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, i.e. it is lower by 0.4% compared to the end of the previous year (Graph 2.10). At the same time, in the end of the first quarter, the number of employees was higher by 1.3% i.e. 11,010 employees compared to the same month of the previous year.



The largest contribution to the guarterly growth of the number of employees in the end of the first guarter of 2023 was related to retail and wholesale trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, where a growth of employment by 2,583 persons was recorded in the end of the first quarter compared to the end of December 2022 (Graph 2.11). Growth of the number of employees in trade was in accordance with the growth of real indices of retail trade in the first guarter compared to the previous guarter (3.8%). In addition to trade, a significant guarterly growth of the number of employees in the end of March was recorded in public sector activities (1,269 persons), administrative and auxiliary service activities (1,171) accommodation and catering activity (1,087). In industry, a growth of 138 employees was recorded, which can be considered a rather large contribution taking into account a declining trend of industrial production volume in BH. On the other hand, a decline of 1516 employees was recorded in construction compared to the end of December, which can only partly be related with seasonality of this activity.



The annual growth of average net wages was not followed by the growth of real net wages, so real purchasing power of citizens in the end of the first quarter of the current year increased modestly (Graph 2.12). At the annual level, average real net wages in the first quarter of 2023 increased by 2.8%, while the growth of average nominal net wages in the same period was 15.2%. Although slowly declining, inflation pressures on average consumer prices, particularly categories of food and energy, continued to impact strongly the real purchasing power of citizens, which resulted in much lower growth rates of real wages compared to nominal ones. At the quarterly level, nominal net wages in the first quarter increased by 4.5%, while the real wages growth compared to the fourth quarter of 2022 was 4.0%.





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Financial sector

3 FINANCIAL SECTOR

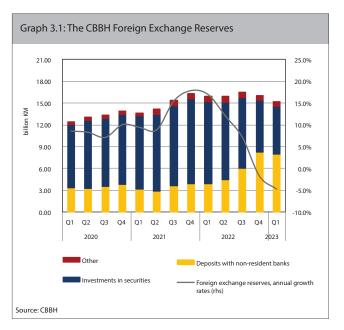
The downward trend of net foreign exchange reserves continued in the first guarter of 2023, and the position of net foreign exchange reserves was the lowest one recorded in six consecutive quarters. The increase in the broad money (M2) supply at the end of the first quarter of 2023 was to a significant extent conditioned by the growth in transferable and other deposits in foreign currency. The average base for the required reserve calculation recorded a quarterly growth in the first three months of 2023 and, at the same time, the trend of decrease in the excess of required reserve continued. The required reserve policy in the segment relating to the RR rate was not changed during the first guarter, and the new RR remuneration rates and the excess of RR have been in effect since 1 January 2023.

In the observed period, low credit growth was achieved, and the total bank deposits were almost at the same level as at the end of last year. Quarterly changes in interest rates are of very low intensity; a slight growth was registered in the credit markets, and both growth (households) and decline (nonfinancial companies) in the deposit market. Stock exchange turnover was significantly reduced due to both the absence of public debt issues of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the low level of secondary trading in shares being formed mainly in the primary market of the public debt of Republika Srpska. Foreign liabilities of commercial banks reached the historically lowest value, and foreign assets increased significantly again.

3.1 Foreign exchange reserves and monetary trends

The downward trend of net foreign exchange reserves, which began at the end of the third quarter of 2022, continued in the first quarter of 2023. During the first three months of 2023, net foreign exchange reserves recorded a continuous decline, and at the end of March 2023, they amounted to KM 15.20 billion, which is by 4.69% less compared to the same period of the previous year. In the months of the first quarter of 2023, a continuous decrease in the annual growth rate of foreign exchange reserves was evident, and the position of net foreign exchange reserves was the lowest one recorded since the third quarter of 2021. In the first three months of 2023, a negative purchase and sale balance with commercial banks and internal depositors was recorded in the amount of KM -941.4 million. Liabilities related to external debt servicing accounted for KM 335.9 million in the first quarter of 2023. Nonetheless, a significant quarterly increase in the foreign assets of banks by KM 500.23 million was recorded at the end of the first quarter of 2023, and also a further increase in foreign trade deficit, which had a negative impact on foreign exchange reserve trends.

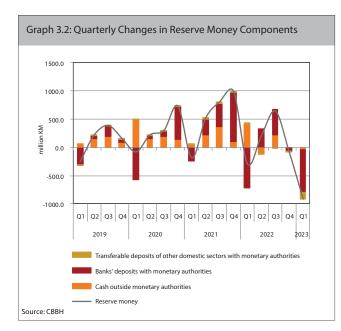
The structure of foreign exchange reserves at the end of the first quarter did not record significant quarterly changes. Deposits with non-residents were predominant in the structure of foreign exchange reserves even at the end of the first quarter. Starting from the fourth quarter of 2021, a decrease in the share of investments in securities was recorded, and the annual decline at the end of the first quarter of 2023 compared to the same period of the previous year was 41,7%. (Graph 3.1).



Although the first quarter of 2023 recorded a decrease in net foreign exchange reserves, the simultaneous decrease in monetary liabilities brought the coverage ratio at the end of the quarter to 103.6%, and the CBBH's foreign exchange reserves exceeded the value of monetary liabilities of the CBBH by KM 533.0 million.

The balance of reserve money at the end of the first quarter of 2023 was lower compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year and recorded a quarterly decline; it was lower by 6.12% compared to the end of the previous quarter. All components of reserve money recorded a decrease at the end of the first quarter of 2023, with the major decline recorded in the item of bank deposits with monetary authorities (10.6%) and transferable deposits of other domestic sectors with monetary authorities (Graph 3.2).

35.00



12.00 30.00 10.00 8.00 20.00 ŝ Σ billior 6.00 15.00 4.00 10.00 2.00 5.00 0.00 0.00 03 Q1 02 03 02 01 01 02 04 04 01 03 04 2020 2021 2022 2023 Other deposits in the local currency Transferable deposits in the local currency Transferable deposits in foreign currency Other deposits in foreign currency M1 (rbs) M2 (rhs) Source: CBBH

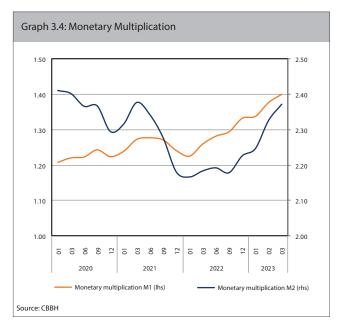
Graph 3.3: Monetary Aggregate Components, Positions

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Although a decrease in the narrow money (M1) supply was recorded in the first three months of 2023, due to the decrease in transferable deposits in local currency, on an annual level, an increase of KM 1.8 billion was recorded. In the first quarter of 2023, the growth in the quasi-money monetary aggregate continued, which was entirely conditioned by the growth in transferable and other deposits in foreign currency, which at the end of the first quarter were higher by KM 179.6 and KM 105.2 million, respectively. Observed at the annual level, the position of transferable and other deposits in foreign currency, whose share in the total money structure is 32.4%, was higher by KM 419.3 and 122.2 million, respectively.

Banks' balance sheet data indicate that the further decline in the share of long-term deposits in the structure of total deposits stopped at the end of the first quarter of 2023. On an annual basis, long-term deposits increased by KM 165.1 million, while on a quarterly basis, the growth by KM 131.6 million was recorded.

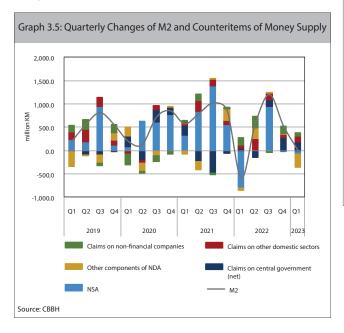
A modest growth (KM 11.7 million) of broad money supply at the end of the first quarter of 2023 was to a significant extent conditioned by the growth in transferable and other deposits in foreign currency, while the transferable deposits in local currency, after significant growth in the fourth quarter of 2022, were lower by KM 169.1 million in March 2023 (Graph 3.3). Central government deposits decreased during the first quarter and at the end of March were lower by KM 189.9 million compared to the end of the previous quarter. A significant quarterly decline in deposits in the first quarter of 2023 was also recorded for the category of deposits of non-financial companies by KM 120.4 million. The first three months of 2023 saw an accelerated pace of growth of the monetary multiplier M1, which at the end of March recorded its highest value in the last three years and the continued growth from 2022. In the same period, the monetary multiplier M2 recorded a faster growth dynamics compared to the previous year. This rate of growth in monetary multipliers at the end of March 2023 was directly related to the significant reduction of reserve money in the item of banks' deposits with monetary authorities (reduced by KM 763.1 million) and the growth in transferable and other deposits in foreign currency (284.8 million) (Graph 3.4).



In the first three months of 2023, a continuous growth in domestic assets was recorded, and the quarterly growth amounted to KM 347.3 million at the end of March, while the annual growth was KM 1.48 billion. This trend was contributed by the significant growth recorded in the category of claims on central government, KM 179.5 million on a quarterly basis, and KM 437.0 million

CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023

annually. At the same time, quarterly and annual growth in claims on private sector was recorded, primarily claims on households and claims on non-financial private companies (which make up 95% of the total structure of domestic assets). After the quarterly growth in the second and third quarters of 2022, net foreign assets in the first quarter of 2023 recorded a decline of KM 72.5 million, compared to the balance in the previous quarter (Graph 3.5).

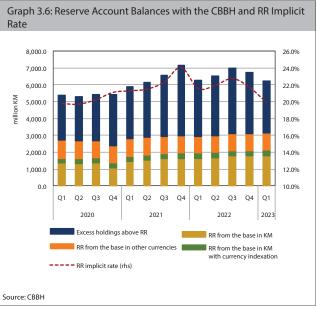


3.2 Required reserves

The average required reserve base recorded a guarterly growth throughout 2022 as well as a continuation of the same trend in the first three months of 2023. At the end of the first guarter of 2023, the required reserve remuneration base amounted to KM 31.3 billion and recorded an annual growth of 7.2%. In the structure of the required reserve base, the largest annual growth of 10.62% was recorded for the base in KM, while the base in KM with a currency clause grew at the rate of 5.42%, and the base in other currencies grew by 3.32%. The average base in foreign currencies also recorded a slight quarterly growth in three successive quarters, but it was still lower than the average quarterly balance recorded during 2020 and 2021. At the same time, at the end of the first quarter of 2023, the maturity structure of the required reserve base indicated a significant share of the short-term base for calculating the required reserve in the total base as well as the base in local currency (over 60% in March 2023).

The average required reserve in the first quarter of 2023 was KM 3.1 billion and was higher than the average balance for the fourth quarter of 2022 and the same quarter of the year before by KM 29.9 million and KM 169.7 million, respectively (Graph 3.6). The end of the first quarter of 2023, compared to the previous quarter, saw an increase in household deposits, while all other

sectors recorded a decline in total deposits (more details in Subchapter 3.3.2).



Starting from the fourth guarter of 2022, a trend of decreasing balances in banks' reserve accounts with the CBBH has remained, and at the end of the first guarter of 2023, the average balance in reserve accounts amounted to KM 6.23 billion. Since the total base for RR calculation grew in the observed period, this situation was a consequence of reduction in the excess of required reserve, which recorded a guarterly decline by 14.11% at the end of March. The total balance in reserve accounts with the CBBH in the first quarter of 2023 was lower by KM 480.4 million compared to the previous guarter, while the reduction in the excess of requiredy reserve for the same period amounted to KM 510.3 million. At the same time, a significant quarterly increase in foreign assets of banks was recorded (in March 2023, a guarterly increase in foreign assets by KM 500.23 million was recprded, explained in more detail in Chapter). At the end of March 2023 as well, the annual growth by 4.5% was recorded in banks' lending activity compared to the same period of the previous year. The decrease in the bank account balances was reflected in the further decline of the implicit required reserve rate, which at the system level recorded a monthly decline from October 2022, and was 20.78% in the first quarter of 2023.

With the purpose of harmonization with the policy of the European Central Bank (ECB), the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBBH) adopted a Decision on Amendment to the Decision on determining and maintaining required reserves and determining remuneration on the reserve amount, with its application as of 1 January 2023. As per this decision, a remuneration rate of 25 basis points is calculated on the required reserve assets of the base in local currency, while a remuneration rate of 10 basis points is calculated on the required reserve assets of the base in foreign currencies and in local currency with a currency clause. A zero rate is calculated on holdings exceeding required reserve. The required reserve policy in the segment relating to the RR rate was not changed during the first quarter of 2023.

On three occasions in the past period, a revision was conducted of the remuneration rates calculated on the RR assets in KM, other currencies, as well as the excess holdings above required reserve. In the observed period, the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina introduced a differentiated rate of remuneration on RR assets by currency, which has been applied since June 2021. (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Chronology in Change of the CBBH Remuneration Rate on RR Funds								
Governing	Year and Month of its	Remunerat						
Board Decision	Entering in Force	Remuneration on Excess RR	Remuneration on RR in Other Currencies	Remuneration on RR in KM	RR rate			
28 02 2019	May 2019	-0.40%			10.00%			
28 02 2019	Sep 2019	-0.50%			10.00%			
01 04 2021	Jun 2021	-0.50%	-0.60%	0.00%	10.00%			
27 10 2021	Jan 2022	-0.75%	-0.60%	0.00%	10.00%			
29 07 2022	Sep 2022	-0.25%	-0.10%	0.00%	10.00%			
28 11 2022	Jan 2023	0.00%	0.10%	0.25%	10.00%			
Source: CBBH								

Source: CBBH

Text box 3: Remuneration rates on required reserves in the selected countries of the Region

The remunerations that CBBH currently applies to the excess holdings above RR, that is, to the base in foreign currency and the base in KM, are not directly linked to the levels for the ECB's deposit rate trends (see Chapter 1), but the CBBH is still determined to comply with the trend of ECB's policy changes. All relevant factors were considered in making decisions on all segments of the CBBH's monetary policy, including the ECB's decisions on benchmark rates, and the trends in the key macroeconomic and financial sector indicators. The CBBH's remuneration policy is one of the lowest in the region (Table 3.2), but if we look at remunerations from the aspect of the RR rate, we cannot say that it deviates significantly from the one implemented by other central banks. In most of the observed countries, central banks with a higher RR rate do not calculate or calculate a very small remuneration as opposed to the central banks that have a very low RR rate but calculate a significantly higher remuneration. Additional characteristic is that most CBs also differentiate the remuneration on RR by currency and calculate a higher remuneration on local currency, thus for most CBs the RR remuneration rate in other currencies equals 0.

Table 3.2 Remuneration Policy on RR in the Countries of the Region

	Remunerat	tion on RR	RR rate		
Country	Remuneration on RR in local Currency Remuneration on RR in foreign currencies		RR in local currency	RR in foreign currencies	
Serbia	0.75%	0 .00%	2 .5%	16.5%	
BH	0.25%	0.10%	10 .0%	10.0%	
Croatia***	0.00%	0 .00%	5 .0%	5 .0%	
Montenegro	ESTER-10 E	op* (2.79)	5 .0%	5 .0%	
Albania	2.75% 0%**		6.3%	6.3%	
North Macedonia	0.00% 0.00%		5 .0%	5 .0%	
Kosovo	data not publ	icly available	10 .0%	10.0%	

Source: CBBH, NBS, CBCG, HNB, BoA, NBRM, BQK

* Since the total RR is in euro, the remuneration is calculated at 50% of total RR

**0% on RR in dollars; Deposit Facility Rate on RR in euro, but not higher than 0%

***Values for Croatia were taken in the eve of its euro area entry since 2011, the remuneration rate has not been paid, RR rate in 2022 was 5% during the two last weeks of 2022, the RR rate was decreased to 1%, with the aim to harmonise with the ECB policy.

After Croatia entry in euro area, the RR remuneration was harmonised with the ECB policy (3.0%) Note: The rates given in the table were official at the time the publication was being written, and amendments to remuneration policies are possible after that period.

In accordance with the latest increase in the ECB's benchmark rate by 25 bp in May 2023, and thereby the trends in the euro area market, and bearing in mind the announced new increase in the ECB's benchmark rate during 2023, the assessment of the remuneration amounts that CBBH calculates on holdings in the reserve accounts will be done successively and in accordance with the trends in both the euro area market and the domestic market.

3.3 Commercial banks' activities

In the first quarter of the year, in conditions of a still high inflation and a slight increase in interest rates, the credit growth was low. Total deposits were almost at the same level as in the previous quarter, and only the household deposits showed growth. Interest rates on household deposits did not increase significantly, and interest rates on deposits of non-financial companies decreased slightly on average.

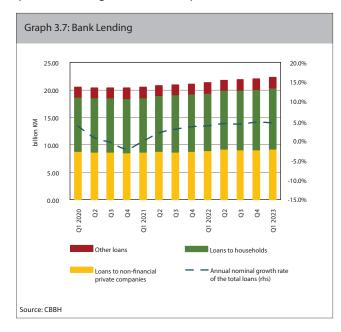
3.3.1 Loans

High inflation also resulted in significantly negative real interest rates in the first quarter of 2023, but this failed to influence the acceleration of credit growth, and the rate of quarterly credit growth was even lower than in the previous quarter. The negative real interest rate⁶, the reduction in the real value of debt and the stabilization of inflationary expectations, but at a high

The real interest rate is negative if the inflation rate is higher than the nominal interest rate.

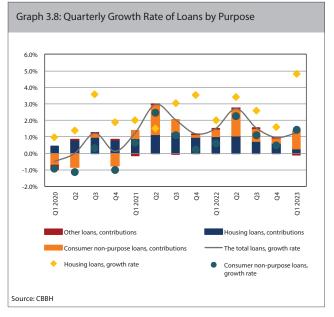
CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023

level,⁷ should have been the key determinants of credit growth, while the reduction of the monetary base⁸, a great uncertainty, the decline in the purchasing power of households and the slowdown in economic growth in country and abroad had a limiting effect on credit growth. The largest contribution to credit growth of 0.7% (q/q-1) was made by the largest sectors, households (0.7 pp) and non-financial private companies (0.4 pp), while the contribution of other sectors, whether positive or negative, was marginal. A slight slowdown in credit activity (Graph 3.7) also occurred at the annual level (4.5%), although the credit growth in March last year was relatively low due to great uncertainty regarding the business fate of banks from the SberBank Group, which produced a large outflow of deposits.



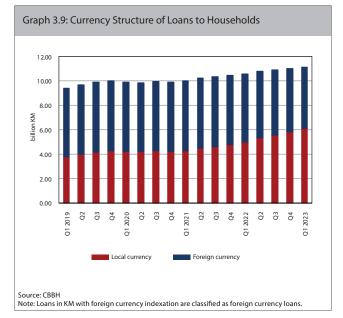
Due to the still high inflationary pressures, which are expected to significantly subside compared to the previous year, especially in the second half of the year, the annual rate of real credit growth⁹ was in the negative zone for the seventh consecutive quarter. The nearly two-year negative rate of real credit growth (-5.2% in Q1 2023) has a negative impact on the demand for goods and services and on the economic dynamics in general, with consequences for economic growth¹⁰.

A noticeable increase in housing loans can be observed in the reporting period (Graph 3.8). Compared to the period a year ago, the purpose structure of loans to households did not change and the share of consumer non-purpose loans was 73% in Q1 2023.



On the other hand, compared to the period three years ago, when the coronavirus pandemic and the new cycle of monetary expansion began, the share of this group of loans was two percent higher. A slight change in the purpose structure of loans in favour of the housing loans took place amidst the rising prices of residential real estate in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which increased significantly in large urban areas last year.

By increasing the level of credit activity in which no foreign currency clause is contracted, banks continue to deeuroize this part of banking assets (Graph 3.9). About 55% of loans to households at the end of March 2023 were in local currency. In four years, the share of local currency loans in total loans increased by 15 pp, and only during the coronavirus pandemic did their relative share stagnate, only to gradually and continuously increase thereafter.



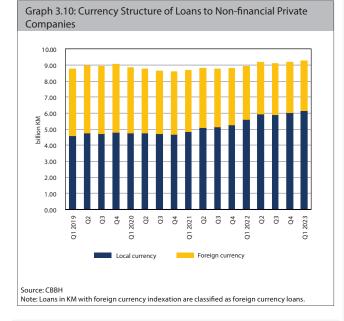
⁷ The results of the inflationary expectations survey, conducted by the CBBH in March 2023, show the stabilization of inflationary expectations for the current year at the level of 8.2%. In December last year, the survey participants expected inflation to be at 9% in 2023. According to the latest May forecast of the CBBH, inflation of 7.7% is expected in 2023.

⁸ In the first three months, the monetary base was reduced by KM 913 million compared to the balance at the end of 2022. The reason for the reduction of the monetary base is the negative balance of the purchase and sale of KM in all three months of the reporting period.

⁹ Using the price index, 2015 = 100, the nominal credit balance is expressed in constant prices (in 2015 prices) and the thus obtained real credit balance is used to calculate real credit growth.

¹⁰ In some parts of BH's immediate surroundings, credit dynamics in an inflationary environment follows a different pattern. The annual growth rate of loans to non-financial companies in Croatia was 15.7% in March 2023, and in certain months last year, the loans to non-financial companies grew at a rate of over 20%.

De-euroization of banking assets, through the contracting of loans in local currency, without a foreign currency clause, takes place in the sector of non-financial private companies as well (Graph 3.10). At the end of the first quarter in 2023, banks contracted only one third of loans in foreign currency. The characteristic of contracting loans in foreign currency is that they are almost entirely contracted as long-term loans, while the share of short-term loans in foreign currency is negligible.¹¹The maturity structure of loans to non-financial private companies has not changed significantly in the last 5 years, and the share of loans of this type was 61% at the end of the first quarter. Loan de-euroization takes place spontaneously in accordance with the banks' business policies.



Text box 4: Causes of issues in the operations of some American and European banks in March 2023 and the method of solving them

During March of this year, certain banks in the USA and Europe, some of which are both large and systemic, faced the withdrawal of deposits, which led to changes in certain banking systems, and even to a temporary reduction in monetary restrictions. First, at the beginning of March, there was a sharp drop in the prices of the Silicon Valley Bank and a simultaneous mass withdrawal of deposits from this bank. The main cause of the nonsystemic banking panic was the information that due to the rapid increase in the benchmark interest rates of the FED and the poor market risk management strategy, the bank had major unrealized losses on its portfolio of debt securities. The intervention of the FED and the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was inevitable, because the bank's already low liquidity was quickly exhausted due to the rapid outflow of large uninsured deposits that dominated the bank's liabilities¹². In the process of restructuring, all assets were taken over by a newly established temporary bank (*Silicon Valley Bridge Bank*).

Expectations that the banking panic could spread to other banks, and thus become systemic, influenced the FDIC to make an exception and guarantee the payment of all deposits, regardless of the size thereof. Along with the intervention by the FED, which made decisions to buy bonds of troubled banks at nominal value, this measure prevented the banking panic from spreading to other parts of the American banking system. Due to the purchase of these bonds and the new program for ensuring the liquidity of banks, the assets of the FED temporarily increased (by 4.4% for one month in March), through the newly created lending program (Bank Term Funding Program - BTFP) and its additional support with funds from the stabilization fund (Exchange Stabilization Fund) in order to achieve financial stability goals. The temporary suspension of monetary restriction caused neither a pause in the benchmark interest rate increase, nor a halt in the FED's restrictive monetary policy (inflation dropped from 6% in March to 5% in February 2023). However, the shutdown of these banks affected credit dynamics (the March monthly decline of 1.2%), and according to the latest data, deposits of American banks decreased by about 1.6% (1 March 2023 – 12 April 2023). The temporary increase in the balance sheet positions of the FED's assets had no impact on the trend of inflation towards the medium-term goal.

Immediately after the bankruptcy of the two American banks, there was a significant drop in the share prices of most banks in Europe, some of which are systemically important at the global level. The drop in Credit Suisse share prices followed by deposit withdrawals began at the same time as the drop in Silicon Valley Bank share prices. Faced with a liquidity crisis in the systemically important bank, which recorded a loss of around CHF 3 billion in the previous two years, the Swiss National Bank and the Swiss regulator FINMA (Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority) decided to intervene and merge Credit Suisse with the UBS Bank. The SNB provided a liquidity loan of CHF 100 billion to the bank, after which the loss was written off on the account of Additional Tier 1 capital¹³ ¹⁴. The drop in the share prices of Deutsche

¹¹ Since 2019, the maximum share of short-term foreign currency loans in total loans in foreign currency to non-financial private companies has been 11.5%. At the end of March 2023, their share was 6%.

¹² Although it was the sixteenth largest bank in the US, due to its relatively low exposure to foreign markets, the bank had no obligation to comply with the Basel liquidity standards, which require that the bank must withstand 30 days of extreme deposit outflows (liquidity coverage ratio), and that there must be and that there must be a high level of the maturity structure of assets and liabilities of the bank (Net Stable Funding Ratio).

¹³ Additional Tier 1 capital was thus completely erased from the bank's balance sheet, but the shareholders still received CHF 0.76 per share (a total of CHF 3.2 billion). The original redemption offer was at a price of CHF 0.25 and CHF 0.5 per share.

¹⁴ All three key public institutions of the euro area banking system, the ECB, the EBA (European Banking Authority) and the Single Resolution Board reacted to the precedent in which the loss is first being covered by the bonds and only then by the share capital, instead of the other way around, by announcing that such a method of restructuring is not in accordance with the Single resolution mechanism which requires that the share capital bear losses first, and only afterwards can the Additional Tier 1 capital be written off. https://www.eba.europa.eu/srb-eba-and-ecb-banking-supervision-statement-announcement-19-march-2023-swiss-authorities

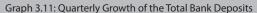
Bank AG Frankfurt (DB) was not caused by bad banking, since the bank has been operating with a profit for years, but by doubts about the size of the bank's claims on the American market¹⁵. The growth of such uncertainty temporarily influenced a significant increase in the likelihood of bankruptcy of Deutsche Bank AG Frankfurt as measured by the price of credit default swap (CDS). The outflow of deposits failed to threaten the liquidity of DB Bank, because the European regulator required all banks to maintain liquidity standards in accordance with Basel III, thus the bank had enough liquid funds to withstand the extreme outflow of funds that would last more than 30 days. Besides, at the behest of the regulator, the bank went through a process of successful financial restructuring in the previous period, and the structure of DB Bank was dominated by low-value deposits, the majority of which were covered. The decision on early redemption of bonds worth EUR 1.5 billion, maturing in 2028, the price of which began to fall at the very moment of the SVB's bankruptcy, also influenced the restoration of confidence in DB's liquidity.

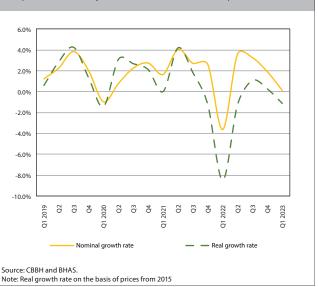
The March events in the key world banking markets brought down the stock index of European banks by 15% (31 March 2023 – 28 February 2023), but it recovered very quickly after that, in April. The bankruptcy of the two US banks, one of which was among the top 20 US banks by size, prompted the US regulators to introduce stricter and more binding liquidity standards. Disturbances in the American banking market in March of this year, similar to those from the global financial crisis (2007-2009), are still not at all apparent.

3.3.2 Deposits

After the three guarters of pronounced growth, total bank deposits in the first guarter of 2023 were almost at the same level as in the previous quarter. After a slight quarterly growth of 0.12%, the total balance of deposits in Q1 2023 of KM 29.26 billion was the highest in the history of the banking sector of BH. However, due to the double-digit inflation rate, the real value of total deposits decreased, which contributed to the continued difference between the nominal and the real growth rates of total deposits (Graph 3.11). Nominally observed, a decline in deposits occurred in most key sectors, except for the household sector. This decline is most pronounced in the general government sector, and within it, the central government deposits and the entity government deposits have decreased the most. A significant quarterly decline in central government deposits (-44%) and a negative contribution to the growth of total deposits of -0.4 pp was caused by the base effect, because the balance of these deposits reached a historical maximum in the previous quarter. In addition to the general government sector, the sector of other financial institutions (0.26 pp), as well as the sector of non-financial companies, both public (0.26 pp) and

private (0.16 pp), also made a negative contribution to the quarterly change in deposits.



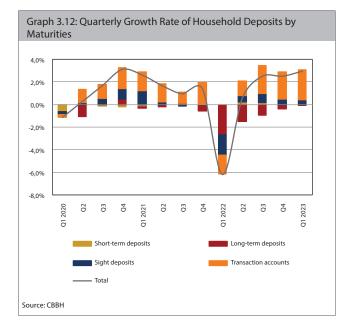


After a significant decline of -6.2% in household deposits in the first quarter of last year, caused by uncertainties related to the SberBank Group, a growth trend in household deposits commenced, which was maintained and accelerated in the reporting period as well. Such a high quarterly growth rate of household deposits (2.9%) was last recorded at the end of 2020. The high annual growth rate of 8.8% of household deposits in Q1 2023 was a result of the outflow of deposits in the first guarter of last year (KM 906 million). The growth in household deposits, as in the previous three guarters, was again influenced by the growth in deposits in transaction accounts and, to a lesser extent, sight deposits (Graph 3.12). The share of long-term household deposits in total household deposits decreased in Q1 2023 after 11 consecutive quarters of decline and was at the level of only 28.5%. The growth in transaction deposits and sight deposits of households in conditions of a high share of long-term loans in total loans exposes banks to a higher degree of maturity risk. Regardless of the significant reduction in long-term deposits, which had started before the first guarter of last year, and which has lasted since the first quarter of 2020¹⁶, and despite the significant reduction in foreign liabilities, the banks still maintained the share of long-term loans in total loans at the level of 79%¹⁷. The currency structure of household deposits has not changed significantly compared to the previous quarter either, and the level of household deposits in foreign currency was about half a billion KM lower compared to their highest level in October 2021, thus the growth of household deposits in Q1 2023 was primarily a result of the growth of deposits in local currency.

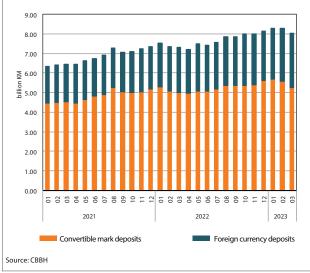
¹⁶ From Q1 2020 to Q1 2023, the share of long-term household deposits in total household deposits decreased by 11.4 pp.

¹⁵ What's eating Deutsche bank, Financial Times, 24 March 2023

⁷ Calculated on the basis of Table 13, which provides data on loans according to the agreed maturity.



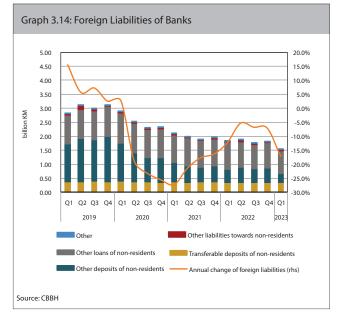
In contrast to household deposits in the foreign currency structure of deposits, the deposits of non-financial companies in foreign currency grew both relatively and absolutely (Graph 3.13). The share of foreign currency deposits in the total deposits of non-financial companies increased to a third in Q1 2023, and the quarterly decline in the total deposits of non-financial companies (-1,5%) was a result of the decline in local currency deposits. This sector's higher level of deposits in foreign currency was probably partly due to the increase in the value of exports, and also to a higher degree of demand for foreign exchange because of the increase in foreign trade prices. The maturity structure of deposits of the nonfinancial companies sector has not changed significantly compared to the previous quarter. A fifth of deposits of this sector in Q1 2023 relate to term deposits, with the non-financial public companies still having a relatively greater inclination towards term deposits than the nonfinancial private companies.



Graph 3.13: Currency Structure of Non-financial Companies ' Deposits

3.3.3 Commercial banks' foreign assets and foreign liabilities

After twelve consecutive guarters of decline, foreign liabilities reached the historically lowest value (Graph 3.14), and the decline achieved in the first quarter of the year compared to the previous quarter was also one of the historically largest. The large quarterly decline in foreign liabilities (16%) was a result of the decrease in other deposits of non-residents by about 40%, and other loans of non-residents (-11%). Transferable deposits of non-residents have been approximately at the same level for several years, their balance at the end of the first guarter being KM 355 million, and due to the reduction of other important items in foreign liabilities, their relative share has slightly increased. The structure of liabilities, in which the maturity obligations predominate, with certain changes, was preserved in the first quarter of this year. In three months (12/2022 - 03/2023), foreign liabilities decreased by KM 285 million at a total of 15 banks in the system.

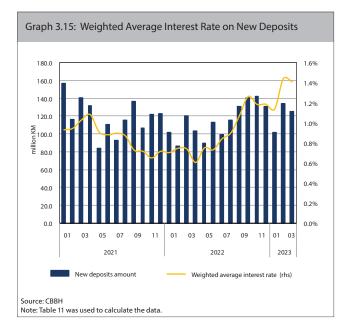


As in the previous three quarters, foreign assets achieved significant growth in the reporting period as well (10%), thus reaching the historically highest value of foreign assets in the amount of KM 5.5 billion. Other determinants of growth in foreign assets were other deposits of non-residents and loans given to non-residents with contributions to the total growth in foreign assets of 16.8 pp and 3.2 pp, respectively. In three months, foreign assets increased by half a billion KM. The trend of change in the structure of foreign assets continued in terms of maturity, and the share of funds in foreign assets, tied to the short term, decreased from almost 40% (3/2022) to a quarter in the reporting period. High level of coverage of foreign liabilities with foreign assets, despite the maturity structure changing due to the decrease in the share of sight funds in foreign assets and the increase in the share of sight funds in foreign liabilities, continued to have a positive impact on the liquidity of this part of the banks' balance sheet.

3.3.4 Interest rates

In the first quarter of 2023, the ECB raised its benchmark interest rates twice, by a total of 100 bp. The increase in the ECB's benchmark interest rates, as in the previous two quarters¹⁸, had no significant impact on domestic deposit interest rates. Considering only slight changes in deposit interest rates in conditions when the banks' liabilities mostly consist of household deposits with no variable interest rates contracted, and when foreign liabilities are decreasing, the banks did not significantly increase interest rates on the newly contracted loans.

The value of the newly contracted household deposits decreased in the reporting period compared to the previous quarter (-13%), although the weighted average interest rate on the newly contracted household deposits increased by around 20 bp, compared to the end of the previous year (Graph 3.15)¹⁹. The structure of the newly contracted deposits has not changed significantly, and the change in the weighted average interest rate by maturity segments has varied.



The highest increase in the weighted average interest rate occurred in the maturity segment of one to two years, where the weighted average interest rate on deposits with a maturity of up to one year increased slightly, while the interest rate on newly contracted deposits with a maturity of over one year remained almost unchanged. At the end of Q1 2023, the interest rate on newly contracted deposits with a maturity of up to one year, between one and two years, and over two years was 0.5%, 1.3%, and 1.7%.

The amount of newly contracted deposits of the nonfinancial companies sector increased by about a third on a quarterly basis²⁰. On average, in the first quarter, the banks reduced the interest rate on newly contracted deposits to companies, and the weighted average interest rate in March 2023 of 0.83% was by 12 bp lower compared to the end of last year. Non-financial companies increased their deposits with maturity of over two years²¹, although the weighted average interest rate on deposits of this maturity during the three months of 2023 was reduced by about 20 bp. In March 2023, this weighted average interest rate (1.24%) was lower than the one contracted by the banks for a term between one and two years (1.36%). No significant changes in the weighted average interest rate on deposits with a maturity of up to one year occurred either in the nonfinancial companies sector or in the household sector.

The value of newly approved loans to households in the first quarter of this year were at the level of newly approved loans from the previous quarter²². At the quarterly level, the weighted average interest rate on household loans way higher by 10 bp, and was 5.14%. On average, the weighted average interest rates on other loans increased more than on housing loans, while the share of other loans in the newly approved loans continued to decrease and was at the level of 71%²³.

Since August last year, immediately after the first increase in the ECB's interest rates, the interest rates on loans to non-financial companies have started to rise slightly, but the intensity of their increase was not nearly equal to the one in the euro area (Graph 3.16)²⁴. The majority of these loans are contracted with a variable interest rate and an interest rate fixation period of up to a year²⁵, which exposes this type of loan to the impact of changes in the monetary policy of the ECB, to a much greater extent than is the case with household loans.

¹⁸ The ECB started raising interest rates from July 2022. By March 2023, the ECB's benchmark interest rates were increased by 350 basis points.

¹⁹ Sight deposits in all currencies representing 35% of total deposits of resident sectors were not used to calculate the weighted average interest rate. It was calculated based on the interest rate on the newly contracted deposits with a maturity of up to one year, between one and two years, and over two years.

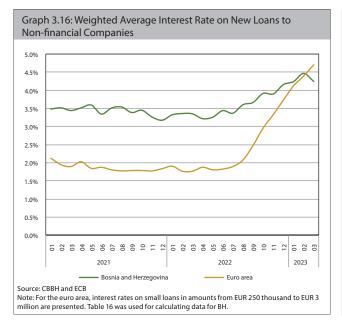
²⁰ Data calculated on the basis of Table 12.

On average, a fifth of newly contracted deposits of non-financial companies were contracted for a term of more than two years in the last four years. In the first quarter of 2023, the share of these deposits in the total newly contracted deposits of the non-financial companies sector was about one third.

²² Data calculated on the basis of Table 09.

 ²³ Until the first quarter of 2022, this share was at the level of about 80%.
²⁴ Revolving loans, which make up 12% of total loans, were not included in the calculation of the interest rate for BiH. It was calculated on the basis of newly approved loans in KM and loans in KM with a foreign currency clause for all amounts and the contracted variable interest rate, as well as different initial interest rate fixation periods.

²⁵ According to Table 10.



Graph 3.17: Stock Exchange Trading 600.0 600.0% 500.0 450.0% 300.0% 400.0 ž million 300.0 150.0% 0.0% 200.0 100.0 150.0% -300.0% 0.0 40 33 2022 3 ŝ 5 S 40 3 2021 3 04 Q4 2023 2019 5 5 5 5 SASE BLSE Annual growth rate Source: BLSE and SASE

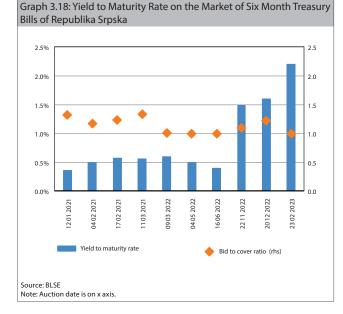
Increase in interest rates from the second half of the year was carried over to the first two months of 2023, and a slight correction of these interest rates was done in March. The weighted average interest rate on loans to non-financial companies of 4.25% in March 2023 was by 10 bp higher than its value at the end of 2022.²⁶ In the first quarter of 2023, the share of newly approved loans with a variable interest rate was reduced in favour of loans with a fixed interest rate²⁷, which could be related to the expectations regarding further increase in interest rates and the intention of non-financial companies to potentially more reduce the interest costs.

3.4 Stock exchanges

The performed turnover on BLSE of KM 161.8 million in the first quarter of 2023 (Graph 3.17) is lower by about a third both on a quarterly and an annual level. As in several previous quarters, due to the absence of public debt issues of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the low turnover in the secondary market of shares of both entities, the total turnover was predominantly influenced by the emission of securities of Republika Srpska. In accordance with the adopted budget for 2023, Republika Srpska continued with very frequent issues of treasury bills and bonds on the Banja Luka Stock Exchange, and all auctions were executed according to the dynamics of the Ministry of Finance of Republika Srpska, published in the auction calendar. Unlike the second half of 2022, when 7- and 10-year bonds were issued, this entity borrowed long-term only for a period of 5 years in the first quarter. Besides the two issues of fiveyear bonds, the liquidity of the budget was maintained in the short term by the issue of six-month treasury bills. The general characteristic of these issues is the continued growth of interest rates on both the short-term and the long-term part of the public debt market, and also a moderate decrease in the demand for the public debt of Republika Srpska in the last two emissions. In addition to the growth of interest rates, there was also an increase in the range between the lowest and highest interest rates at which investors were ready to buy bonds. This is probably a consequence of the uncertainty regarding the further growth of interest rates in the area, and also the fact that Republika Srpska planned to borrow KM 1.08 billion this year. The realized yield to maturity on the issue of six-month treasury bills was 2.2% (Graph 3.18), and such high yield to maturity dominated this part of the market in the initial stages of its development. Yield to maturity on the six-month treasury bill market started to rise in November last year, and compared to 2022, this year's March yield to maturity is higher by 170 bp.

²⁶ Compared to July last year, when the ECB started increasing its interest rates, and increased them by 350 bp, these interest rates are higher by 88 bp.

²⁷ Loans with an initial interest rate fixation period of one to five years have grown the most.



Republika Srpska issued the first five-year bonds in June 2014 at a yield to maturity of 5.6%, and the realized yield to maturity of 5.8% in March 2023 is historically the highest in this maturity segment. This yield to maturity is very close to the maximum interest rate at which Republika Srpska could borrow on the domestic market during the past year²⁸, and in the current year, the maximum interest rate on public debt issued on the BH market is defined as the six-month or twelve-month Euribor plus a fixed margin of up to a maximum of 4% per year²⁹.

Since the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not issue public debt in the reporting period, and since the last issues were in July 2022, the end of March this year marked the eighth consecutive month of this entity not having issued a single issue of public debt. During the last year, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina cancelled several emissions, and during the first quarter there were no announcements about the cancellation of planned emissions due to the satisfactory level of the entity budget liquidity. The annual borrowing plan was not published by the end of March, nor was the quarterly auction calendar of public debt issues of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Compared to the end of last year, the Bond Index of Republika Srpska (ORS) has hardly changed and its value at the end of March 2023 was 2,982 points. Considering that at the end of last year the trend of the BIRS was influenced by positive expectations, which were not realized at the beginning of this year, the quarterly change of the BIRS in Q1 2023 was negative (-5.3%). The trend of stock market indices on the SASE in the first quarter was influenced by extremely low turnover, which was only KM 800 thousand in February. The stock exchange indices SASX10 and SASX30 were almost unchanged compared to the end of last year and recorded only a slight growth of 0.5%, and 1.7% respectively.

²⁸ Decision on long-term borrowing of Republika Srpska for 2022, OG RS 121/21.

²⁹ Decision on long-term borrowing of Republika Srpska for 2023, OG RS 112/22.



Centralna banka BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE Централна банка БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ

External sector

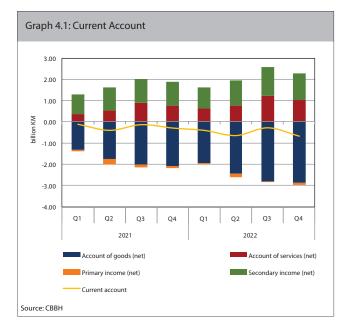
4 EXTERNAL SECTOR

4.1 Balance of payments

The growth in the value of foreign exchange, as well as the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a net importer on the international goods market, influenced a significant increase in the current account deficit in the fourth quarter of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. Also, due to the nominal growth of the current account deficit, as well as the slowdown of economic activity in the fourth quarter, there was also an increase in the current account deficit expressed as a percentage of the GDP.

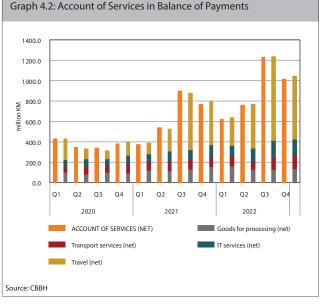
4.1.1 Current and capital accounts

The current account deficit in the fourth quarter of 2022 amounted to KM 694.0 million, which is an increase of KM 402.1 million compared to the same period in 2021. Positive trends in international trade in services, as well as the growth of inflows on the secondary income account, were not sufficient to neutralize the negative impact of the growth of the deficit on the goods account (Graph 4.1). To be more concrete, due to the significantly higher annual growth rates of the import of goods in the fourth guarter compared to the growth of exports, the deficit on the goods account had a record value. Also, the current account deficit expressed as a percentage of GDP in the fourth quarter of 2022, on an annual basis, increased by 2.9 percentage points to the level of 5.7%, primarily as a result of the expressed nominal growth of the current account deficit, but also slowdown of economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2022.



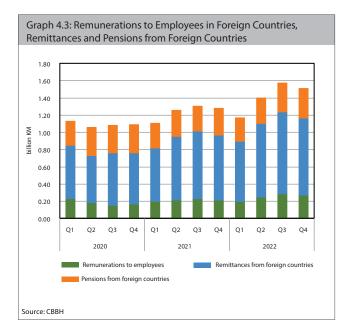
The net inflow on the services account in the fourth quarter of 2022 was KM 1.01 billion, which represents an annual growth of 32.1%. Net inflows based on the consumption of foreign tourists, accounting for over 60% of total inflows, as well as inflows based on international transport services and the processing and finishing of goods (Graph 4.2) had the biggest share in the total net inflows into the services account.

In addition to the above, in recent years, inflows based on telecommunication, computer and information services stand out as one of the most significant inflows on the services account, which in the fourth guarter of 2022, following remittances, made the most significant contribution to the services account. Net inflows based on the consumption of foreign tourists in the fourth quarter of 2022 amounted to KM 614.1 million, which represents an annual growth of 45.7%. According to preliminary data, the growth trend of this type of inflow continued in the first quarter of 2023, when 30.9% more overnight stays by foreign tourists were recorded than in the previous year. Net inflows from transportation services recorded an annual growth of 53.9% in the fourth guarter, and part of the growth can be attributed to the increase in the prices of this type of services due to higher oil prices compared to the previous year. The slowdown in economic activity as well as the decline in industrial production in developed countries, BH's main trading partners, in the fourth quarter of 2022, caused the reduction in the volume of goods processing and finishing services, which recorded an annual decline of 13.6%



In the fourth quarter of 2022, a negative balance was recorded on the primary income account in the amount of KM 87.1 million. Expenses on the basis of investments amounted to KM 373.4 million, the largest part of which refers to expenses from the direct foreign investments. Compensation to employees abroad in the observed period amounted to KM 270.3 million, which is an annual growth of KM 52.9 million.

Remittances from abroad, a category of secondary income that traditionally covers a significant part of the current account deficit, amounted to KM 896.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2022, which is an increase of 19.5% compared to the same period of the previous year (Graph 4.3). In addition to remittances, the pensions from abroad also recorded an annual growth rate of 9.8% in the reporting period.

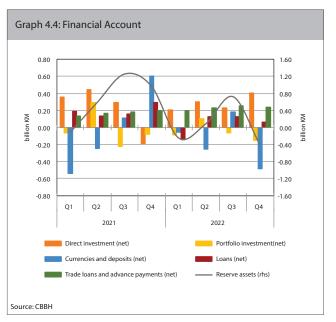


4.1.2 Financial account

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the financial account recorded an inflow of funds in the amount of KM 471.9 million. The lacking funds to cover the current account deficit were provided by inflows from foreign direct investments, as well as borrowing by the sector of non-financial companies through trade credits and loans (Graph 4.4). Net inflows based on foreign direct investments, in the fourth quarter of 2022, amounted to KM 406.2 million, with the dominant part being direct investments in companies' capital and debt instruments, while a smaller part (15.0%) refers to reinvested earnings. In the given period, on the basis of portfolio investments, the funds outflow of KM 148.1 million was recorded, mostly due to banks' investments in debt securities.

Within other investments, there was a net outflow of funds in the currency and deposit categories in the amount of KM 485.9 million, which refers to the banking

and general government sectors. When it comes to loans, the general government sector reduced its debts in the fourth quarter by KM 85.0 million, while companies from the private sector increased their borrowing from abroad by KM 151.1 million. The increased volume of foreign exchange of goods caused the increase in debts of non-financial companies based on trade credits and advances by KM 235.8 million. In the fourth quarter of 2022, reserve assets were reduced by KM 417.6 million. In the first three months of the current year, foreign exchange reserves decreased by KM 858.6 million (see more details in chapter 3.1 Foreign exchange reserves and monetary trends).



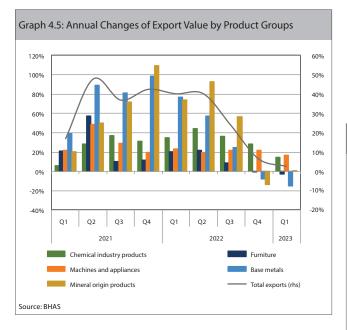
4.2 Foreign trade

According to foreign trade statistics, in the first guarter of 2023, significantly lower annual growth rates of foreign trade goods were recorded compared to 2021, which was under the light of recovery from the pandemic consequences, as well as 2022, in which values were influenced by inflationary pressures. The value of exported goods in the first guarter of the current year was KM 4.40 billion, which represents an annual growth of 2.5%. The relatively low annual growth rate of the value of exports can be partially connected to the high values from the base period, but also to the slowdown of economic activity in the main trading partner countries. The value of imported goods in the first quarter amounted to KM 6.54 billion, which represents an annual growth of 3.8%. In the reported period, the coverage of imports by exports amounted to 67.2%, which represents an annual decrease of 89 basis points. EU countries continue to represent the most important trade partner, accounting for 73.9% of exports and 59.4% of imports of BH.

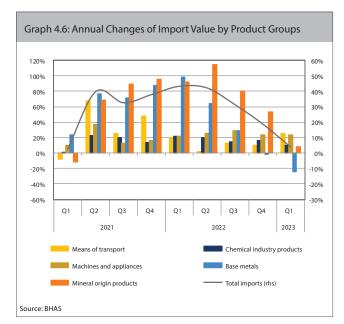
The low annual growth rate of the exports value in the first quarter of 2023 is the result of the fact that some of the most important export product groups recorded an annual decline in value (Graph 4.5). Thus, the export of

CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023

base metals, the group of products that traditionally has the largest share in total BH exports, recorded an annual decline of 15.2% in the first quarter. Also, the export of furniture recorded an annual decrease in value of 2.5%, while the export of products of mineral origin remained at the same level as in the previous year. On the other hand, machines and appliances recorded a 17.0% increase in the value of exports in the observed period, as well as products of the chemical industry (14.5%).

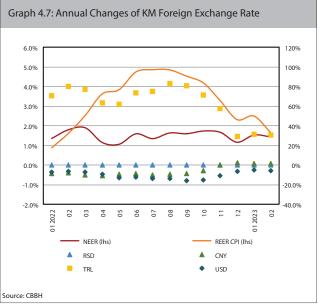


The value of imported goods in BH in the first quarter of 2023 was greatly affected by the decrease in the value of base metal imports (Graph 4.6). More specifically, in the given period, the import of base metals recorded an annual decrease in value of as much as 23.9%, which significantly affected the value of the total imports in BH. On the other hand, in the first quarter of the current year, the other most important import groups of products recorded a significant price increase: products of mineral origin (7.9%), machines and appliances (23.9%), products of the chemical industry (10.1%) and means of transport (25.4%).



4.3 KM nominal end real effective exchange rate

The nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and the real effective exchange rate (REER), where the consumer price index is used as a deflator, appreciated in February by 1.4% and 1.6%, respectively. The appreciation of the NEER was mostly caused by the significant nominal appreciation of EUR, our anchor currency, against the Turkish lira, which amounted to 30.7%, year-on-year in February, as well as the appreciation against the Hungarian forint, which amounted to 8.2%. On the other hand, in February of the current year, KM recorded a nominal annual depreciation against the US dollar (5.5%) and the Swiss franc (5.4%).





Centralna banka возме і невседочіме Централна банка босне и херцеговине

Government finance

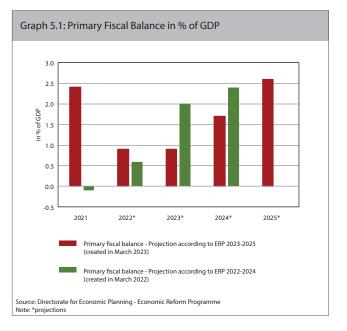
5 GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Fiscal indicators in the previous year reflected significant social demands and the implementation of government measures to alleviate inflationary pressures. The governments of both Entities allocated significant funds for sensitive categories of the population, as well as for increasing pensions and wages in the public sector. Revenues growth, which is largely an effect of price growth, was mainly used to finance current consumption. In the medium and long term, the intensity of government spending could be limited by the amount of public debt, as well as large liabilities becoming due from public debt servicing, which will further reduce the fiscal space for financing capital projects.

5.1 Government finance

The revised primary fiscal balance from the Program of Economic Reforms, prepared in March 2023, clearly reflects the improvement of fiscal indicators (Graph 5.1). Significant deviations in planned revenues (increase of KM 1.27 billion) with the simultaneous increase of expenses (KM 1.19 billion) in 2022 are mainly a reflection of inflationary trends, but also government measures to mitigate their consequences. Increases in pensions and wages were done out as a result of inflationary pressures (in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, adjustments were made five times, and in April 2023, the sixth pension increase of 3.9% was adopted). Accordingly, in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the minimum pension amounts to KM 538 (an increase of KM 156 compared to the end of 2021). In Republika Srpska, the last increase in pensions was made in January 2023 (15%), and accordingly the minimum pension amounts to KM 275.29, while the previous amount of the minimum pension was KM 242.55, and the total increase was KM 63.27, compared to the end of 2021. Taking into account the above-mentioned increases, an increase in government liabilities can be expected in 2023.

In accordance with the Decision on long-term borrowing of Republika Srpska for 2023 ³⁰, in 2023, Republika Srpska plans to borrow KM 300 million on the domestic capital market in the long term, and KM 780 million on the international capital market. In the same time, in line with the Decision on short term borrowing³¹, Republika Srpska plans to borrow by issuing short-term bills for 2023, and the debt can be up to 8% (about KM 290 million) of the regular revenues generated in the previous fiscal year.³² In the same time, in line with the Budget of Republika Srpska for 2023³³ for repayment of the public debt, KM 1.15 billion was planned (around 28% of planned Budget in 2023). Out of this amount, KM 330 million was planned solely for repayment of debt for the bonds issued at Vienna Stock Exchange (2018), this debt is due in June 2023. On the other hand, in 2023, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina plans to borrow from foreign creditors the amount of KM 1.11 billion, while KM 570.6 million is planned for the repayment of the internal debt, which is in accordance with the Global Framework³⁴. In both Entities, the funds planned for borrowing purposes will be directed to debt servicing, wage increases, as well as certain projects for which there are not enough funds in the budget. According to the Global Fiscal Framework 2023-2025, public investments are planned to grow by over 6%. As a result of the aforementioned fiscal indicators, a slight primary surplus of 0.9% as a percentage of GDP in 2023 is projected, which is a correction of the projection, given that in the previous year the projected surplus for 2023 was 2% as a percentage of GDP.



According to the latest available data, the total public debt (according to the Maastricht criteria) at the end of 2022 was KM 13.37 billion in nominal terms (Graph 5.2), while the total public debt as a percentage of GDP at the end of 2022 was 29.3% (Graph 5.3). The decrease in debt as a percentage of GDP is mainly a reflection of strong nominal GDP growth due to inflationary pressures. In the first quarter of the current year, KM 43.1 million was withdrawn from foreign creditors. The funds were mainly used for road and energy infrastructure. According to the latest available data, external indebtedness at the end of 2022 amounted to KM 9.26 billion. At the end of the first quarter of 2023, an increase in the exposure of the banking sector to the general government sector was

³⁰ Source: National Assembly of Republika Srpska: Decision on long-term borrowing of Republika Srpska for 2023.

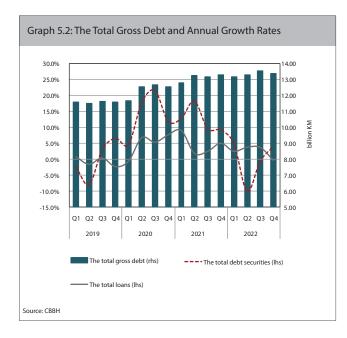
³¹ Source: National Assembly of Republika Srpska: Decision on short-term borrowing of Republika Srpska for 2023.

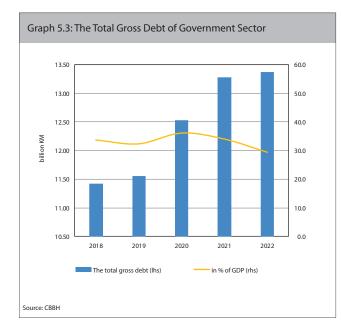
³² Source: Fiscal Council of Republika Srpska: View on Consolidated Report on Budget Performance of Republika Srpska for 1 January – 31 December 2022 period.

³³ Source: Ministry of Finance of Republika Srpska: Budget of Republika Srpska for 2023

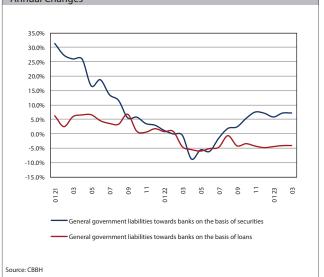
³⁴ Source: Fiscal Council of BiH: Global framework of fiscal balance and policies in BH, 2023-2025.

recorded on an annual basis (Graph 5.4). Concretely, at the end of the first quarter, the total liabilities of the general government sector with commercial banks amounted to KM 3.13 billion, which represents an annual increase in the amount of KM 91.6 million or 3.0%. The exposure of the banking sector to the general government sector (loans and securities) at the end of March 2023 was 8.3% of the total assets of the banking sector.





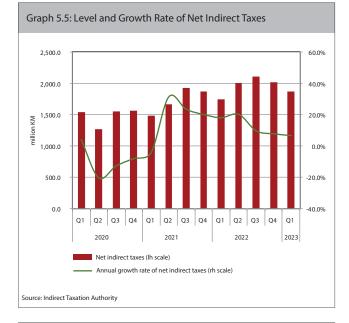
Graph 5.4: General Government Debt with Commercial Banks, Annual Changes

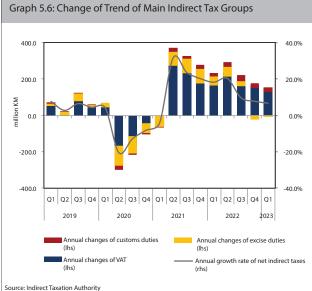


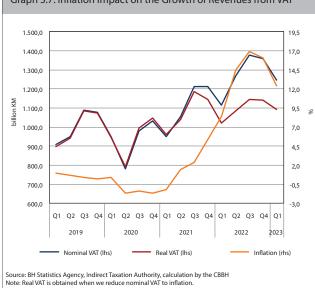
5.2 Tax revenues

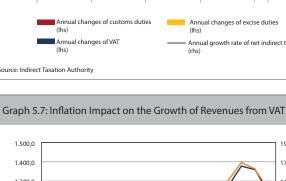
In the first quarter of 2023, positive trends in the collection of revenues from indirect taxes continued annual basis. However, it should be taken into on account that the base from the previous year for the first two months is much lower than in the rest of the year. Although historically, in the first quarter, the revenue collection is always lower than in other guarters, in 2022 in the first two months there is an additional factor that does not reflect the effects of the outbreak of war in Ukraine in the form of rising energy and food prices. At the quarterly level, all types of income from indirect taxes recorded a drop in the total amount of KM 149.5 million, which is usual for the first quarter of the year when the intensity of revenue collection is weaker. In the first guarter of 2023, a total of KM 1.87 billion of revenues was collected from indirect taxes. At the annual level, an increase in income from indirect taxes was recorded (KM 117.9 million or 6.7%) (Graphs: 5.5 and 5.6). The most significant increase in revenues at the annual level in the nominal amount was based on VAT (KM 129.7 million), as a result of the recovery of private consumption but also due to the effects of inflation (Graph 5.7). Although inflation has decreased on an annual basis in the last two quarters, it is still significant and amounted to 12.4% in the first guarter of 2023. The increase in the general level of prices led to an increase in the prices that represent the tax base for the calculation of VAT. As a result of the above, in the first quarter of 2023, KM 154.6 million (14.2%) more was charged in the nominal amount based on VAT.

CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023











Centralna banka возме і непседочіме Централна банка босне и херцеговине

Statistical tables

6. STATISTICAL TABLES

Note for tables 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Since 01 July 2017, the status change of the merger of subsidiary company UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo to the company Unicredit Bank d.d. Mostar has taken place. Accordingly, Unicredit Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo has stopped existing as of 30 June 2017 and the data on the merged company are presented within the report on UniCredit Bank d.d. Mostar, starting from the report for July 2017.

The revised data for the period January 2006 – November 2015 are based on the active sub-balance of the banks with majority state owned capital from the Federation of BH, with the passive sub-balance excluded. Through such supplement of statistics, the users are provided with higher analytical usefulness of data and objective indicators on the current operations of banks in BH. Passive sub-balance includes the liabilities based on foreign loans and old foreign exchange savings of citizens until 31 March 1992 and it does not reflect the current operations of the bank, so this sub-balance in the privatization process will be taken over by the Ministry of Finance of FBH according to the Law on Initial Balance Sheets of Banks and the Law on Privatization, as it has been done for the previously privatized banks. The performed revision mainly influenced the decrease of loans to public companies in a foreign currency, decrease of foreign liabilities, decrease of other items of assets and liabilities on the basis of old foreign exchange savings, and in considerably lower amounts, on items of loans to the Entity Government, fixed assets, non-residents' deposits, shares and capital.

The data on the "complete" balance sheet, with the included passive sub-balance, are still available at: http://statistics.cbbh.ba:4444/Panorama/novaview/SimpleLogin_bs.aspx

In November 2014, two banks have realized the sale and transfer of part of the loan portfolio which resulted with increase in reserves with monetary authorities in the amount of 64 million KM and a decrease in the following items: claims of non-financial private enterprises 260 million KM, foreign liabilities 101 million KM and other items (net) 95 million KM.

Due to the application of International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the International Financial Reporting Standards applied in BH Federation banks and the transfer of money flows in December 2011 data, the following changes have occurred at the assets side: decrease of loans by KM 155 million, an increase in other assets by KM 10 million, at the liabilities side: decrease of liabilities to non-residents in the amount of KM624 million, an increase in loan loss provisions by KM 472 million and other liabilities increased by KM 7 million. In February 2011, one bank from BH Federation reclassified deposits in the amount of around KM 80 million, from the deposits of public companies to the Entities' governments deposits, in line with the IMF recommendations.

By order of the FBH Banking Agency, in June 2010, one bank made a reclassification of about KM 300 million of claims based on securities on domestic institutional sectors to the claims on non-residents. In December 2010, the same bank made this reclassification, retroactively, in the respective amounts for the period from August 2009 when the error occurred, until May 2010. The above reclassification was reflected in the increase in foreign assets and decrease in other items net.

One bank from FBH made a reclassification of financial instruments in the foreign assets amounting to about KM 40 million for the period January - August 2010. Claims on non-residents based on loans were reclassified in claims on non-residents on the basis of securities, which resulted in changes in the short- term and long- term foreign assets.

By order of the Banking Agency of Republika Srpska one bank made a reclassification of financial instruments on the liabilities side, for the period of September 2008 - November 2010, .i.e.. the decrease in time and savings deposits of non-bank financial institutions and government sector, and the increase in loans from the same sectors, respectively, in the appropriate amounts, by months, ranging from 50 - 150 million KM.

In accordance with new regulations of the RS Banking Agency, published in the Official Gazette of RS, no.136/10, which has regulated a new manner of recording receivables classified in category "E", accounting and bookkeeping of interest on non-performing assets and calculation of general and special provisions, RS banks, in the data for December 2010, implemented the mentioned regulations, by transferring these items from off-balance records into balance sheet. The correction was reflected on the assets side, as increase of loans in the amount of about KM 144 million, and increase of due interest in the amount of KM 36 million, and on the liabilities side, as increase in provisions for loan losses amounting to about KM 180 million within the capital account.

T01: Quartely Economic Indicators

		2020)			202	I			2022	2		2023
-	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Quarterly Growth Rates													
Consumer Prices Growth (CPI)	0.5	-2.1	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.8	6.0	2.5	2.9	0.5
Total Loan Growth	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.7
Total Deposits Growth	-0.9	0.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	4.0	2.7	2.6	-3.6	3.6	3.2	1.9	0.1
Narrow Money Growth (M1) ³⁾	1.7	2.2	4.4	4.7	2.4	4.7	5.9	4.8	-0.6	3.2	5.5	2.3	-1.4
Broad Money Growth (M2) ³⁾	0.8	0.5	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	-1.9	1.9	3.8	1.6	0.0
Long-term Lending Rate ¹⁾⁴⁾	3.77	3.60	3.66	3.68	3.79	3.78	3.60	3.48	3.38	3.42	3.54	4.35	4.37
Long-term Deposit Rate ¹⁾⁴⁾	1.01	0.96	0.92	0.98	0.91	0.86	0.76	0.62	0.64	0.69	0.91	1.09	1.14
												(in Kl	M million)
Trade Balance ²⁾	-1,596	-1,418	-1,654	-1,600	-1,337	-1,758	-2,003	-2,073	-1,953	-2,456	-2,800	-2,887	
Exports	2,389	2,048	2,354	2,633	2,739	3,039	3,259	3,673	3,789	4,264	4,064	4,016	
Imports	3,985	3,466	4,007	4,233	4,076	4,796	5,262	5,746	5,741	6,720	6,864	6,903	
Current Account Balance	-207	-269	-383	-266	-102	-406	-123	-292	-408	-664	-279	-694	
Foreign Reserves	-137	562	321	524	-229	542	1,235	933	-393	-58	622	-453	-859
Foreign Debt Servicing	142	215	172	212	174	208	188	202	165	179	238	220	
Exchange Rate KM/USD	1.7739	1.7784	1.6749	1.6405	1.6218	1.6244	1.6584	1.7098	1.7433	1.8341	1.9396	1.9207	1.8249

Note:

1) Quarterly interest rates are the arithmetic mean of the weighted monthly interest rates from the reporting quarter on loans to private companies and associations and term and savings deposits of households presented at the annual level.

2) Balance of exports and imports of goods on balance of payments basis includes adjustments of coverage and value done for the purpose of balance of payments reporting, in accordance with the IMF methodology (Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition).

3) Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

4) Interest rates data are revised for period January 2015-November 2017.

T02: Gross Domestic Product of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Current Prices)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nominal GDP (KM million)	26,223	26,779	27,359	28,929	30,265	31,803	33,942	35,785	34,727	39,107	45,605
Nominal GDP (USD million)	17,221	18,173	18,561	16,413	17,118	18,325	20,478	20,481	20,230	23,646	24,517
BH GDP per Capita (in KM)	7,420	7,584	7,759	8,223	8,620	9,076	9,709	10,251	9,994	11,326	13,257
BH GDP per Capita (in USD)	4,873	5,147	5,264	4,665	4,876	5,230	5,857	5,867	5,822	6,848	7,127
Real GDP Annual Growth (Growth Rate in %)	-0.8	2.3	1.2	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.9	-3.0	7.4	3.9
Population (in thousands) ¹⁾	3,534	3,531	3,526	3,518	3,511	3,504	3,496	3,491	3,475	3,453	3,440
Annual Average Exchange Rate KM/USD	1.5227	1.4736	1.4740	1.7626	1.7680	1.7355	1.6575	1.7472	1.7166	1.6539	1.8602

Source:

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gross Domestic Product for BH 4th quarter 2022, production approach, first release, March, 2022. The data on the average annual exchange rate BAM/USD, the source is the CBBH.

1) The estimate of the number of citizens for 2022 includes the available data on the natural growth in the end of September 2022; Source: Agency for Statistics of BH

Year	Month	Total	Mining	Manufacturing Industry	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
2012		96.1	96.0	96.9	93.9
2013		105.2	95.8	105.8	109.8
2014		100.2	97.9	103.9	90.4
2015		103.1	102.9	104.8	98.8
2016		104.4	103.8	103.0	109.0
2017		103.1	105.0	105.3	95.9
2018		101.6	100.9	98.9	111.4
2019		94.7	96.3	95.4	91.4
2020		93.6	98.9	92.3	95.2
2021		109.8	95.5	112.3	108.7
2022		100.9	96.7	103.9	91.7
2022	01	102.6	106.0	109.1	89.5
	02	101.2	94.6	110.2	80.9
	03	106.3	95.6	111.7	92.8
	04	104.8	105.3	104.0	106.4
	05	108.2	106.4	109.3	103.7
	06	100.4	93.6	101.4	97.8
	07	98.1	93.0	99.4	94.2
	08	101.7	106.0	103.1	93.0
	09	98.5	86.9	101.9	86.6
	10	96.4	89.4	99.0	87.6
	11	98.3	99.8	100.6	88.4
	12	96.0	87.5	100.0	87.1
2023	01	100.1	96.0	102.7	91.8
	02	97.0	102.0	97.0	94.4
	03	95.7	93.6	93.3	105.8

T03: BH-Industrial Production Index Structure

Source:

Agency for Statistics of BH

Note:

Industrial production indices are stated for a year in comparison to the previous year and for a month in comparison to the same month of previous year and are shown by the main sections of SCA.

T04: Structure of the Consumer Price Index for BH (CPI)

Year	Month	Total	Period/Same Period of the Previous Year	Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	Clothes and Footwear	Dwelling, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Sources of Energy	Furniture, Household Appliances and Regular House Maintenance	Health Care	Transport	Communica-tions	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
2012		102.0		101.7	109.9	93.9	102.9	101.2	99.7	104.8	101.5	100.5	100.0	101.7	101.0
2012		100.0		100.0	106.4	96.3	100.8	100.1	98.3	98.8	100.2	101.0	101.4	100.0	100.3
2014		99.1		97.5	106.4	90.0	99.7	99.5	100.4	99.1	102.9	100.4	100.8	97.5	100.0
2015		99.0		99.1	107.6	92.3	101.2	100.3	101.3	93.1	100.2	100.2	102.1	99.1	99.8
2016		98.4		98.7	105.7	90.1	100.0	98.8	100.7	94.1	99.7	100.7	100.8	100.3	99.7
2017		100.8		101.3	104.7	91.4	101.4	99.1	101.0	104.9	98.3	101.7	100.5	100.4	99.5
2018		101.4		100.6	106.6	89.9	102.7	99.0	101.8	108.9	98.8	101.1	100.1	100.4	99.6
2019		100.6		101.1	105.1	89.3	102.3	99.6	101.2	101.0	99.5	101.2	100.5	100.9	99.6
2020		98.9		101.0	104.5	90.0	99.6	98.9	101.0	91.4	100.5	100.5	100.1	102.1	100.0
2021		102.0		103.5	101.9	91.1	101.3	100.2	100.7	105.9	99.7	100.6	100.2	101.0	100.6
2022		114.0		121.5	101.7	94.0	114.0	108.9	101.5	125.4	100.9	108.1	101.1	109.3	105.9
2022	01	107.0	107.0	111.9	100.4	92.4	106.1	103.5	100.9	113.7	100.2	104.1	100.2	104.5	102.3
	02	108.1	107.5	113.3	100.5	92.9	107.0	105.1	101.0	115.4	100.3	104.6	100.3	105.0	103.2
	03	110.2	108.4	114.8	100.7	94.5	108.3	106.3	101.0	124.5	100.3	105.2	100.5	106.8	103.7
	04	113.2	109.6	120.6	100.6	95.2	109.9	106.8	101.1	128.8	100.8	106.1	100.5	107.8	104.5
	05	114.4	110.6	122.7	100.6	95.0	111.2	108.1	101.3	130.3	100.8	106.3	100.7	108.5	105.2
	06	115.8	111.5	123.4	102.1	94.1	114.1	109.1	101.4	134.5	100.8	108.1	100.8	109.8	105.6
	07	116.7	112.2	124.7	102.5	95.5	115.4	110.4	101.5	134.2	100.9	108.7	100.8	110.8	106.4
	08	116.7	112.8	125.6	102.3	95.9	117.4	111.0	101.6	128.4	100.8	109.4	100.9	111.7	107.4
	09	117.3	113.3	126.2	102.5	93.7	120.0	110.9	101.7	128.2	101.4	110.6	101.6	112.4	107.6
	10	117.4	113.7	125.9	102.7	93.3	122.9	111.4	102.0	125.8	101.4	111.3	102.2	111.6	107.8
	11	116.3	114.0	124.5	102.5	92.9	119.1	112.2	102.2	123.8	101.5	111.5	102.4	111.0	108.1
	12	114.7	114.0	123.2	102.6	92.7	116.9	112.2	102.5	117.2	101.4	111.6	102.4	111.1	108.6
2023	01	114.1	114.1	122.0	103.0	97.1	115.6	112.9	102.3	115.7	101.0	109.5	102.6	110.1	108.8
	02	112.9	113.5	120.8	103.7	95.8	113.7	112.6	102.7	110.9	100.9	109.3	102.5	110.4	109.3
	03	110.3	112.4	119.0	106.0	93.9	111.9	112.0	102.9	99.1	100.9	109.4	102.3	108.6	110.2

Source:

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Hercegovina

Note:

Consumer price indices are stated for a year in comparison to previous year and for a month in comparison to the same month of previous year.

T05: Average Gross and Net Wages and Pensions

- in KM -

Veen	Manth		Gross	Wages			Net V	Vages			Pensions	
Year	Month	FBH	RS	Brčko	BH	FBH	RS	Brčko	BH	FBH	RS	Brčko
2012		1,266	1,349	1,271	1,290	830	818	819	826	351	312	311
2013		1,275	1,338	1,266	1,291	835	808	817	827	348	318	310
2014		1,272	1,334	1,265	1,290	833	825	814	830	367	333	323
2015		1,269	1,339	1,275	1,289	830	831	821	830	368	343	327
2016		1,283	1,343	1,290	1,301	839	836	830	838	370	342	326
2017		1,318	1,331	1,304	1,321	860	831	838	851	372	344	326
2018		1,365	1,358	1,363	1,363	889	857	872	879	395	361	342
2019		1,427	1,407	1,432	1,421	928	906	915	921	415	378	358
2020		1,472	1,485	1,477	1,478	956	956	948	957	423	394	367
2021		1,543	1,546	1,489	1,542	996	1,004	961	997	428	408	375
2022		1,724	1,730	1,600	1,722	1,114	1,144	1,051	1,122	461	460	412
2022	01	1,614	1,591	1,525	1,605	1,045	1,042	990	1,043	426	431	385
	02	1,614	1,647	1,532	1,622	1,046	1,091	994	1,059	426	431	384
	03	1,694	1,642	1,551	1,674	1,096	1,091	1,007	1,092	429	431	384
	04	1,667	1,649	1,559	1,658	1,080	1,094	1,011	1,083	459	432	395
	05	1,714	1,667	1,576	1,696	1,110	1,105	1,023	1,106	459	475	418
	06	1,723	1,749	1,586	1,728	1,115	1,157	1,031	1,126	475	475	423
	07	1,735	1,753	1,673	1,739	1,122	1,160	1,096	1,134	474	475	423
	08	1,761	1,762	1,615	1,757	1,138	1,166	1,067	1,145	474	475	424
	09	1,766	1,798	1,620	1,773	1,140	1,189	1,080	1,154	474	475	424
	10	1,766	1,815	1,657	1,779	1,139	1,198	1,104	1,156	473	475	424
	11	1,800	1,835	1,649	1,807	1,161	1,211	1,100	1,175	483	475	429
	12	1,831	1,843	1,661	1,831	1,180	1,217	1,111	1,190	483	475	428
2023	01	1,875	1,845	1,679	1,861	1,208	1,217	1,123	1,209	535	540	481
	02	1,849	1,908	1,669	1,863	1,193	1,256	1,117	1,211	535	540	481
	03	1,967	1,910		1,942	1,265	1,258		1,260	539	540	

Source:

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Institute for Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics.

Note:

Since 1 January 2006, gross and net wages for BH level include Brčko District.

T06: Monetary Survey

- end of period, in KM million -

								ASSETS				
		Foreign A	Assets (Net)				Claims on Dome	estic Sectors				
Year	Month	Foreign Assets	Foreign Liabilities		Claims on Central Government (Net)	Claims on Cantons and Municipalities	Claims on Public Non- financial Enterprises	Claims on Private Non-financial Enterprises	Claims on Other Financial Institutions	Claims on other Domestic Sectors		Total
1	2	3	4	5=3+4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 = 6++11	13 = 5+12
2012	12	9,044.2	-3,559.7	5,484.4	-182.6	386.3	390.9	7,473.1	73.7	6,874.4	15,015.8	20,500.2
2013	12	9,733.5	-3,330.9	6,402.6	-19.1	422.5	451.6	7,556.4	67.4	7,133.6	15,612.5	22,015.1
2014	12	10,479.7	-2,961.1	7,518.6	71.0	509.1	443.6	7,452.0	61.3	7,502.5	16,039.4	23,557.9
2015	12	11,107.9	-2,614.6	8,493.3	160.1	537.2	400.0	7,452.6	74.6	7,875.3	16,499.8	24,993.1
2016	12	12,199.0	-2,476.4	9,722.6	101.8	517.8	375.6	7,743.9	67.2	8,155.8	16,962.0	26,684.6
2017	12	13,372.4	-2,589.5	10,782.9	-148.7	511.5	406.2	8,354.5	96.5	8,689.3	17,909.4	28,692.2
2018	12	15,505.5	-3,041.1	12,464.4	-463.7	496.0	427.0	8,654.6	136.8	9,306.3	18,556.9	31,021.4
2019	12	17,069.9	-3,120.0	13,949.9	-679.3	506.7	509.3	9,070.9	152.2	10,024.9	19,584.7	33,534.6
2020	12	18,340.2	-2,326.3	16,013.9	-236.3	538.1	540.8	8,618.1	155.0	9,937.9	19,553.6	35,567.5
2021	12	21,065.4	-1,949.0	19,116.3	-804.4	583.5	532.3	8,812.6	164.1	10,478.3	19,766.3	38,882.7
2022	12	21,084.4	-1,813.4	19,271.1	-509.1	592.0	652.8	9,197.6	180.2	11,027.6	21,141.1	40,412.2
2022	01	21,119.7	-1,859.7	19,260.0	-770.8	571.0	528.4	8,731.5	160.2	10,439.3	19,659.8	38,919.8
	02	20,849.0	-1,851.6	18,997.4	-763.2	566.4	535.2	8,818.1	160.0	10,481.7	19,798.3	38,795.7
	03	20,159.7	-1,853.4	18,306.3	-766.5	552.7	526.6	8,961.7	161.4	10,564.4	20,000.1	38,306.4
	04	20,060.9	-1,779.0	18,281.9	-759.7	545.2	528.3	9,070.9	165.3	10,636.1	20,186.0	38,467.9
	05	20,257.9	-1,799.0	18,458.9	-977.7	540.4	526.3	9,148.5	168.3	10,726.6	20,132.4	38,591.2
	06	20,201.4	-1,877.8	18,323.6	-914.7	538.5	508.8	9,223.4	177.1	10,810.9	20,344.0	38,667.6
	07	20,681.6	-1,826.8	18,854.8	-878.5	538.8	526.3	9,213.8	165.6	10,880.9	20,446.9	39,301.7
	08	21,047.7	-1,801.4	19,246.3	-867.3	583.0	551.8	9,161.1	163.9	10,903.0	20,495.5	39,741.8
	09	21,034.8	-1,763.2	19,271.6	-781.2	585.5	558.7	9,135.9	174.2	10,948.8	20,621.9	39,893.5
	10	21,267.4	-1,753.7	19,513.6	-827.1	583.9	596.0	9,165.9	169.0	10,988.8	20,676.4	40,190.1
	11	20,858.5	-1,822.5	19,036.1	-372.3	589.2	604.5	9,174.9	161.8	10,998.7	21,156.8	40,192.9
	12	21,084.4	-1,813.4	19,271.1	-509.1	592.0	652.8	9,197.6	180.2	11,027.6	21,141.1	40,412.2
2023	01	20,993.9	-1,693.5	19,300.3	-335.7	589.0	623.0	9,060.7	167.1	11,014.6	21,118.6	40,419.0
	02	20,758.1	-1,671.2	19,086.8	-182.0	586.0	637.0	9,164.9	158.9	11,047.5	21,412.3	40,499.2
	03	20,726.1	-1,527.5	19,198.5	-329.5	576.1	625.2	9,293.5	164.1	11,159.0	21,488.4	40,687.0

Note:

Final data for December 2022.

The monetary survey presents the consolidated data from the Balance Sheet of the CBBH - monetary authorities (table 10) and the consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks of Bosnia and Herzegovina (table 11). Foreign assets (net) represent the difference between total CBBH foreign assets - the monetary authorities and commercial banks of BH. Claims on domestic sectors represent commercial banks' claims on all domestic sectors, but it should be noted that claims on central government are presented in net amounts, i.e. they are reduced by the deposits of central government with the CBBH and with BH commercial banks. The central government consists of BH institutions, Entities' governments, Entities' social security funds and those of Brčko District. According to new methodology, social security funds are classified on the central government level as the Entities' off-budget funds, which has a direct impact on data about net claims on the central government in Monetary Survey.

In accordance with the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses, since January 1, 2020, commercial banks have re-recorded some of the bank's balance sheet receivables on off-balance sheet records, which caused a decrease in claims (loans) of approximately 400 million in private enterprise and household sectors.

Since January 2019, the currency structure of financial instruments (loans, deposits, securities) presented originally in KM and indexed in foreign currency has been reclassified from local currency positions to foreign currency positions in monetary statistics reports according to the recommendations from the IMF Manual and Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide from 2016.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023

T06: Monetary Survey

- end of period, in KM million -

	-						LIABILIT	IES						
				Мо	ney Supply (M2	!)								
	-	Mone	ey (M1)			Money Su	pply (M2)							
Year	Month	Cash outside Banks	Transferable Deposits in Domestic Currency		Transfer. Deposits in Foreign Currency	Other Deposits in Domestic Currency	Other Deposits in Foreign Currency			Securities	Loans	Shares and other Equity	Other Items (net)	Total
1	2	3	4	5=3+4	6	7	8	9=6+7+8	10=5+9	11	12	13	14	15=10++14
2012	12	2,414.3 2,542.3	3,728.4 4,153.3	6,142.7 6,695.6	1,052.9 1,189.3	2,672.7 3,006.3	5,041.4 5,202.4	8,767.0 9,398.0	14,909.7 16,093.6	0,0 0,0	712,4 707,9	3.767,1 3.815,2	1.111,1 1.398,4	20.500,2
2013 2014	12 12	2,814.0	4,496.4	7,310.4	1,301.2	3,377.3	5,280.0	9,958.5	17,268.9	0.0	681.0	3,993.5	1,614.5	23,557.9
2014	12	3,055.3	5,125.6	8,180.9	1,360.4	3,562.6	5,543.3	10,466.3	18,647.2	8.0	599.2	4,148.0	1,590.7	24,993.1
2016	12	3,401.2	5,899.8	9,301.0	1,535.6	3,883.0	5,478.0	10,896.6	20,197.6	8.0	510.0	4,440.4	1,528.6	26,684.6
2017	12	3,648.1	6,924.4	10,572.5	1,816.2	4,091.6	5,636.1	11,543.8	22,116.3	8.0	460.0	4,659.5	1,448.4	28,692.2
2018	12	3,978.6	8,166.4	12,145.1	1,961.4	4,302.2	5,782.4	12,046.0	24,191.1	8.0	467.5	4,849.8	1,505.0	31,021.4
2019	12	4,330.1	8,921.1	13,251.2	2,490.3	2,998.0	7,593.2	13,081.5	26,332.7	8.0	532.4	5,228.3	1,433.2	33,534.6
2020	12	5,043.4	10,011.8	15,055.2	2,902.5	3,034.7	7,256.6	13,193.8	28,249.0	0.0	606.7	5,306.9	1,404.9	35,567.5
2021	12	5,540.0	12,387.6	17,927.5	3,300.1	3,044.2	7,243.8	13,588.1	31,515.6	0.0	638.5	5,287.3	1,441.4	38,882.7
2022	12	6,126.2	13,752.5	19,878.6	3,583.9	2,878.7	6,898.8	13,361.3	33,240.0	0.0	622.8	5,208.0	1,341.4	40,412.2
2022	01	5,481.5	12,385.1	17,866.6	3,454.2	3,116.4	7,172.5	13,743.1	31,609.7	0.0	625.7	5,274.0	1,410.4	38,919.8
	02	5,678.1	12,238.7	17,916.8	3,401.9	3,042.3	7,107.6	13,551.7	31,468.5	0.0	628.9	5,278.7	1,419.6	38,795.7
	03	5,855.3	11,970.2	17,825.4	3,344.2	2,872.3	6,881.7	13,098.3	30,923.7	0.0	623.1	5,223.3	1,536.3	38,306.4
	04	5,938.2	12,059.1	17,997.3	3,228.0	2,936.3	6,885.0	13,049.3	31,046.6	0.0	634.1	5,192.6	1,594.6	38,467.9
	05	5,854.6	12,363.9	18,218.5	3,320.8	2,857.4	6,965.5	13,143.8	31,362.3	0.0	628.6	5,185.9	1,414.5	38,591.2
	06	5,855.3	12,552.3	18,407.7	3,201.8	2,907.4	6,992.5	13,101.8	31,509.4	0.0	636.1	5,172.0	1,350.1	38,667.6
	07	6,070.9	12,722.1	18,793.0	3,276.7	2,938.5	7,029.4	13,244.6	32,037.5	0.0	636.5	5,280.7	1,347.0	39,301.7
	08	6,063.6	13,183.7	19,247.3	3,384.0	2,922.7	6,995.2	13,301.8	32,549.1	0.0	630.7	5,247.0	1,315.0	39,741.8
	09	6,081.0	13,342.3	19,423.3	3,456.7	2,897.7	6,938.4	13,292.8	32,716.2	0.0	627.6	5,206.2	1,343.5	39,893.5
	10	6,025.5	13,306.3	19,331.8	3,620.2	2,948.7	6,912.5	13,481.4	32,813.1	0.0	625.8	5,266.4	1,484.8	40,190.1
	11	5,957.1	13,437.2	19,394.3	3,603.8	2,923.9	6,899.9	13,427.5	32,821.8	0.0	621.2	5,375.2	1,374.7	40,192.9
	12	6,126.2	13,752.5	19,878.6	3,583.9	2,878.7	6,898.8	13,361.3	33,240.0	0.0	622.8	5,208.0	1,341.4	40,412.2
2023	01	5,953.5	13,758.9	19,712.4	3,657.1	2,906.9	6,856.4	13,420.4	33,132.8	0.0	624.6	5,305.5	1,356.0	40,419.0
	02	5,982.3	13,643.5	19,625.8	3,734.3	2,867.4	6,957.5	13,559.2	33,185.0	0.0	625.4	5,370.5	1,318.2	40,499.2
	03	6,027.0	13,583.4	19,610.4	3,763.5	2,873.8	7,003.9	13,641.2	33,251.6	0.0	628.9	5,439.8	1,366.6	40,687.0

Note:

Final data for December 2022.

The monetary survey presents the consolidated data from the Balance Sheet of the CBBH - monetary authorities (table 10) and the consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks of Bosnia and Herzegovina (table 11). Foreign assets (net) represent the difference between total CBBH foreign assets - the monetary authorities and commercial banks of BH. Claims on domestic sectors represent commercial banks of BH. Claims on address cectors represent commercial banks of all domestic sectors, but it should be noted that claims on central government are presented in net amounts, i.e. they are reduced by the deposits of central government with the CBBH and with BH commercial banks. The central government consists of BH institutions, Entities' governements, Entities' social security funds are classified on the central government level as the Entities' off-budget funds, which has a direct impact on data about net claims on the central government in Monetary Survey.

In accordance with the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses, since January 1, 2020, commercial banks have re-recorded some of the bank's balance sheet receivables on off-balance sheet records, which caused a decrease in claims (loans) of approximately 400 million in private enterprise and household sectors.

Since January 2019, the currency structure of financial instruments (loans, deposits, securities) presented originally in KM and indexed in foreign currency has been reclassified from local currency positions to foreign currency positions in monetary statistics reports according to the recommendations from the IMF Manual and Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide from 2016.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

T07: Balance Sheet of the CBBH

- end of period, in KM million -

			ASSETS					L	ABILITIES				
						Reserve	Money						
Year	Month	Foreign Assets	Claims on Domestic Sectors	Total	Cash outside Monetary Authorities	Deposits of Commercial Banks with Monetary Authorities	Deposits of Other Domestic Sectors with Monetary Authorities	Total	Foreign Liabilities	Deposits of Central Government	Shares and Other Equity	Other Items (Net)	Total
1	2	3	4	5=3+4	6	7	8	9=6+7+8	10	11	12	13	14=9++13
2012 2013 2014	12 12 12	6,536.4 7,096.2 7,853.4	1.6 1.7 1.6	6,538.0 7,097.8 7,855.1	2,747.5 2,909.9 3,210.5	3,040.6 3,475.3 3,751.1	13.5 15.9 38.3	5,801.7 6,401.0 6,999.9	1.2 1.0 1.1	185.3 258.2 293.2	575.7 466.3 585.0	-25.9 -28.7 -24.2	6,538.0 7,097.8 7,855.1
2015 2016 2017	12 12 12	8,634.1 9,559.0 10,584.4	1.5 1.5 2.2	8,635.7 9,560.4 10,586.6	3,499.5 4,066.8 4,319.4	4,063.5 4,269.1 5,033.1	51.7 52.0 76.1	7,614.7 8,387.9 9,428.5	1.3 2.2 1.6	449.9 538.4 548.6	593.7 667.4 652.6	-24.0 -35.5 -44.8	8,635.7 9,560.4 10,586.6
2017 2018 2019	12 12 12	11,651.0 12,624.9	2.2 2.1 2.2	11,653.1 12,627.1	4,750.6 5,199.9	5,523.3	125.5 176.6	10,399.4 11,120.2	1.8 1.7	583.9 704.0	719.8 856.5	-51.8 -55.4	11,653.1 12,627.1
2020 2021	12 12	13,895.8 16,376.0	2.0 2.6	13,897.9 16,378.5	6,172.5 6,923.8	5,901.1 7,219.6	231.8 304.9	12,305.4 14,448.3	1.7 2.3	665.2 1,124.7	982.3 861.4	-56.8 -58.3	13,897.9 16,378.5
2022	12	16,093.7	2.8	16,096.5	7,436.1	7,217.4	272.7	14,926.2	2.6	685.5	545.4	-63.3	16,096.5
2022	01 02 03	16,470.3 16,368.0 15,983.2	1.5 1.9 3.2	16,471.8 16,369.9 15,986.4	6,934.0 7,062.7 7,333.7	7,332.4 7,103.0 6,496.1	319.3 317.8 327.4	14,585.7 14,483.5 14,157.2	2.6 2.7 3.0	1,129.5 1,135.9 1,149.0	817.2 810.0 738.9	-63.3 -62.1 -61.7	16,471.8 16,369.9 15,986.4
	04 05	15,982.9 15,997.7	1.7 2.1	15,984.6 15,999.8	7,295.2 7,270.0	6,591.7 6,594.8	345.3 355.0	14,232.1 14,219.8	2.9 2.5	1,122.7	689.5 650.8	-62.5 -60.9	15,984.6 15,999.8
	06 07	15,925.3 16,293.7	2.4 1.8	15,927.7 16,295.5	7,222.0 7,397.4	6,828.7 6,897.0	317.4 334.5	14,368.1 14,628.8	2.4 2.8	993.0 1,053.9	624.2 669.9	-59.9 -59.9	15,927.7 16,295.5
	08 09	16,548.4 16,546.9	2.1 2.4	16,550.5 16,549.2	7,455.2 7,444.2	7,167.2 7,272.0	333.2 296.5	14,955.6 15,012.7	2.5 2.5	1,052.8 1,055.0	598.6 538.7	-59.1 -59.7	16,550.5 16,549.2
	10 11	16,287.6 15,934.6	1.7 2.0	16,289.3 15,936.6	7,435.2	6,988.8 6,930.4	311.5 291.0	14,735.5 14,570.7	2.5 2.4	1,075.6 871.3	535.6 554.3	-59.8 -62.1	16,289.3 15,936.6
2002	12	16,093.7	2.8	16,096.5	7,436.1	7,217.4	272.7	14,926.2	2.6	685.5	545.4	-63.3	16,096.5
2023	01 02 03	15,975.2 15,392.9 15,235.1	1.6 1.9 2.4	15,976.9 15,394.8 15,237.5	7,355.2 7,362.2 7,397.9	7,097.0 6,735.3 6,454.3	288.7 162.7 160.1	14,741.0 14,260.2 14,012.3	3.1 14.7 2.5	717.6 604.3 659.5	578.6 578.1 628.0	-63.4 -62.5 -64.8	15,976.9 15,394.8 15,237.5

Note:

Temporary data for December 2022.

The CBBH (monetary authorities) foreign assets comprise gold, foreign currency in the CBBH vault, foreign currency deposits with foreign banks, SDR holdings, foreign securities and other. Claims on domestic sectors consist of claims on employees of the CBBH for the extended long-term loans and claims on commercial banks on the basis of settlement accounts.

Reserve money (primary money or monetary base) is comprised of cash outside monetary authorities, deposits of commercial banks and deposits of other domestic sectors (except for the central government) with monetary authorities. Cash outside banks represents cash in circulation outside the Central Bank (monetary authorities) and cash outside commercial banks. The CBBH foreign liabilities are comprised of short-term liabilities towards non-residents, deposits of non-residents and other short-term liabilities towards non-residents and liabilities towards the IMF (Accounts 1 and 2). Deposits of central government with the CBBH are transferable and other deposits of BH Institutions, Entity Governments, Entity Social Security Funds and those of Brčko District in the local currency. Shares and other equity comprise the equity, current year result, general and special reserves and adjustment/revaluation. Other items (net) are unallocated items of liabilities reduced by the unallocated items of assets.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

- end of period, in KM million -

							0.10.01	penou, in r	
					ASS	ETS			
Year	Month	Reserves	Foreign Assets	Claims on General Government	Claims on Public Non- financial Enterprises	Claims on Private Non- financial Enterprises	Claims on Other Financial Insitutions	Claims on Other Domestic Sectors	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 = 3++9
2012	12	3,370.4	2,507.8	1,236.2	390.9	7,473.1	73.7	6,873.3	21,925.4
2013	12	3,843.7	2,637.3	1,379.4	451.6	7,556.4	67.4	7,131.8	23,067.7
2014	12	4,115.0	2,626.3	1,854.5	443.6	7,452.0	61.3	7,501.7	24,054.3
2015	12	4,511.7	2,473.8	2,161.1	400.0	7,452.6	74.6	7,874.7	24,948.5
2016	12	4,936.6	2,640.0	2,179.1	375.6	7,743.9	67.2	8,155.4	26,097.7
2017	12	5,711.7	2,787.9	2,197.0	406.2	8,354.5	96.5	8,688.8	28,242.7
2018	12	6,296.9	3,854.5	2,281.9	427.0	8,654.6	136.8	9,305.9	30,957.6
2019	12	6,627.0	4,445.0	2,551.9	509.3	9,070.9	152.2	10,024.5	33,380.9
2020	12	7,099.6	4,444.3	3,015.4	540.8	8,618.1	155.0	9,937.6	33,810.8
2021	12	8,608.0	4,689.4	3,095.4	532.3	8,812.6	164.1	10,478.0	36,379.7
2022	12	8,541.6	4,990.8	3,171.7	652.8	9,197.6	180.2	11,027.3	37,761.9
2022	01	8,789.2	4,649.4	3,080.3	528.4	8,731.5	160.2	10,439.3	36,378.3
	02	8,490.6	4,481.0	3,078.3	535.2	8,818.1	160.0	10,481.5	36,044.9
	03	7,978.5	4,176.5	3,042.8	526.6	8,961.7	161.4	10,564.1	35,411.6
	04	7,951.4	4,078.0	3,051.3	528.3	9,070.9	165.3	10,636.0	35,481.2
	05	8,015.1	4,260.2	3,047.8	526.3	9,148.5	168.3	10,726.3	35,892.5
	06	8,198.9	4,276.2	3,095.4	508.8	9,223.4	177.1	10,810.6	36,290.2
	07	8,229.5	4,387.9	3,186.0	526.3	9,213.8	165.6	10,880.8	36,590.0
	08	8,566.0	4,499.3	3,240.1	551.8	9,161.1	163.9	10,902.8	37,084.9
	09	8,641.3	4,487.9	3,251.2	558.7	9,135.9	174.2	10,948.5	37,197.7
	10	8,404.3	4,979.8	3,279.3	596.0	9,165.9	169.0	10,988.7	37,582.9
	11	8,324.4	4,923.9	3,261.9	604.5	9,174.9	161.8	10,998.5	37,450.0
	12	8,541.6	4,990.8	3,171.7	652.8	9,197.6	180.2	11,027.3	37,761.9
2023	01	8,509.6	5,018.6	3,139.3	623.0	9,060.7	167.1	11,014.5	37,532.8
	02	8,129.8	5,365.1	3,168.5	637.0	9,164.9	158.9	11,047.3	37,671.7
	03	7,840.1	5,491.0	3,134.1	625.2	9,293.5	164.1	11,158.7	37,706.9

Note:

Final data for December 2022.

T08: Consolidated Balance of Commercial Banks in BH

Consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks includes consolidated balance sheets of commercial banks covered by Main Unit Sarajevo, Main Unit Mostar, Main Bank RS, Brčko District (from July 2001 until November 2002), NBRS (until December 1998) and the NBBH (until November 2002). Mutual claims and liabilities among the commercial banks have been consolidated. Banks' reserves consist of cash in the banks' vaults and banks' deposits with the CBBH. Foreign assets of commercial banks include: foreign currency in the vaults, transferable and other deposits in foreign currency with nonresidents, loans to nonresidents, securities of non-residents in foreign currency, and other claims on non-residents. Claims on general government include claims on all levels of government: the central government (BH Institutions, Entities' Governments, Entity Social Security Funds and those of Brčko District) and non-central governments (canton and municipality governments). Claims on other domestic sectors include: claims on public non-financial enterprises, private non-financial enterprises, other financial institutions and claims on other domestic sectors (households, non-profit institutions and other non-classified sectors). Balance sheets of commercial banks of Federation of BH in addition to active sub-balance sheets includes data from passive sub-balance sheets as well. Passive sub-balance sheets include liabilities arising from foreign loans as well as liabilities arising from frozen foreign currency savings deposits of citizens until 31 March 1992. These liabilities will be taken over, in the process of privatisation, by Ministry of Finance of BH Federation in accordance with the Entity Law on Opening Balance Sheets of Enterprises and Banks and Entity Law on Privatisation.

In accordance with the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses, since January 1, 2020, commercial banks have re-recorded some of the bank's balance sheet receivables on off-balance sheet records, which caused a decrease in claims (loans) of approximately 400 million in private enterprise and household sectors.

Since January 2019, the currency structure of financial instruments (loans, deposits, securities) presented originally in KM and indexed in foreign currency has been reclassified from local currency positions to foreign currency positions in monetary statistics reports according to the recommendations from the IMF Manual and Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide from 2016.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

T08: Consolidated Balance of Commercial Banks in BH

- end of period, in KM million -

						LIABILITI	IES					
Year	Month	Deposits of Central Government	Transf. Dep. Other Domestic Sectors in Dom. Curr.	Transf. Dep. Other Domestic Sectors in For. Curr.	Other Dep. Other Domestic Sectors in Dom. Curr.	Other Dep. Other Domestic Sectors in For. Curr.	Securities	Loans	Foreign Liabilities	Shares and Other Equity	Other Items (Net)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13=3++12
2012	12	847.2	3,714.8	1,052.9	2,672.7	5,041.4	0.0	712.4	3,558.6	3,191.3	1,134.1	21,925.4
2012	12	717.8	4,137.4	1,032.9	3,006.3	5,202.4	0.0	707.9	3,329.9	3,348.9	1,134.1	23,067.7
2013	12	981.3	4,458.2	1,301.2	3,377.3	5,280.0	0.0	681.0	2,960.0	3,408.5	1,606.8	24,054.3
2015	12	1,014.1	5,073.9	1,360.4	3,562.6	5,543.3	8.0	599.2	2,613.3	3,554.3	1,619.5	24,948.5
2015	12	1,021.3	5,847.8	1,535.6	3,883.0	5,478.0	8.0	510.0	2,474.2	3,773.0	1,566.9	26,097.7
2017	12	1,285.6	6,848.3	1,816.2	4,091.6	5,636.1	8.0	460.0	2,587.9	4,006.8	1,502.2	28,242.7
2018	12	1,665.9	8,040.9	1,961.4	4,302.2	5,782.4	8.0	467.5	3,039.2	4,130.0	1,560.0	30,957.6
2019	12	2,020.5	8,744.5	2,490.3	2,998.0	7,593.2	8.0	532.4	3,118.3	4,371.8	1,504.0	33,380.9
2020	12	2,048.4	9,780.0	2,902.5	3,034.7	7,256.6	0.0	606.7	2,324.6	4,324.6	1,532.7	33,810.8
2021	12	2,191.8	12,082.7	3,300.1	3,044.2	7,243.8	0.0	638.5	1,946.7	4,425.8	1,506.2	36,379.7
2022	12	2,403.2	13,479.7	3,583.9	2,878.7	6,898.8	0.0	622.8	1,810.8	4,662.6	1,421.5	37,761.9
2022	01	2,150.7	12,065.8	3,454.2	3,116.4	7,172.5	0.0	625.7	1,857.1	4,456.8	1,479.2	36,378.3
	02	2,139.3	11,920.9	3,401.9	3,042.3	7,107.6	0.0	628.9	1,849.0	4,468.7	1,486.3	36,044.9
	03	2,107.8	11,642.8	3,344.2	2,872.3	6,881.7	0.0	623.1	1,850.4	4,484.4	1,604.8	35,411.6
	04	2,143.2	11,713.8	3,228.0	2,936.3	6,885.0	0.0	634.1	1,776.2	4,503.1	1,661.4	35,481.2
	05	2,297.7	12,008.9	3,320.8	2,857.4	6,965.5	0.0	628.6	1,796.5	4,535.1	1,482.0	35,892.5
	06	2,478.7	12,234.9	3,201.8	2,907.4	6,992.5	0.0	636.1	1,875.4	4,547.8	1,415.5	36,290.2
	07	2,471.9	12,387.6	3,276.7	2,938.5	7,029.4	0.0	636.5	1,824.1	4,610.8	1,414.6	36,590.0
	08	2,471.5	12,850.5	3,384.0	2,922.7	6,995.2	0.0	630.7	1,798.8	4,648.4	1,383.1	37,084.9
	09	2,392.0	13,045.8	3,456.7	2,897.7	6,938.4	0.0	627.6	1,760.6	4,667.5	1,411.4	37,197.7
	10	2,447.0	12,994.8	3,620.2	2,948.7	6,912.5	0.0	625.8	1,751.2	4,730.8	1,552.0	37,582.9
	11	2,173.8	13,146.2	3,603.8	2,923.9	6,899.9	0.0	621.2	1,820.0	4,820.9	1,440.4	37,450.0
	12	2,403.2	13,479.7	3,583.9	2,878.7	6,898.8	0.0	622.8	1,810.8	4,662.6	1,421.5	37,761.9
2023	01	2,168.5	13,470.2	3,657.1	2,906.9	6,856.4	0.0	624.6	1,690.4	4,726.9	1,431.8	37,532.8
	02	2,160.3	13,480.8	3,734.3	2,867.4	6,957.5	0.0	625.4	1,656.5	4,792.4	1,397.1	37,671.7
	03	2,228.2	13,423.3	3,763.5	2,873.8	7,003.9	0.0	628.9	1,525.0	4,811.8	1,448.4	37,706.9

Note:

Final data for December 2022.

Central government deposits include transferable and other deposits in the local and foreign currency of BH Institutions, Entity Governments, Entity Social Security Funds and those of Brčko District. Transferable and other deposits of other domestic sectors in domestic and foreign currency represent banks liabilities towards non-central government (canton and municipality governments), public non financial enterprises, private non financial enterprises, other financial institutions and other domestic sectors (households, nonprofit institutions and other non-classified sectors). Foreign liabilities of commercial banks include banks liabilities to nonresidents based on transferable and other deposits, loans, securities ,trade loans and advance payments and other accounts payable. According to a new methodology, loans are presented in liabilities as a separate financial instrument, with which the calculated interest is added.

Shares and other equity comprises equity, retained earnings, current year result, general and special reserves and adjustment/revaluation. Other items (net) are unallocated items of liabilities reduced by the unallocated items of assets. Restricted deposits are also included in other items (net).

In accordance with the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses, since January 1, 2020, commercial banks have re-recorded some of the bank's balance sheet receivables on off-balance sheet records, which caused a decrease in claims (loans) of approximately 400 million in private enterprise and household sectors.

Since January 2019, the currency structure of financial instruments (loans, deposits, securities) presented originally in KM and indexed in foreign currency has been reclassified from local currency positions to foreign currency positions in monetary statistics reports according to the recommendations from the IMF Manual and Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide from 2016.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

T09: Interest Rates on Loans to Households

- percentages per annum -

			F	or Housin	g Purchaso	25			Loan	s in KM Inc	dexed to F	oreign Cur	rency		Loansi	n KM*	Loans in KM Indexed to Foreign Currency
			or Housing	g Purchase	25		other poses		or Housing	g Purchase	25	For	other Purp	ooses	-	loans, Ove Credit Card	rdrafts and s*
Year	Period	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Over 5 Years IRF	Over 10 Years IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Over 5 Years IRF	Over 10 Years IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Over 5 Years IRF	Overdrafts	Credit Card with Extended Credit	Overdrafts
Weighted n	nonthly av	-															
2016	12	4.921	5.708	4.456	5.397	6.986	6.214	5.156	5.981	5.330	5.277	7.584	6.714	6.450	12.346	14.688	11.680
2017	12	3.844	3.319			5.944	6.261	4.327	4.240	4.617	4.705	6.384	5.992	6.364	12.253	14.668	11.191
2018	12	3.454				5.479	5.262	3.637	3.166	3.820	4.022	6.632	5.616	5.469	12.202	14.619	10.880
2019	12 12	3.877	4.168	3.395	5.279	5.863	5.580	3.502 3.671	3.353 4.582	3.826 3.902	3.875	6.152	5.637	5.668 6.380	12.042	14.674	10.467 9.815
2020 2021	12	3.643 3.095	 2.861	 3.244	3.676 4.054	5.885 5.377	5.845 5.164	3.071	4.582	3.902	3.835 3.743	5.864 5.375	5.678 4.822	5.415	11.936 11.773	13.606 13.965	9.815
2021	12	3.903	3.454	3.474	3.596	5.943	5.322	4.384	4.370	3.811	3.696	5.673	4.842	5.200	11.993	14.129	8.119
2022	01	3.133		3.198	3.320	5.077	5.257	3.124		3.960	3.819	5.471	5.113	5.602	11.840	13.933	9.088
	02	2.958		3.087	3.670	5.287	5.164	3.206		3.837	3.445	5.332	5.192	5.566	11.815	13.947	8.822
	03	2.924	3.112	3.018	3.066	5.124	5.120	3.519		3.891	3.523	5.125	4.987	5.415	11.857	13.989	8.959
	04	3.001	2.841	3.078	2.956	5.201	5.177	3.275		3.816	3.453	5.101	5.202	5.205	11.850	13.987	8.932
	05	2.935	3.204	3.111	3.607	5.254	5.026	3.515		3.542	3.794	5.112	4.560	5.093	11.855	13.957	8.913
	06	3.090	3.676	3.150	3.658	5.812	5.094	3.686		3.404	3.518	5.004	4.203	5.031	11.873	13.978	8.817
	07	3.306	3.981	3.252	3.548	5.500	5.109	3.541		3.548	3.777	4.911	4.420	5.248	11.864	13.952	8.736
	08	3.221	3.863	3.208	3.777	5.674	5.333	3.845		3.693	3.599	4.868	4.722	5.292	11.842	13.945	8.672
	09	3.429	3.414	3.339	3.535	5.229	5.499	4.188		4.033	3.621	5.113	4.927	5.171	12.692	13.992	8.548
	10	3.476	3.362	3.323	3.573	5.575	5.498	3.945		3.506	3.675	5.192	4.739	5.188	12.721	14.005	8.464
	11	3.696	3.457	3.320	3.778	5.656	5.517	4.237		3.924	3.551	5.604	4.651	5.252	12.619	14.708	8.314
	12	3.903	3.454	3.474	3.596	5.943	5.322	4.384		3.811	3.696	5.673	4.842	5.200	11.993	14.129	8.119
2023	01	4.197	3.386	3.055	3.685	6.146	5.446	4.380	4.259	3.916	3.816	6.086	5.553	4.773	12.741	14.115	8.023
	02	3.755	3.194	3.280	3.590	6.208	5.525	4.842		3.980	4.051	5.746	4.918	4.516	12.937	14.796	7.959
	03	4.033	3.049	3.164	3.697	6.105	5.574	4.335		3.998	4.010	6.033	4.468	5.416	12.867	14.182	7.667
Loan amou																	KM thousand -
2016	12	2.046	424	1.118	1.825	55.519	23.435	10,141	961	1,275	5,159	70,540	23,133	18,529	521,185	48,896	93,033
2017	12	1.416	445			49.832	14.785	17,187	395	3,826	8,180	74,945	23,401	36,446	522,643	52,859	89,901
2018	12	2.597				66.009	27.336	17,610	155	3,340	9,211	47,731	10,078	27,896	526,750	54,795	85,550
2019 2020	12 12	1.242 3.468	386	1.042	463 532	53.829 39.970	26.426	21,834	288 265	4,641	13,531	66,117	8,097	27,474	521,600	58,916	79,533
2020	12	9.615	 380	5.576	2.194	47.483	19.333 36.773	16,057 17,697	412	3,729 2,471	5,229 4,695	38,688 53,132	7,916 1,717	19,056 9,332	547,793 547,070	61,370 67,171	112,952 102,693
2021	12	3.424	520	8.644	6.406	24.729	50.661	9,425		7,216	12,724	35,988	5,104	9,605	607,534	56,629	114,669
2022	01	5.382		4.247	968	34.615	24.012	14,323		1,525	4,067	39,197	1,796	5,338	546,185	64,660	101,205
	02	7.833		4.028	1.652	54.559	40.705	14,997		2,929	4,519	60,143	2,817	9,394	541,897	62,439	100,158
	03	9.543	623	6.917	2.346	76.398	43.913	17,363		2,711	6,499	50,201	8,607	11,049	548,317	65,043	97,910
	04	7.486	1.805	8.121	3.739	79.785	43.770	17,036		3,897	6,435	32,847	3,003	7,362	537,065	63,287	98,692
	05	6.479	697	10.586	4.669	80.708	43.100	14,572		3,297	5,930	31,308	2,440	7,013	554,003	65,239	100,484
	06	6.815	1.998	9.442	5.002	67.525	50.101	15,203		2,811	8,569	43,107	2,265	2,274	535,406	50,890	108,554
	07	4.400	1.577	6.396	5.630	35.827	43.127	11,042		4,370	11,248	31,397	5,923	10,916	536,375	51,751	107,554
	08	3.070	1.819	7.502	4.488	36.089	47.793	11,415		4,647	7,795	34,210	1,920	8,581	540,514	51,665	107,898
	09	3.795	759	6.148	10.058	32.222	49.497	13,941		4,166	10,768	28,034	1,834	10,607	690,121	53,280	107,022
	10	3.176	1.139	6.897	4.048	19.207	46.993	8,398		6,956	9,033	32,915	3,791	9,538	705,964	54,475	107,722
	11 12	2.180	561	7.361	5.992	13.027	46.684	8,937		6,641	9,665	25,311	3,689	7,629	668,672	54,615	114,597
2023	12 01	3.424	520	8.644	6.406	24.729	50.661	9,425	275	7,216	12,724	35,988	5,104	9,605	607,534	56,629	114,669
2025	01	2.892 1.199	580 1.334	2.357 2.977	10.755 13.692	21.336 28.448	41.016 55.330	5,560 10,538	375	4,867 5,615	8,681 8,430	14,788 5,388	1,979 3,044	10,235 19,872	694,669 716,331	54,755 52,337	110,521 114,435
	02	1.199	771	3.771	17.917	35.399	68.818	6,655		6,457	16,699	8,769	9,069	12,737	716,095	53,176	121,341
	05	1.077	7/1	5.111	11.717	55.577	00.010	0,000		0,737	10,000	0,107	,000	12,131	710,075	55,170	

Note:

*Interest rates in table for revolving loans and credit cards and their amounts refer to the outstending amounts.

IRF – initial rate fixation

... insufficient data to be published

The interest rate on the revolving loans and credit cards, includes data on credit cards with loan facility. Considering that credit cards with loan facility imply an interest free deferred payment (0% ir), they are not published.

No data for interest rates on loans in foreign currency based on credit cards and overdrafts to households.

T10: Interest rates on Loans to Non-financial Corporations

- percentages per annum -

			L	oans in KM.			Lo	ans in KM	Indexed to F	oreign Curr	ency			
		Up to an An EUR 0.25		Over an Amount of EUR 0.25 Million and up to EUR 1 Million	Over an Amount of EUR 1 Million	Up to an Ar	nount of E Million	UR 0.25		mount of E d up to EUR		Over an Amount of EUR 1 Million		g Loans and drafts *
Year	Period	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Over 5 Years IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Over 1 up to 5 Years IRF	Over 5 Years IRF	Floating Interest Rates up to 1 Year IRF	Loans in KM	Loans in KM Indexed to Foreign Currency
Weight	ed mon	thly averages												
2016	12	5.977	5.420	4.623	4.315	5.845	4.882	5.008	5.628	4.448	4.854	4.463	4.707	4.868
2017	12	4.881	4.823	3.507	3.249	4.647	4.348	5.302	4.388	3.772	4.601	3.518	4.011	4.131
2018	12	4.247	4.069	3.100	3.253	4.204	3.910	3.672	3.800	3.321	3.571	4.480	3.497	3.594
2019	12	3.753	4.095	2.881	2.470	4.127	4.166	4.757	3.944	3.161	3.248	4.133	3.167	3.168
2020	12	3.901	3.990	2.871	2.871	4.402	4.013	3.707	4.090	3.566	3.702	3.193	2.940	2.962
2021	12	3.708	4.040	3.058	2.297	4.115	3.358	3.382	3.613	3.018	3.228	3.292	2.852	3.139
2022	12	4.128	4.219	4.006	3.582	5.042	4.782		4.471	4.783	5.080	3.817	2.837	3.210
2022	01	3.648	4.074	2.939	2.627	4.084	3.619	3.002	3.760	3.167		3.873	2.844	3.166
	02	3.630	4.056	2.936	3.145	4.177	3.434	···	3.408	2.730	3.512		2.808	3.223
	03	3.419	4.073	2.892	2.925	4.444	3.586	3.337	3.747		3.317	3.984	2.811	3.140
	04 05	3.624 3.683	3.969 4.072	2.773 2.871	2.431 2.542	4.135 4.129	3.608 3.861	3.479 3.392	3.991 3.462	2.826	4.079	 3.101	2.775 2.768	3.187 3.177
	05	3.632	4.072	2.871	3.167	4.129	3.371	4.063	3.684	2.573	3.451		2.786	3.051
	00	3.764	4.029	2.864	3.417	4.114	3.277		3.689	2.575	4.168	 3.019	2.755	3.130
	07	3.952	3.900	3.330	3.057	4.000	3.652	 3.418	3.613			3.917	2.735	2.986
	00	3.698	3.850	3.475	3.558	4.000	3.850	J.410	3.955				2.810	3.163
	10	4.106	4.186	3.543	3.660	4.861	4.254		4.274	3.485		4.405	2.839	3.183
	11	4.176	4.441	3.489	3.300	4.723	4.548		4.309	4.406			2.788	3.055
	12	4.128	4.219	4.006	3.582	5.042	4.782		4.471	4.783	5.080	3.817	2.837	3.210
2023	01	4.285	4.104	3.803		5.046	4.735	4.488	4.981	3.722			2.920	3.227
	02	4.291	3.921	3.643		5.629	4.845		4.688	4.825		5.314	2.923	3.288
	03	4.280	3.815	3.568		5.725	5.360	5.062	5.216	4.371	4.625		2.934	3.367
Loan ar	nount (r	new business)											- in	KM thousand -
2016	12	48,482	19,022	68,596	35,951	18,266	15,794	5,580	10,638	6,238	18,458	45,779	1,865,259	461,392
2017	12	61,618	15,167	78,915	70,622	16,356	12,180	4,747	18,699	19,145	20,480	164,874	2,127,013	418,315
2018	12	51,404	26,718	62,726	79,085	8,815	14,021	3,637	23,544	11,311	9,906	25,588	2,367,482	686,874
2019	12	64,463	19,573	71,859	51,384	9,787	11,485	2,785	22,801	6,636	7,045	69,916	2,655,796	687,510
2020	12	53,146	15,109	52,781	78,165	13,827	8,360	3,090	20,556	8,376	13,742	83,128	2,649,665	341,675
2021	12	63,293	24,688	79,908	74,493	7,495	9,168	1,528	19,152	5,892	5,801	15,900	2,778,808	198,275
2022	12	37,582	19,350	40,221	11,000	4,913	8,499		14,311	4,718	3,588	21,946	2,289,023	99,344
2021	01	34,801	12,810	48,525	35,615	6,968	2,607	813	17,532	4,560		17,200	2,760,507	192,552
	02	40,299	17,582	53,592	38,088	9,681	10,056		10,199	3,602	3,084		2,860,842	184,099
	03	76,102	26,606	73,577	35,179	6,682	8,031	2,300	17,488		2,426	12,494	2,928,390	191,319
	04	64,682	25,916	66,300	50,298	9,241	6,919	2,200	19,080	9,696			2,966,638	183,092
	05	61,992	22,702	50,358	50,180	5,740	4,216	1,404	14,052		4,741	31,190	2,986,833	177,777
	06	46,291	15,642	49,016	20,372	6,303	3,669	6,577	15,201	7,974	4,683		2,757,801	118,804
	07	31,162	19,448	47,516	23,900	5,883	3,759		13,163		4,807	43,000	2,760,526	121,059
	08	27,618	16,247	36,006	37,930	10,392	2,570	306	10,053			37,000	2,783,590	125,967
	09	40,414	13,352	39,359	38,351	4,256	3,420		6,159				2,626,745	110,472
	10	30,694	18,551	49,271	60,220	2,372	4,360		10,482	2,637		34,206	2,600,379	111,629
	11	31,937	18,337	26,115	37,220	4,333	3,580		11,300	7,758			2,444,856	98,093
	12	37,582	19,350	40,221	11,000	4,913	8,499		14,311	4,718	3,588	21,946	2,289,023	99,344
2023	01	21,532	13,642	22,110		4,258	4,717	2,048	9,933	5,541			2,497,370	100,230
	02	23,586	17,241	31,821		4,190	7,398		12,500	8,417		31,776	2,547,117	100,674
	03	22,531	23,390	38,049		3,661	10,218	2,220	12,887	13,619	6,774		2,623,997	98,270

Note:

* Interest rates in table for revolvong loans and credit cards and their amonuts refer to outstanding amounts.

IRF – initial rate fixation

... insufficient data to be published The interest rate on the revolving loans and credit cards, includes data on credit cards with loan facility. Considering that credit cards with loan facility imply an interest free deferred payment (0% ir), they are not published.

No data for interest rates on loans in foreign currency on the basis of credit cards and overdrafts to non-financial corporations.

CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023

T11: Interest Rates on Deposits of Households

- percentages per annum -

		Deposits in	KM and Indexed Currency	to Foreign			Deposits in EUR	2		Deposits in Foreign Currency		
	-	Wit	th Agreed Matur	ity		Wi	ith Agreed Matu	rity				
Year	Period	Up to 1 Year Maturity	Over 1 and up to 2 Years Maturity	0ver 2Years Maturity	Overnight Deposits *	Up to 1 Year Maturity	Over 1 and up to 2 Years Maturity	0ver 2Years Maturity	Overnight Deposits *	With Agreed Maturity	Overnight Deposits *	
Weighted	monthly ave	rages										
2016	12	0.548	1.698	2.102	0.093	0.545	1.525	2.211	0.106	0.423	0.057	
2017	12	0.234	1.346	1.458	0.065	0.309	1.265	1.533	0.062	0.572	0.046	
2018	12	0.344	1.262	1.448	0.053	0.252	1.368	1.658	0.055	1.036	0.042	
2019	12	0.299	1.137	1.232	0.061	0.378	1.158	1.570	0.051	0.944	0.040	
2020	12	0.178	1.027	1.139	0.070	0.176	1.155	1.273	0.049	0.525	0.035	
2021	12	0.098	0.466	0.619	0.045	0.231	0.945	0.930	0.055	0.208	0.031	
2022	12	0.521	0.905	1.534	0.046	0.370	1.128	1.743	0.046	0.155	0.027	
2022	01	0.149	0.415	0.650	0.045	0.154	0.916	0.933	0.054	0.127	0.031	
	02	0.161	0.343	0.661	0.035	0.215	0.906	1.054	0.053	0.190	0.031	
	03	0.160	0.375	0.729	0.045	0.196	0.796	1.370	0.052	0.203	0.031	
	04	0.222	0.455	0.670	0.046	0.175	0.859	1.000	0.052	0.172	0.031	
	05	0.137	0.628	0.765	0.046	0.184	0.941	1.135	0.052	0.279	0.031	
	06	0.197	0.552	0.835	0.046	0.214	0.737	1.204	0.055	0.133	0.031	
	07	0.252	0.826	0.785	0.035	0.406	0.954	1.263	0.053	0.172	0.031	
	08	0.200	0.901	0.986	0.047	0.292	1.032	1.470	0.046	0.281	0.024	
	09	0.441	0.867	1.129	0.047	0.433	1.171	1.524	0.045	0.292	0.023	
	10	0.445	0.986	1.426	0.047	0.450	1.242	1.544	0.044	0.311	0.023	
	11	0.452	1.074	1.256	0.047	0.307	1.455	1.379	0.044	0.233	0.023	
	12	0.521	0.905	1.534	0.046	0.370	1.128	1.743	0.046	0.155	0.027	
2023	01	0.345	1.200	1.151	0.048	0.335	1.261	1.545	0.047	0.154	0.023	
	02	0.510	0.967	1.448	0.048	0.618	1.331	1.890	0.048	0.268	0.026	
	03	0.239	0.982	1.405	0.047	0.572	1.326	1.739	0.045	0.393	0.022	
eposit ar	nount (new b	ousiness)								- in	KM thousan	
2016	12	12,326	33,407	37,407	3,052,215	15,650	50,354	53,399	1,046,384	3,090	261,142	
2017	12	11,394	24,378	19,272	3,375,019	11,119	50,394	38,014	1,248,762	3,981	287,026	
2018	12	13,211	26,379	34,047	3,938,041	9,431	50,050	73,670	1,482,740	4,001	319,831	
2019	12	16,084	22,228	28,581	4,537,961	10,740	44,538	70,124	1,658,352	4,723	345,752	
2020	12	7,866	35,574	21,887	5,176,206	6,995	40,426	37,131	1,952,225	4,433	368,081	
2021	12	8,431	17,683	15,228	6,218,427	9,432	33,280	38,855	2,151,732	1,896	444,055	
2022	12	5,877	7,610	14,596	6,498,743	23,362	39,664	39,759	2,655,705	1,157	537,828	
2022	01	4,688	11,448	15,192	6,296,600	11,062	34,106	25,062	2,167,145	3,963	447,844	
	02	4,522	9,455	8,937	6,176,989	9,542	28,190	25,893	2,149,503	2,824	432,624	
	03	9,612	6,974	12,805	5,850,702	25,653	33,125	32,502	2,062,502	3,832	411,826	
	04	10,970	8,043	14,407	5,929,910	23,158	25,791	20,642	2,092,672	857	417,447	
	05	8,445	6,679	11,122	5,991,487	13,573	27,185	22,235	2,105,434	1,432	406,944	
	06	12,860	4,004	14,675	6,108,476	20,002	26,777	34,802	2,111,892	938	416,500	
	07	9,886	8,991	10,097	6,338,007	17,467	26,960	26,176	2,245,059	1,776	431,907	
	08	12,484	8,222	11,381	6,586,937	22,664	30,516	30,318	2,566,482	1,308	562,877	
	09	10,218	8,029	14,310	6,706,861	23,216	33,402	41,766	2,627,652	1,802	567,888	
	10	7,138	9,186	36,302	6,715,813	10,719	35,647	41,597	2,667,930	1,830	562,128	
	11	8,362	21,634	16,108	6,567,582	13,640	40,993	41,040	2,656,170	1,113	540,130	
	12	5,877	7,610	14,596	6,498,743	23,362	39,664	39,759	2,655,705	1,157	537,828	
2023	01	8,218	8,148	9,188	7,001,892	13,465	32,037	31,039	2,637,940	1,018	550,643	
	02	7,809	8,568	19,419	7,130,305	9,725	37,550	50,934	2,672,252	3,818	566,071	
	03	2,953	9,840	12,823	7,300,752	6,300	44,009	49,085	2,659,187	5,923	557,380	

Note:

*Interest rates on sight deposits and their amounts refer to the outstanding amounts.

Interest rates on deposit with agreed maturity and their amounts refer to new business.

Deposits in foreign currency include all foreign currencies except EUR.

T12: Interest Rates on Deposits of Non-financial Corporations

- percentages per annum -

		Depos	sits in KM and Index	ed to Foreign C	urrency		Deposits	in EUR		Deposits in Foreign Currency
		W	ith Agreed Maturit	у		١	With Agreed Maturit	у		
Year	Period	Up to 1 Year Maturity	Over 1 and up to 2 Years Maturity	Over 2 Years Maturity	Overnight Deposits *	Up to 1 Year Maturity	Over 1 and up to 2 Years Maturity	Over 2 Years Maturity	Overnight Deposits *	Overnight Deposits *
Weighted m	nonthly aver	ages								
2016	12	0.456	1.393	1.822	0.085	0.915		2.124	0.083	0.048
2017	12	0.708	1.588		0.045	0.588			0.019	0.033
2018	12	0.706	1.136	1.958	0.082	1.003	0.973		0.027	0.043
2019	12	0.445	1.229	1.491	0.031	0.864	1.012	1.305	0.029	0.028
2020	12	0.922	1.358	1.474	0.028	0.372	1.267	1.218	0.010	0.025
2021	12	0.234	0.244		0.018	0.434	0.305	0.953	0.006	0.043
2022	12	0.350	1.059	1.289	0.051	0.455	1.209	1.503	0.005	0.032
2022	01	0.367	0.200		0.018	0.148	0.875	1.092	0.006	0.049
	02	0.207	0.208	0.696	0.014		0.375		0.017	0.049
	03	0.166	0.257	0.593	0.014	0.027	0.953	1.288	0.006	0.034
	04	0.137	0.236	0.519	0.016	0.384	0.370	0.935	0.007	0.034
	05	0.169	0.332	0.523	0.015	0.095	0.559		0.006	0.028
	06	0.102	0.247	1.032	0.016	0.130	0.612	0.876	0.007	0.026
	07	0.437	0.357	0.534	0.017	0.370	0.567	0.856	0.006	0.034
	08	0.225	0.176	0.734	0.021	0.309			0.006	0.029
	09	0.528	0.541	0.824	0.026	0.322		1.682	0.006	0.057
	10	0.434	0.643	1.535	0.025	0.457	0.983	1.554	0.006	0.037
	11	0.517	0.729	1.066	0.047	0.461	1.111	1.755	0.005	0.032
	12	0.350	1.059	1.289	0.051	0.455	1.209	1.503	0.005	0.032
2023	01	0.157	0.758		0.047		1.497	1.569	0.005	0.025
	02	0.492	0.732	1.781	0.035	0.307	1.937	1.033	0.005	0.036
	03	0.510	1.207	1.113	0.024	0.670	1.388	1.281	0.005	0.041
Deposit amo	ount (new bi	usiness)								- in KM thousand -
2016	12	19,822	14,794	8,874	2,168,102	1,663		17,116	523,643	75,169
2017	12	9,762	16,772		2,653,618	1,663			677,882	89,421
2018	12	54,947	9,111	39,381	3,229,644	10,788	3,815		741,850	64,148
2019	12	36,636	31,437	16,943	3,552,249	7,182	23959.000	2,265	709,023	86,536
2020	12	22,325	20,927	14,571	3,753,355	7,259	117,688	8,458	919,880	130,453
2021	12	13,950	9,133		4,768,468	24,403	25,153	25,554	1,158,011	89,918
2022	12	25,805	5,906	5,436	4,653,682	28,241	52,781	25,400	1,270,533	238,166
2022	01	38,869	852		4,734,148	18,203	18,960	5,171	1,287,822	102,118
	02	33,982	4,312	4,050	4,617,554		49,934		1,221,880	95,687
	03	40,220	6,160	41,303	4,570,131	1,089	35,244	9,478	1,256,150	130,871
	04	14,217	1,349	28,915	4,600,766	26,024	58,211	27,474	1,142,376	103,910
	05	19,811	3,857	2,287	4,607,404	10,333	21,524		1,223,734	128,051
	06	34,718	12,675	14,300	4,679,023	6,366	61,924	3,847	1,197,575	141,562
	07	22,668	10,401	12,854	4,562,515	10,609	21,551	28,875	1,271,081	116,285
	08	14,904	1,809	1,940	4,955,012	15,553			1,318,728	144,293
	09	10,398	8,297	17,112	5,032,372	8,746		3,577	1,360,109	159,247
	10	15,521	2,683	4,622	4,908,107	30,496	3,763	11,736	1,379,443	272,390
	11	31,569	6,232	1,161	4,700,971	35,560	10,021	11,938	1,338,011	248,344
	12	25,805	5,906	5,436	4,653,682	28,241	52,781	25,400	1,270,533	238,166
2023	01	67,000	2,333		5,139,707		10,742	12,571	1,353,660	229,570
	02	6,038	419	50,594	5,040,540	17,021	31,927	83,795	1,383,907	249,522
	03	25,191	5,576	1,981	4,707,218	75,220	26,942	5,490	1,449,348	234,640

Note:

*Interest rates on sight deposits refer to outstanding amounts.

Interest rates on deposit with agreed maturity refer to new business.

... insufficient data to be published

Deposits in foreign currency include all foreign currencies except EUR

T13: Total Deposits and Loans of Commercial Banks

- end of period, in KM million -

			Deposits			Loans	
Year	Month	Transferable Deposits	Other Deposits	Total Deposits	Short - term Loans	Long - term Loans	Total Loans
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)	6	7	8(6+7)
2012	12	5,306.9	8,018.8	13,325.8	4,271.2	11,271.3	15,542.5
2013	12	5,771.9	8,477.3	14,249.2	4,318.6	11,707.7	16,026.4
2014	12	6,292.8	9,082.5	15,375.2	4,170.2	12,303.3	16,473.5
2015	12	7,038.7	9,492.1	16,530.8	4,164.9	12,701.9	16,866.8
2016	12	8,056.6	9,695.5	17,752.1	4,152.6	13,048.5	17,201.1
2017	12	9,558.1	10,111.0	19,669.1	4,261.5	14,160.9	18,422.4
2018	12	11,318.5	10,431.3	21,749.8	4,289.8	15,196.1	19,485.8
2019	12	12,566.6	11,253.8	23,820.4	4,651.2	16,121.5	20,772.8
2020	12	13,851.5	11,130.7	24,982.2	4,295.1	16,052.3	20,347.4
2021	12	16,762.9	11,069.7	27,832.6	4,396.9	16,680.4	21,077.3
2022	12	18,710.9	10,518.3	29,229.2	4,623.0	17,445.0	22,068.0
2022	01	16,862.0	11,067.5	27,929.6	4,336.9	16,597.7	20,934.6
	02	16,686.6	10,895.4	27,582.0	4,412.8	16,641.0	21,053.7
	03	16,334.6	10,484.3	26,818.9	4,539.6	16,709.8	21,249.3
	04	16,365.7	10,510.7	26,876.4	4,579.9	16,833.8	21,413.7
	05	16,907.9	10,512.5	27,420.4	4,600.9	16,970.4	21,571.3
	06	17,149.2	10,636.2	27,785.4	4,641.4	17,074.3	21,715.6
	07	17,408.3	10,650.7	28,059.0	4,623.7	17,139.7	21,763.4
	08	17,930.3	10,648.5	28,578.8	4,562.7	17,244.7	21,807.3
	09	18,100.4	10,585.2	28,685.6	4,578.6	17,269.6	21,848.2
	10	18,210.2	10,667.9	28,878.1	4,646.5	17,294.8	21,941.3
	11	18,126.5	10,606.0	28,732.5	4,639.6	17,327.0	21,966.7
	12	18,710.9	10,518.3	29,229.2	4,623.0	17,445.0	22,068.0
2023	01	18,569.2	10,474.9	29,044.1	4,505.7	17,364.0	21,869.7
	02	18,605.5	10,579.7	29,185.2	4,593.2	17,412.8	22,006.0
	03	18,613.4	10,649.4	29,262.7	4,666.2	17,547.8	22,214.0

Note:

Final data for December 2022.

Total deposits represent liabilities of commercial banks of BH towards all domestic institutional sectors in domestic and foreign currency. Total loans represent claims of commercial banks of BH on all institutional sectors, in domestic and foreign currency.

In accordance with the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses, since January 1, 2020, commercial banks have re-recorded some of the bank's balance sheet receivables on off-balance sheet records, which caused a decrease in claims (loans) of approximately 400 million in private enterprise and household sectors.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

T14: Structure of Deposits with Commercial Banks by Sector

- end of period, in KM million -

						DEPOSITS	OF DOMESTIC	INSTITUTION	AL SECTORS				
Year	Month	Deposits of BH Institutions	Entity Governments' Deposits	Deposits of Cantonal Governments	Deposits of Municipal Governments	Deposits of Social Security Funds	Deposits of other Financial Institutions	Deposits of Nonfinancial Public Enterprises	Deposits of Non-financial Private Enterprises	Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	Deposits of Households	Other Deposits	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 = 3++13
2012	12	125.8	581.2	252.5	222.9	136.9	759.8	1,296.5	1,981.2	273.7	7,655.2	40.1	13,325.8
2013	12	128.0	471.7	249.1	199.0	114.0	861.1	1,339.2	2,198.5	294.7	8,363.9	30.0	14,249.2
2014	12	187.1	678.1	298.2	212.9	93.4	845.5	1,140.4	2,483.8	363.5	9,042.0	30.4	15,375.2
2015	12	231.8	693.0	337.0	245.5	65.8	891.7	1,187.6	2,606.7	365.7	9,864.8	41.2	16,530.8
2016	12	168.3	746.6	426.0	277.9	92.8	961.5	1,219.9	2,787.8	374.5	10,661.1	35.6	17,752.1
2017	12	267.3	856.7	599.5	340.2	152.9	1,047.0	1,384.8	3,329.9	384.1	11,271.1	35.4	19,669.1
2018	12	185.4	1,199.7	733.7	403.1	277.7	1,147.5	1,482.4	3,723.1	398.8	12,146.5	51.8	21,749.8
2019	12	173.8	1,467.9	914.6	446.3	352.7	1,155.4	1,510.7	4,052.6	447.5	13,240.9	58.0	23,820.4
2020	12	219.1	1,631.1	832.1	423.5	158.2	1,131.2	1,556.0	4,706.9	500.1	13,760.7	63.4	24,982.2
2021	12	136.1	1,838.7	1,245.2	612.1	187.0	1,159.6	1,804.1	5,535.4	543.1	14,695.5	75.7	27,832.6
2022	12	280.5	1,939.6	1,501.7	719.2	167.9	1,195.8	2,014.0	6,144.9	573.4	14,575.4	116.9	29,229.2
2022	01	189.2	1,769.4	1,128.4	642.4	162.0	1,146.8	1,849.3	5,670.3	546.8	14,751.1	73.8	27,929.6
	02	198.2	1,753.6	1,165.1	664.7	157.5	1,160.4	1,898.3	5,455.3	544.9	14,512.9	71.2	27,582.0
	03	180.2	1,734.2	1,235.2	670.7	163.4	1,120.3	2,010.8	5,303.0	527.9	13,787.6	85.6	26,818.9
	04	204.8	1,739.3	1,306.1	661.2	169.1	1,175.8	2,047.4	5,146.0	547.7	13,789.2	89.7	26,876.4
	05	123.0	1,980.1	1,363.5	696.5	164.6	1,182.0	2,070.1	5,428.5	567.7	13,770.7	73.8	27,420.4
	06	183.3	2,082.8	1,533.6	697.5	182.6	1,167.4	2,022.9	5,400.6	570.6	13,871.1	72.9	27,785.4
	07	169.6	2,099.5	1,551.1	702.1	157.8	1,183.0	2,015.7	5,559.1	578.5	13,976.5	66.2	28,059.0
	08	152.6	2,117.1	1,592.3	744.5	156.9	1,178.7	2,027.5	5,832.5	592.7	14,108.7	75.4	28,578.8
	09	182.2	2,020.7	1,601.8	773.5	144.1	1,211.5	1,981.6	5,878.0	602.9	14,218.6	70.8	28,685.6
	10	192.0	2,058.4	1,587.4	779.6	151.6	1,207.7	1,964.9	6,023.8	597.3	14,242.6	72.9	28,878.1
	11	168.0	1,811.2	1,562.7	765.9	179.5	1,314.7	1,972.5	6,017.7	587.5	14,278.3	74.4	28,732.5
	12	280.5	1,939.6	1,501.7	719.2	167.9	1,195.8	2,014.0	6,144.9	573.4	14,575.4	116.9	29,229.2
2023	01	177.1	1,803.7	1,389.0	720.4	172.8	1,143.6	1,962.0	6,320.4	589.4	14,650.5	115.3	29,044.1
	02	204.0	1,780.5	1,391.5	717.8	160.8	1,114.8	1,993.8	6,296.0	584.9	14,835.2	106.0	29,185.2
	03	158.1	1,893.7	1,487.5	721.5	146.4	1,118.9	1,939.3	6,099.2	587.1	15,004.8	106.1	29,262.7

Note:

Final data for December 2022.

Monetary data have been updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000) from January 2006. Deposits of domestic institutional sectors represent liabilities of commercial banks towards all institutional sectors. Deposits on the BH level represent deposits with commercial banks covered by Main Unit Sarajevo, Main Unit Mostar and Main Bank of Republika Srpska CBBH Banja Luka.

T15: Structure of Loans of Commercial Banks by Sec	tor
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- end of period, in KM million -

						LOANS T	O DOMESTIC II	STITUTIONAI	L SECTORS				
Year	Month	Loans to BH Institutions	Loans to Entity Governments	Loans to Cantonal Governments	Loans to Municipal Governments	Loans to Social Security Funds	Loans to other Financial Institutions	Loans to Non-financial Public Enterprises	Loans to Non-financial Private Enterprises	Loans to Non-profit Organizations	Loans to Households	Other Loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 = 3++13
2012	12	0.0	406.9	69.4	311.8	38.3	60.4	386.7	7,437.2	22.9	6,794.7	14.1	15,542.5
2013	12	0.0	431.5	78.5	339.5	52.8	51.8	450.7	7,521.2	20.5	7,065.2	14.6	16,026.4
2014	12	0.0	492.0	165.2	340.5	103.1	47.4	442.1	7,419.3	14.5	7,428.2	21.3	16,473.5
2015	12	0.0	490.2	230.3	303.7	138.4	60.1	396.7	7,418.2	16.7	7,784.2	28.2	16,866.8
2016	12	0.0	343.5	233.2	281.8	104.2	52.4	371.9	7,703.3	19.1	8,076.3	15.4	17,201.1
2017	12	0.0	378.0	209.3	292.0	87.3	83.4	401.6	8,319.8	21.8	8,613.7	15.6	18,422.4
2018	12	0.0	388.7	186.8	292.1	174.2	125.7	421.3	8,623.0	20.3	9,241.3	12.5	19,485.8
2019	12	0.0	416.5	168.7	313.5	199.5	144.7	497.6	9,034.0	20.6	9,975.5	2.2	20,772.8
2020	12	11.6	422.1	142.2	374.1	211.2	144.8	535.7	8,588.4	20.5	9,894.8	2.0	20,347.4
2021	12	16.1	407.0	187.2	375.8	194.2	152.7	510.7	8,776.8	20.3	10,435.5	1.1	21,077.3
2002	12	8.9	358.7	203.7	380.9	170.6	159.9	626.3	9,155.5	23.3	10,978.4	1.8	22,068.0
2022	01	14.3	406.7	182.7	370.2	191.6	147.9	506.5	8,695.4	19.5	10,399.0	0.9	20,934.6
	02	13.6	400.3	182.1	365.8	189.0	146.8	513.9	8,781.5	19.1	10,440.6	1.0	21,053.7
	03	13.2	384.4	179.0	361.6	186.4	146.6	505.3	8,926.5	19.1	10,526.4	0.8	21,249.3
	04	12.7	380.6	175.9	358.1	183.5	144.9	506.1	9,035.1	20.5	10,595.3	1.1	21,413.7
	05	12.2	379.0	175.1	354.1	180.7	146.0	504.4	9,113.2	21.5	10,684.3	0.8	21,571.3
	06	11.7	375.4	171.1	356.2	177.8	156.1	487.0	9,188.4	21.5	10,769.6	0.8	21,715.6
	07	11.3	373.0	168.9	358.7	175.2	143.2	504.3	9,174.6	23.6	10,829.4	1.2	21,763.4
	08	10.8	376.1	202.2	369.5	172.0	142.6	530.7	9,120.5	24.2	10,857.8	1.0	21,807.3
	09	10.3	378.9	211.1	365.4	169.1	154.1	532.7	9,098.0	23.8	10,903.7	1.0	21,848.2
	10	9.8	375.9	207.8	367.8	169.4	147.5	570.0	9,128.6	25.3	10,937.9	1.3	21,941.3
	11	9.3	371.9	206.0	374.5	163.3	141.6	581.8	9,139.6	22.1	10,955.4	1.1	21,966.7
	12	8.9	358.7	203.7	380.9	170.6	159.9	626.3	9,155.5	23.3	10,978.4	1.8	22,068.0
2023	01	8.4	345.5	202.8	378.8	177.6	146.4	596.4	9,019.1	22.9	10,970.8	1.2	21,869.7
	02	7.9	342.0	202.2	376.2	174.7	139.5	611.4	9,124.5	23.1	11,003.3	1.2	22,006.0
	03	7.4	330.6	197.1	371.2	171.9	144.5	599.5	9,252.4	23.8	11,114.1	1.4	22,214.0

Note:

Final data for December 2022

Monetary data have been updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000) from January 2006. Loans to domestic institutional sectors represent claims of commercial banks on all institutional sectors. Loans at the BH level include loans extended by commercial banks covered by Main Unit Sarajevo, Main Unit Mostar and Main Bank of Republika Srpska CBBH Banja Luka.

T16: Currency Structure of Deposits and Loans of Commercial Banks

- end of period, in KM million -

			DEPOSITS				LOANS		
Year	Month	КМ	EUR	Other Foreign Currency	Total in KM	КМ	EUR	Other Foreign Currency	Total in KM
1	2	3	4	5	6=3+4+5	7	8	9	10 = 7+8+9
2012	12	7,141.4	5,579.0	605.3	13,325.8	15,290.0	227.4	25.1	15,542.5
2013	12	7,762.2	5,898.0	589.0	14,249.2	15,770.1	246.0	10.4	16,026.4
2014	12	8,696.0	6,062.5	616.8	15,375.2	16,246.1	218.6	8.7	16,473.5
2015	12	9,513.6	6,347.0	670.2	16,530.8	16,642.8	217.5	6.5	16,866.8
2016	12	10,607.5	6,458.1	686.4	17,752.0	16,990.4	205.6	5.1	17,201.1
2017	12	12,022.8	6,949.5	696.7	19,669.1	18,285.4	132.6	4.4	18,422.4
2018	12	13,807.3	7,222.2	720.3	21,749.8	19,386.2	98.2	1.4	19,485.8
2019	12	13,306.9	9,547.3	984.0	23,838.2	9,896.0	10,833.1	29.0	20,758.1
2020	12	14,374.7	9,776.7	830.8	24,982.2	9,855.4	10,471.5	20.5	20,347.4
2021	12	16,732.4	10,257.3	842.9	27,832.6	11,174.0	9,893.6	9.7	21,077.3
2022	12	18,209.1	10,073.0	947.1	29,229.2	13,086.0	8,979.5	2.6	22,068.0
2022	01	16,766.6	10,301.3	861.7	27,929.6	11,108.9	9,816.0	9.8	20,934.6
	02	16,561.2	10,167.3	853.5	27,582.0	11,311.6	9,736.8	5.3	21,053.7
	03	16,098.3	9,883.9	836.7	26,818.9	11,595.4	9,650.0	3.9	21,249.3
	04	16,327.0	9,727.6	821.8	26,876.4	11,834.2	9,575.9	3.6	21,413.7
	05	16,704.0	9,887.3	829.2	27,420.4	12,069.2	9,498.6	3.5	21,571.3
	06	17,099.7	9,834.3	851.4	27,785.4	12,302.4	9,409.7	3.5	21,715.6
	07	17,312.8	9,901.9	844.3	28,059.0	12,383.5	9,376.4	3.6	21,763.4
	08	17,735.0	9,965.8	878.0	28,578.8	12,486.4	9,317.2	3.7	21,807.3
	09	17,836.1	9,948.8	900.7	28,685.6	12,632.7	9,212.0	3.5	21,848.2
	10	17,844.8	10,033.0	1,000.3	28,878.1	12,814.9	9,123.7	2.7	21,941.3
	11	17,724.4	10,041.2	966.8	28,732.5	12,949.1	9,014.9	2.6	21,966.7
	12	18,209.1	10,073.0	947.1	29,229.2	13,086.0	8,979.5	2.6	22,068.0
2023	01	18,052.8	10,081.2	910.1	29,044.1	12,992.3	8,875.0	2.5	21,869.7
	02	17,907.9	10,245.1	1,032.2	29,185.2	13,205.6	8,797.8	2.5	22,006.0
	03	17,863.1	10,476.9	922.7	29,262.7	13,468.5	8,743.1	2.4	22,214.0

Note:

Final data for December 2022

In accordance with the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses, since January 1, 2020, commercial banks have re-recorded some of the bank's balance sheet receivables on off-balance sheet records, which caused a decrease in claims (loans) of approximately 400 million in private enterprise and household sectors.

Since January 2019, the currency structure of financial instruments (loans, deposits, securities) presented originally in KM and indexed in foreign currency has been reclassified from local currency positions to foreign currency positions in monetary statistics reports according to the recommendations from the IMF Manual and Monetary and Financial Statistics Compilation Guide from 2016.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006.

CBBH BULLETIN 1 2023

- in KM thousand -

T17: Purchase and Sale of Convertible Mark

Year	Month	Sale	Purchase	Balance	Cumulative Balance
1	2	3	4	5(3-4)	6
2012		5,511,162	5,491,846	19,316	5,471,998
2013		4,588,615	3,918,598	670,017	6,142,015
2014		5,065,358	4,379,047	686,312	6,828,327
2015		5,470,552	4,699,060	771,492	7,599,818
2016		7,485,849	6,622,039	863,811	8,463,629
2017		8,476,378	7,421,186	1,055,192	9,518,821
2018		10,792,432	9,780,514	1,011,918	10,530,740
2019		11,385,556	10,533,525	852,031	11,223,633
2020		11,344,462	10,184,558	1,159,904	12,542,676
2021		9,872,890	7,399,673	2,473,217	15,015,893
2022		6,291,277	6,075,689	215,588	15,231,481
2022	01	382,250	239,410	142,840	15,158,733
	02	438,525	536,952	-98,427	15,060,306
	03	521,538	823,701	-302,163	14,758,143
	04	488,502	440,565	47,937	14,806,080
	05	464,757	405,895	58,862	14,864,942
	06	489,905	381,593	108,312	14,973,255
	07	663,166	344,861	318,305	15,291,560
	08	653,051	328,609	324,441	15,616,001
	09	569,116	500,353	68,763	15,684,764
	10	311,318	578,907	-267,589	15,417,174
	11	331,428	687,726	-356,299	15,060,876
	12	977,721	807,115	170,606	15,231,481
2023	01	508,602	682,400	-173,798	15,057,683
	02	500,649	1,082,309	-581,659	14,476,024
	03	554,006	739,979	-185,974	14,290,050

T18: Average Reserve Requirements

- in KM thousand -

Year	Month	Base for Required Reserve Calculation*	Average Reserve Requirement	Average Balance on the Required Reserve Accounts with the CBBH	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6=5-4
2012		14,755,574	1,257,850	2,711,013	1,453,163
2013		15,162,241	1,290,758	3,103,865	1,813,107
2014		15,999,278	1,370,137	3,577,824	2,207,688
2015		16,664,525	1,432,593	3,770,500	2,337,907
2016		18,494,243	1,734,081	4,057,613	2,323,532
2017		21,224,853	2,122,485	4,303,340	2,180,855
2018		23,537,084	2,353,708	5,205,234	2,851,526
2019		25,752,968	2,575,297	5,589,021	3,013,724
2020		26,950,173	2,695,017	5,409,751	2,714,733
2021		28,677,192	2,867,719	6,302,482	3,434,762
2022		30,175,606	3,017,561	6,694,300	3,676,739
2022	01	30,100,075	3,010,007	7,060,649	4,050,642
	02	30,143,954	3,014,395	6,940,641	3,926,246
	03	29,609,812	2,960,981	6,366,329	3,405,348
	04	29,109,559	2,910,956	6,257,008	3,346,052
	05	29,322,360	2,932,236	6,422,203	3,489,967
	06	29,692,583	2,969,258	6,501,710	3,532,452
	07	30,087,173	3,008,717	6,640,989	3,632,272
	08	30,427,192	3,042,719	6,814,061	3,771,342
	09	30,766,124	3,076,612	6,994,783	3,918,171
	10	30,876,001	3,087,600	6,906,307	3,818,707
	11	30,964,843	3,096,484	6,708,999	3,612,515
	12	31,007,597	3,100,760	6,717,916	3,617,157
2023	01	31,429,303	3,142,930	6,752,355	3,609,425
	02	31,245,571	3,124,557	6,536,295	3,411,738
	03	31,306,999	3,130,700	6,237,551	3,106,851

Note:

From 1 July 2016, the required reserves rate applied by the CBBH to the base for calculation of required reserves is 10%.

From 1 July 2016, the CBBH applies the new rates for the calculation of fees to the funds in the banks' reserves accounts : in the accounting period, the Central Bank does not charge a fee on the amount of required reserves in commercial banks' reserves accounts, and on the amount of excess reserves, the CBBH charges the fee at the rate equal to 50% of the rate applied to commercial banks' deposits (deposit facility rate) by the European Central Bank. From 1 May 2015, the Central Bank has calculated the compensation for a bank on the amount of the bank's funds in the reserve account with the Central Bank in the calculation period, as it follows:

-on the reserve requirement amount – the average of EONIA recorded in the same period on the market reduced by 10 basis points, or minimum zero, -on the amount of the funds exceeding the reserve requirement – zero rate of compensation.

The zero rate of compensation on the reserve requirement is applied in case the average EONIA decreased by 10 basis points has a negative value.

From 1 September 2014, the remuneration rate has been calculated on the basis of the weighted average interest rate which was earned by the Central Bank of BH on the market in the same period on deposits invested up to a month ; and 70% is calculated on the amount of required reserve or minimum 0, while 90% of the mentioned rate is calculated on the amount of excess reserves or minimum 0.

From 1 August 2011, the remuneration rate is calculated by the weighted average interest rate which were earned by the Central Bank on deposits invested up to a month in the same period; 70% of this rate is calculated on the amount of required reserves while 90% of the same rate is calculated on the amount of excess reserves

From 1 February 2011, the required reserves rate on deposits and borrowed assets with contracted term of maturity up to one year was declined from 14% to 10%, while the required reserves rate on deposits and borrowed assets with contracted term of maturity over one year is not changed.

From 1 July 2010, remuneration rate on the amount of required reserves is changed and calculated as an average of interest rates, which were earned by the Central bank on overnight deposits in the same period, while remuneration rate on the amount of excess reserves is not changed.

From 1 May 2009, the required reserves rate is 7% on deposits and borrowed assets with contracted term of maturity over one year.

From 1 April 2009, remuneration rate is calculated as:- On the amount of required reserves is 0,5%,- On the amount of excess reserves on the rate calculated as an average of interest rates, which were earned by the Central bank on deposits invested up to u month.

From 1 January 2009, the required reserves rate is 14% on deposits and borrowed assets with contracted term of maturity up to one year and 10% on deposits and borrowed assets with contracted term of maturity over one year.

From 11 October 2008, required reserves rate was declined from 18% to 14%.

From 1 January 2008, required reserves rate was increased from 15% to 18%.

*The base for calculation of required reserves includes deposits and borrowed funds in domestic and other currency expressed in KM.

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T19: Required Reserves by Maintenance Periods

- in KM thousand -

		Base	for Calculation of	Reserve Require	ment*					
Month	Maintenance Period	КМ	KM with the currency clause	Foreign Currencies	Total	Average Required Reserves	Average Required Reserve Account Balances	Balance	Calculated Remuneration	Penalties
1	2	3	4	5	6=(3+4+5)	7=(6*0R)	8	9=(8-7)	10	11
	1	16,571,931	3,320,700	10,196,540	30,089,172	3,008,917	7,126,210	4,117,293	-1,083.1	0.0
01 2022	2	16,669,277	3,304,194	10,151,317	30,124,787	3,012,479	7,009,029	3,996,550	-1,056.9	0.0
	3	16,612,846	3,327,841	10,145,578	30,076,165	3,008,627	7,046,709	4,038,083	-1,172.4	0.0
	4	16,680,509	3,316,354	10,198,085	30,194,949	3,019,495	7,003,466	3,983,971	-1,055.2	0.0
02	5	16,679,448	3,297,132	10,184,170	30,160,750	3,016,075	6,876,514	3,860,439	-1,028.9	0.0
	6	16,623,765	3,256,655	10,195,745	30,076,165	3,007,616	6,941,944	3,934,327	-835.1	0.0
	7	16,625,099	3,266,156	10,177,848	30,069,103	3,006,910	6,553,357	3,546,447	-962.9	0.0
03	8	16,311,538	3,273,795	9,978,460	29,563,793	2,956,379	6,261,649	3,305,270	-909.5	0.0
	9	16,032,838	3,303,075	9,860,626	29,196,539	2,919,654	6,283,983	3,364,329	-1,012.3	0.0
	10	16,037,513	3,289,098	9,830,323	29,156,934	2,915,693	6,304,606	3,388,912	-924.7	0.0
04	11	16,056,593	3,271,427	9,797,251	29,125,271	2,912,527	6,183,041	3,270,514	-899.2	0.0
	12	16,104,069	3,210,646	9,731,756	29,046,471	2,904,647	6,283,377	3,378,730	-919.6	0.0
	13	16,278,809	3,247,237	9,727,837	29,253,883	2,925,388	6,482,331	3,556,942	-957.3	0.0
05	14	16,377,011	3,257,947	9,667,669	29,302,628	2,930,263	6,358,966	3,428,704	-929.7	0.0
05	15	16,427,274	3,296,553	9,686,741	29,410,568	2,941,057	6,425,310	3,484,253	-1,036.5	0.0
	16	16,615,370	3,290,858	9,742,683	29,648,912	2,964,891	6,498,091	3,533,200	-953.3	0.0
06	17	16,644,811	3,267,793	9,807,944	29,720,547	2,972,055	6,413,316	3,441,261	-934.9	0.0
00	18	16,656,752	3,260,037	9,791,501	29,708,290	2,970,829	6,593,723	3,622,894	-972.3	0.0
	19	16,921,016	3,254,039	9,791,491	29,966,546	2,996,655	6,705,879	3,709,225	-990.2	0.0
07	20	17,058,820	3,234,039	9,821,181	30,116,490	3,011,649	6,569,267	3,557,618	-958.8	0.0
07	20	17,143,960	3,211,595	9,822,929			6,647,822	3,629,974	-1,070.8	0.0
	21	17,275,025		9,860,268	30,178,484 30,374,048	3,017,848			-295.9	0.0
08	22		3,238,755			3,037,405	6,773,955	3,736,551		
00		17,357,070	3,280,916	9,769,496	30,407,482	3,040,748	6,739,402	3,698,654	-293.1	0.0
	24	17,443,544	3,262,525	9,793,977	30,500,046	3,050,005	6,928,825	3,878,820	-336.2	0.0
00	25	17,650,900	3,274,466	9,840,153	30,765,519	3,076,552	7,039,283	3,962,731	-311.6	0.0
09	26	17,678,166	3,305,694	9,789,836	30,773,696	3,077,370	6,950,106	3,872,736	-305.3	0.0
	27	17,685,863	3,241,292	9,832,002	30,759,157	3,075,916	6,994,960	3,919,045	-308.5	0.0
	28	17,763,669	3,212,982	9,921,966	30,898,617	3,089,862	7,033,373	3,943,511	-310.3	0.0
10	29	17,774,410	3,204,767	9,889,836	30,869,013	3,086,901	6,853,382	3,766,480	-297.9	0.0
	30	17,720,099	3,245,030	9,895,244	30,860,373	3,086,037	6,832,165	3,746,128	-326.3	0.0
	31	17,749,028	3,250,060	9,937,781	30,936,870	3,093,687	6,794,464	3,700,777	-293.6	0.0
11	32	17,760,654	3,275,192	10,019,353	31,055,199	3,105,520	6,665,737	2,674,142	-284.2	0.0
	33	17,675,132	3,265,132	9,962,198	30,902,462	3,090,246	6,666,796	3,576,550	-285.1	0.0
	34	17,671,508	3,280,081	10,023,332	30,974,922	3,097,492	6,751,746	3,654,254	-290.7	0.0
12	35	17,779,397	3,233,086	10,046,381	31,058,864	3,105,886	6,618,050	3,512,163	-280.8	0.0
	36	17,736,329	3,229,115	10,023,561	30,989,005	3,098,901	6,783,953	3,685,052	-322.0	0.0
	1	17,927,994	3,353,881	10,139,403	31,421,277	3,142,128	6,829,633	3,687,505	162.0	0.0
01 2023	2	18,083,878	3,292,378	10,108,314	31,484,570	3,148,457	6,674,878	3,526,421	162.8	0.0
	3	17,980,732	3,306,354	10,094,976	31,127,729	3,138,206	6,752,555	3,614,349	178.3	0.0
	4	18,027,339	3,290,242	10,093,216	31,410,798	3,141,080	6,712,093	3,571,014	162.4	0.0
02	5	17,828,502	3,318,779	10,050,906	31,198,188	3,119,819	6,443,246	3,323,427	160.9	0.0
	6	17,729,436	3,315,916	10,082,377	31,127,729	3,112,773	6,453,545	3,340,773	128.3	0.0
	7	17,783,038	3,420,313	10,059,856	31,263,207	3,126,321	6,377,754	3,251,433	160.9	0.0
03	8	17,764,592	3,453,826	10,116,974	31,335,392	3,133,539	6,146,906	3,013,367	161.1	0.0
	9	17,735,226	3,427,510	10,159,660	31,322,397	3,132,240	6,187,992	3,055,752	177.0	0.0

Note:

See the note for table T26

T20: Turnover of Securities on BH Stock Exchanges

		E	Banjaluka Stock Exchang	e	Sarajevo Stock Exchange				
Year	Month	Equity Securities	Debt Securities	Total Securities	Equity Securities	Debt Securities	Total Securities		
			Tu	ırnover (in KM)					
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)	6	7	8(6+7)		
2012		64,765,960	196,165,980	260,931,941	107,216,183	266,361,305	373,577,488		
2013		93,836,762	282,019,751	375,856,513	97,439,701	147,791,151	245,230,851		
2014		113,921,678	472,685,884	586,607,561	212,351,234	406,592,289	618,943,523		
2015		84,755,363	475,851,240	560,606,603	583,555,637	636,027,944	1,219,583,581		
2016		50,060,378	575,098,271	625,158,649	229,052,543	526,159,208	755,211,751		
2017		49,731,565	437,142,705	486,874,270	200,324,425	332,282,930	532,607,355		
2018		102,148,845	326,022,020	428,170,864	166,388,975	121,807,256	288,196,231		
2019		76,553,140	395,580,201	472,133,341	195,685,121	235,239,354	430,924,475		
2020		112,624,363	621,394,835	734,019,198	157,601,307	383,430,414	541,031,721		
2021		100,519,856	277,277,214	377,797,070	131,073,731	190,020,920	321,094,651		
2022		62,433,309	625,991,183	688,424,491	119,843,227	263,894,760	383,737,987		
2022	01	3,264,422	6,105,636	9,370,057	5,070,028	0	5,070,028		
	02	6,452,123	5,915,893	12,368,017	2,401,676	99,570	2,501,246		
	03	5,197,404	106,550,223	111,747,627	32,434,776	65,660,212	98,094,987		
	04	1,988,155	68,917,392	70,905,547	6,867,760	858	6,868,618		
	05	1,600,700	62,543,571	64,144,270	8,666,027	45,294	8,711,321		
	06	3,413,323	22,515,524	25,928,847	13,921,273	109,917,926	123,839,199		
	07	3,986,169	42,373,586	46,359,755	7,804,893	69,963,862	77,768,755		
	08	1,268,516	36,909,651	38,178,166	8,067,938	110,638	8,178,576		
	09	3,905,970	98,471,275	102,377,245	3,924,829	0	3,924,829		
	10	5,040,289	38,335,773	43,376,063	12,930,630	0	12,930,630		
	11	12,310,465	52,181,432	64,491,897	5,044,651	0	5,044,651		
	12	14,005,774	85,171,226	99,177,000	12,708,746	18,096,400	30,805,146		
2023	01	4,122,656	4,983,218	9,105,874	4,758,700	0	4,758,700		
	02	2,087,244	45,148,991	47,236,235	764,222	21,340	785,562		
	03	32,701,403	61,409,784	94,111,186	5,762,863	97,000	5,859,863		

Source:

Sarajevo and Banja Luka Stock Exchanges

T21: Payments System Transactions

- in KM million -

		RTGS		GYRO CLEA	RING	TOTAL	
Year	Month	No. of Transactions	Amount	No. of Transactions	Amount	No. of Transactions	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=3+5	8=4+6
2012		763,522	68,310	33,073,839	13,223	33,837,361	81,533
2012		773,099	63,232	35,026,526	13,373	35,799,626	76,605
2014		821,897	73,897	37,108,440	13,961	37,930,337	87,858
2015		874,575	70,655	38,212,073	14,451	39,086,648	85,106
2016		935,319	72,876	39,068,883	15,509	40,004,202	88,380
2017		996,043	79,855	40,111,318	16,388	41,107,361	96,243
2018		1,067,256	85,393	41,266,770	17,277	42,334,026	102,670
2019		1,105,320	104,826	42,496,286	18,221	43,601,606	123,056
2020		1,072,023	87,108	42,702,383	18,024	43,774,406	105,132
2021		1,236,315	102,287	46,735,411	20,116	47,971,726	122,403
2022		1,435,980	123,370	48,264,255	22,456	49,700,235	145,825
2022	01	105,442	7,826	3,477,059	1,497	3,582,501	9,323
	02	103,247	8,347	3,783,940	1,637	3,887,187	9,984
	03	123,389	11,005	4,200,734	1,895	4,324,123	12,900
	04	117,636	10,067	4,001,217	1,844	4,118,853	11,911
	05	115,633	9,702	4,028,949	1,822	4,144,582	11,524
	06	120,602	11,390	4,169,267	1,920	4,289,869	13,309
	07	117,997	10,138	4,030,150	1,864	4,148,147	12,002
	08	122,447	10,701	4,103,403	1,955	4,225,850	12,656
	09	123,831	10,914	4,080,703	1,972	4,204,534	12,887
	10	121,221	10,303	4,051,520	1,926	4,172,741	12,229
	11	123,773	10,695	4,014,902	1,958	4,138,675	12,653
	12	140,762	12,280	4,322,411	2,167	4,463,173	14,446
2023	01	108,235	9,397	3,675,681	1,690	3,783,916	11,087
	02	111,209	9,824	3,858,899	1,759	3,970,108	11,583
	03	128,845	11,082	4,275,880	2,023	4,404,725	13,105

T22: BH Balance of Payments

- in KM millio	n -
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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-2,266	-1,425	-1,983	-1,458	-1,424	-1,520	-1,094	-927	-1,125	-923	-2,045	-408	-664	-279	-694
Goods - balance	-7,779	-7,099	-7,874	-7,176	-7,089	-7,417	-7,521	-7,963	-6,268	-7,170	-10,095	-1,953	-2,456	-2,800	-2,887
Exports of goods	6,067	6,645	6,847	7,196	7,700	9,341	10,418	10,180	9,423	12,710	16,133	3,789	4,264	4,064	4,016
Imports of goods	13,846	13,743	14,721	14,372	14,789	16,758	17,940	18,143	15,691	19,880	26,228	5,741	6,720	6,864	6,903
Services - balance	1,631	1,624	1,698	1,951	2,118	2,329	2,612	2,797	1,493	2,571	3,625	621	763	1,228	1,014
Exports of services	2,416	2,391	2,452	2,962	3,168	3,484	3,832	4,149	2,447	3,775	5,318	935	1,168	1,815	1,401
Imports of services	785	768	754	1,012	1,051	1,154	1,220	1,352	954	1,204	1,693	314	405	587	387
Primary income - balance	205	357	224	195	41	-263	-195	-60	-194	-565	-344	-70	-149	-37	-87
Credit	874	864	955	929	929	969	1,026	1,197	882	1,016	1,215	236	288	336	355
Debit	669	507	731	734	889	1,233	1,221	1,258	1,076	1,581	1,559	305	437	374	442
Secondary income - balance	3,676	3,694	3,969	3,573	3,507	3,831	4,010	4,299	3,844	4,240	4,769	994	1,179	1,331	1,266
Credit	3,954	3,973	4,267	3,909	3,852	4,192	4,404	4,711	4,277	4,697	5,268	1,115	1,314	1,453	1,386
Debit	277	279	298	336	345	362	394	412	433	456	499	122	135	123	120
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	334	337	442	364	300	342	305	384	361	353	330	70	74	99	87
Credit	334	337	442	364	300	342	311	386	369	353	334	71	75	100	88
Debit	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8	0	4	1	1	1	1
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	-1,806	-909	-1,428	-885	-817	-898	-801	-590	-864	-93	-1,220	-380	-444	76	-472
Direct investment	-506	-342	-784	-509	-550	-717	-960	-739	-630	-899	-1,149	-206	-304	-233	-406
Net acquisition of financial assets	91	126	15	167	5	173	32	38	121	135	53	32	1	35	-15
Net incurrence of liabilities	597	468	799	675	555	890	992	777	751	1,034	1,203	238	306	268	391
Portfolio investment	19	144	107	110	167	157	256	214	10	80	195	85	-105	66	150
Net acquisition of financial assets	-43	80	36	51	99	92	254	179	-20	347	195	86	-105	66	148
Net incurrence of liabilities	-62	-64	-71	-58	-68	-64	-2	-35	-30	267	-1	1	0	0	-2
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	1	1	-5	-1	0	1	0	0	1	2	-3
Net acquisition of financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-7	-12	-7	-3	-4	0	0	0	-3
Net incurrence of liabilities	0	0	0	0	-1	-5	-2	-11	-7	-4	-4	0	-1	-2	0
Other Investments	-1,391	-1,420	-1,463	-1,366	-1,365	-1,473	-1,205	-999	-1,490	-1,970	-408	-10	-120	-484	205
Net acquisition of financial assets	-387	-238	-584	-417	-294	-690	286	-12	-217	-103	802	47	342	-154	567
Currency and deposits	-483	-339	-598	-366	-316	-547	-59	-28	-265	-212	465	-36	244	-249	507
Loans	-18	5	-23	-80	-74	-289	223	-90	-14	-32	117	43	41	15	19
Insurance and pension	18	15	9	-75	20	20	30	22	25	37	38	10	12	13	4
Trade credit and advances	89	89	86	92	81	100	98	73	60	117	154	35	39	42	38
Other financial assets	8	-8	-59	12	-4	26	-6	10	-24	-12	27	-4	7	25	0
Net incurrence of liabilities	1,004	1,182	878	950	1,070	783	1,491	987	1,273	1,867	1,211	57	462	330	361
Currency and deposits	-83	-119	-281	-58	-107	69	393	75	-811	-286	-145	-89	-9	-68	21
Loans	546	768	645	522	698	127	463	318	1,490	750	291	-102	166	141	85
Insurance and pension	7	12	17	-8	-4	-5	-10	-10	-5	-5	-8	-2	-1	-3	-2
Trade credit and advances	514	510	526	523	487	582	618	619	582	795	1,073	233	273	294	273
Other financial assets (including the alocation of SDR)	21	10	-29	-28	-3	10	27	-15	16	613	0	18	34	-35	-16
Reserve assets	73	709	712	881	930	1,136	1,114	935	1,246	2,695	142	-250	85	725	-418
Monetary gold	1	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-162	-28	0	0	-133
Currency and deposits	-2,051	-117	-36	-1,121	2,033	-230	253	238	549	441	4,432	-31	535	1,579	2,350
Securities	2,079	792	766	2,004	-1,102	1,367	860	699	696	2,254	-4,126	-191	-449	-854	-2,633
Other reserve assets	43	-43	-17	-1	-1	-1	1	-2	1	0	-2	0	-1	0	-1
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	127	179	113	209	306	281	-12	-46	-101	477	495	-42	146	255	135

Note:

The BH Balance of Payments is compiled in accordance with the IMF methodology (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6 th edition – BPM6).

The detailed methodological information can be found on the web, at www.cbbh.ba/statistics

T23: International Investment Position (IIP)

- in KM million -

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4
NET POSITION	-15,178	-15,101	-15,509	-15,692	-15,282	-14,545	-14,100	-13,172	-12,098	-11,918	-12,039	-12,415	-12,214	-12,304
ASSETS	12,321	13,466	13,983	14,597	15,816	17,045	19,326	21,021	22,309	25,094	24,859	25,029	25,778	25,890
Direct investment	560	695	708	878	933	1,157	1,268	1,245	1,365	1,477	1,512	1,513	1,548	1,533
Equity and investment fund shares	297	291	299	362	370	427	468	622	736	789	824	843	877	885
Debt instruments	263	404	410	516	562	730	799	623	629	688	688	670	671	648
Portfolio investment	466	532	569	582	674	764	1,018	1,203	1,180	1,519	1,604	1,499	1,565	1,710
Equity and investment fund shares	23	23	31	33	39	44	41	39	38	82	82	82	82	82
Debt securities	444	509	538	550	635	720	977	1,164	1,141	1,437	1,522	1,417	1,483	1,628
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other investment	4,786	5,171	4,880	4,530	4,677	4,509	5,415	5,975	5,896	5,749	5,786	6,118	6,144	6,579
Other equity	29	47	48	52	48	52	54	53	61	54	53	53	53	53
Currency and deposits	2,985	3,288	2,982	2,870	3,127	3,191	3,952	4,350	4,297	4,214	4,214	4,483	4,456	4,859
Loans	329	334	311	232	158	176	249	210	196	207	245	287	302	320
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	61	58	110	88	87	92	89	94	105	108	111	109	109	109
Trade credit and advances	1,177	1,181	1,201	1,026	990	943	1,021	1,199	1,195	1,129	1,124	1,139	1,154	1,173
Other accounts receivable	205	263	228	262	267	55	49	69	40	36	39	47	70	65
Reserve assets	6,509	7,068	7,826	8,606	9,531	10,614	11,626	12,598	13,869	16,349	15,957	15,899	16,521	16,068
Currency and deposits	2,335	2,218	2,182	1,132	3,165	2,935	3,188	3,426	3,975	4,416	4,384	4,919	6,498	8,847
Securities	3,877	4,592	5,384	7,288	6,158	7,474	8,225	8,917	9,601	11,630	11,269	10,682	9,730	7,061
Other reserve assets	297	258	260	186	208	205	212	254	292	304	303	298	293	160
LIABILITIES	27,499	28,567	29,492	30,290	31,098	31,590	33,426	34,193	34,407	37,012	36,898	37,443	37,993	38,194
Direct investment	11,324	12,231	12,253	13,063	13,382	14,166	14,957	15,535	15,609	16,546	16,585	16,708	16,973	17,336
Equity and investment fund shares	8,006	8,872	8,449	9,516	9,698	10,517	11,364	11,663	12,070	14,032	13,951	14,044	14,307	14,550
Debt instruments	3,318	3,360	3,803	3,547	3,684	3,649	3,592	3,872	3,539	2,513	2,634	2,664	2,667	2,786
Portfolio investment	703	544	474	349	299	240	246	207	178	417	391	419	426	425
Equity and investment fund shares	123	127	118	56	79	93	98	99	110	108	109	109	109	108
Debt securities	580	417	355	293	220	147	148	107	69	308	282	309	317	317
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	0
Other investment	15,472	15,792	16,766	16,878	17,416	17,184	18,223	18,451	18,617	20,050	19,921	20,315	20,589	20,433
Other equity	66	42	50	47	26	29	36	47	48	78	78	78	78	77
Currency and deposits	2,053	1,934	1,653	1,595	1,489	1,554	2,751	2,825	2,015	1,730	1,642	1,633	1,566	1,582
Loans	10,758	11,113	12,310	12,632	13,074	12,890	12,494	12,527	13,369	14,192	14,175	14,499	14,825	14,708
Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	17	16	17	18	19	22	23	24	27	30	31	30	30	31
Trade credit and advances	2,179	2,231	2,284	2,119	2,341	2,243	2,435	2,550	2,684	2,911	2,868	2,894	2,896	2,916
Other accounts payable - other	32	105	76	68	65	73	102	88	101	104	118	154	119	102
Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	367	352	375	401	401	374	382	389	373	1,005	1,009	1,027	1,075	1,017

Note:

International investment position (IIP) for BH is compiled in accordance with the latest International Monetary Fund Methodology for compilation of Balance of payments (BOP) and International investment position statistics, sixth edition (BPM6). Compilation of the International investment position for the fourth quarter includes the regular revision of previously published quarterly data for current year in accordance with most recent available source data. Shortened version of the applied methodological approach for the compilation of BH IIP statistics is available on the CBBH website

T24: Foreign Reserves of the CBBH

- end of period, in KM million -

up up up up up to the					Gros	ss Foreign Reserve	25					
2012 12 159.0 4.5 133.2 2,334.5 0.0 3,877.4 6,508.6 6,507.4 5,987.0 520.4 2013 12 164.1 2.7 91.6 2,217.6 0.0 4,592.3 7,068.3 7,067.3 6,6592. 408.1 2014 12 182.7 5.2 71.8 2,181.7 0.0 5,384.1 7,825.6 7,284.5 7,293.1 531.4 2016 12 205.1 2.6 194.8 2,970.4 0.0 6,158.2 9,331.1 9,529.0 8,966.3 662.6 2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2,994.6 0.0 7,416.1 10,556.6 10,555.0 9,977.1 577.8 2018 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3,102.8 0.0 8,254 11,624.4 10,983.3 663.8 15,573.0 772.8 2021 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3,382.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,345.8 </th <th>Year</th> <th>Month</th> <th>Gold</th> <th>Holdings of SDR</th> <th>Foreign Currency in CBBH Vault</th> <th>Deposits with Nonresident Banks</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Investment in Securities</th> <th></th> <th>Net Foreign Reserves</th> <th>Monetary Liabilities</th> <th>Net Foreign Assets of CBBH</th>	Year	Month	Gold	Holdings of SDR	Foreign Currency in CBBH Vault	Deposits with Nonresident Banks	Other	Investment in Securities		Net Foreign Reserves	Monetary Liabilities	Net Foreign Assets of CBBH
2013 12 164.1 2.7 91.6 2.217.6 0.0 4.592.3 7.068.3 7.067.3 6.659.2 408.1 2014 12 182.7 5.2 71.8 2.181.7 0.0 5.384.1 7.825.6 7.824.5 7.293.1 531.4 2015 12 182.3 3.8 128.5 1.003.6 0.0 7.288.1 8.606.3 8.664.6 540.4 2016 12 205.1 2.6 194.8 2.970.4 0.0 6.158.2 9.531.1 9.529.0 8.926.3 602.6 2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2.698.6 0.0 7.416.1 10.556.6 10.555.0 9.977.1 577.8 2018 12 210.0 2.2 274.1 2.911.4 0.0 8.254 11.621.2 11.611.4 10.983.3 688.1 2019 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3.832.1 0.0 11.625.2 16.348.1 16.345.8 12.970.6 895.7<	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=3++8	10	11	12=10-11
2013 12 164.1 2.7 91.6 2.217.6 0.0 4.592.3 7.068.3 7.067.3 6.659.2 408.1 2014 12 182.7 5.2 71.8 2.181.7 0.0 5.384.1 7.825.6 7.824.5 7.293.1 531.4 2015 12 182.3 3.8 128.5 1.003.6 0.0 7.288.1 8.606.3 8.664.6 540.4 2016 12 205.1 2.6 194.8 2.970.4 0.0 6.158.2 9.531.1 9.529.0 8.926.3 602.6 2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2.698.6 0.0 7.416.1 10.556.6 10.555.0 9.977.1 577.8 2018 12 210.0 2.2 274.1 2.911.4 0.0 8.254 11.621.2 11.611.4 10.983.3 688.1 2019 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3.832.1 0.0 11.625.2 16.348.1 16.345.8 12.970.6 895.7<												
2014 12 182.7 5.2 71.8 2181.7 0.0 5.384.1 7.825.6 7.824.5 7.293.1 531.4 2015 12 182.3 3.8 128.5 1003.6 0.0 7.288.1 8.606.3 8.605.0 8.064.6 540.4 2016 12 205.1 2.6 194.8 2.970.4 0.0 6.158.2 9.531.1 9.529.0 8.926.3 602.6 2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2.698.6 0.0 7.416.1 10.556.6 10.555.0 9.977.1 577.8 2018 12 210.0 2.2 274.1 2.911.4 0.0 8.225.4 11.621.4 10.983.3 683.1 2019 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3.102.8 0.0 8.917.4 12.597.1 12.595.4 11.824.2 771.2 2020 12 302.0 1.9 4696.6 3.945.1 0.0 11.6296.6 13.486.0 13.866.0 13.856.3 1	2012	12	159.0	4.5	133.2	2,334.5	0.0	3,877.4	6,508.6	6,507.4	5,987.0	520.4
2015 12 182.3 3.8 128.5 1,003.6 0.0 7,288.1 8,606.3 8,605.0 8,064.6 540.4 2016 12 205.1 2.6 194.8 2,970.4 0.0 6,158.2 9,531.1 9,529.0 8,926.3 6602.6 2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2,698.6 0.0 7,416.1 10,556.6 10,555.0 9,977.1 577.8 2018 12 210.0 2.2 274.1 2,911.4 0.0 8,225.4 11,621.4 10,983.3 688.1 2019 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3,102.8 0.0 8,917.4 12,597.1 12,595.4 11,824.2 771.2 2020 12 302.0 1.9 4696.6 3,945.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,545.8 15,573.0 772.8 2021 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,065.5 16,065.9 16,661.3 15,617.2	2013	12	164.1	2.7	91.6	2,217.6	0.0	4,592.3	7,068.3	7,067.3	6,659.2	408.1
2016 12 2051 2.6 194.8 2.970.4 0.0 6,158.2 9,531.1 9,529.0 8,926.3 660.6 2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2,698.6 0.0 7,416.1 10,555.6 10,555.0 9,977.1 577.8 2018 12 210.0 2.2 274.1 2,911.4 0.0 8,225.4 11,621.4 10,983.3 638.1 2019 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3,102.8 0.0 8,917.4 12,597.1 12,595.4 11,824.2 771.2 2020 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3,832.1 0.0 9,601.3 13,866.0 13,866.3 12,970.6 895.7 2021 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,98.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,442.5 16,633.3 15,61.7 744.7	2014	12	182.7	5.2	71.8	2,181.7	0.0	5,384.1	7,825.6	7,824.5	7,293.1	531.4
2017 12 203.9 1.5 236.4 2,698.6 0.0 7,416.1 10,556.6 10,555.0 9,977.1 577.8 2018 12 210.0 2.2 274.1 2,9114 0.0 8,2254 11,623.2 11,621.4 10,983.3 638.1 2019 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3,102.8 0.0 8,917.4 12,597.1 12,595.4 11,824.2 771.2 2020 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3,832.1 0.0 9,601.3 13,868.0 13,866.3 12,970.6 895.7 2021 12 302.0 1.9 469.6 3,945.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,345.8 15,573.0 772.8 2022 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,457.4 16,42.5 16,433.1	2015	12	182.3	3.8	128.5	1,003.6	0.0	7,288.1	8,606.3	8,605.0	8,064.6	540.4
2018 12 2100 2.2 274.1 2.9114 0.0 8,225.4 11,623.2 11,621.4 10,983.3 638.1 2019 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3,102.8 0.0 8,917.4 12,595.4 11,824.2 771.2 2020 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3,832.1 0.0 9,601.3 13,868.0 13,866.3 12,970.6 895.7 2021 12 302.0 1.9 469.6 3,945.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,345.8 15,573.0 772.8 2022 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,665.9 16,633.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,442.5 16,439.9 15,715.2 724.7 02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,533.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2	2016	12	205.1	2.6	194.8	2,970.4	0.0	6,158.2	9,531.1	9,529.0	8,926.3	602.6
2019 12 254.1 0.2 322.6 3,102.8 0.0 8,917.4 12,597.1 12,595.4 11,824.2 771.2 2020 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3,832.1 0.0 9,601.3 13,868.0 13,866.3 12,970.6 895.7 2021 12 302.0 1.9 469.6 3,945.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,345.8 15,573.0 772.8 2022 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,043.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,442.5 16,439.9 15,715.2 724.7 02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,553.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2 03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 10,574.1 15,955.3 15,955.3 15,954.3 15,40	2017	12	203.9	1.5	236.4	2,698.6	0.0	7,416.1	10,556.6	10,555.0	9,977.1	577.8
2020 12 291.6 0.9 142.2 3,832.1 0.0 9,601.3 13,868.0 13,866.3 12,970.6 895.7 2021 12 302.0 1.9 469.6 3,945.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,345.8 15,573.0 772.8 2022 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,492.5 16,439.9 15,715.2 724.7 02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,553.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2 03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.1 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,057.1 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 05	2018	12	210.0	2.2	274.1	2,911.4	0.0	8,225.4	11,623.2	11,621.4	10,983.3	638.1
2021 12 302.0 1.9 469.6 3,945.1 0.0 11,629.6 16,348.1 16,345.8 15,573.0 772.8 2022 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,442.5 16,439.9 15,715.2 724.7 02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,533.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2 03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 11,268.7 15,955.3 15,952.3 15,306.2 646.2 04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.3 15,952.3 15,407.3 560.0 05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,895.1 15,561.1 534.0 06 296.7	2019	12	254.1	0.2	322.6	3,102.8	0.0	8,917.4	12,597.1	12,595.4	11,824.2	771.2
2022 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,442.5 16,439.9 15,715.2 724.7 02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,553.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2 03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 11,268.7 15,955.3 15,952.2 15,354.8 597.4 04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.1 15,952.2 15,354.8 597.4 05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 07 297.3 </td <td>2020</td> <td>12</td> <td>291.6</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>142.2</td> <td>3,832.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>9,601.3</td> <td>13,868.0</td> <td>13,866.3</td> <td>12,970.6</td> <td>895.7</td>	2020	12	291.6	0.9	142.2	3,832.1	0.0	9,601.3	13,868.0	13,866.3	12,970.6	895.7
2022 01 300.3 4.8 471.4 4,198.6 0.0 11,467.4 16,442.5 16,439.9 15,715.2 724.7 02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,553.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2 03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 11,268.7 15,955.3 15,952.2 15,366.2 646.2 04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.1 15,952.2 15,354.8 597.4 05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,647.1 0.0 10,574.1 15,969.9 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,263.1 15,682.8 580.4 08 292.8 1.3 475.7	2021	12	302.0	1.9	469.6	3,945.1	0.0	11,629.6	16,348.1	16,345.8	15,573.0	772.8
02 319.3 2.2 440.6 4,025.1 0.0 11,553.1 16,340.1 16,337.5 15,619.3 718.2 03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 11,268.7 15,955.3 15,952.3 15,306.2 646.2 04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.1 15,957.3 15,407.3 560.0 05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,647.1 0.0 10,574.1 15,969.9 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,645.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,608.4 509.6 08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,570.0 16,519.1 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0	2022	12	160.0	0.1	572.0	8,273.2	0.0	7,060.5	16,065.9	16,063.3	15,611.7	451.5
03 301.3 2.1 457.0 3,926.1 0.0 11,268.7 15,955.3 15,952.3 15,306.2 646.2 04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.1 15,952.2 15,364.8 597.4 05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,647.1 0.0 10,574.1 15,969.9 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,263.1 15,682.8 580.4 08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,507.0 16,520.6 16,518.0 16,008.4 509.6 09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3<	2022	01	300.3	4.8	471.4	4,198.6	0.0	11,467.4	16,442.5	16,439.9	15,715.2	724.7
04 309.6 5.2 453.0 4,254.5 0.0 10,932.7 15,955.1 15,952.2 15,354.8 597.4 05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,647.1 0.0 10,574.1 15,969.9 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,263.1 15,682.8 580.4 08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,057.0 16,518.0 16,008.4 509.6 09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,259.7 16,257.3 15,811.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 <td></td> <td>02</td> <td>319.3</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>440.6</td> <td>4,025.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>11,553.1</td> <td>16,340.1</td> <td>16,337.5</td> <td>15,619.3</td> <td>718.2</td>		02	319.3	2.2	440.6	4,025.1	0.0	11,553.1	16,340.1	16,337.5	15,619.3	718.2
05 294.6 1.6 452.6 4,647.1 0.0 10,574.1 15,969.9 15,967.3 15,407.3 560.0 06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,682.8 580.4 07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,263.1 15,682.8 580.4 08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,259.7 16,257.3 15,811.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 <td></td> <td>03</td> <td>301.3</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>457.0</td> <td>3,926.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>11,268.7</td> <td>15,955.3</td> <td>15,952.3</td> <td>15,306.2</td> <td>646.2</td>		03	301.3	2.1	457.0	3,926.1	0.0	11,268.7	15,955.3	15,952.3	15,306.2	646.2
06 296.7 1.6 452.6 4,465.2 0.0 10,681.4 15,897.5 15,895.1 15,361.1 534.0 07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,263.1 15,682.8 580.4 08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,507.0 16,520.6 16,518.0 16,008.4 509.6 09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,259.7 16,257.3 15,811.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1		04	309.6	5.2	453.0	4,254.5	0.0	10,932.7	15,955.1	15,952.2	15,354.8	597.4
07 297.3 8.0 455.7 5,452.4 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,263.1 15,682.8 580.4 08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,052.5 16,265.9 16,518.0 16,008.4 509.6 09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,259.7 16,257.3 15,811.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,879.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5		05	294.6	1.6	452.6	4,647.1	0.0	10,574.1	15,969.9	15,967.3	15,407.3	560.0
08 292.8 1.3 475.7 5,243.8 0.0 10,507.0 16,520.6 16,518.0 16,008.4 509.6 09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,259.7 16,257.3 15,811.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		06	296.7	1.6	452.6	4,465.2	0.0	10,681.4	15,897.5	15,895.1	15,361.1	534.0
09 291.5 1.4 476.1 6,019.9 0.0 9,730.2 16,519.1 16,516.5 16,067.7 448.8 10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,519.1 16,516.5 15,011.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,344.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		07	297.3	8.0	455.7	5,452.4	0.0	10,052.5	16,265.9	16,263.1	15,682.8	580.4
10 155.1 11.6 480.3 7,326.2 0.0 8,286.5 16,259.7 16,257.3 15,811.1 446.2 11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		08	292.8	1.3	475.7	5,243.8	0.0	10,507.0	16,520.6	16,518.0	16,008.4	509.6
11 159.6 0.1 482.8 7,686.6 0.0 7,577.7 15,906.8 15,904.4 15,442.0 462.4 12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		09	291.5	1.4	476.1	6,019.9	0.0	9,730.2	16,519.1	16,516.5	16,067.7	448.8
12 160.0 0.1 572.0 8,273.2 0.0 7,060.5 16,065.9 16,063.3 15,611.7 451.5 2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		10	155.1	11.6	480.3	7,326.2	0.0	8,286.5	16,259.7	16,257.3	15,811.1	446.2
2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		11	159.6	0.1	482.8	7,686.6	0.0	7,577.7	15,906.8	15,904.4	15,442.0	462.4
2023 01 166.6 17.4 530.1 8,365.3 0.0 6,867.9 15,947.4 15,944.3 15,458.5 485.8 02 162.2 1.5 530.1 7,912.4 0.0 6,759.0 15,365.1 15,350.4 14,864.5 485.9		12	160.0	0.1	572.0	8,273.2	0.0	7,060.5	16,065.9	16,063.3	15,611.7	451.5
	2023	01	166.6	17.4	530.1		0.0	6,867.9	15,947.4	15,944.3	15,458.5	485.8
		02	162.2	1.5	530.1	7,912.4	0.0	6,759.0	15,365.1	15,350.4	14,864.5	485.9
			170.4	1.5	530.1	7,936.1		6,569.1	15,207.2	15,204.7	14,671.7	533.0

Note:

Gross foreign reserves consist of balance sheet positions of short-term foreign assets of the CBBH (gold, CBBH SDR holdings, foreign currency in the CBBH vault, transferable deposits in foreign currency with non-resident banks and other) and investment in securities according to the CBBH Investment Committee Decision from July 2006. Net foreign reserves represent a difference between gross foreign reserves and liabilities to non-residents. Monetary liabilities of the CBBH include currency outside monetary authorities and deposits of residents with monetary authorities. Net foreign assets of the CBBH represent a difference between net foreign exchange reserves and monetary liabilities of the CBBH.

Monetary data updated according to the IMF methodology (Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, 2000), from January 2006

T25: BH-Exports by Country of Destination

- in	ΚM	thousand	-
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Year	Month	Germany	Croatia	Italy	Serbia	Slovenia	Austria	Turkey	Montenegro	Other Countries	Total
2012		1,210,103	1,165,019	939,241	710,002	653,304	654,764	182,874	249,230	2,093,426	7,857,962
2013		1,310,844	1,194,637	1,003,294	766,745	686,503	687,565	174,625	270,745	2,285,317	8,380,275
2014		1,317,490	955,047	1,195,438	800,690	697,785	755,827	234,392	293,818	2,431,255	8,681,742
2015		1,412,906	925,166	1,214,930	770,695	748,870	743,062	354,630	262,844	2,554,212	8,987,315
2016		1,479,411	985,360	1,131,096	822,846	807,200	730,590	401,047	240,751	2,819,806	9,418,109
2017		1,595,704	1,284,200	1,209,035	1,093,685	973,397	899,235	431,094	352,507	3,216,524	11,055,383
2018		1,741,537	1,464,002	1,352,791	1,251,474	1,057,052	1,020,991	323,223	402,113	3,287,069	11,900,251
2019		1,675,709	1,399,922	1,300,534	1,308,885	1,006,226	1,089,881	292,554	407,303	3,011,551	11,492,564
2020		1,630,844	1,362,907	1,015,184	1,152,068	954,078	1,005,509	314,249	293,645	2,792,675	10,521,159
2021		2,137,576	1,864,306	1,608,291	1,722,477	1,219,184	1,284,935	358,064	394,449	3,684,248	14,273,529
2022		2,666,194	2,676,624	1,991,386	2,363,435	1,421,819	1,710,354	311,638	576,469	4,255,821	17,973,740
2022	01	202,932	204,123	156,137	185,373	95,755	109,074	24,633	51,629	292,644	1,322,299
	02	221,388	194,430	158,922	189,138	105,310	118,545	24,865	41,938	321,084	1,375,620
	03	237,971	224,334	178,014	215,198	128,618	146,106	31,897	50,597	383,265	1,596,000
	04	233,332	244,220	185,495	213,482	128,528	140,357	31,306	53,202	379,655	1,609,578
	05	221,049	254,621	196,510	222,706	126,119	147,829	26,004	57,403	355,317	1,607,557
	06	222,860	219,813	196,954	222,178	124,215	158,929	23,940	40,372	367,309	1,576,571
	07	221,382	214,002	203,043	176,352	112,167	142,417	19,657	33,885	337,502	1,460,408
	08	204,002	218,864	100,539	180,427	104,280	145,104	20,829	58,616	309,457	1,342,116
	09	226,222	273,832	163,817	191,870	124,224	162,654	27,350	47,200	418,779	1,635,948
	10	235,076	208,637	155,124	186,477	134,382	154,514	31,175	55,981	360,754	1,522,119
	11	245,020	212,984	155,567	175,442	132,692	159,417	22,135	39,167	376,130	1,518,554
	12	194,959	206,766	141,262	204,792	105,530	125,410	27,846	46,479	353,927	1,406,969
2023	01	219,192	211,665	122,376	201,239	110,626	140,232	18,807	50,500	326,010	1,400,648
	02	236,067	238,469	127,885	183,373	115,867	144,112	22,768	72,319	339,384	1,480,244
	03	245,909	251,369	130,514	187,647	126,653	160,381	29,984	58,355	327,850	1,518,664

Note:

Criteria for presenting country is the share of export of the country in total three-year BH export (2016,2017,2018).

Thus, all countries with share higher than 3,0% are separately presented, while the other countries are presented as sum in the column Other countries.

T26: BH-Imports by Country of Origin

- in KM thousand -

Year	Month	Germany	Italy	Serbia	Croatia	China	Slovenia	Russian Federation	Turkey	Austria	Other Countries	Total
2012		1,725,796	1,429,362	1,431,534	2,202,545	816,377	803,360	1,493,885	449,381	504,094	4,396,607	15,252,942
2013		1,734,842	1,482,256	1,485,608	1,956,353	914,082	754,344	1,505,995	493,202	521,188	4,321,922	15,169,792
2014		1,869,564	1,653,565	1,629,521	1,851,693	1,359,548	763,235	1,292,467	582,203	532,109	4,665,372	16,199,278
2015		1,914,123	1,758,287	1,728,431	1,673,068	1,091,670	773,503	910,072	644,698	560,859	4,797,152	15,851,863
2016		1,998,877	1,899,582	1,828,142	1,617,713	1,091,966	831,403	729,427	687,349	556,399	4,920,158	16,161,014
2017		2,103,758	2,062,127	2,029,997	1,828,432	1,186,073	912,704	907,315	766,728	618,743	5,769,765	18,185,642
2018		2,297,072	2,170,785	2,070,768	1,915,158	1,339,232	917,011	892,371	874,490	672,990	6,124,091	19,273,968
2019		2,337,802	2,333,081	2,150,219	2,020,597	1,449,423	906,606	451,193	964,624	721,547	6,163,492	19,498,584
2020		2,074,858	1,949,017	1,895,718	1,523,371	1,355,872	840,875	359,084	896,725	682,570	5,308,196	16,886,285
2021		2,566,643	2,600,538	2,427,344	1,922,537	1,702,427	984,015	629,494	1,269,716	823,775	6,670,410	21,596,900
2022		2,992,889	3,540,600	3,057,570	2,844,749	2,327,506	1,113,095	658,099	1,675,148	1,003,269	9,423,523	28,636,447
2022	01	173,385	187,991	160,979	146,152	154,540	71,109	57,203	100,176	60,878	600,723	1,713,135
	02	232,016	224,556	228,775	179,214	166,259	85,423	62,580	128,277	79,394	686,868	2,073,362
	03	265,613	290,343	302,350	235,261	188,069	106,368	53,284	148,915	93,167	831,396	2,514,767
	04	249,976	283,032	260,778	214,958	164,583	97,317	48,875	165,625	91,913	793,825	2,370,882
	05	243,291	312,576	266,939	234,998	186,041	93,514	54,833	141,287	87,557	805,655	2,426,692
	06	250,729	318,877	280,914	261,035	196,371	103,467	56,611	160,894	91,361	882,407	2,602,668
	07	255,437	353,235	237,625	269,702	197,554	98,391	60,809	118,631	85,906	797,449	2,474,738
	08	236,764	254,900	268,715	280,892	203,959	77,730	52,667	138,696	70,641	765,401	2,350,365
	09	270,424	333,286	285,379	303,870	240,733	103,272	69,104	141,229	93,977	809,376	2,650,649
	10	283,686	356,414	272,166	259,905	213,623	95,333	27,862	144,955	82,793	790,712	2,527,449
	11	261,982	303,470	249,403	248,115	215,016	87,615	35,092	143,369	88,439	848,612	2,481,113
	12	269,587	321,918	243,548	210,646	200,759	93,555	79,178	143,092	77,244	811,101	2,450,627
2023	01	201,258	220,343	172,589	181,840	154,128	73,667	43,520	105,510	70,979	620,051	1,843,886
	02	260,498	303,502	204,406	172,743	183,900	86,442	37,818	115,416	79,115	709,043	2,152,883
	03	301,631	372,120	276,463	175,981	210,520	107,756	47,310	146,176	96,611	810,836	2,545,404

Note:

Criteria for presenting country is the share of import of the country in total three-year BH import (2016,2017,2018).

Thus, all countries with share higher than 3,0% are separately presented, while the other countries are presented as sum in the column "Other countries".

T27: Structure of Exported and impoerted Goods

Period	January - March 2022	January - Ma	arch 2023	Percentage of change compared to the same
Commodity Group	Amount in KM thousand	Amount in KM thousand	Share in percents	period in previous year
Animals & Products of Animal Origin	38,560	56,818	1.3	47.3
Vegetable Products	54,957	42,057	1.0	-23.5
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	27,081	33,156	0.8	22.4
Food Products	98,187	108,880	2.5	10.9
Mineral Origin Products	581,526	581,652	13.2	0.0
Chemical Products and Related Industries Products	278,277	318,661	7.2	14.5
Plastic, Rubber and Caoutchouc	193,416	196,908	4.5	1.8
Fur and Leather	32,402	28,441	0.6	-12.2
Wood & Wood Products	252,140	258,876	5.9	2.7
Cellulose, Paper and Cardboard and their Products	122,997	109,388	2.5	-11.1
Textile & Textile Products	185,639	220,202	5.0	18.6
Footwear, Headwear and Similar	205,963	237,774	5.4	15.4
Stone, Plaster, Cement and Similar Material Products, Ceramic Products, Glass and Glass Products	42,052	53,496	1.2	27.2
Pearls, Precious Metals and their Products, Precious and Semi-precious Stones	14,614	9,111	0.2	-37.7
Base Metals and Base Metal Products	1,012,247	858,021	19.5	-15.2
Machinery , Devices, Mechanical and Electric Appliances	591,278	691,538	15.7	17.0
Means of Transportation, and their Parts and Equipment	117,290	144,700	3.3	23.4
Watches, Musical and Medical Instruments, Measuring Tools	17,699	16,649	0.4	-5.9
Arms and Ammunition, their Parts and Equipment	41,054	51,514	1.2	25.5
Miscellaneous	386,471	381,673	8.7	-1.2
Works of Arts, Collectors' Pieces and Antiques	40	29	0.0	-27.0
Unclassified	29	9	0.0	-67.2
Total	4,293,920	4,399,556	100.0	2.5

Note:

Source of these data is Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for that reason total exports and imports of goods differ from those shown in balance of payments statistics, which includes various adjustments.

Data are classified in accordance with World Trade Organization's Harmonized Code System .

T27: Structure of Exported and impoerted Goods

Period	January - March 2022	January - M	arch 2023	Percentage of change compared to the same
Commodity Group	Amount in KM thousand	Amount in KM thousand	Share in percents	period in previous year
Inimals & Products of Animal Origin	158,245	185,134	2.8	17.0
/egetable Products	277,385	277,552	4.2	0.1
Inimal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	49,669	36,253	0.6	-27.0
ood Products	465,307	541,581	8.3	16.4
Aineral Origin Products	913,717	985,909	15.1	7.9
hemical Products and Related Industries Products	537,356	591,416	9.0	10.1
Plastic, Rubber and Caoutchouc	455,988	426,861	6.5	-6.4
ur and Leather	88,314	81,640	1.2	-7.6
Wood & Wood Products	118,920	113,564	1.7	-4.5
ellulose, Paper and Cardboard and their Products	140,877	145,056	2.2	3.0
extile & Textile Products	363,714	401,393	6.1	10.4
ootwear, Headwear and Similar	98,357	115,750	1.8	17.7
tone, Plaster, Cement and Similar Material Products, Ceramic Products, ilass and Glass Products	117,631	126,746	1.9	7.7
earls, Precious Metals and their Products, Precious and Semi-precious tones	16,648	12,303	0.2	-26.1
Base Metals and Base Metal Products	1,140,714	868,266	13.3	-23.9
Aachinery , Devices, Mechanical and Electric Appliances	778,292	963,769	14.7	23.8
Aeans of Transportation, and their Parts and Equipment	341,803	428,661	6.6	25.4
Vatches, Musical and Medical Instruments, Measuring Tools	89,155	86,612	1.3	-2.9
rms and Ammunition, their Parts and Equipment	4,311	4,927	0.1	14.3
Aiscellaneous	144,313	146,060	2.2	1.2
Vorks of Arts, Collectors' Pieces and Antiques	173	2,718	0.0	1,472.0
Inclassified	373	0	0.0	-100.0
otal	6,301,264	6,542,173	100.0	3.8

Note:

Source of these data is Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for that reason total exports and imports of goods differ from those shown in balance of payments statistics, which includes various adjustments.

Data are classified in accordance with World Trade Organization's Harmonized Code System .

		EMU	Croatia	Czech R	Hungary	Japan	Switzerland	Turkey	UK	USA	China	Serbia
		EUR	HRK	CZK	HUF	JPY	CHF	TRY	GBP	USD	CNY	RSD
Year	Month	1	100	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	100
2012		1.955830	26.003868	0.077784	0.676389	1.909803	1.622699	0.845478	2.412276	1.522668		1.732491
2013		1.955830	25.806786	0.075328	0.658705	1.512911	1.589326	0.775940	2.304432	1.473557	0.239647	1.729721
2014		1.955830	25.619449	0.071033	0.633710	1.393940	1.610337	0.673375	2.426325	1.474019	0.239264	1.668863
2015		1.955830	25.688577	0.071687	0.631327	1.456462	1.832914	0.650180	2.694477	1.762605	0.280568	1.619915
2016		1.955830	25.960428	0.072346	0.627987	1.628845	1.794449	0.586378	2.396405	1.768011	0.266189	1.588875
2017		1.955830	26.205454	0.074317	0.632480	1.546889	1.761597	0.476205	2.232882	1.735482	0.256628	1.611317
2018		1.955830	26.365492	0.076267	0.613697	1.500585	1.693763	0.351884	2.210985	1.657498	0.250633	1.653621
2019		1.955830	26.365089	0.076197	0.601572	1.603053	1.758109	0.307940	2.230125	1.747204	0.252963	1.659447
2020		1.955830	25.946780	0.074002	0.557563	1.607387	1.827419	0.247515	2.201320	1.716607	0.248658	1.663431
2021		1.955830	25.977234	0.076253	0.545671	1.506596	1.808910	0.191301	2.274685	1.653851	0.256382	1.66349
2022		1.955830	25.957036	0.079629	0.501501	1.420249	1.948176	0.113256	2.294933	1.860152	0.276500	1.665037
2022	01	1.955830	25.996011	0.079827	0.543995	1.504506	1.882231	0.127251	2.341072	1.728160	0.271877	1.66334
	02	1.955830	25.962189	0.080109	0.548653	1.495972	1.867587	0.126492	2.333614	1.723864	0.271704	1.66329
	03	1.955830	25.836210	0.078092	0.518531	1.501361	1.910814	0.121573	2.341104	1.776058	0.279958	1.66209
	04	1.955830	25.875006	0.080084	0.522686	1.433318	1.914754	0.122507	2.339109	1.802198	0.280796	1.66134
	05	1.955830	25.951530	0.079107	0.509405	1.436617	1.891062	0.119065	2.302850	1.850825	0.276553	1.663469
	06	1.955830	25.991757	0.079122	0.492441	1.384156	1.908744	0.108736	2.283569	1.848738	0.276240	1.66546
	07	1.955830	26.008840	0.079496	0.485134	1.404683	1.979336	0.110157	2.299766	1.918855	0.285061	1.66604
	08	1.955830	26.028995	0.079613	0.486818	1.429335	2.019274	0.106979	2.315582	1.929271	0.283948	1.66660
	09	1.955830	26.000744	0.079611	0.485704	1.382979	2.026399	0.107735	2.240012	1.971803	0.281512	1.66698
	10	1.955830	25.976881	0.079734	0.467406	1.355352	2.002431	0.107293	2.243115	1.994232	0.277561	1.66717
	11	1.955830	25.932866	0.080256	0.481296	1.347817	1.986095	0.103151	2.250632	1.919565	0.267564	1.66725
	12	1.955830	25.923001	0.080562	0.479734	1.369943	1.982983	0.099057	2.250369	1.848342	0.264763	1.66722
2023	01	1.955830		0.081594	0.493759	1.391460	1.965054	0.096833	2.216435	1.818750	0.267412	1.66653
	02	1.955830		0.082464	0.507182	1.376882	1.973557	0.096812	2.207511	1.824700	0.267086	1.666960
	03	1.955830		0.082578	0.507819	1.369219	1.975767	0.096431	2.218829	1.831257	0.265449	1.667151

T28: Average Middle Exchange Rates of Convertible Mark

T29: Government Finance of BH - Government Sector Units

- in KM million -

Year	Period	BH Institutions	FBH	RS	Brčko	Consolidated Revenues	BH Institutions	FBH	RS	Brčko	Consolidated Expenses	Net aquisition of non financial assets	Net Surplus/ Deficit
2012		1,045.6	6,642.8	3,652.6	246.1	11,459.5	952.9	6,595.9	3,534.1	215.5	11,170.8	815.7	-526.9
2013		1,069.8	6,608.6	3,604.4	232.6	11,406.5	939.0	6,474.5	3,415.1	219.2	10,938.8	1,046.8	-579.2
2014		1,109.8	6,972.1	3,769.8	223.7	11,961.7	940.3	6,652.2	3,652.3	219.0	11,350.1	1,166.8	-555.3
2015		1,088.4	7,196.5	3,931.3	232.0	12,335.1	935.9	6,843.5	3,700.6	220.1	11,587.0	559.1	188.9
2016		1,062.9	7,645.4	3,937.0	248.5	12,767.3	949.3	7,013.5	3,636.9	198.6	11,672.0	724.5	370.8
2017		1,049.4	8,150.9	4,141.8	263.7	13,479.2	967.0	7,164.3	3,696.0	212.8	11,913.4	759.7	806.0
2018		1,045.0	8,833.6	4,364.6	280.9	14,402.3	995.9	7,660.0	3,983.4	233.7	12,738.5	889.2	774.5
2019		1,051.4	9,217.5	4,584.0	288.8	15,018.1	985.5	8,120.3	4,097.6	254.6	13,334.3	1,006.6	677.2
2020		1,070.6	8,614.0	4,652.1	268.3	14,430.7	1,028.6	8,583.1	4,749.6	287.9	14,474.8	1,765.1	-1,809.2
2021		1,093.0	9,616.7	5,147.2	305.9	16,055.3	982.3	8,792.8	4,861.0	268.5	14,797.0	1,368.9	-110.6
	Q1	242.5	1,498.3	706.4	54.9	2,478.4	226.3	1,430.0	687.6	43.1	2,363.4	24.0	91.0
2017	Q2	288.3	1,622.2	813.1	57.9	2,745.9	230.2	1,521.8	747.5	43.6	2,507.4	51.7	186.7
2016	Q3	256.6	1,761.1	812.0	62.4	2,867.4	227.9	1,494.9	776.2	41.0	2,515.2	105.3	246.9
	Q4	275.6	1,791.9	897.5	65.6	2,990.8	265.0	1,818.6	882.6	67.9	2,994.2	166.0	-169.4
	Q1	251.8	1,621.7	742.5	51.7	2,642.3	223.9	1,457.0	689.4	31.9	2,376.8	30.2	235.4
2017	Q2	273.3	1,792.9	827.2	61.1	2,920.7	231.1	1,556.0	747.9	44.0	2,545.1	70.1	305.4
2017	Q3	252.0	1,931.1	940.7	64.5	3,162.1	238.7	1,587.4	767.1	56.3	2,623.1	31.6	507.3
	Q4	272.3	1,851.2	887.8	76.2	3,050.0	273.3	1,863.6	906.1	77.0	3,082.6	204.3	-236.8
	Q1	277.7	1,762.1	816.9	57.0	2,882.0	231.4	1,499.4	728.4	34.3	2,462.0	30.9	389.0
2010	Q2	242.8	1,914.5	884.1	61.4	3,075.2	231.7	1,683.3	784.4	51.8	2,723.4	66.5	285.3
2018	Q3	400.3	1,951.9	861.7	69.0	3,250.5	243.9	1,651.7	835.0	56.0	2,754.4	91.2	404.9
	Q4	124.1	2,138.2	960.8	75.4	3,259.2	289.0	2,104.9	983.4	78.9	3,416.8	237.9	-395.5
	Q1	238.9	1,899.1	845.3	60.2	3,013.8	225.9	1,600.5	806.8	42.5	2,646.0	26.0	341.9
2019	Q2	261.7	1,990.1	902.3	67.3	3,187.1	239.2	1,770.8	789.9	63.1	2,828.7	71.9	286.5
2019	Q3	270.0	2,079.8	924.2	71.6	3,309.8	253.8	1,800.7	823.5	54.3	2,896.5	78.9	334.4
	Q4	280.8	2,080.5	1,015.2	72.2	3,412.9	266.6	2,177.5	972.4	81.1	3,461.9	210.4	-259.4
	Q1	286.0	1,906.0	862.8	59.7	3,081.9	235.6	1,695.3	877.3	42.7	2,818.4	40.6	222.9
2020	Q2	235.6	1,674.2	887.0	53.6	2,815.4	232.8	1,834.2	1,090.5	62.6	3,185.2	102.1	-471.9
2020	Q3	266.9	1,963.7	970.8	67.0	3,236.3	231.7	2,024.8	933.7	69.8	3,227.7	96.5	-88.0
	Q4	282.1	2,027.8	1,067.1	71.3	3,418.9	328.5	2,249.0	1,117.7	93.8	3,759.7	231.1	-571.9
	Q1	277.6	1,906.5	976.0	61.7	3,191.6	240.3	1,727.9	929.8	47.9	2,915.8	60.1	215.7
2021	Q2	275.1	2,094.2	976.5	69.9	3,390.8	235.1	1,919.4	1,022.4	59.7	3,211.7	93.3	85.8
2021	Q3	262.8	2,146.5	1,273.1	74.1	3,728.3	256.3	1,953.5	963.4	58.9	3,204.0	78.9	445.4
	Q4	277.5	2,272.0	894.9	82.3	3,501.4	250.5	2,430.2	1,170.4	85.6	3,911.4	288.6	-698.7
	Q1	256.1	2,181.7	1,070.1	72.9	3,550.1	243.1	1,818.4	979.0	57.4	3,067.3	22.0	460.8
2022	Q2	278.1	2,498.0	1,193.2	81.2	4,026.0	236.4	2,227.9	1,146.3	62.6	3,648.6	82.3	295.1
	Q3	326.9	2,424.2	1,209.6	83.2	4,009.0	269.8	2,266.2	1,261.1	63.5	3,825.9	108.6	74.6

Note:

Administrative data collected from: Ministries of Finance of all levels of governement, Social Security Funds of all levels of governement, Entities' Public Companies for Roads and Entities' Public Companies for Motorways. Annual data for consolidated revenues/expenses include local level of governement (municipalities and towns), Public Company for Roads of all levels of governement of FBH, Public Company for Roads of RS, Public Company for Motorways of FBH and Public Company for Motorways of RS, while quarterly data do not include them as the source data are not available. Difference between revenues on one side and expenses with net acquisition of non-financial assets on the other side, represents net surplus/deficit.

T30:	T30: Government Finance of BH - Structure of Consolidated Revenues and Expenses - in KM million - Revenues												
					Revenues							Expenses	
Year	Period	Тахеѕ	Social Contributions	Grants and Other Revenues		Compensation of Employees	Use of Goods and Services	Interest	Subsidies	Social Benefits	Grants and Other Expenses		Net Acquisition of Non- financial Assets
2012		6,037.9	4,046.6	1,375.0	11,459.5	3,323.8	2,156.4	200.6	416.1	4,394.4	679.5	11,170.8	815.7
2013		5,917.2	4,105.2	1,384.1	11,406.5	3,278.1	2,122.7	201.1	383.9	4,423.7	529.3	10,938.8	1,046.8
2014		6,078.6	4,234.8	1,648.3	11,961.7	3,265.5	2,127.2	238.9	364.9	4,658.0	695.6	11,350.1	1,166.8
2015		6,439.7	4,329.6	1,565.8	12,335.1	3,294.3	2,138.8	264.3	384.8	4,729.5	775.4	11,587.0	559.1
2016		6,760.4	4,473.6	1,533.4	12,767.3	3,295.5	2,187.5	252.0	382.8	4,755.0	799.3	11,672.0	724.5
2017		7,151.1	4,734.2	1,594.0	13,479.2	3,312.6	2,340.6	223.0	444.0	4,758.5	834.7	11,913.4	759.7
2018		7,688.4	5,041.8	1,672.0	14,402.3	3,422.1	2,534.0	242.5	476.0	5,013.2	1,050.8	12,738.5	889.2
2019		8,014.1	5,345.7	1,658.4	15,018.1	3,738.1	2,688.3	241.1	507.3	5,223.4	936.1	13,334.3	1,006.6
2020		7,363.3	5,383.9	1,683.5	14,430.7	3,921.8	2,702.8	255.9	870.1	5,508.0	1,216.3	14,474.8	1,765.1
2021		8,485.4	5,798.0	1,771.9	16,055.3	4,039.2	2,847.7	240.2	742.9	5,718.3	1,208.7	14,797.0	1,368.9
	Q1	1,290.0	998.7	189.6	2,478.4	711.1	400.5	44.3	30.4	1,097.8	79.3	2,363.4	24.0
2016	Q2	1,412.5	1,095.5	237.8	2,745.9	706.1	418.8	71.8	66.5	1,135.6	108.6	2,507.4	51.7
2010	Q3	1,468.4	1,136.0	262.9	2,867.4	702.8	409.8	42.8	65.3	1,163.2	131.3	2,515.2	105.3
	Q4	1,612.0	1,243.2	135.5	2,990.8	732.8	552.0	56.9	160.9	1,220.8	270.8	2,994.2	166.0
	Q1	1,349.6	1,076.7	220.7	2,646.9	707.8	403.5	45.6	35.4	1,114.3	69.5	2,376.1	30.0
2017	Q2	1,530.4	1,192.4	197.9	2,920.7	703.6	438.4	74.0	85.8	1,133.6	109.6	2,545.1	70.1
2017	Q3	1,692.0	1,196.0	274.0	3,162.1	720.4	440.3	46.8	109.6	1,134.6	171.4	2,623.1	31.6
	Q4	1,568.6	1,269.1	212.3	3,050.0	726.8	538.0	54.2	146.5	1,224.5	392.7	3,082.6	204.3
	Q1	1,526.1	1,153.2	202.7	2,882.0	719.0	432.2	47.4	42.4	1,136.3	84.9	2,462.0	30.9
2018	Q2	1,597.5	1,243.8	234.0	3,075.2	742.6	464.6	65.0	108.2	1,198.7	144.2	2,723.4	66.5
2010	Q3	1,787.5	1,241.5	221.6	3,250.5	730.6	470.6	46.4	103.1	1,224.5	179.2	2,754.4	91.2
	Q4	1,570.5	1,403.3	285.4	3,259.2	766.9	587.9	56.2	148.4	1,295.6	561.8	3,416.8	237.9
	Q1	1,528.5	1,247.2	238.1	3,013.8	787.8	462.1	41.8	40.5	1,202.7	111.1	2,646.0	26.0
2019	Q2	1,669.1	1,335.2	182.8	3,187.1	806.1	494.9	68.5	81.8	1,254.2	123.2	2,828.7	71.9
2017	Q3	1,734.1	1,336.0	239.6	3,309.8	805.4	517.7	43.3	112.2	1,252.3	165.5	2,896.5	78.9
	Q4	1,904.0	1,427.3	81.6	3,412.9	850.7	617.2	52.5	189.6	1,349.2	402.7	3,461.9	210.4
	Q1	1,556.2	1,286.5	239.2	3,081.9	817.7	482.1	69.8	60.4	1,274.3	114.1	2,818.4	40.6
2020	Q2	1,327.2	1,223.4	264.8	2,815.4	861.7	495.5	43.3	157.1	1,277.1	350.5	3,185.2	102.1
2020	Q3	1,564.3	1,418.6	253.4	3,236.3	850.4	486.3	42.4	262.8	1,357.6	228.3	3,227.7	96.5
	Q4	1,848.8	1,455.5	114.7	3,418.9	872.7	638.3	71.6	299.2	1,419.6	458.2	3,759.7	231.1
	Q1	1,560.9	1,319.3	311.4	3,191.6	851.1	486.3	55.0	47.5	1,318.9	156.9	2,915.8	60.1
2021	Q2	1,690.2	1,437.0	263.5	3,390.8	866.7	529.2	60.3	142.9	1,376.4	236.2	3,211.7	93.3
2021	Q3	1,854.4	1,441.1	232.0	3,527.5	865.8	547.5	31.9	123.2	1,405.4	230.2	3,204.0	78.9
	Q4	2,082.2	1,600.5	19.6	3,702.2	913.6	651.8	60.8	336.5	1,430.2	518.6	3,911.4	288.6
	Q1	1,851.2	1,462.0	236.9	3,550.1	908.3	517.6	52.7	55.2	1,377.3	156.2	3,067.3	22.0
2022	Q2	2,110.4	1,604.5	311.1	4,026.0	960.2	570.0	68.1	160.9	1,531.3	358.0	3,648.6	82.3
	Q3	2,124.8	1,643.0	241.3	4,009.0	988.8	599.2	67.7	154.3	1,631.2	384.8	3,825.9	108.6

Note:

Administrative data collected from: Ministries of Finance of all levels of government, Social Security Funds of all levels of government, Entities' Public Companies for Roads and Entities' Public Companies for Motorways. Annual data for consolidated revenues/expenses include local level of government (municipalities and towns), Public Company for Roads of all levels of government of FBH, Public Company for Roads of RS, Public Company for Motorways of RS, while quarterly data do not include them as the source data are not available. Difference between revenues on one side and expenses with net acquisition of non-financial assets on the other side, represents net surplus/deficit.

T31: Government Finance of FBH - Government Sector Units

Year	Period	Federation BH Budget	Social Security Funds	Cantons	Consolidated Revenues	Federation BH Budget	Social Security Funds	Cantons	Consolidated Expenses	Net Acquisition of Non- financial Assets	Net Surplus/Deficit
2012		1,416.5	2,986.2	1,830.7	6,642.8	1,378.5	3,031.6	1,936.2	6,595.9	442.5	-395.5
2013		1,457.5	2,988.2	1,709.7	6,608.6	1,344.2	3,034.8	1,826.9	6,474.5	645.6	-511.5
2014		1,581.3	3,117.2	1,812.1	6,972.1	1,361.0	3,164.5	1,846.5	6,652.2	685.7	-365.8
2015		1,510.0	3,175.8	1,919.5	7,196.5	1,354.1	3,224.3	1,869.1	6,843.5	221.4	131.6
2016		1,652.8	3,323.4	2,012.1	7,645.4	1,380.2	3,314.2	1,885.5	7,013.5	248.1	383.7
2017		1,876.9	3,538.4	2,108.4	8,150.9	1,394.8	3,423.3	1,970.4	7,164.3	353.6	633.1
2018		2,008.2	3,815.7	2,292.5	8,833.6	1,552.7	3,660.1	2,075.7	7,660.0	426.4	747.2
2019		1,878.3	4,069.5	2,473.2	9,217.5	1,493.6	3,953.0	2,274.3	8,120.3	564.8	532.5
2020		3,718.6	1,733.5	2,417.9	8,614.0	4,008.2	1,757.6	2,331.0	8,583.1	821.3	-790.4
2021		4,141.4	1,848.2	2,730.4	9,616.7	3,998.3	1,809.7	2,521.5	8,792.8	804.3	19.5
	Q1	336.4	763.3	465.1	1,498.3	274.9	811.7	409.9	1,430.0	4.0	64.3
2016	Q2	392.2	809.2	493.1	1,622.2	337.3	821.0	435.8	1,521.8	10.1	90.3
	Q3	474.2	829.7	531.7	1,761.1	305.9	817.1	446.4	1,494.9	14.4	251.8
	Q4	450.1	907.2	522.2	1,791.9	462.1	850.6	593.5	1,818.6	44.3	-71.1
	Q1	331.3	821.8	501.9	1,621.7	273.6	834.9	412.6	1,457.0	6.2	158.5
2017	Q2	407.4	891.5	541.7	1,792.9	345.2	841.5	445.9	1,556.0	12.6	224.4
2017	Q3	439.1	869.8	589.8	1,931.1	341.8	841.6	479.6	1,587.4	11.9	331.9
	Q4	699.1	933.5	475.1	1,851.2	434.1	885.8	632.2	1,863.6	57.3	-69.7
	Q1	414.4	884.7	531.6	1,762.1	273.2	866.2	428.7	1,499.4	6.4	256.2
2018	Q2	465.1	947.8	589.1	1,914.6	366.7	910.3	493.8	1,683.3	15.8	215.4
2010	Q3	478.4	933.5	629.2	1,951.8	341.4	902.7	496.9	1,651.7	32.1	268.0
	Q4	650.3	1,029.9	542.6	2,138.2	571.3	961.8	656.3	2,104.9	82.4	-49.1
	Q1	412.7	947.2	612.9	1,899.1	267.8	937.0	469.4	1,600.5	-4.7	303.3
2019	Q2	459.2	1,017.7	605.2	1,990.1	351.5	986.1	525.1	1,770.8	35.9	183.5
2019	Q3	491.1	1,010.4	678.4	2,079.8	379.3	987.6	533.9	1,800.7	21.0	258.1
	Q4	515.3	1,072.8	576.8	2,080.5	495.1	1,020.8	745.9	2,177.5	79.4	-176.4
	Q1	895.0	408.3	614.8	1,906.0	809.3	427.7	470.4	1,695.3	7.3	203.4
2020	Q2	823.9	388.3	482.2	1,674.2	882.4	426.8	545.2	1,834.2	28.6	-188.6
2020	Q3	971.5	444.0	757.0	1,963.7	1,233.7	431.2	568.7	2,024.8	29.7	-90.8
	Q4	1,028.2	470.7	563.9	2,027.8	1,082.8	454.6	746.6	2,249.0	53.4	-274.6
	Q1	903.2	407.4	604.0	1,906.5	810.6	432.3	493.1	1,727.9	9.9	168.7
2021	Q2	997.0	458.8	666.8	2,094.2	930.2	436.6	581.0	1,919.4	17.8	157.1
2021	Q3	1,068.4	442.7	748.8	2,146.5	1,063.0	440.8	563.2	1,953.5	21.2	171.8
	Q4	1,172.8	514.8	710.9	2,272.0	1,194.5	477.7	884.3	2,430.2	70.6	-228.7
	Q1	1,020.4	454.8	713.2	2,181.7	800.3	445.8	579.0	1,818.4	-12.6	375.9
2022	Q2	1,165.2	504.8	953.8	2,498.0	1,202.3	456.9	694.6	2,227.9	20.1	250.0
	Q3	1,172.4	512.4	840.3	2,424.2	1,114.0	497.4	755.7	2,266.2	38.0	120.0

Note:

Administrative data collected from: Ministries of Finance, Social Security Funds of all levels of government of FBH, Public Companies of Roads of all levels of government of FBH and Public Company of Motorways of FBH. Annual data for consolidated revenues/expenses include the local level of government (municipalities and towns), Public Companies of Roads of all levels of government of FBH and Public Company of Motorways of FBH, while quarterly data do not include them as the source data are not available. Difference between revenues on one side and expenses with net acquisition of non-financial assets on the other side represents net surplus/deficit.

T32: Government Finance of FBH - Structure of Consolidated Revenues and Expenses

- in KM million -

Year	Period	Taxes	Social Contributions	Grants and Other Revenues	Revenues	Compensation of Employees	Use of Goods and Services	Interest	Subsidies	Social Benefits	Grants and Other Expenses	Expenses	Net Acquisition of Non-financial Assets
2012		2 472 0	2 ((0 0	0011	6.642.0	1 (01 0	4 572 2	00.4	250.5	2 520 0	10.6	6 505 0	(42.5
2012		3,172.8	2,668.8	801.1	6,642.8	1,681.9	1,573.3	99.4	258.5	2,539.0	443.6	6,595.9	442.5
2013		3,121.9	2,706.9	779.8	6,608.6	1,700.2	1,580.7	93.8	239.9	2,520.2	339.9	6,474.5	645.6
2014		3,299.8	2,819.9	852.5	6,972.1	1,655.5	1,569.0	103.0	233.5	2,636.5	454.7	6,652.2	685.7
2015		3,500.3	2,875.6	820.6	7,196.5	1,660.1	1,607.1	120.1	256.8	2,672.9	526.5	6,843.5	221.4
2016		3,779.4	3,005.6	860.4	7,645.4	1,656.8	1,664.0	129.0	253.6	2,723.9	586.2	7,013.5	248.1
2017		4,058.5	3,203.9	888.4	8,150.9	1,685.2	1,739.2	119.2	284.4	2,787.5	548.8	7,164.3	353.6
2018		4,416.3	3,456.5	960.8	8,833.6	1,753.1	1,845.8	103.9	300.5	2,932.6	724.1	7,660.0	426.4
2019		4,646.9	3,688.8	881.8	9,217.5	1,994.9	2,009.1	101.2	344.0	3,094.9	576.2	8,120.3	564.8
2020		4,119.4	3,662.0	832.7	8,614.0	2,062.7	2,033.7	97.5	583.8	3,246.0	559.4	8,583.1	821.3
2021		4,842.4	3,927.4	846.9	9,616.7	2,119.5	2,123.1	81.5	529.8	3,295.6	643.4	8,792.8	804.3
	Q1	700.1	691.4	106.8	1,498.3	352.4	336.4	24.2	21.7	645.1	50.2	1,430.0	4.0
2016	Q2	777.6	735.1	109.5	1,622.2	347.6	353.1	40.1	49.0	659.8	72.3	1,521.8	10.1
	Q3	830.1	758.0	173.0	1,761.1	341.9	340.4	22.1	35.3	664.5	90.6	1,494.9	14.4
	Q4	925.2	821.1	45.5	1,791.9	374.4	417.0	36.5	104.4	693.4	192.9	1,818.6	44.3
	Q1	739.3	749.3	133.1	1,621.7	357.3	346.4	24.3	25.9	657.4	45.7	1,457.0	6.2
2017	Q2	882.6	812.2	98.2	1,792.9	350.9	364.3	39.7	54.4	671.6	75.0	1,556.0	12.6
	Q3	955.3	792.6	183.2	1,931.1	365.6	354.4	22.6	63.3	676.5	105.0	1,587.4	11.9
	Q4	909.5	849.8	91.9	1,851.2	363.4	419.3	30.0	91.4	707.4	252.2	1,863.6	57.3
	Q1	841.7	806.8	113.6	1,762.1	360.7	366.2	24.0	25.1	670.2	53.2	1,499.4	6.4
2018	Q2	937.8	859.8	117.0	1,914.6	380.9	383.3	32.0	72.0	717.4	97.7	1,683.3	15.8
	Q3	952.3	858.7	140.8	1,951.8	365.4	381.1	20.4	58.6	721.5	104.7	1,651.7	32.1
	Q4	990.3	931.2	216.8	2,138.2	397.1	450.4	26.4	89.7	747.3	394.0	2,104.9	82.4
	Q1	876.0	864.8	158.2	1,899.1	415.5	396.4	21.4	22.8	716.1	28.3	1,600.5	-4.7
2019	Q2	963.8	925.1	101.2	1,990.1	429.9	415.8	32.6	54.3	758.6	79.5	1,770.8	35.9
	Q3	1,015.3	922.5	142.0	2,079.8	423.1	432.2	20.9	76.2	749.6	98.8	1,800.7	21.0
	Q4	1,041.7	976.4	62.4	2,080.5	465.3	488.8	24.5	128.1	794.6	276.2	2,177.5	79.4
	Q1	888.3	889.9	127.8	1,906.0	418.4	417.2	23.1	37.1	753.1	46.5	1,695.3	7.3
2020	Q2	759.7	823.9	90.5	1,674.2	460.9	424.3	29.5	68.0	770.3	81.2	1,834.2	28.6
	Q3	842.5	973.2	148.0	1,963.7	443.5	419.7	24.1	190.6	820.7	126.1	2,024.8	29.7
	Q4	1,406.4	1,001.7	97.4	2,505.6	411.0	471.9	22.7	-14.3	674.7	229.1	1,795.1	66.0
	Q1	853.9	896.3	156.3	1,906.5	442.8	423.5	25.2	26.8	775.3	34.4	1,727.9	9.9
2021	Q2	993.6	974.5	126.2	2,094.2	455.5	439.7	15.4	100.9	782.7	125.1	1,919.4	17.8
2021	Q3	1,062.8	973.0	110.7	2,146.5	447.6	449.8	22.7	74.7	826.0	132.8	1,953.5	21.2
	Q4	1,148.2	1,083.5	40.3	2,272.0	491.4	528.5	16.6	260.1	830.1	303.6	2,430.2	70.6
	Q1	1,038.9	1,009.0	133.8	2,181.7	483.2	445.0	24.2	35.9	781.9	48.3	1,818.4	-12.6
2022	Q2	1,251.4	1,096.9	149.7	2,498.0	518.8	481.1	18.2	103.2	893.2	213.4	2,227.9	20.1
	Q3	1,183.1	1,116.4	124.7	2,424.2	507.9	501.8	25.9	102.0	939.4	189.2	2,266.2	38.0

Note:

Administrative data collected from: Ministries of Finance, Social Security Funds of all levels of government of FBH, Public Companies of Roads of all levels of government of FBH and Public Company of Motorways of FBH. Annual data for consolidated revenues/expenses include local level of government (municipalities and towns), Public Companies of Roads of all levels of government of FBH and Public Company of Motorways of FBH, while quarterly data do not include them as the source data are not available. Difference between revenues on one side and expenses with net acquisition of non-financial assets, on the other side, represents net surplus/deficit

T33: Government Finance of RS - Government Sector Units

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- in KM million -
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Year	Period	Republika Srpska Budget	Social Security Funds	Consolidated Revenues	Republika Srpska Budget	Social Security Funds	Consolidated Expenses	Net Acquisition of Non- financial Assets	Net Surplus/Deficit
2012		1,666.5	1,566.5	3,652.6	1,647.9	1,595.1	3,534.1	307.7	-189.2
2013		1,638.4	1,616.9	3,604.4	1,546.7	1,637.1	3,415.1	310.3	-121.0
2014		1,778.7	1,683.3	3,769.8	1,749.3	1,704.1	3,652.3	360.5	-243.1
2015		1,804.1	1,713.5	3,931.3	1,707.5	1,754.9	3,700.6	235.3	-4.6
2016		2,556.5	744.4	3,937.0	2,415.9	749.7	3,636.9	366.3	-66.3
2017		2,713.7	780.7	4,141.8	2,422.3	746.2	3,696.0	268.7	177.1
2018		2,839.4	774.2	4,364.6	2,700.8	720.0	3,983.4	337.4	43.9
2019		2,963.6	834.5	4,584.0	2,775.6	728.5	4,097.6	376.0	110.3
2020		3,041.5	907.2	4,652.1	3,395.7	784.0	4,749.6	821.8	-919.2
2021		3,312.2	984.5	5,147.2	3,399.0	862.5	4,861.0	415.9	-129.7
	Q1	574.5	138.4	706.4	537.3	156.8	687.6	13.3	5.4
2016	Q2	658.7	165.1	813.1	578.4	179.7	747.5	31.0	34.6
2016	Q3	633.4	207.3	812.0	604.3	200.5	776.2	70.5	-34.6
	Q4	690.0	228.8	897.5	695.9	208.0	882.6	49.3	-34.4
	Q1	604.2	147.4	747.1	531.5	161.7	688.7	11.0	47.4
2017	Q2	656.9	183.1	827.2	584.8	175.8	747.9	26.4	52.9
2017	Q3	747.7	229.5	940.7	604.5	199.1	767.1	21.2	152.4
	Q4	704.9	216.0	887.8	734.3	204.9	906.1	64.1	-82.4
	Q1	665.5	170.8	816.9	585.9	161.9	728.4	8.8	79.7
	Q2	719.3	185.4	884.1	637.6	167.4	784.4	33.4	66.3
2018	Q3	699.7	182.4	861.7	682.5	172.8	835.0	37.2	-10.5
	Q4	754.9	230.4	960.8	794.8	213.1	983.4	80.0	-102.7
	Q1	677.6	192.4	845.3	666.6	164.9	806.8	26.1	12.4
	Q2	724.1	204.3	902.3	643.5	172.7	789.9	30.6	81.7
2019	Q3	743.8	210.1	924.2	677.1	176.2	823.5	46.3	54.4
	Q4	818.1	222.2	1,015.2	788.5	209.1	972.4	95.4	-52.6
	Q1	687.2	201.3	862.8	722.0	181.0	877.3	29.2	-43.7
	Q2	716.2	198.0	887.0	957.7	160.0	1,090.5	56.3	-259.8
2020	Q3	780.2	249.8	970.8	801.3	191.6	933.7	46.4	-9.3
	Q4	857.9	252.4	1,067.1	914.7	246.2	1,117.7	99.3	-149.9
	Q1	792.8	214.2	976.0	771.8	189.0	929.8	35.6	10.6
	Q2	771.2	255.8	976.5	853.6	219.4	1,022.4	52.1	-98.0
2021	Q3	870.3	251.8	1,072.2	788.2	225.1	963.4	44.6	64.3
	Q4	877.9	256.6	1,095.8	985.5	223.7	1,170.4	121.1	-195.7
	Q1	881.8	232.7	1,070.1	805.5	217.9	979.0	31.7	59.5
2022	Q2	989.3	277.4	1,193.2	981.2	238.6	1,146.3	59.0	-12.0
	Q3	991.5	276.5	1,209.6	1,061.6	257.8	1,261.1	62.2	-113.7

Note:

Administrative data collected from: Ministry of Finance, Social Security Funds in RS, Public Company RS Roads and Public Company RS Motorways. Annual data for consolidated revenues/expenses include local level of authorities (municipalities and towns), Public Company RS Roads and Public Company RS Motorways, while quarterly data do not include them as the source data are not available. Difference between revenues on one side, and expenses with net acquisition of non-financial assets on the other side, represents net surplus/deficit.

T34: Government Finance of RS - Structure of Consolidated Revenues and Expenses

- in KM million -

					Revenues							Expenses	-uo
Year	Period	Тахеѕ	Social Contributions	Grants and Other Revenues		Compensation of Employees	Use of Goods and Services	Interest	Subsidies	Social Benefits	Grants and Other Expenses		Net Acquisition of Non- financial Assets
2012		1,895.6	1,342.3	414.7	3,652.6	937.0	346.2	100.1	146.1	1,801.5	203.2	3,534.1	307.7
2013		1,831.8	1,362.6	410.1	3,604.4	881.3	303.6	105.7	123.2	1,854.8	146.5	3,415.1	310.3
2014		1,847.8	1,379.9	542.1	3,769.8	922.4	313.3	133.9	108.3	1,968.7	205.8	3,652.3	360.5
2015		1,967.1	1,417.9	546.3	3,931.3	939.3	305.2	149.3	105.0	1,998.0	203.8	3,700.6	235.3
2016		2,001.5	1,431.1	504.4	3,937.0	946.1	300.6	120.7	111.7	1,982.3	175.5	3,636.9	366.3
2017		2,100.5	1,490.2	551.2	4,141.8	925.8	372.6	102.2	132.6	1,925.6	237.2	3,696.0	268.7
2018		2,279.6	1,543.1	541.9	4,364.6	950.3	436.5	136.8	148.4	2,031.5	279.9	3,983.4	337.4
2019		2,357.8	1,612.0	614.2	4,584.0	1,002.7	424.2	137.5	145.6	2,084.0	303.5	4,097.6	376.0
2020		2,228.7	1,675.6	747.9	4,652.1	1,093.6	433.8	155.9	254.2	2,216.7	595.4	4,749.6	821.8
2021		2,589.5	1,823.9	733.9	5,147.2	1,138.9	475.7	156.4	192.4	2,374.2	523.4	4,861.0	415.9
	Q1	359.1	299.2	48.1	706.4	186.0	15.9	19.6	5.3	445.9	15.0	687.6	13.3
2016	Q2	403.7	351.1	58.3	813.1	186.4	19.9	31.6	10.7	468.5	30.4	747.5	31.0
	Q3	394.6	368.8	48.6	812.0	183.7	23.2	20.1	28.4	490.5	30.5	776.2	70.5
	Q4	413.0	411.9	72.6	897.5	188.8	54.5	19.4	50.9	500.8	68.1	882.6	49.3
	Q1	379.2	321.1	46.8	747.1	179.0	17.4	20.8	7.7	450.4	13.5	688.7	11.0
2017	Q2	416.9	370.9	39.4	827.2	180.3	23.2	34.0	24.5	455.3	30.6	747.9	26.4
	Q3	495.3	393.8	51.6	940.7	177.1	23.7	23.6	35.5	450.6	56.7	767.1	21.2
	Q4	370.5	404.3	113.0	887.8	184.9	45.0	23.9	47.4	492.6	112.4	906.1	64.1
	Q1	429.8	339.9	47.1	816.9	182.5	23.7	23.0	16.7	458.7	23.8	728.4	8.8
2018	Q2	453.2	374.1	56.8	884.1	184.9	27.8	32.6	27.6	473.6	37.9	784.4	33.4
	Q3	448.9	372.0	40.8	861.7	182.8	31.6	25.5	37.7	495.2	62.1	835.0	37.2
	Q4	435.0	457.1	68.6	960.8	188.1	50.1	29.4	47.5	522.0	146.4	983.4	80.0
	Q1	424.0	373.3	48.1	845.3	191.8	24.0	19.9	17.1	479.3	74.7	806.8	26.1
2019	Q2	468.5	398.4	35.3	902.3	194.0	32.1	35.7	21.8	487.1	19.4	789.9	30.6
	Q3	463.2	402.2	58.8	924.2	192.6	26.6	21.7	35.1	493.3	54.1	823.5	46.3
	Q4	457.2	438.1	119.9	1,015.2	199.8	44.7	27.0	51.0	535.3	114.7	972.4	95.4
	Q1	429.9	389.1	43.8	862.8	211.7	25.5	46.1	22.8	512.4	58.6	877.3	29.2
2020	Q2	347.7	389.0	150.2	887.0	212.9	26.1	13.7	80.2	496.5	261.2	1,090.5	56.3
	Q3	459.4	430.1	81.3	970.8	211.0	27.6	17.7	63.3	526.9	87.2	933.7	46.4
	Q4	477.3	467.5	122.3	1,067.1	217.1	46.6	51.6	65.0	582.7	154.7	1,117.7	99.3
	Q1	468.5	413.4	94.1	976.0	215.0	23.6	29.6	19.9	534.3	107.4	929.8	35.6
2021	Q2	450.9	449.4	76.2	976.5	217.9	40.2	44.3	37.1	582.4	100.5	1,022.4	52.1
	Q3	531.2	458.9	82.2	1,072.2	220.8	31.2	8.8	43.0	571.0	88.5	963.4	44.6
	Q4	532.9	502.1	60.7	1,095.8	227.8	45.2	43.2	67.2	580.5	206.6	1,170.4	121.1
	Q1	563.1	442.3	64.7	1,070.1	232.7	28.3	25.1	15.4	585.5	92.0	979.0	31.7
2022	Q2	600.2	495.1	97.9	1,193.2	250.0	35.3	48.4	49.8	627.5	135.2	1,146.3	59.0
	Q3	611.0	513.8	84.8	1,209.6	267.7	38.7	45.6	47.0	678.8	183.3	1,261.1	62.2

Note:

Administrative data collected from: Ministry of Finance, Social Security Funds in RS, Public Company RS Roads and Public Company RS Motorways. Annual data for consolidated revenues/expenses include local level of authorities (municipalities and towns), Public Company RS Roads and Public Company RS Motorways, while quarterly data do not include them as the source data are not available. Difference between revenues on one side, and expenditures with net acquisition of non-financial assets on the other side represents net surplus/deficit.

T35: Flows of Foreign Direct Investments in BH Classified by Country of Foreign Investor

- in KM million -

Year	Austria	The Netherlands	Croatia	Italy	Germany	Russia	Slovenia	Serbia	Switzerland	Turkey	Other Countries	Total
2012	133.6	1.6	86.1	28.5	37.7	147.5	-81.1	81.8	8.7	-5.4	161.9	601.1
2013	8.5	32.7	18.6	22.5	36.9	-82.8	-35.6	104.6	44.0	31.1	226.7	407.1
2014	171.1	26.0	88.7	24.0	-6.1	195.8	-1.2	33.1	8.9	17.6	253.1	811.1
2015	5.3	83.3	161.5	66.3	52.3	28.5	21.1	36.8	-33.5	56.1	159.2	636.9
2016	112.8	57.6	142.5	25.2	2.0	-44.3	34.6	-25.8	11.3	34.6	267.7	618.4
2017	84.1	-3.3	159.6	46.9	57.7	-6.8	101.1	56.9	30.6	-0.3	327.1	853.6
2018	90.7	100.9	129.1	23.6	105.1	143.4	42.6	21.1	46.5	7.4	252.9	963.3
2019	68.8	6.7	148.0	17.5	54.4	213.0	22.0	41.6	-19.8	3.2	244.0	799.3
2020	99.3	-3.9	178.6	33.6	78.3	-14.8	57.1	132.5	-23.2	60.3	139.0	736.7
2021	96.1	-65.8	82.0	58.7	76.9	-94.6	70.7	79.5	210.8	147.0	310.0	971.2
Jan - Sep 2022	165.4	69.4	71.4	59.3	85.7	-198.5	97.3	70.4	134.1	43.6	242.7	840.8

Note:

Foreign Direct Investments (flows and stocks) are compiled in accordance with the most recent methodological instructions and recommendations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Detailed methodological approach to compilation and presentation is included in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition and OECD Framework Definition of Foreign Direct Investments, fourth edition.

T36: Flows of Foreign Direct Investments in BH by NACE Rev 2 Classification of Activities

- in KM million -

Year	Manufacture of Food Products	Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood and Cork, except Furniture; Manufacture of Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	Manufacture of Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	Manufacture of Basic Metals	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-trailers	Wholesale Trade, except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Retail Trade, except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Telecommunications	Financial Service Activities, except Insurance and Pension Funding	Real Estate Activities	Other Industries	Total
2012	-5.9	-0.1	2.6	18.7	3.4	-26.0	7.0	144.8	40.2	6.4	130.2	6.4	267.7	601.1
2013	-4.0	2.2	-101.1	26.5	13.9	4.0	5.0	-44.4	73.7	46.1	138.5	46.1	226.9	407.1
2013	0.3	-5.7	180.6	3.0	-25.4	35.5	-59.4	64.1	37.3	6.8	138.4	187.1	248.5	811.1
2015	45.0	5.2	24.0	58.4	-4.4	-52.9	6.7	84.0	-29.3	57.8	116.8	89.5	236.1	636.9
2015	16.3	5.6	-52.0	51.9	-17.6	2.0	20.3	148.4	6.4	37.1	161.4	-9.8	248.4	618.4
2010	20.8	13.5	-26.0	1.2	-8.8	58.8	47.3	59.3	96.1	17.1	203.0	41.9	329.2	853.6
2018	34.9	9.3	139.0	33.2	15.5	63.7	40.3	121.3	11.9	8.3	140.1	28.4	317.4	963.3
2010	-13.4	15.1	200.3	26.5	6.4	-2.5	5.9	119.7	17.8	-20.6	153.3	19.0	271.7	799.3
2019	27.9	-0.6	1.5	37.7	18.3	-29.3	30.2	98.3	34.0	4.6	155.5	40.5	317.3	736.7
2020	11.3	9.3	-52.1	16.7	5.2	102.7	25.9	78.1	172.9	11.8	20.0	22.0	547.4	971.2
Jan - Sep 2022	10.8	11.6	-177.8	n/a	10.8	129.5	3.2	133.0	69.8	8.4	232.3	6.0	403.2	840.8
Jan - Jeh 2022	10.0	11.0	-1/7.0	11/a	10.0	129.5	5.2	155.0	09.0	0.4	252.5	0.0	405.2	040.0

Note:

The data flows of direct foreign investments in BH, according to NACE 1. Rev 1. Classification of the Activities, for the period 2004-2012, can be found on web site.

Foreign Direct Investments (flows and stocks) are compiled in accordance with the most recent methodological instructions and recommendations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Detailed methodological approach to compilation and presentation is included in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition and OECD Framework Definition of Foreign Direct Investments, fourth edition.

"n/a" in this industry there are less then three companies with direct investment and in accordance with statistical standards we are not able to present invested amounts

T37: Stocks of Foreign Direct Investments in BH by Components

- in KM million -

Year	Equity and Retained Earnings	Other Capital		Tatal Familian Direct Investment
fear		Borrowings	Other	Total Foreign Direct Investment
2012	8,006.0	2,616.4	589.8	11,212.2
2013	8,871.6	2,632.5	554.7	12,058.8
2014	8,449.4	3,092.7	550.9	12,093.0
2015	9,515.7	2,891.1	457.6	12,864.4
2016	9,698.2	3,057.6	491.9	13,247.7
2017	10,516.6	3,058.6	373.8	13,949.0
2018	11,364.4	2,973.0	408.0	14,745.4
2019	11,663.0	3,184.2	494.7	15,342.0
2020	12,070.2	2,764.1	568.2	15,402.5
2021	14,032.4	1,667.0	577.1	16,276.4

Note:

Foreign Direct Investments (flows and stocks) are compiled in accordance with the most recent methodological instructions and recommendations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Detailed methodological approach to compilation and presentation is included in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition and OECD Framework Definition of Foreign Direct Investments, fourth edition.

T38: Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate of Convertible Mark

Vera	Month	Effective Exchange Rate (2015=100)		
Year		NEER	REER	
2012		98.50	105.08	
2013		99.81	103.89	
2014		101.10	103.04	
2015		99.98	99.99	
2016		101.26	98.90	
2017		101.83	98.05	
2018		103.39	98.55	
2019		104.14	97.56	
2020		106.20	97.03	
2021		107.59	96.67	
2022		109.21	99.99	
2022	01	108.85	98.14	
	02	108.91	98.54	
	03	109.41	99.82	
	04	108.95	100.26	
	05	108.87	100.15	
	06	109.28	100.64	
	07	108.92	100.25	
	08	108.99	99.92	
	09	108.97	99.86	
	10	109.31	100.77	
	11	109.72	100.82	
	12	110.29	100.70	
2023	01	110.53	100.60	
	02	110.48	100.16	

Note:

Detailed methodological explanations for compiling and calculating the nominal (NEER) and real (REER) effective exchange rate are available at the CBBH website http://www.cbbh.ba/content/read/1109?lang=en

7. Appendix

LIST OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banks covered by Main Unit Sarajevo

- 1. Sparkasse Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina Sarajevo
- ① 2. Bosna Bank International d.d. Sarajevo
 - 3. Razvojna banka Federacije BiH d.d. Sarajevo
- **①** 4. ASA Banka d.d. Sarajevo
- 0 5. ProCredit Bank d.d. Sarajevo
- 🛈 6. Privredna banka d.d. Sarajevo
- 🕕 7. Raiffeisen Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina Sarajevo
- **()** 8. ZiraatBank BH d.d. Sarajevo
- 9. NLB Banka d.d. Sarajevo
- 10. Union Banka d.d. Sarajevo
- 🕕 11. Intesa Sanpaolo Banka d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina
- 12. Addiko Bank d.d. Sarajevo

Banks covered by Main Unit Mostar

🛈 1. Komercijalno – investiciona banka d.d. Velika Kladuša

① 2. UniCredit Bank d.d. Mostar

Banks covered by Main Bank of Republika Srpska of CBBH

- 🕕 1. Addiko Bank a.d. Banja Luka
- 🛈 2. UniCredit Bank a.d. Banja Luka
- 🕕 3. Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka
- 🛈 4. Naša Banka a.d. Bijeljina
- 🕕 5. NLB Banka a.d. Banja Luka
- 🛈 6. Atos banka a.d. Banja Luka
- 🕕 7. Banka Poštanska štedionica a.d. Banja Luka
- 🛈 8. MF banka a.d. Banja Luka

O Member of Deposit Insurance program

GOVERNING BOARD AND SENIOR STAFF

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Vice Governor in charge of Sector for Statistics, External Dept Servicing, European Integrations and Payments Systems **Željko Marić, Ph.D.**

Vice Governor in charge of Sector for Monetary Operations, Cash and Foreign Currency Reserves Management Marko Vidaković, M.Sc.

Vice Governor in charge of Sector for Administration and Finances **Ernadina Bajrović, M.A.**

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Deputies to the Chief Audit Executive Edis Kovačević, M.Sc. Tomislav Ivanković

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Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Sarajevo Main Unit, Director Indira Čaušević

Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Mostar Main Unit, Director Silvija Ramljak

Main Bank of Republika Srpska of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Director

Branch of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Pale, Manager

Brčko Branch of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Manager Jasminka Burić

DTP:

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