Izvještaj o konkurentnosti Bosne i Hercegovine

2006-2007

Sarajevo 2007.

ANU BiH АНУ БиХ
Akademija nauka i umjetnosti
Bosne i Hercegovine
Academy of science and arts
of Bosnia and Herzegovina

mit centar center
Centar za menadzment
i informacione tehnologije
Management and information
tehnologies center

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
COMMITTED TO
IMPROVING THE STATE
OF THE WORLD
World Economic Forum

Izvještaj o konkurentnosti Bosne i Hercegovine

2006-2007

Sarajevo 2007.

Akademija nauka i umjetnosti
Bosne i Hercegovine
Academy of science and arts
of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Centar za menadzment
i informacione tehnologije
Management and information
tehnologies center

COMMITTED TO
IMPROVING THE STATE
OF THE WORLD

Svjetski ekonomski forum
World Economic Forum

ISSN 1512-8628 Godina 5, broj 5

Izdavač:
MIT Centar – Centar za menadžment i informacione tehnologije Ekonomskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, Univerzitet u Sarajevu

Za Izdavača:
prof. dr Zlatko Lagumdžija

Voditelji Projekta:
akademik, prof. dr Božidar Matić
prof. dr Zlatko Lagumdžija
doc. dr Fikret Čaušević
doc. dr Željko Šain

Lektor:
Narcis Saračević

Korektor:
Jasmina Selimović

DTP:
Triptih

Štampa:
Triptih, Sarajevo

Tiraž:
120 komada

ISSN 1512-8628

Izdaje se godišnje.

U ovoj studiji su autori iznijeli vlastita stajališta.

Izvještaj o konkurentnosti Bosne i Hercegovine 2006-2007

Centar za menadžment i informacione tehnologije Ekonomskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, Univerzitet u Sarajevu – MIT Centar u saradnji sa Akademijom nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine realizira ovaj projekat uz pomoć sponzora i sufinancijera:

Institut Svjetske banke

Hrvatske telekomunikacije, d.d. Mostar

USAID – Cluster Competitiveness Activity

Svima njima pripada velika i iskrena zahvalnost.

Competitiveness Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2006-2007

Center for management and information technologies of the School of economics and business in Sarajevo, University of Sarajevo - MIT Center in cooperation with Academy of science and arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been realizing this project with great sponsors support:

World Bank Institute

Hrvatske telekomunikacije, Inc. Mostar

USAID – Cluster Competitiveness Activity

We would like to express our gratest gratitude to all of them.

Sadržaj / Table of contents

PROMOCIJA IZVJEŠTAJA O KONKURENTNOSTI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE 2006.–2007. AKADEMIJA NAUKA I UMJETNOSTI BIH 13. 11. 2006.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, direktor MIT Centra

Želim na početku da se zahvalim našim gostima koji su ujedno i naši domaćini iz Svjetske banke i USAID-a, pošto smo ove godine koordinirali svoj Report sa upravo publiciranim Izvještajem Svjetske banke koji se također, odnose na ovo.

Ali ovaj put smo bili malo brži. Prošle godine smo u decembru završili ovaj posao za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Ove godine smo požurili jer je očigledno da ova zemlja ima svega osim vremena.

Samo da Vam kažem da je ovo ovdje naš Izvještaj za ovu godinu, cover page i cover page svjetskog Izvještaja za ovu godinu, publikovan u petak. Da podsjetim one koji su ovdje bili i prije, Izvještaj Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma je prvi put bio publikovan 1979. godine i čovjek koji se zove Jeffrey Sachs, jedan od vodećih makroekonomista, je prvi put definirao indeks rasta kompetitivnosti da bi nakon toga, par godina kasnije, Michael Porter definirao i drugi indeks koji govori o kompetitivnosti poslovne zajednice.

Mi smo prije sedam godina počeli suradnju sa WEF i tada je 58 zemalja bilo uključeno u ovaj Izvještaj. Prije tri godine je BiH prvi put bila rangirana. Pet godina smo sebe mjerili da vidimo hoćemo li moći da svoje mjerenje uključimo u Izvještaj WEF. Želim radi onih koji su i prošle godine imali nerazumijevanje, kazati da ovo nismo mi izračunali. Ovo je izračunao WEF po svojoj metodologiji, a mi smo je samo primijenili i sada prezentiramo dio Izvještaja koji se tiče BiH. Zahvaljujem se i Prizmi koja već nekoliko godina radi anketu po metodologiji WEF. Nisu ni oni krivi što su rezultati takvi, kao ni mi.

Prije tri godine, indeks rasta konkurentnosti je bitno promijenjen i definiran je jedan konsolidirani indeks globalne konkurentnosti koji je evo poslije tri godine stabiliziran, i možemo reći da se ovaj uzima kao jedan kumulativni i zbirni indeks i slobodno mogu reći konsolidirani indeks jedne zemlje ili regiona.

Prošle godine je prvi put napravljen Izvještaj o regionalnoj konkurentnosti i ove sedmice će u Crnoj Gori, prije dvije godine je to bilo u Cavtatu, biti regionalni forum u suorganizaciji WEF i sarajevske firme koja ima suradnju sa WEF. Ove godine je rangirano 125 zemalja, devet više nego prošle godine.

Po zemljama koje su rangirane vidite i moglo se očekivati koje su to zemlje koje će biti ispod nas. Od Barbadosa i Surinama, do Angole i Burundija. To se naravno i desilo.

Inače, kompetitivnost zemlje je skup indikatora, politika, institucija i faktora koji određuju produktivnost jedne zemlje i uspostavljaju održiv tekući, što je još važnije, srednjoročni tok ekonomskog prosperiteta. S obzirom da globalna ekonomija ulazi u sve veća ubrzanja, kao posljedica sve većeg razvoja informacionih i komunikacionih tehnologija, upravo će prof. Matić da nas počasti jednim posebnim izlaganjem koje će biti fokusirano na naučno-istraživački i tehnološki razvoj. Upravo taj aspekt postaje sve više ključni faktor konkurentnosti jedne zemlje i upravo zato se metodologija promijenila u zadnje tri godine jer sve veći utjecaj ima upravo ovaj segment.

Na početku samo da kažem nekoliko, desetak, ocjena koje se tiču svijeta, a ne nas u ovom Izvještaju koji je publikovan u petak.

Nakon četiri godine robusnog rasta, očekuje se da globalna ekonomija nastavi sa ekspanzijom i očekuje se da ona bude negdje oko 4,9 %.

Mada US ekonomija pokazuje evidentne znakove usporavanja, ona i dalje ostaje primarni generator svjetskog rasta i ima sve snažnije stope rasta. Predviđanja za nove tržišne ekonomije se očekuju, a tu se posebno očekuje veliki utjecaj Kine i Indije u vremenu koje je pred nama. Rast cijena nafte, tržni odgovor na bliskoistočnu nestabilnost, geopolitičke konsekvence iranskog i korejskog programa, zabrinutost zbog ruske uloge kao energetske supersile, postaju parametri globalne ekonomske slike i oni određuju mjesto zemalja pa to tako ima i utjecaj na nas bez obzira što je to daleko od nas.

Debalans između uloga SAD kao generatora razvoja i ostatka svijeta je uzrok dodatne zabrinutosti. Naime, projekcija za ovu godinu američkog deficita je sedam puta veća nego prije deset godina i postoji svjetski rekord od 900 milijardi $ ili 6,5 % GDP.

Zatim, nastavlja se povećanje suficita zemalja izvoznika nafte, ali i suficita zemalja kao što su Njemačka, Kina, Brazil, koje sve više utječu na svjetsku sliku. Sve su snažniji zahtjevi za smanjenje američkog deficita, i za nove strukturalne reforme zemalja koje odlično stoje – EU i Japana.

To su zemlje koje dobro stoje ali moraju se mijenjati. Možemo li misliti kako moraju da se mijenjaju oni koji ne stoje baš tako odlično. Ovo nisu moje ocjene, ovo dajem samo ekstrakt da vas uvedem u jednu veliku sliku koju daje Izvještaj o konkurentnosti i dobro je da znamo koje su ocjene ekonomskih kretanja u ovoj godini, odnosno godini koja je pred nama.

Kolaps Doha runde globalnih trgovinskih pregovora zaustavio je praktično izlazak miliona ljudi iz siromaštva, zato što se nije uspjelo u ukidanju barijera u poljoprivredi, prije svega, i u otvaranju tržišta za robe i usluge iz zemalja u razvoju. Mada nije isključeno oživljavanje Doha runde u budućnosti, ipak je vjerovatnije davanje većeg fokusa na regionalne i bilateralne trgovinske ugovore.

Ovo treba da bude jedna od smjernica o kojima trebamo razmišljati. Regionalni i bilateralni trgovinski aranžmani će imati sve veći utjecaj kako bi bili kvalificirani za ono što se očekuje na globalnom planu. Globalna ekonomija se uglavnom posljednjih godina transformirala kroz pad međunarodnih barijera za protok roba, usluga i kapitala i kroz snažno ubrzanje tehnološkog i naučnog progresa kao kapitalnog generatora. Tehnološki napredak kreira nove mogućnosti za biznis, smanjenjem troškova transporta i komunikacija, tako da lokacija biznisa postaje manje bitna, uz smanjenje ukupnog troška funkcioniranja biznisa.

Također, ovaj Izvještaj ima interesantan dio koji kaže da suverenitet zemalja u klasičnom smislu se na jedan mekan način zamjenjuje za neke nove vidove suvereniteta. To je suverenitet u domenu komunikacija i informacionih tehnologija, ovladavanje tim segmentom, zatim energetski suverenitet kao sve bitnija kategorija, transportni i nešto sto se u literaturi uvjetno naziva hidro-suverenitet, tj. pitanje voda. Mislim da bi ova četiri segmenta itekako trebala da nas vode u razmišljanja šta da činimo u nekim tranzicijskim procesima koji su pred nama i investicionim ulaganjima kada je u pitanju hidro, elektro, komunikacije i transport.

Jaz između bogatih i siromašnih raste na svim nivoima kao potencijalni uzrok potpuno novih vidova nestabilnosti. Naime, od 125 zemalja u Izvještaju, od najbogatije zemlje po GDP mjereno u PPP (kupovnoj moći) do najsiromašnije razlikuje se 117 puta. 117 puta bolje živi čovjek u najrazvijenijoj zemlji nego čovjek u najsiromašnijoj zemlji sa ove rang liste. Taj jaz se praktično sve više povećava.

Na kraju Izvještaj Svjetske banke i procjene Svjetske banke koja je našla bitno mjesto u ovom Izvještaju govori se da u nerazvijenim i zemljama u razvoju negdje oko jednog triliona ili 1000 bilijardi $ ili 3 % godišnje odlazi na direktnu korupciju. Ovo ne uključuje resurse koji su uništeni i upropaštenu dobit koja je rezultat odluka zasnovanih na tome.

Ako je BiH na prosjeku, to iznosi 500 miliona KM godišnje koje odlazi na korupciju. Na žalost taj iznos je i veći jer je BiH nisko pozicionirana na top listi Tranparence International i upravo po segmentu koji je u ovom izvještaju dat.

Ne moraš biti veliki da bi bio prvi. Švicarska, Finska, Švedska i Danska su ove godine „pomele“ sve druge i praktično su najkompetitivnije ekonomije svijeta.

Švicarsku i nordijske zemlje karakterizira šta?! Dobre institucije, prije svega, kompetentno makroekonomsko upravljanje, upareno sa svjetskim obrazovanjem i fokusom na tehnologiji i inovacijama. Formula je vrlo jednostavna što rezultira sa strategijom za povećanjem kompetitivnosti u sve kompleksnijoj svjetskoj ekonomiji. Odlična infrastruktura ovih zemalja uz sve veću važnost obrazovanja i stručnog usavršavanja postaju ključni generator rasta produktivnosti.

Finska je tipična zemlja koja nema nikakvu komparativnu prednost ni nad kim. Nemaju kao Norveška nafte, nemaju ni bankarstvo staro 200 godina, dakle jednostavno imaju inovativnost i visoko obrazovanje i ulaganje u visoko obrazovanje. Nokia je samo vrh ledenog brijega Finske koja, usput rečeno, nema više stanovnika nego mi. Ima samo više jezera, ali na tim jezerima ne gradi svoju komparativnu prednost.

Švicarska prvi put postaje broj jedan, kao refleksija stabilnih institucija. Prvi put od kad se publikuje izvještaj, 1979., Švicarska je prva, a nordijske zemlje vrlo stabilan klaster predstavljaju. Toliko o vrhu.

Nekoliko interesantnih stvari za region i zemlje koje su nama bliske. Poljska je 48. ove godine. Zašto? Zato što ona drži dno od zemalja EU. Pala je za pet mjesta ove godine, i po performansama je odmah iza Grčke, ali dobro zaostaje za zemljama Centralne i Istočne Evrope koje su kao i ona ušle u EU u isto vrijeme.

Ako komšiji hoćeš da misliš dobro, i ako nećeš da misliš neka komšiji crkne krava, i ako hoćeš da misliš na pravi način, onda je ovo dobra vijest.

Hrvatska i Turska su zemlje koje su izvanredno iskoristili nešto što se zove bonus – šanse za EU. Hrvatska i Turska su ove godine napredovali za nevjerovatnih 13 odnosno 12 mjesta, samo za jednu godinu, u konkurentnosti.

Samo zato što je jedan novi generator stabiliziranja institucija, prije svega, se pojavio u tim zemljama. I Hrvatska i Turska su na 51. i 59. mjestu.

Bugarska drži neslavni rekord jer je pala za 11 mjesta u jednoj godini. Drugim riječima, kad ti kažu da ćeš ući u EU nemoj da se opustiš, što se desilo Bugarskoj. Bugarska za ovu godinu, pošto je na automatskom pilotu, ulazi za mjesec i pol u EU. Oni su pomislili, očigledno prerano, da je vrijeme za slavlje i u ovih godinu dana su pali tamo gdje su pali.

Da vidimo malo gdje smo mi. Po Globalnom indeksu konkurentnosti smo ovaj put na 89. mjestu. Prošle godine smo bili 88. Po BCI bili smo na 101. a ove na 96. mjestu.

Dužan sam zbog onih koji ovo prate pedantno, da kažem da smo prošle godine bili 94. Međutim BCI u ovih godinu dana zbog promjene i sve većeg utjecaja tehnologije i ICT, penetracije ICT u biznis, se promijenila i utjecaj tehnologije je sve veći i u poslovanju kompanija.

Iz tog razloga prošle godine smo bili 94., međutim, objektivno gledano, kada se prošlogodišnji rezultati izmjere po metodologiji koja od ove godine važi mi smo bili 101. Moglo bi se reći da imamo neku vrstu porasta. Poslovna zajednica nije praktično pala sa 94. na 96. već otišla sa 101. na 96.

Nova metodologija sve više daje na važnosti, za razliku od prošle godine, na inovativnost, ICT i penetraciju ICT u biznis. Vidjet ćemo da tu nije svijetla strana. Kada je u pitanju BCI, dva su faktora bitna za to: operativno ponašanje kompanija, uvjetno rečeno. Kako se kompanije ponašaju, kakve su vam strategije i kakvo je operativno ponašanje.

Tu je poboljšanje sa 100. na 96., ali ono što je drugi dio tog indeksa, kvalitet poslovnog okruženja, objektivno pao u ovih godinu dana sa 103. na 107. mjesto. Dakle, naš biznis jeste na 96. ali je naše poslovno okruženje na 107. mjestu.

Uvjetno rečeno dobra vijest, privreda se ponaša zrelije, ali imamo velikog razloga da mijenjamo njeno okruženje jer ono postaje sve nepovoljnije.

Ponavljam još jednom, ovo nije izračunao ni prof. Matić, ni prof. Hadžiahmetović, ni prof. Domazet, ni Lagumdžija, nego su to podaci koje smo dobili od WEF na bazi podataka iz ankete koja je rađena i podataka koji su manje-više poznati.

Kada je u pitanju Indeks globalne kompetitivnosti, on i ove godine počiva na devet bitnih segmenata. Nakon tri godine ova metodologija je konsolidirana.

To su: bazne potrebe, pojačivači efikasnosti i inovativni faktori. U bazne potrebe spadaju institucije, infrastruktura, makroekonomska stabilnost, zdravstvo i obrazovanje. Dakle, na našem nivou razvoja, ovo su najbitnije stvari.

O pojačivačima efikasnosti moraju više da brinu zemlje poput Hrvatske, jer oni su ove prve stvari manje-više apsolvirali. A o inovativnim faktorima kao što je poslovna spremnost i inovativnost, o tome mora Slovenija više da brine jer su apsolvirali prethodne stvari.

Iz ovoga možemo da vidimo, kada su u pitanju bazne potrebe, da tu segment institucija najslabije stoji što je praktično nastavak od prethodnih godina. Makroekonomska stabilnost se popravila, te zdravstvo i obrazovanje zahvaljujući rafiniranoj metodologiji. Zdravstvo i obrazovanje je segment koji prednjači za zemlje ovog nivoa razvoja i ovog nivoa konkurentnosti. To je ipak u ovome svemu dobra vijest.

Ono što je obeshrabrujuće jeste segment inovativnih faktora i tehnološka spremnosti. Možete da vidite spremnost, da su to rak rane kompetitivnosti u ovoj zemlji.

Ovdje možemo da vidimo samo blago poređenje sa zemljama u regionu i onome ko je prvi i zadnji. Možete opet da vidite, Hrvatska se skoro približila Grčkoj po kompetitivnosti. Možete da vidite da je razlika među njima bila 17, a sad se svela na četiri mjesta. Hrvatska ima jedan snažan rast u protekloj godini ukupne konkurentnosti. Turska je također u tom segmentu.

Do prije godinu dana Hrvatska, Turska, Bugarska i Rumunija su bile jedan klaster. Sada vidite da je ovaj evropski «push» Tursku i Hrvatsku naglo odlijepio gore, a Bugarska i Rumunija stagniraju, pri čemu Bugarska ima još veći problem.

Grupa uobičajenih «osumnjičenika» se i dalje drži čvrsto na okupu. To je Makedonija i Srbija i Crna Gora. Istina ove godine su mjereni zajedno, od slijedeće će se mjeriti odvojeno.

BiH je tu negdje. Možete da vidite da je tu i Albanija i da je među tim zemljama do prije godinu dana bila razlika 25 mjesta, a danas su se približile na 18. mjesta.

Dakle, skupljamo se oko jedne pozicije koja nije baš perspektivna.

Da vidimo gdje smo po ovih devet elemenata. Ovdje smo samo izvadili jedan broj upozoravajućih segmenata, na kojim se također može i mora nešto napraviti. I svakom od vas, siguran sam, pada na pamet šta bi se na svakom od ovih segmenta moglo popraviti, a da ništa ne košta.

Dakle ne moraš dići konkurentnost odnosno kompetitivnost sa velikim kapitalnim ulaganjima i sa velikim investicijama. Vlasnička prava, ograničenje vladine regulative, pouzdanost policijskih usluga, nepotrebna rastrošnost vlada na različitim nivoima, efikasnost korporacijskih uprava, zaštita manjinskih dioničara su upozoravajući segmenti.

Možete da vidite da smo prije pet godina imali odlično pozicioniranje kada su regulatori u pitanju jer smo ih tek uveli. Međutim, evidentno da od uvođenja do zaživljavanja put nije bio tako uspješan.

Utjecaj legalnih donacija političkim partijama na javne politike, efikasnost zakonodavnih tijela, povjerenje u političare u relativnom je padu, sve većem kao i organizirani kriminal. Utjecaj nepotizma se prvi put ove godine mjeri kao parametar kompetitivnosti, i tu lošije stojimo sa nepotizmom nego u ukupnoj konkurentnosti.

Kada je infrastruktura u pitanju, uobičajene stvari – od kvaliteta cesti i infrastrukture ukupne. Kada je makroekonomija u pitanju – stopa štednje u zemlji, očekivanost recesije – 101., 114., 117., jeste nešto što tjera investitore.

Obrazovanje i stručno usavršavanje je element pasive kao i tržišta efikasnost. Lista je poprilično dugačka.

Nivo regionalne prodaje je evidentno jedan od elemenata koji se pojačao. Odliv mozgova se iz godine u godinu povećava, u negativnom smislu. Efektivnost antimonopolske politike, prije dvije 62., sad 114.

Uvođenje institucija koje su ustrojene, od Regulatorne agencije za energiju, komunikacije itd., je itekako dobro ocjenjeno. Međutim sada se postavlja pitanje njihove efikasnosti koje je sada problematizirano.

Kada napraviš instituciju to je pozitivan pomak, ali već za godinu-dvije je pitanje šta ona radi. Nije je dovoljno uspostaviti. Dakle, ovdje vidimo dosta visok pad. Tehnološka spremnost je alarmirajuća.

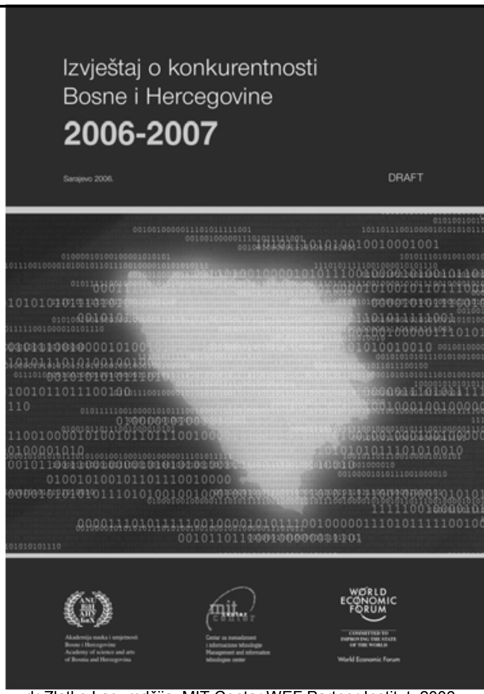
FDI i tehnološki transfer na 122. mjestu. Ovo praktično znači da neće sutra neko doći sa novom tehnologijom Energoinvestu, kada se pojavi, neće doći sa novom tehnologijom u Željezaru, kad dođe, neće doći sa novom tehnologijom, nego će doći da koristi postojeće i da plasira na neko tržište.

Dakle, FDI na jedan alarmirajući način ne rezultiraju tehnološkim upgrade-om. FDI koje imamo imaju zaprepašćujuće i zabrinjavajuće nizak dolazak novih tehnologija.

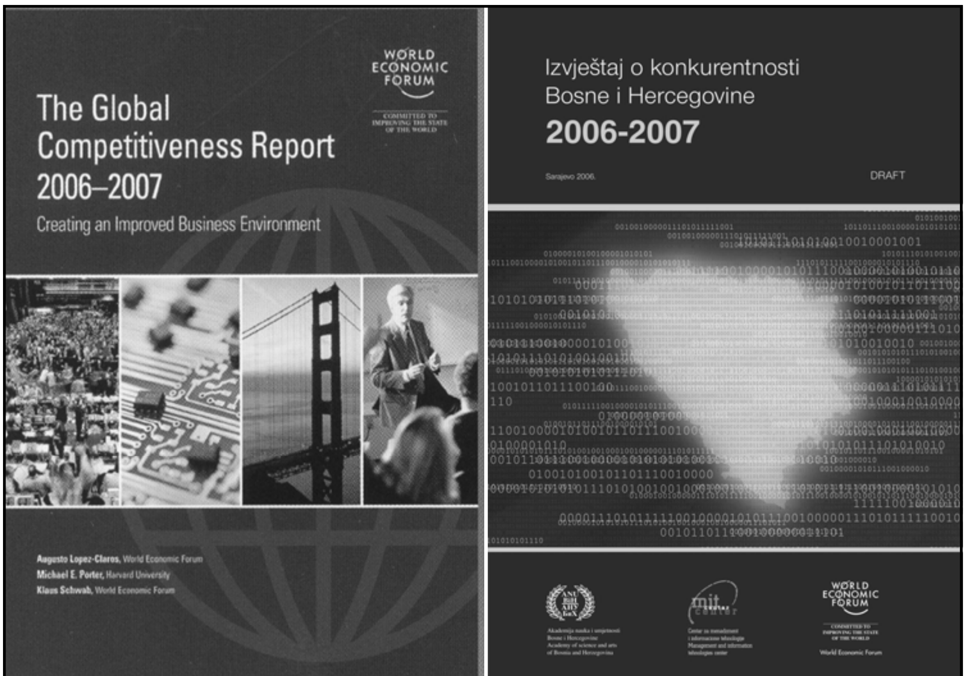
Ovo problematizira tezu da dolazak velikih stranih korporacija i strateških partnera će ovdje dovesti do novih tehnologija i nečeg spektakularnog. Šta se ispostavlja?

Strana ulaganja ovdje praktično ne rezultiraju nikakvim novim tehnologijama. Onda se postavlja pitanja jesu li strana ulaganja samo novi novac, pa ako je samo novac, onda ima novca i ovdje. Mislim da ovo pitanje zavrjeđuje itekako alarmirajući, malo ozbiljniji razgovor za jednu širu i akademsku i poslovnu i političku zajednicu.

Bojim se da nismo ništa drugo nego neko ko prodaje svoje staro porodično zlato. A to, bojim se, da ne može ničim dobrim rezultirati. Najmanje će dovesti do kompetitivnosti zemlje koju želimo ili mislimo da zaslužujemo.



dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.



dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

WEF i BiH

- ✓ 1979. prvi Izvještaj
- ✓ 1996. Jeffrey Sachs, Growth Competitiveness Index
- ✓ 1998. Michael Porter, Business Competitiveness Index
- ✓ 1999. MIT/WEF saradnja (58 zemalja)
- ✓ 2004. BiH u WEF Izvještaju (sa 104 zemlje)
  - ✓ Global Competitiveness Index
  - ✓ MIT Centar postaje Partner Institut WEF-a
  - ✓ uz podršku WB i USAID
- ✓ 2005. SEE regionalni izvještaj
- ✓ 2006 rangirano 125 zemalja po 135 odnosno 90 indikatora (117 prošle godine po 142 indikatora) uz anketu 11.000 poslovnih lidera
- ✓ Barbados, Surinam, Nepal, Lesoto, Mauritanija, Zambia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Angola (nove zemlje)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

"Mjerenje" kompetitivnosti?

- Kompetitivnost zemlje – skup indikatora, politika, institucija i faktora koji određuju nivo produktivnosti jedne države i uspostavljaju održiv tekući i srednjoročni nivo ekonomskog prosperiteta.
- Globalna ekonomija ulazi u nova ubrzanja kao rezultat sve bržeg razvoja i penetracije informacionih i komunikacionih tehnologija (ICT) koje generišu skoro trenutni protok informacija, znanja i kapitala uz ubrzanje integrativnih procesa u svjetskoj ekonomiji.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

"Mjerenje" kompetitivnosti?

- GCI (Global Competitveness Index – Globalni Index Kompetitivnosti) Svjetskog i ekonomskog foruma iz Davosa (WEF) identifikuje uzroke i osnovne pokretače razvoja uz pomoć kojih se može stimulirati izgradnja relevantnih strategija radi postizanja održivog progresa.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Poslije četiri godine robusnog rasta očekuje se da globalna ekonomija nastavi sa ekspanzijom od ok 4,9% ove godine
- Mada SAD ekonomija pokazuje znake usporavanja, ona i dalje ostaje primarni generator svjetskog rasta, uz sve snažnije stope rasta i predviđanja za "nove tržišne ekonomije" i to posebno Kinu i Indiju

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Rast cijene nafte, tržišni odgovori na bliskoistočnu nestabilnost, geopolitičke konsekvence iranskog i korejskog nuklearnog programa, zabrinutost zbog ruske uloge kao energetske supersile nastavljaju biti parametri globalne tržišne slike
- Debalans između uloge SAD i ostatka svijeta je uzrok dodatne zabrinutosti. Projekcija za ovu godinu američkog tekućeg deficita je sedam puta puta veća nego prije deset godina i postigao je svjetski rekord od 900 G $ odnosno 6,5% GDP

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Nastavlja se povećanje suficita izvoznica nafte ali i zemalja kao što je Njemačka, Kina i Brazil
- Sve su snažniji zahtjevi za smanjenje SAD budžetskog deficita i za nove strukturalne ekonomske reforme u EU i Japanu

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Kolaps Doha runde globalnih trgovinskih pregovora je zaustavio izlazak milona ljudi iz siromaštva kroz neuspjelo ukidanje barijera u poljoprivredi i otvaranje razvijenih tržišta za robe i usluge
- Mada nije isključeno oživljavanje Doha runde u budućnosti, ipak je vjerovatnije davanje većeg fokusa na regionalne i bilateralne trgovinske ugovore. To može djelovati kao katalizator na dalje multilateralne pregovore.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Globalna ekonomija se poslijednjih godina transformisala kroz pad međunarodnih barijera za protok dobara, usluga, kapitala i radne snage, te kroz snažno ubrzanje tehnološkog i naučnog progresa
- Tehnološki napredak kreira nove mogućnosti za biznis smanjenjem troškova transporta i komunikacija tako da lokacija biznisa postaje manje bitna uz smanjanje ukupnog troška funkcionisanja biznisa

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Suverenitet zemalja u klasičnom smislu se na “mekan način” zamjenjuje za nove vidove suvereniteta: ICT, energetski, transportni i hidro “suverenitet”
- Jaz između bogatih i siromašnih raste na svim nivoima kao potencijalni uzrok novih vidova nestabilnosti. 125 zemalja iz Izvještaja od najbogatije po GDP per capita (PPP) do najsiromašnije se razlikuje 117 puta

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- WB procjena u nerazvijenim i zemljama u razvoju kaže da 1000 G $ (1 trilion) godišnje, ili 3% GDP odlazi na direktnu korupciju. Ovo ne uključuje resurse koji su upropašteni i izgubljenu dobit koja je rezultat odluka zasnovanih na korupciji.
- Ako je BH na prosjeku to iznosi oko 500 M KM godišnje. Nažalost taj iznos je veći jer je BH nisko pozicionirana na TI top listi po korupciji.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Švajcarska, Finska, Švedska i Danska su ove godine četiri najkompetitivnije ekonomije svijeta. Švajcarsku i nordijske zemlje karakterišu dobre institucije i kompetentno makroekonomsko upravljanje, upareno sa svjetskim vrhom u obrazovanju i fokusom na tehnologiji i inovacijama, što rezultira strategijom za povećanje kompetitivnosti u sve kompleksnijoj svjetskoj ekonomiji. Odlična infrastruktura uz sve veću važnost visokog obrazovanja i stručnog usavršavanja postaju ključni generatori rasta produktivnosti.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Švajcarska je po prvi put broj jedan kao refleksija stabilnih institucija, izvrsne infrastrukture, efikasnog tržišta i visokog nivoa tehnološke inovativnosti. Država je razvila infrastrukturu za naučna istraživanja, kompanije su izdašne za RiD, intelektualno vlasništvo ima odličnu zaštitu, a državne institucije su transparentne i stabilne.
- Nordijske zemlje imaju budžetske suficite i najniže nivoe javne zaduženosti u Evropi. Stabilne fiskalne politike su omogućile vladama ogromne investicije u obrazovanje, infrastrukturu i održavanje široke mreže socijalnih usluga. Ove zemlje drže prva mjesta u institucijama, zdravstvu i obrazovanju u cijelini.

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KOMPETITIVNOSTI

- Poljska (48) i ove godine drži dno EU zemalja (uz pad za 5 mjesta) po performansama (odmah iz Grčke) i dobro zaostaje za najboljim zemljama centralne i istočne Evrope: Estonijom (25), Češkom (29) i Slovenijom (33)
- Hrvatska i Turska su dobro iskoristile “EU bonus” napredujući za po skoro nevjerovatnih 13 odnosno 12 mjesta (na 51. i 59. mjesto)
- Bugarska drži neslavni rekord u ovom dijelu svijeta sa padom na 72. odnosno za 11 mjesta

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Indeksi konkurentnosti/kompetitivnosti - 125 zemalja (117 prošle godine) BiH

- ✓ Global Competitiveness Index – GCI 89. mjesto – 3,67 (88. – 3,58)
- ✓ Business Competitiveness Index – BCI 96. mjesto (101)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Indeks poslovne kompetitivnosti BiH 2006 (2005 nova, stara metodologija**)**

- BCI 96 (101, 94)
  - ✓ Rangiranje operativnog ponašanja i strategije kompanije 96 (100, 91)
  - ✓ Rangiranje kvaliteta poslovnog okruženja 107 (103, 101)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Indeks globalne kompetitivnosti BiH 2006 (2005)

- Devet stubova ("pillars") kompetitivnosti
  - ✓ GCI 89 mjesto (bili 88) na tri principa
  - ✓ Tri faze/nivoi razvoja (+ dvije prelazne)
  - ✓ Tranzicija (na "mekan" način)
  - ✓ Konsolidovana metodologija nakon 3 godine i u potpunosti zamijenila stari GCI

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Globalni indeks kompetitivnosti (GCI) 2006

	Rang BiH	Index BiH	Rang BiH	Index BiH
	2006.		**2005.**	
CGI	**89**	3,67	**88**	3,56
BAZNE POTREBE	**78**	4,24	**87**	4,06
1) Institucije	**106**	3,10	**106**	2,84
2) Infrastruktura	**96**	2,50	**100**	2,40
3) Makroekonomska stabilnost	**45**	4,75	**52**	4,54
4) Zdravstvo i obrazovanje	**38**	6,63	**84**	6,36
POJAČIVAČI EFIKASNOSTI	**93**	3,22	**91**	3,14
5) Visoko obrazovanje	**86**	3,44	**81**	3,57
6) Efikasnost tržišta	**93**	3,69	**91**	3,53
7) Tehnološka spremnost	**108**	2,52	**105**	2,33
INOVATIVNI FAKTORI	**99**	3,08	**98**	2,97
8) Poslovna spremnost	**92**	3,47	**94**	3,36
9) Inovativnost	**104**	2,68	**101**	2,59

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GCI zemalja regiona i vrha i dna liste 2006 (2005)

NAZIV ZEMLJE	**RANG**	**INDEKS**
Švicarska	1 (4)	5.81 (5.67)
Slovenija	33 (30)	4.64 (4.62)
Grčka	47 (47)	4.33 (4.28)
Hrvatska	51 (64)	4.26 (4.01)
Turska	59 (71)	4.14 (3.94)
Rumunija	68 (67)	4.02 (3.98)
Bugarska	72 (61)	3.96 (4.04)
Makedonija	80 (75)	3.86 (3.84)
SiCG	87 (85)	3.69 (3.67)
BiH	89 (88)	3.67 (3.58)
Albanija	98 (100)	3.46 (3.40)
Angola	125 (-)	2.50 (-)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

GCI i njegove komponente sa zemljama regiona i vrha i dna liste 2006 (2005)

NAZIV ZEMLJE	GCI 2006 (2005)		BAZNE POTREBE 2006 (2005)		POJAČIVAČI EFIKASNOSTI 2006 (2005)		INOVATIVNI FAKTORI 2006 (2005)	
	RANG	INDEKS	RANG	INDEKS	RANG	INDEKS	RANG	INDEKS
Švicarska	1 (4)	5.81 (5.67)	5 (6)	6.02 (5.91)	5 (7)	5.59 (5.44)	2 (4)	5.89 (5.73)
Slovenija	33 (30)	4.64 (4.62)	36 (32)	5.17 (5.14)	30 (29)	4.58 (4.52)	34 (31)	4.18 (4.20)
Grčka	47 (47)	4.33 (4.28)	10 (42)	4.96 (4.84)	47 (42)	4.18 (4.19)	45 (47)	3.89 (3.84)
Hrvatska	51 (64)	4.26 (4.01)	55 (67)	4.60 (4.46)	52 (60)	3.75 (3.75)	50 (652)	3.81 (3.54)
Turska	59 (71)	4.14 (3.94)	72 (89)	4.34 (4.05)	54 (54)	4.02 (3.86)	42 (44)	3.96 (3.88)
Rumunija	68 (67)	4.02 (3.98)	83 (76)	4.19 (4.32)	55 (55)	3.99 (3.84)	73 (76)	3.52 (3.37)
Bugarska	72 (61)	3.96 (4.04)	62 (58)	4.50 (4.54)	70 (59)	3.67 (3.78)	85 (74)	3.26 (3.39)
Makedonija	80 (81)	3.86 (3.32)	70 (62)	4.37 (3.91)	80 (97)	3.47 (3.47)	87 (88)	3.24 (2.58)
SiCG	87 (75)	3.69 (3.43)	99 (58)	3.87 (4.00)	72 (996)	3.63 (3.46)	83 (76)	3.27 (2.84)
BiH	89 (88)	3.67 (3.14)	78 (81)	4.24 (3.57)	93 (91)	3.22 (3.53)	99 (105)	3.08 (2.33)
Albanija	98 (100)	3.46 (3.02)	92 (93)	3.98 (3.19)	99 (100)	3.12 (3.43)	121 (98)	2.57 (2.44)
Angola	125 (-)	2.50 (-)	125 (-)	2.48 (-)	123 (-)	2.51 (-)	1236 (-)	2.52 (-)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

BCI i njegove komponente u zemljama regiona i vrha i dna liste 2006 (2005)

Naziv zemlje	BCI Rang 2006 (2005)	Sofisticiranost operativnog ponašanja i strategije kompanije	Analiza mikroekonomskog poslovnog okruženja
SAD	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Slovenija	36 (33)	36 (33)	34 (29)
Turska	46 (49)	46 (49)	41 (38)
Grčka	49 (45)	47 (47)	53 (46)
Hrvatska	56 (65)	54 (64)	56 (74)
Rumunija	67 (67)	69 (61)	67 (57)
Bugarska	74 (71)	73 (71)	95 (84)
SCG	86 (86)	85 (83)	110 (107)
Makedonija	87 (83)	87 (84)	90 (93)
BiH	96 (101)	96 (100)	107 (103)
Albanija	119 (111)	120 (111)	113 (102)
Čad	121 (113)	121 (113)	124 (116)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Institucije**
  - Vlasnička prava 120 (113, 95)
  - Ograničenje vladine regulative 118 (115, 101)
  - Pouzdanost policijskih usluga 118 (111, 101)
  - Nepotrebna rastrošnost vlasti 115 (110, 95)
  - Efikasnost korporacijskih uprava 112 (104, 87)
  - Zaštita interesa manjinskih dioničara 112 (98, 99)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Institucije**
  - Kvalitet informisanosti firmi o promjenama politika i regulatornih pravila 108 (-, 94)
  - Uticaj legalnih donacija političkim partijama na javne politike 106 (-, 93)
  - Efikasnost zakonodavnih tijela 106 (106, 92)
  - Javno povjerenje u političare 103 (91, 83)
  - Organizirani kriminal 100 (91, 75)
  - Uticaj nepotizma 99 (-,-)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Infrastruktura**
  - Kvalitet cesti 120 (111, 101)
  - Kvalitet avio infrastrukture 117 (115, 103)
  - Kvalitet plovne infrastrukture 117 (115, 100)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Makroekonomija**
  - Stopa štednje u zemlji 123 (114, 100)
  - Očekivanost recesije 117 (114, 101)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Obrazovanje i stručno usavršavanje**
  - Nivo stručnog osposobljavanja uposlenih 95 (93, 95)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Tržišna efikasnost**
  - Obim i efekat oporezivanja 115 (105, 92)
  - Efektivnost antimonopolske politike 114 (109, 62)
  - Nepotizam kod poslovanja menadžera u firmama 113 (99, 91)
  - Izvozna orjentacija privrede 111 (100, 101)
  - Nivo regionalne prodaje 111 (106, 100)
  - Odliv mozgova 111 (103, 95)
  - Cijena poljoprivredne politike 106 (116, 95)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Tržišna efikasnost**
  - Saradnja uposlenika i vlasnika 104 (85, 101)
  - Red tape” (koliko menadžeri provode vremena pregovarajeći s vladinim strukturama) 103 (6, 20)
  - Neadekvatni regulatorni standardi 100 (102, 91)
  - Vrijeme potrebno za startanje biznisa 89 (78, -)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Tehnološka spremnost**
  - FDi i tehnološki transfer 122 (114, 102)
  - Nivo apsorpcije novih tehnologija u furmama 115 (114, 104)
  - Tehnološka spremnost 114 (102, 102)
  - Zakoni koji se odnose na ICT 113 (103, 91)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Poslovna sofisticiranost**
  - Nivo kompenziranja menadžera po poduzetništvu 115 (108, 102)
  - Nivo marketinga 104 (106, 101)
  - Sofisticiranost procesa proizvodnje 101 (92, 96)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi pasive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Inovativnost**
  - Vladina upotreba naprednih tehnologija 111 (110, 95)
  - Zaštita intelektualnog vlasništva 111 (113, 101)
  - Kvalitet naučno istraživačkih institucija 106 (101, 97)
  - Kvalitet konkurencije u ISP sektoru 106 (107, 93)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

A sad malo dobrih vijesti?! Elementi aktive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Institucije**
  - Sloboda medija 74 (75, 89)
  - Prisutnost ilegalnih donacija političkim partijama 59 (-, 70)
  - Centralizacija ekonomskih politika 14 (16, 22)
  - Poslovna cijena terorizma 6 (45, 29)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi aktive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Infrastruktura**
  - Internet korisnici 82 (60, 62)
  - Internet dostupnost u školama 71 (70, 76)
  - Kvalitet snabdijevanja električnom energijom 70 (70, 70)
  - Mobilni telefoni 65 (55, 54)
  - Internet hostovi 64 (60, 62)
  - Nivo korištenja Interneta u biznisu 62 (108, -)
  - Telefonske linije 52 (49, 49)
  - Broj personalnih kompjutera 52 (60, -)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi aktive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Makroekonomija**
  - Inflacija 42 (11, 7)
  - Vladin deficit/suficit 39 (16, 34)
  - Zaduženost vlasti 27 (66, 82)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi aktive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Zdravstvo i primarno obrazovanje**
  - Očekivana životna dob 49 (46, 44)
  - Prisustvo HIV-a 1 sa 25 zemalja (bili 5. sa još 40 zemalja)
  - Prisustvo malarije 1 sa 55 zemalja

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi aktive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Visoko obrazovanje i stručno usavršavanje:**
  - Kvalitet matematičkog i tehničkog obrazovanja 45 (53, 47)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Elementi aktive 2007 (2006, 2005)

- **Tržišna efikasnost**
  - Fleksibilnost određivanja plaća uposlenih 27 (19, 31)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Ocjena poslovne zajednice u BiH (po faktorima koji su problem za biznis)

- Neefikasna državna birokratija, neadekvatna politika i korupcija već treću godinu su najproblematičniji faktori za poslovanje (ove tri stavke nose 50% od ukupno 14 ponuđenih – prošle godine 48%)
- Nestabilnost vlada duplo je pogoršana u odnosu na prošlu godinu
- Propisi za strane valute i inflacija i dalje najmanji problem

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Ocjena najproblematičnijih faktora za poslovanje u BiH 2006 (2005 i 2004)

Faktor poslovanja	Ocjena 2006	Rang		
		2006	2005	2004
Neefikasna državna birokratija	**19,25**	1	1	1
Nestabilnost politika (lošija)	**18,46**	2	2	2
Korupcija (lošija)	**11,89**	3	3	3
Kriminal i krađa (bolja)	**7,99**	4	6	4
Poreska regulativa (bolja)	**7,01**	5	4	6
Poreske stope (lošija)	**8,25**	6	7	10
Mogućnost finansiranja (lošija)	**7,36**	7	5	5
Nestabilnost vlasti (bolja)	**2,57**	8	9	7
Neadekvatna infrastruktura (lošija)	**7,01**	9	11	11
Neadekvatno obučena radna snaga	**3,02**	10	10	9
Slaba etika rada	**3,55**	11	8	8
Restriktivna regulativa rada	**2,4**	12	12	12
Propisi za strane valute	**0,62**	13	13	13
Inflacija	**0,62**	14	14	14

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Broj parametara konkurentnosti sa stanovišta aktive vs. pasive vs. neutralnosti

Stub konkurentnosti	Iznad prosjeka	Ispod prosjeka	Neutralno
Institucije	2	27	0
Infrastruktura	2	7	1
Makroekonomija	1	2	5
Primarno obr. i zdravstvo	6	0	3
Visoko obrazovanje	5	1	2
Tržišna efikasnost	4	28	0
Tehnološka sofisticiranost	0	11	4
Poslovna sofisticiranost	0	12	0
Inovativnost	0	7	1
UKUPNO	**20**	**95**	**20**

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Umjesto zaključka 2006 (2005, 2004) Obratiti pažnju kao i prethodne dvije godine !!!

- FDI sa tehnološkim transferom 122 (114, 102)
- Putna infrastruktura 120 (111, 101)
- Plovna infrastruktura 117 (115, 100)
- Politički kontekst zaštite čovjekove okoline 117 (111, 104)
- Očekivanost recesije 117 (114, 101)
- Nivo apsorpcije novih tehnologija u firmama 115 (114, 104)
- Tehnološka spremnost 114 (102, 102)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Umjesto zaključka 2006 (2005, 2004) Obratiti pažnju – upozoravajuće !!!

- Ograničenost Vladine regulative 118 (115, 101)
- Efektivnost antimonopolskih politika 114 (109, 62)
- Kvalitet informisanosti firmi o promjenama politika i regulatornih pravila 108 (-, 94)

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Nacionalno vijeće za konkurentnost

- **Misija:**

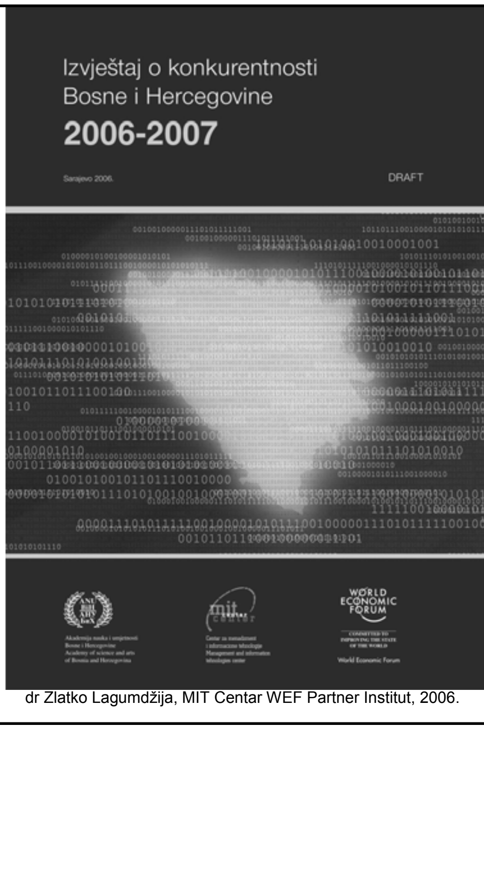
Trajno promicanje i poticanje potrebe razvoja konkurentnosti i produktivnosti bh privrede s ciljem osiguranja održivog rasta životnog standarda građana BiH

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

Nacionalno vijeće za konkurentnost

- **Cilj:**
  - Identifikacija prednosti i slabosti BH privrede i društva te odrediti uzroke kako bi se došlo do konsenzusa o glavnim ekonomskim problemima sa kojima se BiH suočava
  - ¸Uticaj na dizanje nivoa svijesti i znanja o važnosti konkurentnosti BH privrede kako bi se otvorio put ka formiranju politike za povećanje konkurentnosti, unapređenja dijaloga između privatnog i javnog sektora, te uspostava mehanizama monitoringa i evaluacije konkurentnosti

dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.



dr Zlatko Lagumdžija, MIT Centar WEF Partner Institut, 2006.

POTREBNO JE USVOJITI POLITIKU NAUKE U BiH

akademik, dr Božidar Matić, predsjednik Akademije nauka i umjetnosti BiH

Obnovi inovativnog kapaciteta BiH, koji je najvažniji faktor konkurentne sposobnosti, nije posvećena nikakva pažnja.

U 1990. god. ulaganje u nauku na univerzitetima i istraživačko-razvojne projekte u poduzećima dostiglo je 1,5% BDP (država 1%, poduzeća 0,5%). U 2003. god. uloženo je u nauku samo 0,05% BDP! Univerziteti su bez istraživačkih aktivnosti (osim sporadičnih – po smanjenom kapacitetu od jedva 3% potrebnih). Niti federalna, niti državna statistika ne prati ovu oblast. Naše ocjene o današnjem stanju rezultat su istraživanja koja je provela Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine u 2005. godini. Sačinjen je zbir budžetskih stavki pod naslovom “nauka” u entitetskim i kantonalnim nadležnim ministarstvima. U državnom budžetu nije postojala takva stavka. Nije nađeno niti jedno poduzeće koje ima u toku istraživačko-razvojne projekte.

Konačni indikator samoizolacije BiH je broj objavljenih radova u referentnim časopisima na 100.000 stanovnika:

ex. Yu. Republika	1990.god	2000.god
Crna Gora	1,79	3,41
BiH	**1,95**	**0,61**
Makedonija	2,36	5,24
Srbija	11,92	11,34
Hrvatska	18,40	26,0
Slovenija	29,63	76,84

Izvor: Fourth Inernational Congress on peer Review in Biomedical Publication,Barcelona, Sept. 1.-16. 2001.

AKTUELNO STANJE

GDP BiH se ocjenjuje kao 14,5 mlrd KM (2005.), odnosno 2% je 290 mil. KM.

Pri pretpostavljenom odnosu država/privreda 2/1 (na primjeru za SAD u 1974. god.) ulaganja u nauku bi trebala biti 190/100 mil. KM.

Fiskalna snaga u %:	
BiH	100
Vlada BiH	7,47
Federacija BiH	56,92
Republika Srpska	30,11
Distrikt Brčko	5,51

Potrebno učešće različitih nivoa državne vlasti u financiranju R&D u mil. KM

BiH	190
Vlada BiH	14,193
Federacija BiH	108,148
Republika Srpska	57,209
Distrikt Brčko	10,469

Relacija između Vlade Federacije BiH i njenih kantona trebala bi biti po istom principu fiskalne snage pri odnosu država/privreda 2/1, u % i mil. KM:

Federacija BiH	100%	108,148 mil. KM
Vlada FBiH	43%	46,50 mil. KM
Kantoni	57%	61,64 mil. KM

Financiranje R&D u kantonima u mil. KM.

US	6,02
Pos.	1,08
Tuz.	9,52
Ze-Do	7,79
BP	0,86
SB	4,48
HN	5,28
ZH	2,07
Sar.	23,13
Liv.	1,43

KAKO DOSTIĆI OVE IZNOSE

Dostizanje obima financiranja prema prethodnim tablicama neće biti moguće na bazi povećanja budžeta niti jednog nivoa vlada, jer obim budžeta kontrolira i ograničava međunarodna zajednica putem MMF-a. To se može postići isključivo **preraspodjelom** potrošnje unutar budžeta. Zemlje koje su bile u situaciji kao BiH sada, rješavale su ovaj problem smanjivanjem izdvajanja za vojsku i smanjivanjem obima ukupne administracije koja tereti budžet.

PRIJEDLOG AKADEMIJE NAUKA I UMJETNOSTI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine izradila je dokument „Strategija naučno-tehnološkog razvoja BiH" i u tom dokumentu predložila sljedeću politiku:

- Urgentno je potrebno uspostaviti zakonsko reguliranje nauke i sistema financiranja naučnoistraživačke i istraživačko-razvojne djelatnosti u BiH u skladu sa ustavnim nadležnostima entiteta i kantona, te u skladu sa preporukama UNESCO-a iz 2006.;

- Prekinuti samoizolaciju u odnosu na EU – učlaniti BiH u COST;
- Formirati državni fond za R&D;
- Formirati entitetske fondove za R&D;
- Formirati kantonalne fondove za R&D u kantonima koji imaju univerzitet, odnosno budžetske stavke u kantonima bez univerziteta;
- Afirmirati politiku decentraliziranog pristupa financiranju R&D.

- Prekinuti samoizolaciju:

- Učlaniti BiH u COST;
- Ostvariti OECD shemu – svaki univerzitetski nastavnik je 0,5 FTE nastavnik i 0,5 FTE R&D istraživač što se može postići osnivanjem navedenih fondova čija sredstva bi se koristila za konzumaciju ponuda za učešće u FP6 i FP7.

- **Državni fond** treba osigurati financijske kapacitete isključivo u skladu sa ustavnim nadležnostima države:

- Domaći udjel u međunarodnim naučno-istraživačkim i istraživačko - razvojnim projektima;
- Članarine u međunarodnim znanstvenim i znanosti relevantnim asocijacijama u kojima je BiH članica (UNESCO, ISO, IEC, COST, IMA, CIGRE, itd.);
- Financiranje naučnoistraživačkih projekata koje zajednički rade fakulteti i/ili instituti iz različitih entiteta, uključivo Distrikt Brčko;
- Poticaj istraživačko-razvojnim projektima koji su predmet suradnje poduzeća iz različitih entiteta, uključivo Distrikt Brčko;
- Državne nagrade za naučnoistraživačke rezultate;
- BIHARNET akademska mreža (domen. edu.);
- COBISS (Kooperativni online bibliografski sistem i servisi);
- Pristup naučnoistraživačkim bazama podataka (Current Contents, Science Citation Index, WEB of Science itd.);
- Pristup elektronskim naučnim časopisima (EBSCO itd.);

- Izdavanje časopisa koje međunarodne referentne baze prihvate kao indeksirane;
- Državna statistika relevantna nauci i tehnologiji po standardima OECD/UNESCO.

- **Entitetski fond** - FBiH treba osigurati financijske kapacitete za:
- Naučnoistraživačke projekte na univerzitetima - poticanje suradnje subjekata iz dva ili više kantona, entiteta i međunarodne suradnje;
- Istraživačko-razvojni projekti u poduzećima – poticanje suradnje subjekata iz dva ili više kantona, entiteta i međunarodne suradnje;
- Naučna infrastruktura - Registar istraživača, istraživačkih institucija i projekata, infrastrukturnih ulaganja i kapitalne istraživačke opreme, izdavaštvo naučne literature;
- NI i IR projekti od interesa za Federaciju;
- Osnivanje instituta za fundamentalna i primijenjena istraživanja u oblastima od posebnog interesa za entitet.

- **Kantonalni fond** treba osigurati financijske kapacitete za:
- Naučnoistraživačke projekte na univerzitetu - financiranje sa posebnom podrškom uključenju u FP6 i FP7 i izradu doktorata;
- Istraživačko-razvojne projekte u poduzećima - poticanje.

U oba slučaja dio sredstava uložiti u razvoj institucija i njihovih kapaciteta te za omekšavanje uvjeta za stambene kredite za R&D istraživače.

- **Budžetska stavka u kantonima koji nemaju univerzitet** koristi se za financiranje:
- Naučnoistraživačkih projekata nastavnika na univerzitetima gdje studiraju građani kantona koji nema univerzitet;
- Sufinanciranje istraživačko - razvojnih projekata u poduzećima unutar kantona.

- **Entitetski fond - Republika Srpska**
- Sve što je obuhvaćeno Entitetskim fondom FBiH i Fondom kantona.

- **Agresivnom medijskom akcijom** treba mijenjati pogrešno mišljenje (zablude) BiH vlasti. Kada im se spočitava pasivnost prema R&D sektoru uvijek imaju odgovor: “BiH privreda se privatizira i država nema što raditi u financiranju nauke”.

- Poželjno sektorsko učešće za BiH, na osnovu jednakog broja norma sati rada:

Područje	%
Prirodne znanosti	26
Tehničke znanosti	24
Biomedicinske znanosti	20
Biotehničke znanosti	11
Društvene znanosti	9
Humanističke znanosti	10

PROMOCIJA KONKURENTNOSTI BH EKONOMIJE – PRIORITET STRUKTURNIH REFORMI

dr Azra Hadžiahmetović, Ekonomski fakultet u Sarajevu

Kao što je već poznato, razvojni model Jefrey-a Sachs-a i John Mc Artur-a poslužio je kao podloga kvantificiranju okruženja za mjerenje rasta konkurentnosti u svjetskoj ekonomiji. Ovaj pristup, objašnjavajući evoluciju rasta u zemlji, uključio je tri osnovna stuba – temelja za ekonomski rast – makroekonomsko okruženje, javne institucije i nivo tehnološke opremljenosti. Računajući sa različitim utjecajima pojedinih faktora koji se reflektiraju na temelje ekonomskog rasta i potrebom pronalaženja novog modela sa kvantifikacijom efekata novih faktora – od posebne važnosti za konkurentnost različitih ekonomija – Svjetski ekonomski forum je od 2005. godine primijenio novu metodologiju globalne konkurentnosti (GCI). Ova metodologija se posebno fokusirala na važnost internacionalne dimenzije rasta apostrofirajući posebno vezu produktivnosti i ekonomskog rasta. Ovo je, naravno, zahtijevalo i novi – holistički pristup integriranja produktivnosti i konkurentnosti koji se u novoj metodologiji pojavio kao grupa faktora – utjecaja, sastavljena od devet stupova i od kojih ni jedan pojedinačno ne osigurava konkurentnost.

Indeks globalne konkurentnosti (GCI – komponente)

1. Institucije
2. Infrastruktura
3. Makroekonomija
4. Zdravstvo i osnovno obrazovanje
5. Visoko obrazovanje i obuka
6. Efikasnost tržišta
7. Tehnološka raspoloživost
8. Poslovna sofisticiranost
9. Inovacije

Važnost ovog pristupa je u razumijevanju međuodnosa agregata uključenih u analizu. Tako je npr. moguće pogoršanje ranga u kategoriji javne potrošnje kao rezultat poboljšanja performansi koje proizlaze iz povećanih troškova za istraživanje i razvoj. Ili, komparirano po zemljama, moguće je da zemlje sa sličnim indikatorima u jednom od devet važnih stupova ekonomskog rasta, imaju različit rang u globalnoj konkurentnosti što proizlazi iz važnog utjecaja drugih faktora na produktivnost, tj. ekonomsko rast.

Sve ovo bilo je predmetom kako teorijske analize, tako i unapređenja metodologije Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma koji je posebno apostrofirao npr. važnost makroekonomije za povećanje konkurentnosti u nekim zemljama, unapređenje performansi iz oblasti zdravstva u drugim ili inovacija u trećim zemljama. Ovo, naravno, ne umanjuje značaj interakcije svih faktora – kvantificiranih u devet komponenti GCI – koji utječu na konkurentnost jedne zemlje. Tako je npr. makroekonomska stabilnost od posebne važnosti za rast u svim zemljama i to sa obje svoje dimenzije – vanjskom (održiv platni bilans) i unutrašnjom (niska inflacija). Nije rijedak slučaj da se promocija konkurentnosti jedne zemlje fokusira na održivu platno bilansnu politiku. Sama ona uključuje, kako navodi S. Fisher, i nisku i predvidivu inflaciju, realne kamatne stope, stabilnu i održivu fiskalnu politiku i konkurentan realni devizni kurs. Ili, fokus pažnje usmjeren na inflaciju i veze inflacija – rast pokazuju da npr. niska inflacija (2 – 10%) može biti korisna za ekonomski rast ali pod uvjetom da je praćena malim rastom plata.

Da institucije tržišta rada igraju važnu ulogu u stimuliranju zaposlenosti i rasta, dokazali su Khan 2001. i Kapsos 2005. godine. Oni su ukazali na naglašenu vezu ekonomskog rasta i rasta zaposlenosti u funkciji smanjenja nezaposlenosti i siromaštva. Njihovi nalazi su od posebne važnosti za konkurentnost – postoji jaka veza zaposlenosti i intenziteta rasta koja nije u suprotnosti sa produktivnosti i njegovim utjecajem na rast i konkurentnost. Kako je dosadašnja metodologija Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma izostavljala kvantifikaciju važnih indikatora za konkurentnost u pojedinim regijama svijeta, vodeći ekspert iz oblasti rasta i ekonomskog rasta Xavier Sala i Martin razvio je novi model za Svjetski ekonomski forum – Indeks globalne konkurentnosti (Sala i Martin i Artadi, 2004.). Tako npr. imajući u vidu rigidnost tržišta rada, nova metodologija posebno apostrofira za evropske zemlje važnost reformi u ovoj oblasti. Naravno, kao produkt Lisabonske Agende i cilja da EU do 2010. godine bude najkonkurentnija regija, čime je u prvi plan stavljena efikasnost tržišta rada, kao preduvjet za rast produktivnosti i konkurentnosti. U ovom izvještaju otišlo se korak dalje sa naglašavanjem veze fleksibilnosti tržišta rada, zaposlenosti, kvaliteta posla i konkurentnosti. Za tržište rada posebno je apostrofirana fleksibilnost i sigurnost (izvještaj uvodi novi važan pojam – flexcurity) i preporučuje kao optimalnu kombinaciju fleksibilnosti tržišta rada, stabilne zaposlenosti i sigurnosti. Dosadašnji nalazi pokazuju da, uz dobro tržište roba, ovo posebno podstiče vezu ekonomski rast – zaposlenost.

Time su novi pristup ovim pitanjima i metodologija Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma napravili još jednu sintezu – ekonomske stabilnosti i strukturnih prilagođavanja. Tako je makroekonomska stabilnost – od posebne važnosti za rast – pozicionirala konkurentnost i politiku promocije konkurentnosti kao ključnu strukturnu reformu.

Da su vidljivi rezultati prepoznavanja važnosti novog pristupa i njegove uspješne primjene, pokazuju primjeri Francuske, Mađarske i Turske. Tako je Francuska, preferirajući visok rejting svojih kompanija na svjetskom tržištu, ušla u tzv. „globalnu igru“ ili igru poslovnog sektora sa vladom. Polazeći od pitanja – „Kako u prvih deset?“ – francuska vlada fokusirala se na unapređenje poslovnog ambijenta i stvaranje odlične poslovne klime. Mađarska se, rukovodeći ciljem da u svom razvojnom putu od efikasnosti vođene pređe u inovacijama vođenu ekonomiju, opredijelila na značajno povećanje izdvajanja za istraživanje i razvoj. Turska, pritisnuta problemima fiskalnih prilagođavanja i imperativom jačanja konkurentnosti za evropsko tržište, preferirala je ciljeve vezane za makroekonomsko okruženje i obrazovanje. Sa takvim opredjeljenjem, Turska bilježi značajne rezultate u indikatorima koji se odnose na poslovnu sofisticiranost, inovacije i tržišnu efikasnost.

Odakle proizlazi važnost pojedinih faktora – utjecaja na ekonomski rast i konkurentnost? William Easterly je 2005. godine analizirao značaj okruženja za rast i konkurentnost i u tom smislu naglasio centralnu ulogu institucija u raspodjeli društvenih koristi i snižavanju troškova razvojnih strategija i politika. Kako institucionalne reforme utiču na blagostanje i na koji se način profilira interakcija vladinih odluka i njihovih efekata na poslovni sektor, simulirano je u modelu iz koga su proizašle kvantifikacije indikatora koji se odnose na javne i privatne institucije – vlasnička prava, efikasnost pravnog okvira, efikasnost poreskog sistema, rastrošnosti vlada, opterećenost vladinom regulativom, pouzdanost policije, organizirani kriminal, korupcija, neovisno sudstvo, sloboda medija, poslovna etika, upravljačke strukture, neformalni sektor, regulativa tržišta rada i sl.

Da fizička infrastruktura podstiče rast produktivnosti jednako kao i investicije, pokazali su svojim radovima Aschauer (1989.) i Borensztein (1998.). Prepoznajući njihov značaj, WB i druge razvojne institucije stavile su fizičku infrastrukturu u centar svojih finansijskih angažmana u manje razvijenim zemljama, a mnoge zemlje opredjeljivale su se za modalitete privatnog finansiranja i/ili partnerstva privatnog i javnog sektora. Metodologija Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma fokusirala se posebno na kvalitet fizičke infrastrukture i to u tri komponente – energije, transporta i telekomunikacija, razumijevajući njihov značaj na smanjenje troškova poslovanja i povećanje efikasnosti i produktivnosti, odnosno, povećanje konkurentnosti.

Uz opću suglasnost i teorije i politike da je makroekonomska stabilnost najvažnija pretpostavka održivog rasta, Indeks globalne konkurentnosti uključuje više varijabli kao što su budžetski suficit/deficit, inflacija, javni dug. Poseban napredak u metodologiji Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma postignut je uključivanjem i drugih faktora kao što su oni koji se tiču neinflatornih oblika finansiranja, mjera koje se odnose na realni devizni kurs kao mogućeg indikatora valutnih promjena i rizika, štednju, kamatnu stopu, osjetljivost na recesiju i kreditni rejting zemlje. Kako su, sa izuzetkom azijske finansijske krize 1997.–1998., sve druge značajne krize imale fiskalno porijeklo (Rusija, Brazil, Turska, Argentina), u centru pažnje novih debata su fiskalna prilagođavanja i potreba izgradnje srednjoročnog fiskalnog okvira. Svjetski ekonomski forum ova pitanja stavlja u kontekst stvaranja povoljnog poslovnog okruženja, otklanjanja barijera za investiranje, FDI i njihove tehnološke intenzivnosti koja ne osigurava samo jačanje produktivnosti, već izaziva spillover efekt na menadžerske prakse, ljudski kapital i sl. Ovo je posebno važno spomenuti i u kontekstu nalaza nedavno završene studije na LSE koja je pokazala da razlike u produktivnosti proizlaze iz razlika u kvalitetu menadžmenta, ljudskog kapitala i sl. Kako je tehnologija komplementarna inovacijama čija politika je danas u centru ekonomskih politika mnogih zemalja, Svjetski ekonomski forum posebno apostrofira:

1. njihovu važnost za zemlje sa visokom tehnologijom kojima predstavljaju jedini izvor održivog rasta;
2. neuspješnost strategija sa obilježjem odsustva istraživačko-razvojnih projekata.

Profilirajući faktore – indikatore rasta i konkurentnosti od posebnog značaja za zemlje različitog nivoa razvijenosti, privrednih struktura, veličine i regionalne raspoređenosti, Svjetski ekonomski forum u Indeksu globalne konkurentnosti apostrofira važnost efikasnosti tržišta za optimalnu alokaciju razvojnih resursa. U tom smislu računa sa tri glavne komponente koje se odnose na tržište roba, rada i kapitala. Tako uključuje veličinu tržišta, stepen otvorenosti ekonomije i nivo vladinih intervencija na tržištu, naglašavajući njihovu važnost za male otvorene ekonomije čija integracija u globalne ekonomske tokove nosi posebne koristi od veličine tržišta. Ili, tržište rada sa efikasnosti i fleksibilnosti kao pretpostavka za osiguranje alokacije i mobilnosti radne snage u funkciji najbolje upotrebe. Ili, tržište kapitala čija efikasnost, kroz omogućavanje dostupnosti kapitala za poslovnu aktivnost, istovremeno osigurava najbolji način investiranja.

Posebnu pažnju zaslužuje diferenciranje zemlje u zavisnosti od faza u ekonomskom rastu i profiliranju ključnih područja – izvora konkurentnosti.

Impulsi rastu – faze ekonomskog razvoja

a) Faktorski vođen rast;
b) Efikasnošću vođen rast;
c) Inovacijama vođen rast.

Tako se npr. za faktorski vođen rast posebno apostrofira važnost stabilnosti makroekonomskog okruženja, institucionalnog okvira, infrastrukture i zdravstva. Za zemlje čiji je rast efikasnošću vođen, konkurentnost posebno proizlazi iz rastućeg značaja visokog obrazovanja, efikasnosti tržišta i sposobnost korištenja pogodnosti novih tehnologija. Ove zemlje upućene su posebno na razvoj efikasnijih proizvodnih procesa i rast produktivnosti. Inovacijama vođenom rastu od posebne je važnosti proizvodnja novih i različitih dobara uz upotrebu najviše sofisticiranih proizvodnih procesa. Uspješnost u ovoj razvojnoj fazi, mjerena sposobnošću zemlje da održi visok rast i životni standard, uvjetovana je umijećem poslovnog sektora da uvodi nove i jedinstvene proizvode na tržište. GCI tako računa sa tri subindexa od kojih je svaki važan za sve zemlje bez obzira na razvojnu fazu u kojoj se nalazi:

- Subindex – bazni uvjeti
- Subindex – rast efikasnosti
- Subindex – inovacije.

Međutim, težina ovih subindexa razlikuje se po fazama ekonomskog rasta:

Doprinos faktora ekonomskom rasta (%)

Subindex	Bazni uvjeti	Efikasnost	Inovacije
Faza rasta			
I Faktorski vođen rast	50	40	10
II Efikasnošću vođen rast	40	50	10
III Inovacijama vođen rast	30	40	30

Tako su u izvještaju Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma zemlje svrstane u zavisnosti od dominantnog impulsa ekonomskom rastu. Pogledajmo sa kojim ključnim indikatorima za Bosnu i Hercegovinu raspolaže Svjetski ekonomski forum, kao i rang BiH u globalnoj konkurentnosti

Bosna i Hercegovina – indikatori

	2005.	**2004.**
Stanovništvo (mil.)	3,9	4,2
GDP (mld $)	9,4	8,3
GDP p/c (PPP)	6.035	5.504
GDP (PPP) - % u sv. proizvodu	0,04	-

Grupe zemalja – po fazama ekonomskog razvoja 2006./2007.

FAZA I	**TRANZICIJA I – II**	**FAZA II**	**TRANZICIJA II – III**	**FAZA III**
Faktorski vođen rast		Efikasnošću vođen rast		Inovacijama vođen rast
Prihod manji od 2000 $ p/c	Prihod 2000 – 3000 $ p/c	Prihod 3000 – 9000 $ p/c	Prihod 9000 – 17000 $ p/c	Prihod veći od 17000 $ p/c
47 zemalja	12	26	9	31
	Albanija BiH → Makedonija	Bugarska Hrvatska Rumunija SCG → Turska		Slovenija →

BiH – pozicija u globalnoj konkurentnosti

	GCI	
	2006./2007.	**2005./2006.**
Broj zemalja	**125**	**117**
	1. Švicarska ↗	1. SAD
	4. SAD ↘	4. Švicarska
	33. Slovenija	30. Slovenija
	51. Hrvatska ↗	64. Hrvatska
	59. Turska ↗	71. Turska
	68. Rumunija	67. Rumunija
	72. Bugarska	61. Bugarska
	80. Makedonija	75. Makedonija
	87. SCG	85. SCG
	89. BiH	**88. BiH**
	98. Albanija	100. Albanija
	125. Angola	117. Čad

Novih osam zemalja uključenih u ovaj Izvještaj se, sa izuzetkom Barbadosa, nalaze iza pozicije BiH u rangu globalne konkurentnosti, što omogućava komparacije ranga BiH u odnosu na prošlu godinu.

Indeks globalne konkurentnosti – rang po stavkama GCI

Zemlja	Rang		**Podindex**	
		Bazni uvjeti	Efikasnost	Inovacije
Slovenija	33	36	30	34
Hrvatska	51	55	52	50
Turska	59	72	54	42
Rumunija	68	83	55	73
Bugarska	72	62	70	85
Makedonija	80	70	80	87
SCG	87	99	72	83
BiH	89	78 ↗	93 ↘	99 ↘
Albanija	98	92	99	121

1. Subindex – bazni uvjeti

Rang	Institucije	Infrastruktura	Makroekonomija	Zdravstvo i osnovno obrazovanje
78 ↗	106 -	96 ↗	45 ↗	38 ↗

2. Subindex – pojačivači efikasnosti

Rang	VO i obuka	Tržišna efikasnost	Tehnološka opremljenost
93 ↘	86 ↘	93 ↘	108 ↘

3. Subindex – faktor inovacija

Rang	Poslovna sofisticiranost	Inovacije
99 ↘	92 ↗	104 ↘

BIH – rang ključni elementi komponenti GCI – odabrani indikatori

INSTITUCIJE

Vlasnička prava	120
Pouzdanost policije	118
Rastrošnost vlada	115
Neovisnost sudstva	84
Organizirani kriminal	100
Poslovna etika	109
Mito	85
Korupcija	90
Nepotizam	99

INFRASTRUKTURA

Kvalitet infrastrukture	100
Razvoj željezničke infrastrukture	90
Kvalitet transportne infrastrukture	117
Kvalitet cestovne infrastrukture	120

MAKROEKONOMIJA

Budžetski suficit/deficit	39
Nacionalna stopa štednje	123
Inflacija	42
Kamatne stope	69
Javni dug	27
REER	50
Očekivana recesija	117
Kreditni rejting	94

EFIKASNOST TRŽIŠTA

Efikasnost pravnog okvira	95
Obuhvat i efikasnost poreza	115
Raširenost birokratskih procedura	103
Broj procedura za početak biznisa	85
Vrijeme potrebno za početak biznisa	89
Neformalni sektor	95
Širina ino-tržišta i regionalna trgovina	111
Izvoz (%GDP)	99
Uvoz (%GDP)	41
Trgovinske barijere	64
Regulativa tržišta rada	106
Plate i produktivnost	74

TEHNOLOGIJA

Tehnološka raspoloživost	114
Sposobnost firmi da apsorbuju tehnologiju	115
FDI i transfer tehnologije	122
Utjecaj regulative na FDI	114

POSLOVNA SOFISTICIRANOST

Sofisticiranost proizvodnih procesa	101
Prisustvo lanca vrijednosti	90

INOVACIJE

▪ Kvalitet NI institucija	106
▪ Zaštita intelektualnog vlasništva	115
▪ Kapacitet za inovacije	95
▪ Izdaci kompanija za R&D	86

Makroekonomija - Budžetski suficit/ deficit (%GDP)

1.	Kuvajt	+ 36,8
20.	Bugarska	+ 2,3
31.	SCG	+ 0,9
36.	Makedonija	+ 0,3
39.	BiH	+ 0,1
50.	Rumunija	- 0,8
56.	Slovenija	- 1,3
95.	Albanija	- 3,8
103.	Hrvatska	- 4,2
115.	Turska	- 5,9

Za ovu godinu planiran je deficit u iznosu 0,5% BDP. Krupne izazove za fiskalni deficit predstavlja:

1. činjenica da se samo fiskalna politika može koristiti protiv pritiska domaće tražnje i za rješavanje vanjskog debalansa
2. neizvjesnost vezana za izmirenje domaćih potraživanja (stara devizna štednja, ratne štete, restitucija).

Makroekonomija - Nacionalna stopa štednje (%GDP)

1.	Kuvajt	59,0
21.	Hrvatska	28,8
36.	Slovenija	24,4
70.	Albanija	19,3
74.	Turska	18,0
81.	Makedonija	17,2
89.	Bugarska	15,8
97.	Rumunija	14,0
122.	SCG	1,9
123.	BiH	- 0,3

IMF upozorava da se funkcionalnost monetarnog aranžmana mora poduprijeti rastom domaće štednje i jačanjem vanjske konkurentnosti. Kako mjere domaće ekonomske politike ne mogu stvarati rast štednje koji bi amortizovao visok deficit tekućeg računa, neophodne su hitne strukturne reforme, posebno unapređenje poslovnog ambijenta, restrukturiranje preduzeća i privatizacija, te fleksibilnost tržišta rada, uz umjerenost plata u javnom sektoru.

Makroekonomija – Inflacija – godišnja promjena CPI

1.	Japan	- 0,3
2.	Makedonija	+ 0,5
33.	Albanija	+ 2,5
33.	Slovenija	+ 2,5
42.	BiH	+ 2,8
50.	Hrvatska	+ 3,3
69.	Bugarska	+ 5,0
94.	Turska	+ 8,2
98.	Rumunija	+ 9,0
119.	SCG	+ 16,3

U ovoj godini potrošačke cijene u julu bile su za 8,5% više nego u istom periodu prošle godine. IMF procjenjuje da na efekt uvođenja PDV otpada 3 – 3,5% tog povećanja. Procjene za 2006. godinu govore o prosječnoj godišnjoj stopi inflacije od 5%.

Makroekonomija – Kamatna stopa (razl. k.s. na S i depozite)

1.	Holandija	0,4
48.	Slovenija	4,6
52.	Bugarska	4,8
59.	Makedonija	5,6
60.	Turska	5,6
69.	BiH	6,0
85.	Albanija	8,0
90.	Hrvatska	9,5
93.	SCG	10,1
108.	Rumunija	13,2

Makroekonomija – Javni dug (% GDP)

1.	Timor	0
2.	Hong Kong	1,9
15.	Rumunija	18,9
24.	Slovenija	27,2
27.	BiH	28,7
29.	Bugarska	31,9
30.	Makedonija	39,0
48.	Hrvatska	44,2
63.	SCG	53,1
66.	Albanija	56,7
86.	Turska	72,8

Međutim, nedavni makroekonomski trendovi apostrofiraju bojazni – povećana potrošnja, deformalizacija poslovnog sektora, inflacija i fiskalni deficit – koji bi mogli povećati javni dug.

Makroekonomija - REER (2005. u odnosu na prosjek 1997.–2004.)

50.	BiH	- 3,2
56.	Makedonija	- 1,1
62.	SCG	+ 0,7
67.	Slovenija	+ 2,1
84.	Hrvatska	+ 5,5
106.	Albanija	+ 15,0
110.	Bugarska	+ 17,3
117.	Turska	+ 22,1
118.	Rumunija	+ 23,4

Nominalni efektivni devizni kurs posljednjih godina bilježio je skroman rast. Kako je stopa inflacije u BiH bila niža od one kod glavnih spoljnotrgovinskih partnera, realni efektivni devizni kurs (REER) je smanjen za 3% (period 2002.–2005. godine).

Makroekonomija – Očekivana recesija (raspon 1–7; 1 – očekivana recesija u narednih 12 mjeseci; 7 – jak ekonomski rast)

1.	Indija	6,5
61.	Turska	4,5
66.	Rumunija	4,5
78.	Slovenija	4,3
92.	SCG	4,0
94.	Hrvatska	4,0
100.	Albanija	3,9
110.	Bugarska	3,6
117.	BiH	3,2
119.	Makedonija	3,2

Krhka makroekonomska stabilnost, ranjivost finansijskog sektora, krupni fiskalni izazovi, visok vanjski debalans, sporost u strukturnim reformama, doprinose ovako lošoj poziciji BiH u rangu kriterija očekivane recesije.

Makroekonomija – Kreditni rejting zemlje (mart 2006.)

1.	Švicarska	95,5
26.	Slovenija	77,3
54.	Hrvatska	58,1
56.	Bugarska	57,0
59.	Rumunija	52,0
69.	Turska	48,4
80.	Makedonija	37,2
82.	SCG	35,5
94.	BiH	29,8
100.	Albanija	26,7

Konkurentnost BiH

PREDNOSTI	**NEDOSTACI**
Makroekonomija • Javni dug 27 ↗ • Budžetski suficit/deficit 39 ↘ • Inflacija 42 ↘ • REER 50 ↗	1. Makroekonomija – Nacionalna stopa štednje 123
	2. Institucije 3. Infrastruktura 4. OO i zdravstvo 5. VO i obuka 6. Tržišna efikasnost 7. Tehnološka raspoloživost 8. Poslovna sofisticiranost 9. Inovacije

DIRK REINERMANN

direktor Ureda Svjetske banke u BiH

Dame i gospode, mnogo vam hvala. Ovo je za mene treći put, a za moju instituciju je ovo jedna od mnogih prilika gdje smo pozvani na prezentaciju Izvještaja o konkurentnosti. Mi u velikoj mjeri dijelimo uvjerenje izraženo u ovom Izvještaju da je glavni zadatak za BiH unaprijediti svoju konkurentnost i na EU tržištima. I mi u punoj mjeri uvažavamo da je ovo napor koji traži mnogo godina i na mnogo frontova i da je veoma važno redovno mjeriti postignuti napredak i o tome upoznavati javnost da bismo održali podršku za promjene.

Veliko mi je zadovoljstvo što nastavljamo našu suradnju sa MIT-om u ocjeni izmjena u nivou konkurentnosti i ja ću sada prezentirati neke dijelove iz globalnog Izvještaja o promjenama u poslovnom okruženju za 2007. godinu (Doing Business 2007. Report). Vidjet ćete da su nalazi u velikoj mjeri slični nalazima koje je ranije jutros prezentirao prof. Lagumdžija, iako se metodologija u mnogome razlikuje. Naš izvještaj se fokusira isključivo na propise vezane za poslovanje. Naravno da su važni i mnogi drugi faktori, kao što su: kvalitet infrastrukture, makroekonomska stabilnost, kvalitet obrazovanja, ali za nas, u ovom izvještaju, fokus je bio na kvaliteti okruženja za biznis sa aspekta propisa i to je tema o kojoj ću govoriti.

Sa aspekta poslovnog okruženja, globalno nas neće iznenaditi što su razvijene zemlje OECD najuspješnije, a, kao što vidimo, najmanje uspješna je Afrika. U grupi od 30 najuspješnijih zemalja ove godine imamo samo 2 nove zemlje i tu nisu pomaci veliki. Na slijedećem primjeru tri zemlje čije se performanse razlikuju želim da vam ilustriram da se u reformi poslovnog okruženja radi o dugogodišnjim naporima. Singapur je po nacionalnom dohotku po glavi stanovnika u toku dužeg perioda mnogo odmakao u odnosu na dvije, mnogo bogatije zemlje – Argentinu i Venecuelu, i njihov rezultat je mnogo lošiji. Ovdje je također još zanimljivo da, iako je Venecuela veliki izvoznik nafte, to bogatstvo se ne prenosi nužno na bolji život stanovnika, dok dosljedan fokus na poslovno okruženje daje rezultate.

Gledajući procent zemalja u svakom od regiona svijeta koje su provele bar jednu reformu u prošloj godini, vidimo da je Istočna Evropa kao region najbolje plasirana. Primičući se BiH, vidimo da se Hrvatska, koja je doduše na vrlo niskom rangu, vrlo brzo kreće naprijed, Srbija nastavlja s reformama slično kao i prošle godine, a u ostalim zemljama imamo stagnaciju.

Kad govorimo o rangiranju po zemljama u regionu Jugoistočne Evrope, efekt privlačenja i potiskivanja koji ima EU o kome je govorio profesor Lagumdžija uočljiv je iz toga što je, kao zemlja kandidat za prijem u EU, Rumunija poboljšala svoj rang za 22, a Bugarska za 7 mjesta. Napredak je učinila i Hrvatska za 10 mjesta naviše, a Makedonija za 2. Srbija, koja je prošle godine predstavljena kao najbolji reformator u Doing Business Report-u, popravila je svoj rang za 27 mjesta. Naspram tome, Albanija je pala za 5 mjesta na ovoj ljestvici, Crna Gora za 6, a BiH za 4 mjesta. Situacija je ovakva i uprkos tome što smo imali određena poboljšanja u poslovnom okruženju, ali se ovo može ilustrirati kao situacija sa trkačem koji se kreće naprijed ali su ostali takmičari brži i sposobniji. BiH ide naprijed ali ne onoliko koliko bi mogla.

Što se tiče rangiranja BiH po kategorijama Izvještaja o poslovnom okruženju (Doing Business) u odnosu na prošlu godinu, vidimo da se situacija nije promijenila. Ima nešto pogoršanja, ali je dominantna stagnacija. Napominjem da nisu važne apsolutne vrijednosti, već je bitno da je slika vrlo konzistentna sa onim što smo vidjeli u Izvještaju o konkurentnosti. To je slika jednog zaustavljenog razvoja i stagnacije. Najveći problemi su u oblasti pokretanja firmi, pribavljanja dozvola i registriranja imovine, ali pozitivna slika je u sferi dostupnosti financijskih sredstava, što je rezultat dugogodišnjih napora na unapređenju financijskih sistema i privatizacije banaka. Nije baš tako uspješno kao prvo mjesto u suzbijanju malarije, ali je mnogo značajnije.

Obratite pažnju na kategoriju o pokretanju firme. Vidimo da se u trajanje tog procesa nije promijenilo. Što se tiče troškova registracije, oni su nešto opali, ali to proizlazi iz porasta dohotka po stanovniku a ne odražava stvarne promjene. Mi za sada nemamo podatke razdvojene po entitetima, ali da imamo, vidjeli bismo da su stanje i trendovi u RS znatno bolji, što je isticao i gospodin Terzić u svom izlaganju. I ja moram reći da RS sada u reformama vodi.

Još jedan segment koji je već spominjan jutros je korupcija, tema koja se redovno pojavljuje kao ključna u svim anketama s pripadnicima poslovne zajednice. Organizacija Transparency International izradila je Indeks korupcije koji mjeri percepciju korupcije Rang BiH je 93. i ona dijeli tu poziciju sa zemljama kao što su Argentina, Eritreja, Sirija i Tanzanija. Globalna analiza podataka je pokazala zemlje koje su u gornjih 25% ovog ranga imaju ekonomski rast od 2,6%, a one u donjem dijelu imale su prosječni rast 1%. Naše projekcije pokazuju da, ako bi zemlje iz donjeg dijela primijenile reforme, mogle bi dodati u prosjeku 2,2% godišnjeg rasta. Ovo je još jedan dokaz da se reforme isplate.

Jasna potvrda linearne veze između unapređenja poslovnog okruženja i stvaranja novih radnih mjesta jeste razlika između zemalja OECD, gdje je udio sive ekonomije 12,9 % u prosjeku, a u najniže rangiranih 25% zemalja po Izvještaju o poslovnom okruženju (Doing Business) na sivu ekonomiju otpada preko 40% cjelokupnih ekonomskih aktivnosti. Ako bi se primijenile odgovarajuće reforme, one bi mogle dovesti do smanjenja sive ekonomije za 9%, a svi znamo da je siva ekonomija jedna od najvećih problema sa kojima se BiH susreće.

Dodatni zaključak sa istom porukom ukazuje da što su zahtjevi u pogledu formalnosti oko registriranja firmi manji, manji je i udio sive ekonomije. Što je manje procedura, firme imaju veći poticaj da djeluju u zvaničnoj ekonomiji. S obzirom da u BiH relativno mali broj žena učestvuje u radnoj snazi, interesantno je da podaci iz naše ankete potvrđuju da, što su propisi o zapošljavanju fleksibilniji, to otvara mogućnost da će više žena biti zaposleno.

Neki od prioriteta koje želimo predložiti su, između ostalog, u sferi pokretanja firmi, i u sferi registriranja nekretnina. Neću vas zamarati nabrajanjem svih naših projekata u ovim oblastima. Ono što nam treba jesu proaktivne i zainteresirane vlade koje će ove ideje prihvatiti kao svoje i provesti ih u život. Ništa od ovoga nije teško provesti. Ove reforme su „voće koje visi na niskim granama“ i mogu se lako provesti ako postoji politička volja.

U oblasti izdavanja dozvola jedna reforma je u pripremi i vjerujem da ćemo slijedeće godine vidjeti rezultate. Treba spomenuti i projekt koji se odnosi na registraciju nekretnina, i ovdje imamo tekuće aktivnosti u kojima učestvuju EC, Austrijska razvojna agencija (ADA), kao i švedska SIDA.

Na kraju, naši glavni prioriteti su: registracija, dozvole, inspekcija, komercijalni sporovi, likvidacija poduzeća, komercijalni sporovi. Ako ste bili ovdje prošle godine, znate da naše preporuke nisu bile mnogo drugačije, što znači da se malo toga izmijenilo i agenda ostaje ista. Ali bitno je shvatiti da hitnost ovog plana rada postaje sve veća i to je najvažnija poruka koju imam. Ipak, jedan nalaz koji ulijeva nadu jest da je na globalnom nivou ustanovljeno da se 80% reformi dogodi za prvih 15 mjeseci nove vlade i to treba da bude poticaj za novu vladu. Hvala što ste nas pozvali i čestitam na Izvještaju visoke kvalitete.

ADNAN TERZIĆ

- neautorizovani tekst

predsjedavajući Vijeća ministara BiH

Poštovani gospodine Matiću, dame i gospodo, zadovoljstvo mi je da kao i svake godine budem na ovom skupu i da razgovaramo na temu unapređenja konkurentnosti BiH. Nažalost, kao i svake godine, ponovo nisam dobio Izvještaj kako bi se mogao osvrnuti na njega, iako sam jedan od uvodničara. Ja pretpostavljam da je prof. Lagumdžija jutros, kao organizator svega ovoga, odštampao ovaj dokument tako da nisam imao priliku preko vikenda da ga pogledam. Dakle, imao sam priliku da vidim neka druga istraživanja, kao što su istraživanja WB – poslovati u 2007. i EBRD – tranzicijski izvještaj za 2006. godinu koji sadrže jedan dio ovih elemenata. Imao sam priliku da čujem inspirativno izlaganje gospodina Lagumdžije. Moram priznati da mnogo onoga što je rečeno u njegovom izlaganju odmah može dobiti odgovor i razloge i jednostavno mi nije jasno zašto se toliko s ponosom ističu oni elementi gdje je BiH doživjela pad, a sa toliko sarkazma govori o onim elementima gdje je BiH doživjela rast.

U svakom slučaju, pošto nisam imao priliku da vidim Izvještaj, ja ću morati da govorim o nekim elementima koji utječu na kompetentnost, a produkt su rada Vijeća Ministara u zadnje četiri godine, tj. Vijeće koje sam ja vodio. Realne stope ekonomskog rasta u prethodne tri godine kretale su se u prosjeku iznad 5% GDP-a što je više nego što je projektovano Srednjoročnom razvojnom strategijom i preko 1% više nego što smo najavili u svom ekspozeu kada sam preuzimao poziciju Predsjedavajućeg. Najnoviji pokazatelji ukazuju na to da će i ove godine biti visoke stope ekonomskog rasta u odnosu na 2002. godinu kada je realna stopa ekonomskog rasta iznosila svega 3%. GDP je povećan za čak 3% i danas sa sivom ekonomijom prelazi iznos od 20 milijardi KM. I u ovom periodu našu ekonomiju odlikovala je niska inflacija, ali u poređenju sa 2003. godinom, fiskalna pozicija BiH se znatno popravila i tek sad možemo reći da će BiH po treći put uzastopno imati fiskalni suficit. Ne onoliki koliko je planiran u novembru prošle godine kada smo određivali fiskalne ciljeve ali će ipak biti prisutan.

Javnosti je poznato da smo u 2003. godini kada smo preuzeli svoje funkcije, naslijedili veliki problem izbjegavanja plaćanja poreza na prometa, zbog pojave tzv. fiktivnih firmi koje su pokrale građane ove zemlje za 100 miliona KM. Ovdje vidim i predstavnike tadašnje vlade Federacije koja se zalagala protiv toga, ali pod pritiskom IMF-a je morala pokleknuti. Morali smo ispraviti ono što je učinilo prethodno Vijeće ministara i vratiti nivo naplate poreza na promet na granicu i veleprodaju, što je eliminiralo fiktivne firme. Nakon ove reforme uslijedila je druga važna reforma, a to je ujedinjavanje carinske administracije, formiranje uprave za indirektno oporezivanje i uspostavljanje jedinstvenog računa Bosne i Hercegovine. Uspostavljanje jedinstvenog računa je sigurno najveća i najrevolucionarnija reforma od Dejtona, kojom svi prihodi indirektnih poreza, akciza, carina, prvo dođu u državu, dakle u Sarajevo, pa se puštaju entitetima, za razliku od onoga što je Dejton rekao da entiteti na kašikicu finansiraju državu. Sve ovo je vodilo efikasnijem ubiranju prihoda i ostvarenju prvog fiskalnog suficita na nivou zemlje.

Svoje prošlogodišnje obraćanje na ovom skupu imao sam u ambijentu žestokih rasprava oko uvođenja PDV-a. Tada sam poručio da sačekamo rezultate implementacije u 2006. godini i da, narodski rečeno, vidimo ko je bio u pravu. Danas ne želim govoriti ko je bio u pravu ili ne, ali će mi biti zadovoljstvo iznijeti nekoliko podataka iz najnovijeg izvještaja o efektima uvođenja PDV-a za prvih devet mjeseci, koji će naredne sedmice biti prezentiran Vijeću ministara, a potom i javnosti. Već sad možemo reći da je najveći efekt uvođenja PDV-a bio jačanje poreske discipline i značajno smanjenje sive ekonomije u oblasti evazije poreza. Umjesto registracije planiranih 15.000 poreskih korisnika, dobrovoljno se registriralo još 22.000 korisnika. Oko 95% svih registriranih korisnika je prijavilo i platilo porez na vrijeme, što je fantastično u odnosu na tri godine ranije kada je ova zemlja bila gotovo ugušenja neodgovornom finansijskom politikom, a koja je dovela do pojave tzv. fiktivnih firmi. Ovim su se opravdanim pokazale naše tvrdnje da će jedini iskreni gubitnici uvođenja PDV-a biti kriminalci. Javni prihodi po osnovu prikupljanja PDV-a i zaostalog poreza na promet za 45% su veći nego isti u istom periodu prošle godine. Rast javnih prihoda je na približno istom nivou kao u vrijeme uvođenja PDV-a u Hrvatskoj, s tim da se naš rezultat mora posmatrati kao još impresivniji jer je Hrvatska uvela PDV sa jedinstvenom stopom od 22%, a kod nas je 17%, što je za 5% bila veća stopa nego kod nas. Posljednje analize ukazuju da je najveći dobitnik uvođenja PDV-a, privreda, a najviše naši izvoznici. Povrat PDV-a, od kojih su protivnici jednostopnog PDV-a napravili bauk, funkcionirao je dobro. Ukupni zahtjev za povrat iznosili su oko 180 miliona KM, a povrat je osiguran u 94% slučajeva. Izvoznom sektoru osiguran je povrat od 158 miliona KM čime je konkurentnost naših izvoznika u odnosu na zemlje koje imaju PDV značajno popravljen. Međutim i pored činjenice da nam državni parlament nije omogućio brisanje člana 72. Zakona o PDV-u, izmjenom podzakonskih propisa, omogućili smo povrat i tzv. neizvoznom sektoru i to puno ranije od zakonski predviđenog roka. Nakon uvođenja PDV-a došlo je do naglog porasta izvoza koji je u prvih devet mjeseci ove godine, u odnosu na isti period prošle godine, za fantastičnih 38% veći, čime je pokrivenost uvoza izvozom također dostigla rekordnih 47%, što je samo nešto niže u odnosu na Hrvatsku, ali svakako bolje u odnosu na Srbiju, Crnu Goru i neke druge zemlje u regionu. Ovakvom implementacijom PDV-a koja je značajno ojačala poresku disciplinu, fiskalnu poziciju zemlje, te osigurala blagovremeni povrat PDV-a privredi, nesumnjivo smo popravili konkurentsku poziciju zemlje što je ovog ljeta bilo i potvrđeno od strane međunarodne agencije MUDIS koja je unaprijedila kreditne rejtinge naše zemlje. Vjerujem da će svaka stručna analiza, neopterećena političkim pritiscima, posebno političkim iz svijeta, uvidjeti da je uvođenje jednostopnog PDV-a bilo definitivno bolja opcija od uvođenja PDV-a sa dvije ili više stopa, naročito u uvjetima kada smo pored priprema za uvođenje PDV-a morali graditi novu instituciju koja će ga provoditi – Ured za indirektno oporezivanje.

Uvjeren sam, i to sam više puta isticao, da bi uvođenje višestopnog PDV-a kojeg su zagovarali pojedini stručni krugovi, a posebno nestručni, među kojima su najglasniji bili oni koji su doveli do pojave fiktivnih kompanija, vodio obrnutoj situaciji, istoj onoj situaciji koju smo imali sa pojavom fiktivnih kompanija gdje bi kriminalci i utjerivači poreza bili najveći pobjednici, a privreda gubitnik. Ovo navodim tim prije što se statistički podaci koji su izbacile entitetske statističke agencije i Agencija za statistiku BiH, pokazuje da je ukupan rast cijena za prvih devet mjeseci samo oko 7%. Međutim, rast cijena entitetskih potrošačkih korpi u kojima se nalaze brojni socijalno osjetljivi proizvodi bio je čak i niži. Ponavljam, prema ne mojim podacima, već prema entitetskom statističkim podacima, potrošačka korpa u Federaciji je danas za oko 3% skuplja, nego ista korpa od prije godinu dana, a u RS ova potrošačka korpa skuplja je za samo 3%.

Međutim, svjedoci smo da na rast cijena u ovoj godini nije utjecalo samo uvođenje PDV-a, nego i značajni rast cijena energenata na svjetskoj sceni, kao i rast cijena električne energije kod nas. Konačno, s obzirom na našu vezanost za € i našu veliku ovisnost od uvoza, rast cijena u Euro zoni uvijek je utjecao na rast cijena u BiH u omjeru 2%. Stoga nije teško zaključiti da na ovaj rast cijena koji se kreče u omjeru 7%, uvođenje PDV-a je mogao uticati u omjeru od 3% ako se oduzmu efekti od rasta cijena energenata i tzv. uvozne inflacije. To je čak niže od onoga što smo mi projektovali.

Zadovoljstvo mi je po prvi put istaknuti da je jednu poresku reformu pratio i socijalni problem. Bez obzira na niži od očekivanog rasta cijena, socijalnim programom za uvođenje PDV-a je povećan za oko 13 miliona KM u prvom okviru. Za uvođenje PDV-a preduzete su aktivnosti tržišnih projekcija koje su u mnogome pomogli da se spriječi špekulacija o rastu cijena.

Za razliku od mnogih predviđanja, ponovo ću reći, mnogih stručnih ali mnogo više nestručnih krugova, da će tokom uvođenja jednostopnog PDV-a doći do pada prihoda na strani penzionih fondova, a time i penzija, to se naravno nije dogodilo.

Da pogledamo malo u penzione fondove. Penzioni fond Federacije u prvih 10 mjeseci zabilježio je rast prihoda od 11%. Penzije nisu smanjenje, već su nakon uvođenja PDV-a u nekoliko navrata povećavane. Prosječna penzija u Federaciji BiH za prvih devet mjeseci veća je za 7% u odnosu na isti period prošle godine. Ovaj rezultat je posebno vrijedan ako se ima na umu da je u ovoj godini broj penzionera za oko 10.000 veći nego lani. U RS prihodi penzionog fonda za prvih devet mjeseci porasli su čak za 22% u odnosu na isti period prošle godine. Tu je prosječna penzija za prvih 10 mjeseci ove godine, veća za 11% u odnosu na isti period prošle godine. Plate su također rasle. Prosječna plata za prvih osam mjeseci ove godine u Federaciji veća je za oko 7%, a u RS za oko 9% u odnosu na isti period prošle godine. Uzimajući u obzir da plate i penzije da su rasle po istoj stopi kao i rast cijena nije teško zaključiti da rast cijena, a samim tim i uvođenje jednostopnog PDV-a, koji je ponavljam samo djelomično uzrokovao godišnji rast cijena, nisu prouzrokovali socijalno opterećenje onakvih katastrofalnih razmjera, kako smo prošle godine najavljivali, pa čak i za ovom govornicom. Sjetimo se samo atmosfere katastrofičnosti koja je tada kreirana. I danas se sjećam prognoza o gubitku 100.000 radnih mjesta već u prvim mjesecima.

Rezultati pokazuju da treba nastaviti sa provedbom jednostopnog PDV-a. Želim vjerovati da će buduća analiza implementacije PDV-a smanjiti broj onih koji su sebi davali za pravo da u javnosti iznose paušalne i netačne informacije. PDV nije religija i model njegove implementacije treba prilagoditi uvjetima svake zemlje, a ne na bazi puke tvrdnje da je negdje tamo takav model primijenjen i da kao takav treba biti i kod nas.

Dozvolite mi sada da se dotaknem par prioriteta za koje sam uvjeren da im, osim ovoga o čemu je govorio prof. Matić i osim objektivnih prijedloga iz prezentacije prof. Lagumdžije, treba posvetiti posebnu pažnju kako bi za sljedeću godinu imali bolju poziciju za konkurentnost.

Cijenim u prvom redu, da je neophodno ostvariti poreze privredi i da manjak javnih prihoda koji će se privremeno pojaviti po tom osnovu treba zatvoriti viškom prihoda koji se prikuplja po osnovu PDV-a. U prvom redu mislim na smanjenje carina na uvoz repromaterijala, mašina i opreme koja se ne proizvodi u BiH, smanjenja akciza na pojedine visokotarifne robe koje se proizvode kod nas, smanjenje doprinosa, smanjenje poreza na dobit, preduzećima, pogotovo u Federaciji. Svjedoci smo da je RS već smanjila poreze na prihode i dobit građana, dok je preduzećima u Federaciji porez na dobit tri puta veći nego u RS i već sada imamo situaciju da firme iz Federacije premještaju svoja sjedišta u RS. Ukoliko Federacija ne povuče isti potez ovo će čak i eskalirati. Pored ovog, važan element poreske reforme ne treba da bude samo smanjenje poreskih stopa već i pojednostavljenje poreskog sistema. Dosadašnje iskustvo implementacije PDV-a pokazalo je prednost pojednostavljenog poreskog sistema u pogledu jačanja poreske discipline i rasta javnih prihoda. Ovaj pristup srećem implementiran u RS i u Brčko distriktu kada su u pitanju porezi na dobit i prihod građana.

Hoćete li vjerovati da će buduća Federalna vlada brzo djelovati i onemogućiti one koji su zaustavili reformu poreza na prihod građana u federalnom parlamentu prije izbora. Nadam se da se to neće dogoditi kada na red dođe reforma poreza na dobit preduzeća. Porez na dobit preduzeća u Federaciji je najveći u Evropi, tri puta je veći od većine zemalja u regiji. Posebno želim vjerovati da ovaj put neće do izražaja doći tzv. porezna demagogija o tome da socijalnu politiku treba voditi kroz poreski sistem. To su zastarjele ideje koje neće omogućiti niske, i što je još važnije, jednostavne poreze, niti će unaprijediti našu konkurentsku poziciju.

Savremene finansijske teorije, fiskalne teorije su jasne i upućuju da je zadatak poreskog sistema da na efikasan i jasan način prikupi poreze, a da se socijalna politika vodi kroz raspodjelu prikupljenih prihoda putem socijalnih programa.

Kao drugi važan element za povećanu konkurentnost vidim u smanjenju unutrašnjeg duga. Svjedoci smo da je naš vanjski dug relativno nizak, ali zato unutrašnji nevjerovatno visok. On se danas uglavnom sastoji od stare devizne štednje, restitucije, ratne štete i po onome što mi danas imamo podataka, on je skoro premašio 100% iznos našeg GDP-a.

Smanjenje unutrašnjeg duga veoma je važan za nastavak i jačanje naše stabilnosti i ubrzanje procesa integracije u EU. Naime, nadam se da ćemo uskoro potpisati sporazum o stabilizaciji i pridruživanju, te više pažnje posvetiti ispunjavanju tzv. kopenhagenskih kriterija. U srcu ovih kriterija je jačanje konkurentnosti naše ekonomije do tog stepena da naša preduzeća budu u stanju odoljeti konkurentskim pritiscima nakon ostvarivanja punopravnog članstva u EU. Pored toga što unutrašnji dug mora biti manji od 60% GDP-a, zahtjeva se da se inflacija održi u okvirima 2% te da fiskalni deficit ne može biti veći od 2% GDP-a. S toga su povrat stare devizne štednje i naknada po osnovu restitucije nesumnjivi prioriteti. Međutim, ne svaki povrat već samo fiskalno održiv. Svjedoci smo stalnih zahtjeva štediša da im se devizna štednja vrati u što kraćem roku. Iako razumijem njihove želje, cijenim da su posljednji zahtjevi o vraćanju štednje u roku od 5 godina nerealni i sebični, te za BiH neostvarujući.

Začuđujuće je koliko ovi zahtjevi pobuđuju malo pažnje stručnih krugova, posebno privrednika jer su direktno upereni protiv njih.

Kao prvo javnosti bi trebali biti poznati podaci da će građani i privreda sami, kroz porez koji će plaćati, vraćati deviznu štednju štedišama koji su na kraju krajeva štedjeli u onom sistemu i čija je štednja iskorištena između ostaloga na agresiju na ovu zemlju.

Iako već oko takve nužnosti postoji saglasnost i neosporno je da ova država mora isplatiti devizne štediše i da će ova država, bez obzira što nije potrošila njihova sredstva i njihovu štednju, to uraditi. Prosto je nevjerovatno kako ona pristaje da ta cijena bude toliko visoka da će direktno utjecati na slabije obrazovanje, zdravstvo, puteve i sve ono što građani i privreda traže od nas, a posebno na ulaganja u istraživanje o kojima je prof. Matić maloprije govorio. Vijeće ministara je usaglasilo zakon koji je omogućio isplatu stare devizne štednje u roku od 13 godina što je također zahtijevalo velike žrtve. Ipak pred same izbore, a opsjednuti da se po svaku cijenu dođe na vlast i pribave glasaći, politički su demagozi smanjili rok isplate devizne štednje na pet godina čime su građani i privreda ove zemlje direktno dodatno zaduženi za preko dvije milijarde KM i za oko polovinu našeg vanjskog duga.

Istovremeno, kroz izbornu kampanju obećavana su radna mjesta, bolje obrazovanje i zdravstvo, a da tuga bude još veća čak su u uvjetima oko velikog zaduživanja obećavali i 0% PDV-a. Deset dana nakon izglasavanja ovog Zakona pojedine međunarodne kreditne organizacije smanjile su kreditni rejting naše zemlje, što je utjecalo na nepovoljnije zaduživanje našeg bankarskog sektora vani, a samim tim utjecalo na pad kamatnih stopa na našem tržištu. Dakle, sami sebi pravimo nevjerovatnu štetu. Ponavljam, prosto je nevjerovatno da se ovakvi zakoni kojima se zadužuju buduće generacije donose na način kako se donose od strane naših parlamentaraca i da sve to bez ikakve žučne rasprave prolazi u javnost, a da smo, s druge strane, imali takve žučne rasprave oko jedne stope PDV-a. Implementacija ovog Zakona ne samo da će onemogućiti jačanje sistema socijalne zaštite, već će smanjiti investiranje u škole, bolnice, puteve, što ne samo da će onemogućiti smanjenje poreza, nego će čak voditi povećanju.

Ovakva dešavanja skoro da su protekla bez ikakve ocjene stručne javnosti o tome koliko bi takva rješenja narušila konkurentnost i dodatno otežala uvjete u kojima privreda posluje.

Normalan je izostanak diskusije koliko bi ovakav Zakon povećao siromaštvo jer će onemogućiti jačanje sistema socijalne zaštite. Sve se svelo na rangiranje Vijeća ministara, međunarodne zajednice, Svjetske banke, OHR-a, a radi se o Zakonu koji može prouzrokovati kolaps našeg fiskalnog sistema, a samim tim i kolaps naše ekonomije.

Dakle, evo, iako je ova pozornica već osvjedočena pozornica na kojoj akademski ljudi govore sve ono što smatraju da je bitno i reagiraju na sve pojave u BiH, ja nisam mogao da ne spomenem ovu činjenicu i zamolit ću prof. Matića da ovo ne smatra zloupotrebom ove govornice. U svakom slučaju, nadam se da će ovaj Izvještaj o konkurentnosti kada ga pogledamo biti, kao što sam se nadao, povijesni dokument novom vijeću ministara i predstavljati listu prioriteta u svom programu za 2007. godinu.

KLJUČNI FAKTORI ODRŽIVOSTI EKONOMSKOG RASTA I KONKURENTNOSTI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

dr Fikret Čaušević, Ekonomski fakultet u Sarajevu

Relativni položaj Bosne i Hercegovine u međunarodnom okruženju

Bosna i Hercegovina (BiH) se prema ostvarenim stopama ekonomskog rasta i poboljšanju relativnog položaja u periodu 1998.–2004. svrstala u grupu 20 najbrže rastućih ekonomija u svijetu. Relativnu poziciju 126 zemalja u navedenom periodu autor ovog teksta je izračunao korištenjem koeficijenta bogatstva (Kb) kao odnosa učešća države u svjetskom bruto domaćem proizvodu (BDP) i učešća zemlje u svjetskom stanovništvu.

Tabela 1 – Dvadeset najbrže rastućih ekonomija u svijetu u periodima 1990.–2004. i 1998.–2004.

ZEMLJA	Promjena Kb u % 2004./1990.	ZEMLJA	Promjena Kb u % 2004./1998.
1. Vijetnam	+ 250,00	Turkmenistan	+ 100,00
2. Libanon	+ 239,09	Albanija	+ 97,96
3. Kina	+ 206,67	Indonezija	+ 92,63
4. Poljska	+ 162,90	Jemen	+ 83,02
5. Albanija	+ 144,03	Estonija	+ 80,00
6. Irska	+ 112,26	Litvanija	+ 73,59
7. Mađarska	+ 99,87	Latvija	+ 70,76
8. Republika Češka	+ 98,41	Island	+ 67,95
9. Gvatemala	+ 81,68	Ruska Federacija	+ 60,98
10. Nikaragva	+ 79,17	Makedonija	+ 58,11
11. Republika Slovačka	+ 67,28	Mađarska	+ 58,08
12. Slovenija	+ 64,88	Armenija	+ 55,96
13. Kuvajt	+ 64,86	Azerbejdžan	+ 55,77
14. Čile	+ 61,47	Bosna i Hercegovina	+ 54,95
15. Južna Koreja	+ 53,63	Bugarska	+ 54,75
16. El Salvador	+ 53,02	Južna Koreja	+ 53,53
17. Mauricijus	+ 50,57	Republika Slovačka	+ 52,33
18. Trinidad i Tobago	+ 50,00	Irska	+ 51,97
19. Kostarika	+ 45,18	Mongolija	+ 51,47
20. Grčka	+ 43,52	Trinidad i Tobago	+ 50,00

Izvor: proračuni F. Čauševića na osnovu podataka The World Bank/IBRD

Međutim, od 13 zemalja u tranziciji koje se nalaze u grupi 20 najbrže rastućih ekonomija 1998.–2004. pet zemalja su ostvarile rast ne samo u odnosu na 1998. već i u odnosu na 1990. godinu (**Albanija, Mađarska, Slovačka Republika, Estonija i Litvanija**). Za razliku od navedenih pet zemalja, šest zemalja u tranziciji koje su ostvarile visoke stope rasta 1998.–2004. zabilježile su velike padove ekonomske aktivnosti i relativne pozicije 1998. u odnosu na 1990. godinu. **Drugim riječima, veliki padovi ekonomske aktivnosti 1998. u odnosu na 1990. godinu u Bosni i Hercegovini (-65,5%), Armeniji (-63,9%), Ruskoj Federaciji (-58,8%), Makedoniji (-52,1%), Latviji (-52%) i Bugarskoj (-45,1%), utjecali su da ostvareni rast GDP u periodu 1998.–2004. nije bio dovoljan da ove zemlje dostignu relativne pozicije koje su zauzimale 1990. godine.** Ostvareni koeficijenti bogatstva ovih zemalja 2004. u odnosu na 1990. godinu predstavljaju sljedeće nivoe: Bosna i Hercegovina (53,5%), Armenija (56,3%), Ruska Federacija (66,3%), Makedonija (77,8%), Latvija (82%) i Bugarska (84,9%).

Tabela 2 – Promjene koeficijenata bogatstva dvadeset najbrže rastućih ekonomija u svijetu u periodima 1990.–1998. i 1998.–2004. godina

ZEMLJA		Promjena Kb u % 2004/1998.	Promjena Kb u % 1998/1990.	Promjena Kb u % 2004/1990.
1.	Turkmenistan	+ 100,00	---	---
2.	Albanija	+ 97,96	+ 23,27	+ 144,03
3.	Indonezija	+ 92,63	- 38,31	+ 18,83
4.	Jemen	+ 83,02	- 44,79	+ 1,04
5.	Estonija	+ 80,00	- 27,40	+ 30,69
6.	Litvanija	+ 73,59	- 39,55	+ 4,94
7.	Latvija	+ 70,76	- 51,97	- 17,98
8.	Island	+ 67,95	---	---
9.	Ruska Federacija	+ 60,98	- 58,83	- 33,72
10.	Makedonija	+ 58,11	- 52,08	- 24,23
11.	Mađarska	+ 58,08	+ 26,43	+ 99,87
12.	Armenija	+ 55,96	- 63,91	- 43,71
13.	Azerbejdžan	+ 55,77	---	---
14.	**Bosna i Hercegovina**	**+ 54,95**	**- 65,47**	**- 46,50**
15.	Bugarska	+ 54,75	- 45,14	- 15,11
16.	Južna Koreja	+ 53,53	+ 0,71	+ 53,63
17.	Republika Slovačka	+ 52,33	+ 9,82	+ 67,28
18.	Irska	+ 51,97	+ 39,67	+ 112,26
19.	Mongolija	+ 51,47	---	---
20.	Trinidad i Tobago	+ 50,00	0.00	+ 50,00

Izvor: proračuni F. Čauševića na osnovu podataka The World Bank/IBRD

Analiza izvora rasta BDP i relativnih pozicija 20 najbrže rastućih zemalja u periodu 1998.–2004. pokazuje da su porast relativnog značaja u navedenom periodu na najstabilnijim osnovama ostvarile Ruska Federacija i Južna Koreja. **Ruska Federacija** je u periodu vladavine Vladimira Putina ostvarila visoke stope ekonomskog rasta zahvaljujući racionalnijem ekonomskom upravljanju i rastu cijena energenata na svjetskom tržištu. Ruska Federacija je nakon kraha rublje i aranžmana fiksnog deviznog kursa, kombiniranog sa velikom fiskalnom nedisciplinom, proisteklom iz institucionalne nestabilnosti Vlade Ruske Federacije u doba vladavine predsjednika Borisa Jeljcina, prešla na politiku usmjeravanog fluktuiranja, izrazito poboljšala fiskalnu disciplinu i ostvarila veliki rast suficita tekućeg računa. Prema podacima EBRD[1] dug Vlade Ruske Federacije smanjen je sa 90% GDP 1999. na svega 18% GDP 2005., uz pretvaranje deficita Budžeta od 4% GDP 1999. u suficit od 8% GDP 2005. godine. Unatoč velikom vanjskom dugu Ruska Federacija je u navedenih šest godina povećala devizne rezerve za 15,4 puta, što je osiguralo visoku pokrivenost vanjskog duga deviznim rezervama (62,7%). (Tabela 3.)

1. EBRD, Transition report update, May 2006., pp. 64–65.

Tabela 3 – Eksterna ravnoteža najbrže rastućih ekonomija u svijetu u periodu 1998.–2004.

		Bilans računa tekućih transakcija - mld USD		Vanjski dug - mld USD		Devizne rezerve - mld USD	
	ZEMLJA	**1998.**	**2004.**	**1998.**	**2004.**	**1998.**	**2004.**
1.	Turkmenistan	- 0,95	- 0,06	1,75	1,50	1,38	2,71
2.	Albanija	- 0,19	- 0,41	0,97	1,67	0,38	1,37
3.	Indonezija	+ 3,97	+ 3,11	150,88	140,65	23,61	36,31
4.	Jemen	- 0,23	+ 0,23	4,14	5,49	1,01	5,69
5.	Estonija	- 0,48	- 1,43	2,92	10,01	0,88	1,64
6.	Litvanija	- 1,30	- 1,58	3,80	10,46	1,40	3,63
7.	Latvija	- 0,65	- 1,67	3,10	10,81	0,73	1,91
8.	Island	---	- 1,06	---	---	---	---
9.	Ruska Federacija	+ 0,68	+ 59,94	158,20	192,97	7,80	120,81
10.	Makedonija	- 0,29	- 0,42	1,44	2,04	0,34	0,99
11.	Mađarska	- 2,30	- 8,84	27,28	70,57	9,35	15,96
12.	Armenija	- 0,39	- 0,16	0,79	1,22	0,33	0,58
13.	Azerbejdžan	- 1,36	- 2,59	0,72	1,99	0,45	1,09
14.	**Bosna i Hercegovina**	**- 0,71**	**- 1,92**	**3,10**	**2,57**	**0,18**	**2,41**
15.	Bugarska	- 0,06	- 2,05	10,27	15,66	2,68	9,34
16.	Južna Koreja	+ 40,55	+ 27,61	139,10	---	52,10	199,20
17.	Republika Slovačka	- 2,06	- 0,28	11,90	23,70	2,87	14,91
18.	Irska	+ 0,81	- 1,43	---	---	9,53	2,91
19.	Mongolija	- 0,07	+ 0,06	0,74	1,52	0,10	0,25
20.	Trinidad i Tobago	- 0,64	+ 0,98	2,19	2,93	0,80	3,20

Izvori: The World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Trade Organization

Južna Koreja je nakon velike finansijske krize 1997./1998. godine prešla sa sistema fiksnog na sistem fluktuirajućeg deviznog kursa. Ova zemlja je zadržala pozitivan saldo tekućih transakcija i gotovo utrostručila devizne rezerve 2004. u odnosu na godinu finansijske krize. Devizne rezerve Koreje 2004. godine bile su dovoljne da pokriju gotovo ukupan vanjski dug. Koeficijent bogatstva ove zemlje 1998. godine bio je gotovo na istom nivou kao i 1990. Međutim, zahvaljujući programu oporavka, ova zemlja je u posljednjih šest godina ostvarila visoke stope rasta na stabilnim osnovama. Ujedno, u poređenju koeficijenata bogatstva 1980. i 2004., dakle za period od 24 godine, Južna Koreja je ostvarila najvišu stopu rasta koeficijenta bogatstva (+228,4%).

Karakteristika brzorastućih ekonomija u tranziciji u posljednjih šest godina jeste ekonomski rast baziran na bržem rastu uvoza od izvoza, te posljedičnom rastu trgovinskog deficita i deficita tekućeg računa i visokim stopama rasta vanjskog zaduživanja (izuzimajući Turkmenistan, Albaniju, Bosnu i Hercegovinu i Armeniju). Sve zemlje u tranziciji, izuzimajući Turkmenistan i Bjelorusiju, provele su mjere liberalizacije računa tekućih transakcija i punu deregulaciju kamatnih stopa. Međutim, realne kamatne stope se znatno razlikuju između zemalja u tranziciji sa najvišim stopama rasta. Tokom 2004. najniža realna kamatna stopa u grupi 20 najbrže rastućih ekonomija 1998.–2004. bila je u Ruskoj Federaciji (-5,6%). Dakle, zemlja koja je ostvarila ekonomski rast na najstabilnijim osnovama, uz povećanje stope neto štednje za preko 15% GDP, imala je negativnu realnu kamatnu stopu. Realne kamatne stope 2004. u Latviji iznosile su 0,3%, u Litvaniji 2,4%, a u Estoniji 2,5%.

Indikatori ranjivosti i nestabilnosti zemalja u tranziciji i Bosne i Hercegovine

Pokazatelji ranjivosti ekonomija u tranziciji koje je publikovala EBRD, upućuju na zaključak da su Poljska, Slovenija i Ruska Federacija jedine zemlje u tranziciji kojima ne prijete niti rizici likvidnosti niti rizici solventnosti, kako u sektoru javnih finansija tako i u sektoru međunarodnih ekonomskih odnosa. Sve tri navedene ekonomije karakterizirala je značajna uloga države u direktnom ili indirektnom utjecaju na finansijske tokove. Uprkos činjenici da je liberalizacija tekućeg računa i deregulacija kamatnih stopa provedena, utjecaj komercijalnih banaka u državnom vlasništvu na formiranje realnih kamatnih stopa i ciljano kreditiranje za pripremu kompanija za integraciju u evropska tržišta bio je veoma značajan. To se posebno odnosi na Rusku Federaciju i Sloveniju.

Najznačajniji izvori nestabilnosti i ranjivosti bh. ekonomije su ugrožena solventnost javnog sektora, kao posljedica velikog internog duga, i potencijalna prijetnja održavanju likvidnosti koja proizlazi iz visokog procenta trgovinskog deficita i deficita tekućeg računa izraženog u odnosu na BDP. (Tabela 4.)

Tabela 4 – Indikatori nestabilnosti ekonomija u tranziciji

	Centralna Evropa i Baltičke države	Jugoistočna Evropa	Zajednica nezavisnih država
Javni sektor			
Likvidnost	Republika Češka, Mađarska	Albanija	Bjelorusija, Kirgizija, Tadžikistan, Turkmenistan
Solventnost	Mađarska	Bosna i Hercegovina, Makedonija, Srbija i Crna Gora	Armenija, Gruzija, Kirgizija, Moldavija, Tadžikistan
Vanjska ravnoteža			
Likvidnost	Estonija, Mađarska, Latvija, Litvanija	Albanija, Bosna i Hercegovina, Srbija i Crna Gora	Kirgizija
Solventnost	----	Hrvatska, Srbija i Crna Gora	Armenija, Gruzija, Kirgizija, Moldavija, Tadžikistan
Devizni režim i monetarni uvjeti na domaćem tržištu	Latvija	----	Bjelorusija, Moldavija, Tadžikistan, Uzbekistan

Izvori: EBRD, Transition report 2005. – Business in Transition, EBRD, oktobar 2005., st. 38.

Prema prethodnoj tabeli, vanjski dug ne predstavlja faktor opasnosti održivog rasta bh. ekonomije. Odnos vanjskog duga BiH prema BDP je za 36% ispod prosjeka zemalja jugoistočne Evrope. U odnosu na susjedne zemlje, vanjski dug BiH je dvostruko niži od duga Srbije i Crne Gore, a za 2,3 puta niži od vanjskog duga Hrvatske (u postotcima prema BDP). Utjecaj vanjskog duga na stvaranje BDP u različitim regionima svijeta je znatno različit, uzevši u obzir sposobnosti zemalja da vanjski dug koriste za stvaranje eksportno orijentirane strategije rasta. Međutim, i u zemljama koje imaju probleme rastućih deficita tekućeg računa vanjski dug ima bitan utjecaj na uvećavanje BDP, barem u dijelu koji omogućava rast budžetskih rashoda i rast domaće proizvodnje zasnovan na povećanoj mogućnosti uvoza neophodnih komponenti.

Tabela 5 - Vanjski dug i bruto domaći proizvod zemalja Jugoistočne Evrope 1999. i 2004. godine

Zemlja	**Bruto domaći proizvod (mld. USD)**		**Vanjski dug (mld.USD)**		**Rast BDP 2004/1999. (u %)**	**Promjene vanjskog duga 2004/1999. (u %)**
	1999.	2004.	1999.	2004.		
Albanija	3,43	7,59	1,11	1,67	+ 121,3	+ 50,5
Bosna i Hercegovina	4,68	8,25	3,10	2,57	+ 76,3	**- 17,1**
Bugarska	12,97	24,25	10,91	16,71	+ 87,0	+ 53,2
Hrvatska	20,11	33,97	10,14	30,20	+ 68,9	+ 197,8
Makedonija	3,67	5,16	1,49	2,03	+ 40,6	+ 36,2
Rumunija	35,66	73,26	9,22	22,80	+ 105,4	+ 147,3
Srbija i C.Gora	17,40	23,77	10,74	14,88	+ 36,6	+ 38,6
Slovenija	21,45	32,34	8,10	20,95	+ 50,8	+ 158,6

Izvor: EBRD, Transition report 2005., oktobar 2005., str. 97., 113., 117., 121., 133., 169. i 177.

Prethodna tabela jasno ilustrira da je BiH jedina zemlja u jugoistočnoj Evropi koja je periodu 1999.–2004. značajno povećala BDP uz smanjenje vanjskog duga, odnosno bez dodatnog zaduživanja. Na svaki procent porasta BDP u navedenom periodu vanjski dug BiH je smanjen za 0,22%. Za razliku od BiH, za svaki procent porasta BDP susjedna Hrvatska povećala je vanjski dug za 2,9%, Slovenija za 3,1%, a Rumunija za 1,4%. U prosjeku, u navedenom periodu, sedam zemalja jugoistočne Evrope, izuzev BiH, svaki procent porasta BDP finansirale su rastom vanjskog duga za 1,48%.

Održivost fiskalnog sektora BiH

Budžet BiH povećan je sa 198 milion KM 2003. na planiranih 666,5 miliona KM 2006. godine (izuzimajući servisiranje vanjskog duga), od čega se najznačajniji izvor rasta odnosi na transformaciju sistema odbrane u BiH, odnosno formiranje Ministarstva odbrane BiH i jedinstvenih oružanih snaga koje će biti finansirane iz budžeta BiH. Također, reforma policijskih snaga imat će utjecaj na povećanje budžeta BiH, budući da će postepeno prenošenje odgovornosti i ovlasti za ovaj segment sigurnosne politike u BiH podrazumijevati povećanje budžeta BiH. Ovaj trend je veoma značajan posebno u kontekstu mogućnosti Ministarstva finansija i trezora BiH da emituje javni dug, na osnovu prošlogodišnjeg Zakona o javnom dugu i garancijama BiH. Naime, ovim zakonom utvrđena je maksimalna granica emisije dugoročnog duga (državnih obveznica) na 18% u odnosu na prethodne godine ostvarene budžetske prihode. Dakle, rastom budžeta BiH doći će do porasta osnovice za emisiju javnog duga, koja bi mogla biti značajan segment za rješavanje potraživanja građana po osnovu restitucije odnosno tog dijela javnog duga.

Tabela 6 – Budžetski i vanbudžetski rashodi nivoa vlasti u BiH 2003.–2008.

- u milionima KM

Nivo vlasti	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.
Budžet BiH*	198,0	245,0	336,8	666,5	713,2	763,1
Budžet FBiH	1.001,5	962,8	968,2	1.175,1	1.150,7	1.192,6
Zbirni budžet 10 kantona i općina u FBiH	1.413,5	1.560,6	1.667,8	1.598,2	1.604,3	1.658,0
Budžet RS	991,4	996,6	995,0	1.068,6	1.126,1	1.186,7
Zbirni budžet općina u RS	298,3	339,8	366,8	399,8	421,2	443,7
Budžet DB	175,0	156,0	155,0	160,0	165,0	180,0
UKUPNO BUDŽETI	**4.077,7**	**4.260,8**	**4.489,6**	**5.068,2**	**5.180,5**	**5.424,1**
Vanbudžetski fondovi u FBiH	1.450,5	1.540,1	1.620,9	1.727,1	1.772,5	1.861,1
Vanbudžetski fondovi u RS	459,0	543,2	570,3	598,8	628,8	660,2
UKUPNO VANBUDŽ.FON.	**1.909,5**	**2.083,3**	**2.191,2**	**2.325,9**	**2.401,3**	**2.521,3**
UKUPNO JAVNA POTROSNJA	**5.987,2**	**6.344,1**	**6.680,8**	**7.394,1**	**7.581,8**	**7.945,4**
Budžetski rashodi u % od BDP	33,1	31,5	31,0	32,5	31,2	30,5
Rashodi vanbudžetskih fondova u % BDP	15,5	15,4	15,1	14,9	14,5	14,2
Ukupni javni rashodi u BiH u % BDP	**48,7**	**46,9**	**46,1**	**47,4**	**45,7**	**44,7**

*Izvori: Parlamentarna skupština BiH, "Budžet institucija BiH za 2006."; Ministarstvo finansija FBiH, "Dokument okvirnog proračuna za 2006. i srednjoročni okvir rashoda za period 2006.–2008."; Ministarstvo finansija RS,"Dokument okvirnog budžeta 2006.–2008."; Napomena: * Budžet BiH ne sadrži iznos otplata vanjskog duga; budžeti BiH i DB za period 2006.–2008. su projekcije autora teksta; BDP za period 2006.–2008. projiciran na osnovu pretpostavljene prosječne stope rasta od 7%.*

Podaci prezentirani u prethodnoj tabeli koji se odnose na period 2003.–2005. predstavljaju ostvarene rezultate, odnosno konačne podatke za navedeni period. Ovi podaci nam otkrivaju važne detalje vezane za često pogrešno interpretiranje javnih rashoda i budžetskih rashoda u analizama inostranih eksperata. Dakle, prethodna tabela otkriva sljedeće bitne detalje vezane za budžetske i ukupne javne rashode u BiH:

1. Prosječni (godišnji) budžetski rashodi svih nivoa vlasti u BiH izraženi u procentima prema BDP u periodu 2003.–2005. iznosili su 31,9% BDP, a 2005. u odnosu na 2003. bili su niži za 6,34% (relativno u % prema BDP).

2. Prosječni (godišnji) rashodi vanbudžetskih fondova izraženi u procentima prema BDP u prethodnom trogodišnjem periodu iznosili su 15,3%, i smanjeni su za 2,58%.
3. Ukupni javni rashodi, koji uključuju budžetske rashode svih nivoa vlasti u BiH i rashode svih fondova socijalnog osiguranja (penzionih fondova, fondova zdravstvenog osiguranja, zavoda za zapošljavanje, Fonda dječije zaštite u RS, fondova za ceste) iznosili su 47,2% BDP (prosječno godišnje), i smanjeni su za 5,34% 2005. u odnosu na 2003. godinu.

Prema projekcijama otplata javnog duga alociranog na bh. entitete zbirna tabela javnog duga i njegovih otplata pokazuje da bi u periodu do 2015. godine bilo otplaćeno 42,2% ukupnih obaveza po javnom dugu (uključujući i kamate na javni dug, odnosno na oba njegova segmenta vanjski i unutrašnji gdje su predviđene), a za narednih pet godina bilo bi otplaćeno dodatnih 23,1%. (Tabela 7.)

Ukupan iznos javnog duga BiH analiziran u odnosu prema BDP u početnoj godini bi prema prezentiranim veličinama iznosio u prosjeku 78% BDP. Od navedenih 78% javnog duga u odnosu na BDP 47,5% odnosi se na iznos vanjskog duga sa kamatama, a preostalih 30,5% na dugovanja po osnovu stare devizne štednje uključujući i kamate na emitovane 13-godišnje obveznice, opća potraživanja i ratne odštete. Krajem 2010. godine odnos javnog duga prema BDP bio bi smanjen na 47,4% prema umjerenom scenariju. Već 2015. godine ukupna opterećenost po osnovu javnog duga bila bi reducirana na razmjerno nizak nivo od 25,5% (umjerena varijanta). (Tabela 8.)

Tabela 7 – Planirane otplate javnog duga u periodu 2006.–2025. godina

- u milionima KM

Godina	FBiH	RS	BiH
Ukupan dug sa kamatama 31.12.2006.	**7.383,01**	**4.921,36**	**12.304,37**
Ukupna otplata do 31.12.2010.	1.538,45	901,87	2.440,32
Ostatak duga 31.12.2010.	**5.844,56**	**4.019,49**	**9.864,05**
Ukupna otplata od 01.01.2011.-31.12.2015.	1.685,36	1.069,42	2.754,78
Ostatak duga 31.12.2015.	**4.159,20**	**2.950,07**	**7.109,27**
Ukupna otplata od 01.01.2016.-31.12.2020	1.681,64	1.160,21	2.841,85
Ostatak duga 31.12.2020.	**2.477,56**	**1.789,86**	**4.267,42**
Ukupna otplata od 01.01.2021.-31.12.2025.	1.010,58	879,46	1.890,04
Ostatak duga 31.12.2025.	**1.466,98**	**910,40**	**2.377,38**

Izvor: Proračuni autora na osnovu podataka Ministarstva finansija FBiH i RS, i na osnovu projekcija autora F. Č.

Tabela 8 – Otplata javnog duga i bruto domaći proizvod BiH

Godina		BDP i javni dug (pesimistička varijanta BDP)		BDP i javni dug (umjerena varijanta BDP)		BDP i javni dug (optimistička varijanta)	
	Ukupan dug sa kamatom u milionima KM	BDP u mil KM	Odnos duga prema BDP u %	BDP u mil KM	Odnos duga prema BDP u %	BDP u mil KM	Odnos duga prema BDP u %
2006.	12.304	15.370	80,05	15.590	78,92	15.800	77,87
2010.	9.864	19.400	50,85	20.820	47,38	22.310	44,21
2015.	7.109	24.175	29,41	27.860	25,52	32.780	21,69
2020.	4.267	28.710	14,86	36.410	11,72	47.060	9,07
2025.	2.377	33.280	7,14	45.370	5,24	62.980	3,77

Izvor: Proračuni F. Čauševića na osnovu podataka Ministarstva finansija FBiH i RS.

Međutim, sve prethodne analize bazirane su na pretpostavci da država odnosno njeni entiteti **nisu emitovali novi javni dug**, odnosno javni dug koji je zakonski postalo moguće emitovati sa državnog nivoa, nakon usvajanja Zakona o javnom dugu i garancijama BiH (29. 06. 2005.). Prema ovom zakonu, koji bi u sličnoj formi trebao biti donesen i na entitetskom nivou, država može emitovati novi javni dug, kako za finansiranje dugoročnih rashoda (emisija državnih obveznica), tako i za finansiraje tekućih rashoda (emisija instrumenata tržišta novca). Granice maksimalne emisije državnih vrijednosnih papira su postavljene za državne obveznice (dugoročni novi javni dug) na 18% od izvornih prihoda budžeta BiH ostvarenih u prethodnoj fiskalnoj godini, te na 10% za emisiju instrumenata tržišta novca. Slično rješenje je predviđeno i za entitete. Drugim riječima, Ministarstvo finansija i trezora BiH bi prema planskom budžetu za 2006. godinu moglo emitovati 120 miliona KM državnih obveznica (novi javni dug) i 66 miliona KM instrumenata tržišta novca (obaveze po ovim instrumentima moraju biti izmirene do kraja tekuće fiskalne godine, odnosno do kraja fiskalne godine kada su emitovani).

Izvori ekonomskog rasta i rasta konkurentnosti bosanskohercegovačke ekonomije

Prema posljednjem Statističkom godišnjaku SFRJ i BiH u sastavu te zemlje, BDP BiH je 1990. godine iznosio približno 12 milijardi USD, odnosno približno 18 milijardi tadašnjih DM. Ustvari, preciznije definirano ovo su bile vrijednosti društvenog proizvoda iskazanog u jugoslavenskim dinarima, pretvorene po tadašnjem zvaničnom kursu 7 dinara za 1 DM. Budući da se u statistici društvenog proizvoda nije iskazivala dodana vrijednost u javnim djelatnostima, pretvorene vrijednost društvenog proizvoda u BDP po međunarodnoj statistici (statistici nacionalnih računa) iznosila bi približno 14,5 milijardi USD.

Dominantno učešće u strukturi tadašnje bh. ekonomije, odnosno društvenog proizvoda (izuzimajući javne usluge) imali su industrija i rudarstvo (43,3%), trgovina (17,2%), poljoprivreda (9,5%), saobraćaj i veze (8,4%) i građevinarstvo (8,2%). Ukupna vrijednost stvorenog BDP u industriji i rudarstvu iste godine (1990.) iznosila je 5,2 milijarde USD. U strukturi stvorenog BDP dominirale su sljedeće grane: (Tabela 9.)

Tabela 9 – Učešće najvažnijih industrijskih grana u stvaranju bruto domaćeg proizvoda bh. ekonomije 1990. godine

Industrijska grana	Učešće u BDP stvorenom u industriji i rudarstvu (u %)
Proizvodnja električne energije	9,0
Metaloprerađivačka djelatnost	8,8
Proizvodnja uglja	7,4
Proizvodnja gotovih tekstilnih proizvoda	6,8
Proizvodnja saobraćajnih sredstava	6,7
Proizvodnja hrane	6,1
Proizvodnja finalnih proizvoda od drveta	5,4
Mašinogradnja	5,0
Crna metalurgija	4,6
Proizvodnja električnih mašina	4,3

Izvor: proračuni F. Čauševića na osnovu podataka publikovanih u: Statistički godišnjak BiH za 1992. godinu, Zavod za statistiku BiH, Sarajevo, maj 1992.

Ostvareni izvozni rezultati segmenata bh. poslovnog sektora u poslijeratnom periodu, a posebno u periodu 2000.–2005. pokazali su da je najznačajniji i najbrži rast izvoza ostvaren u djelatnostima i granama poslovnog sektora BiH koji su bili na relativno visokom stepenu razvoja i u predratnom periodu (vidi prethodnu tabelu). U tom smislu ranije stvorena znanja, koja su u međuvremenu aktivirana i nadograđivana, predstavljala su ključni podsticajni faktor ekspanzije izvoza i konkurentnosti bh. proizvođača podstaknut privlačenjem stranih direktnih investitora. Strani direktni investitori su uložili sredstva u bh. kompanije u kojima su, prema tome, već prije rata razvijani tehnička znanja i specifične vještine. Podaci o učešću prerađivačke industrije, posebno četiri najznačajnije grane, pokazuju razmjerno brz napredak u izvoznoj orijentaciji ovih segmenata bh. ekonomije.

Učešće prerađivačke industrije u ukupnom izvozu BiH u protekle tri godine iznosilo je u prosjeku 91%. Najznačajniji udio u ukupnom izvozu BiH u periodu 2002.-2005. ostvarile su sljedeće četiri grane:

1) Proizvodnja metala, čije je učešće u ukupnom izvozu 2004. u odnosu na prethodnu godinu povećano za 5,1% (22,6% u odnosu na 17,5%), dok je učešće ove grane u ukupnom uvozu povećano za 0,7% (6,1% u odnosu na 5,4%). Dva najznačajnija izvoznika u ovoj grani su Aluminij d.d. Mostar i Mittal Steel Zenica.
2) Proizvodnja motornih vozila, koja je povećala učešće u ukupnom izvozu sa 6,8% 2003. na 8,1% 2004, a prema preliminarnim rezultatima za 2005. na 9%. Prosječno učešće u ostvarenom uvozu ove grane iznosilo je 8,3%. Najznačajniji proizvođači u ovoj grani su PS CIMOS TMD Ai iz Gradačca i VW d.o.o. Vogošća.
3) Proizvodnja proizvoda od metala povećala je učešće u izvozu sa 4,9% 2003. na 5,9% 2004. godine, zadržavajući isto učešće u ostvarenom uvozu u obje navedene godine na 3,8%.
4) Četvrta grana iz oblasti metalnog sektora je proizvodnja mašina i uređaja, čije je učešće u ukupnom izvozu smanjeno sa 5,8% na 5,2%, uz istovremeno smanjenja učešća u ostvarenom uvozu sa 8,5% na 8,2%.

Zbirni rezultat navedene četiri industrijske grane pokazuje rast njihovog zajedničkog učešća u ostvarenom izvozu BiH sa 35%

2003. na 42% 2004. godine, dakle, za 7%. U navedene dvije godine učešće ovih grana u ostvarenom uvozu povećano je za samo 1,3% (sa 25% na 26,3%), što je neposredno utjecalo na već ranije spomenuti natprosječni rast pokrivenosti uvoza izvozom u ovom sektoru.

Problemi institucionalnog ustrojstva BiH koji umanjuju mogućnosti uspješnije saradnje i razvoja sektorske politike

Institucionalna struktura BiH utvrđena Dejtonskim mirovnim sporazumom (1995.) mijenjana je i dopunjavana u segmentima ekonomske politike koji se odnose na segment indirektnog oporezivanja (uspostava Uprave za indirektno oporezivanje na državnom nivou 2004., i ranije uspostava Državne granične službe tokom 2000./2001.), ali nije bitnije mijenjana u smislu uspostave ministarstava na državnom nivou koja bi imala institucionalna ovlaštenja i kapacitet za uspostavljanje i vođenje jedinstvenih osnova industrijske politike. Naime, prema dosadašnjoj institucionalnoj strukturi, čija promjena nije predviđena nedavno raspravljanim Amandmanima na Ustav BiH, za vođenje ekonomske politike u segmentu prerađivačke industrije, rudarstva i energetike zaduženi su entitetski nivoi vlasti, a u FBiH i kantonalni u saradnji sa federalnim.

U FBiH postoje dva nivoa vlasti koja vode politiku u oblasti industrije, energetike i rudarstva. Prvi, niži nivo čine ministarstva privrede ili ministarstva za industriju, energetiku i rudarstvo na kantonalnom nivou. Ni po nazivu, niti po strukturi organizacije ova ministarstva na kantonalnom nivou nisu identična. U Kantonu Sarajevo postoji Ministarstvo privrede, čiji je jedan segment (sektor), zadužen za praćenje rada preduzeća u prerađivačkoj industriji i rudarstvu. U Tuzlanskom kantonu postoji posebno Ministarstvo za industriju, energetiku i rudarstvo, budući da su na području ovog kantona locirani veoma značajni proizvodni kapaciteti u energetici, rudarstvu i prerađivačkoj industriji. Na nivou FBiH u organizacionoj strukturi Vlade FBiH postoji, također, Ministarstvo za industriju, energetiku i rudarstvo, kojemu su dodijeljene ovlasti za vođenje jednog dijela ekonomske politike u ovim djelatnostima u koordinaciji sa kantonalnim ministarstvima na čijim se područjima nalaze proizvodni kapaciteti od značaja za ekonomiju FBiH.

U RS ne postoji kantonalni nivo organizacije vlasti, pa je odgovornost za vođenje ekonomske politike u segmentu industrije, energetike i rudarstva koncentrirana u Ministarstvu privrede i razvoja. Koordinacija između predlaganja zakona i njihove primjene, posebno zakona iz oblasti industrije, energetike i rudarstva, koji imaju nejednak utjecaj na domaća preduzeća i preduzeća sa učešćem inostranog kapitala, nije zadovoljavajuća.

Poseban problem, koji su istakli menadžeri preduzeća iz oba entiteta, predstavlja nepostojanje institucionaliziranog administrativnog tijela na državnom nivou koje bi omogućavalo formuliranje i vođenje zajedničke politike, ili barem jedinstvenih osnova energetske, industrijske politike i politike u oblasti rudarstva na nivou BiH. Trenutno na državnom nivou ne postoji Ministarstvo za industriju, energetiku i rudarstvo, niti Ministarstvo za privredu koje bi bilo u mogućnosti formulirati jedinstvenu i konzistentnu industrijsku politiku, odnosno politiku u oblasti energetike i rudarstva. U Ministarstvu vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa Vijeća ministara BiH postoji samo jedan sektor, u kojem su zaposlene svega dvije osobe, čija je odgovornost sektor industrije i energetike. Ovakvo institucionalno ustrojstvo ima za posljedicu da su sektori koji predstavljaju najveće izvoznike ili najveće primaoce stranih direktnih ulaganja u proizvodnom sektoru gotovo u cijelosti onemogućeni u organiziranom institucionalnom nastupu i definiranju zajedničke ekonomske politike, koja bi doprinosila eliminaciji značajnih razlika na međuentitetskom nivou, a u FBiH na međukantonalnom nivou. Također, institucionaliziranje posebnog ministarstva bi, prema prijedlozima anketiranih direktora ali i anketiranih službenika Vanjskotrgovinske komore BiH, dalo znatno čvršću institucionalnu osnovu za promociju i realizaciju razvojnih potencijala metalnog sektora i ostalih povezanih industrija u BiH.

Problemi nedostatka institucija za kontrolu kvaliteta proizvoda prerađivačke industrije

Anektirani menadžeri kompanija iz metalnog sektora, agro-kompleksa, drvno-prerađivačke i farmaceutske industrije kao poseban problem naglasili su nedostatak institucija za kontrolu kvaliteta proizvoda. Naime, na bh. tržištu pojavljuju se proizvodi vrlo različitog kvaliteta, od kojih razmjerno veliki broj proizvoda uvezen iz Kine, istočne Evrope i jugoistočne Evrope ne zadovoljava niti standarde koji su bili osnova lojalne konkurencije u bivšoj Jugoslaviji. Stoga bi, prema preporukama menadžera bh. kompanija, bilo neophodno ustanoviti instituciju za kontrolu kvaliteta i certificiranje proizvoda proizvedenih na domaćem tržištu za izvoz, ali posebno za kontrolu kvaliteta uvezenih proizvoda, u cilju standardizacije i zaštite potrošača na domaćem tržištu. Ova mjera je, prema tvrdnjama menadžera bh. kompanija posebno istaknutim u face-to-face intervjuima Ekonomskog instituta Sarajevo u posljednje dvije godine, neophodna u cilju smanjenja uvoza nekvalitetnih proizvoda koji su cjenovno konkurentniji, ali ne zadovoljavaju tehničke standarde, odnosno standarde kvaliteta na nivou Evropske unije.

PORUKE SA OKRUGLOG STOLA ODRŽANOG 4. JULA 2006. GOD. POVODOM OBJAVLJIVANJA IZVJEŠTAJA O KONKURENTNOSTI BIH

dr Muris Čičić, dekan Ekonomskog fakulteta u Sarajevu

Povodom objavljivanja Izvještaja o konkurentnosti BiH, u prisustvu manjeg broja privrednika, javnih radnika i univerzitetskih profesora, kao i članova radnog tima, održan je okrugli sto.

Premda je u diskusiji bilo nekoliko općih elemenata i preovlađujućih tonova, veći dio doprinosa odnosio se na granske/sektorske probleme poslovanja i uvjeta privređivanja. Također, naglašeno je da su okruglom stolu prisustvovali uglavnom uspješniji privrednici, što dijelom limitira reprezentativnost iznesenih stavova.

Većina diskutanata smatra da su problemi Bosne i Hercegovine primarno političkog i konstitutivnog karaktera. Dobar dio diskusija odnosio se na loš i neadekvatan rad vlada na svim nivoima u Bosni i Hercegovini. Tvrdi se da su sve državne institucije nefunkcionalne, ne prihvaćaju savjete i ne osiguravaju stimulativan ambijent za biznis. Dobar dio diskutanata je mišljenja da ne postoji adekvatan sistem državne strukture, da "državu" tek treba stvarati. Također, ne postoje odgovarajuće institucije, previše se procesuira i birokratizira stvarnost, a efekti su zbog toga negativni. Neophodno je uraditi reformu javnog sektora. Potrebno je i izgrađivati sistem i pravila poslovanja koja će svi poštovati, primjer je područje likvidacija i stečajeva. U BiH postoji previše slučajeva bespotrebnih diskusija i problema, takozvanog bavljenja samim sobom, pri čemu se stvarni problemi i ne stavljaju na dnevni red.

Vlade svih nivoa nisu servis privrede, što bi opet trebalo da im je glavna uloga. Poreski sistem je nefleksibilan, jer primorava kompanije da u svakoj varijanti plate porez na dobit, a da investicije u razvoj finansiraju iz preostale dobiti, ako je ima. U drugim tržišnim ekonomijama ulaganja iz dobiti tretiraju se kao odbitna stavka od poreza. Također, uslijed složene državne strukture bez obzira na uvođenje PDV-a i pozitivnih efekata, u BiH svaki nivo državne uprave uvodi poneki dodatni porez, zato što finansiranje nižih nivoa državne uprave nije sistemski riješeno.

Uvjeti privređivanja u BiH su nepovoljniji nego u susjednim zemljama: primjer je područje finansiranja razvoja gdje ne postoje razvojne linije sa povoljnim uvjetima finansiranja, kao što ne postoje ni programi podsticanja izvoza po raznim osnovama.

Prilikom diskusije o sektoru osiguranja naglašeno je da postoji previše osiguravajućih društava (26) uslijed nereguliranosti sektora i niskih limita ulaska na tržište. Premda postoje određeni kontakti između društava na nivou BiH, tržište je u suštini neuređeno i rascjepkano. Premda je na papiru formirana državna Agencija za osiguravajuća društva, još nije imenovan direktor i ne primjećuju se aktivnosti, i to doprinosi daljnjoj neuređenosti tržišta što polako dovodi u pitanje smisao funkcioniranja na sadašnjem nivou.

Inače, oko 70% polica osiguranja čine auto osiguranja, ostalo su životna i ostala osiguranja. Činjenica je da ni tržište nije obrazovano niti naviknuto na moderne oblike osiguranja. Dok je 1991. godine samo "Sarajevo osiguranje" imalo oko 600 miliona maraka prihoda, danas je ovaj sektor u BiH sa oko 21 Eurom po stanovniku oko 50% niži od Srbije, a još uvijek je na nivou od oko 35% predratnog obrta. Očigledno je da ne postoji razumijevanje za sektor, nema navika korištenja, niti obrazovanja potrošača. S druge strane, pošto se radi o djelatnosti i sektoru koji je efikasniji od bankarskog zahvaljujući svojoj fleksibilnosti, velika je šteta što se to najčešće ne razumije. Ne postoji opći ambijent za razvoj sektora osiguranja, nema kontrolne funkcije na nivou države, i to iskazuje generalni pokazatelj opće nekonkurentnosti.

Građevinarstvo kao privredna grana je u posebno teškoj situaciji. Uprkos očekivanjima velike pomoći i značajnih investicija u obnovu i privredni razvoj BiH, do toga zapravo nije došlo. Građevinari su prisiljeni da traže posao van zemlje, zato što nema većih projekata i radova u BiH. Postoji samo nekoliko značajnijih organizacija u ovom sektoru koje su i međunarodno aktivne. Treba istaći da je situacija i na međunarodnom tržištu teška. Što se tiče BiH, ne postoje nikakvi planovi budžetske potrošnje ni za jednu godinu, a kamo li za dugoročniji period. Očigledno je da vlade ne znaju ni gdje smo, ni gdje idemo. Nedostaju prave institucije, naprimjer koncesione komisije ne funkcioniraju. Direkcija za ceste kao institucija na više nivoa nikako da zaživi, ne postoje javni notari. Također, građevinari ovise o bankama, koje nisu u stanju da ih prate na većim poslovima.

Država ne razumije potrebe sektora građevinarstva. Primjer je tender za izgradnju zaobilaznice oko Sarajeva: domaći proizvođači nisu mogli pristupiti tom tenderu zbog nerealno postavljenih zahtjeva! Kako država očekuje da domaće kompanije steknu reference ako im ne omogućuje da se prijavljuju na domaće tendere? Primjena PDV je nepovoljna za građevinare.

Sektor proizvodnje lijekova također ima značajne probleme. Jezik kojim pričaju političari i privrednici nije isti. Primjena mnogih propisa je direktno štetna za proizvodnju. Naprimjer, alkohol koji se koristi u proizvodnji lijekova podvrgava se akcizama u skladu sa Zakonom o akcizama, i time se umanjuje konkurentska moć ove grane. Nema kvalitetnog finansiranja, a ni obrazovanje ne prati u svim segmentima zahtjeve privrede. Kad se uvozi oprema plaća se carina, jer još nisu formirane institucije koje mogu osloboditi od plaćanja.

Rudnici uglja su u naročito teškoj situaciji, jer im je neizvjestan vlasnički i reproduktivni status. Ne postoji strategija razvoja energetskog sektora, niti se planira razvoj na dovoljan rok. Tako, naprimjer, Elektroprivreda BiH pravi planove na period od 3 godine, prije je to bio slučaj na 5–10 godina. Institucionalni okvir poslovanja je konfuzan: cijene struje određuje DERK, a cijene uglja u Federaciji Ministarstvo energetike. Dalje, niko ne zna kakva je stvarna strategija ulaganja u nove elektrane.

Sve navedeno dovodi do situacije da rudnici uglja jedva preživljavaju i nisu u stanju da riješe akutne probleme, kao što su prezaposlenost, zaduženost, niska amortizacija i akumulacija, nedostatak ulaganja, neriješeni reproduktivni odnosi i slično.

U zaključku, konstatovano je da je i pravosuđe u posebno lošoj situaciji. Čeka se po šest mjeseci i više da se uknjiži imovina, svi postupci se vode na parničnim umjesto na privrednim sudovima. Procesi traju po dvije, tri pa i šest godina. Bez pravne zaštite imovine i prometa roba nema ni konkurentnog poslovanja. Svježi su primjeri banaka (SAB, Hipotekarna, Hercegovačka, PBS) gdje stečajevi traju godinama. Ili se radi o neznanju ili o tendencioznosti.

Generalni zaključak privrednika je da ne postoji dovoljno kompetitivno makroekonomsko upravljanje, da pravi ljudi nisu na mjestima gdje se donose ključne odluke, i da ne postoji razumijevanje stvarnih problema i okolnosti u kojima privreda djeluje. Procesima treba sistemski upravljati, i dok se to ne desi ne može se očekivati ni podizanje općeg nivoa konkurentnosti BiH privrede.

PROMOTION OF THE REPORT ON COMPETITIVNESS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2006.-2007. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS 11/13/2006.

Zlatko Lagumdžija, Ph.D., director, MIT Center

In the beginning, I wish to thank our guests who are at the same time our hosts from the World Bank and USAID, since this year we coordinated this statement with the related report which has been just published by the World Bank.

But this time we were a bit slower. Last year in December we completed this job for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This year we are in a hurry because it is obvious that this state has everything except the time.

I would just like to say that this is our statement for this year, and that cover page as well as the cover page of the world report for this year, was published on Friday. If I can remind those who used to be here before, that the report of World Economic Forum was for the first time published in 1979, and that it has to do with Jeffrey Sachs, one of the leading macroeconomists, who first defined the notion: index of growth of competitiveness, and that, few years later, Michael Potter defined the second index defining the competitiveness of the business community.

Seven years ago we started the cooperation with WEF and then 58 countries were involved in this Report. Three years ago B&H was for the first time ranked. Five years we estimated ourselves in order to see if we can involve this estimation in the WEF Report. I wish to say that mainly because of those who didn't show any understanding, we didn't count on this. This has been counted by WEF according to its methodology, and we only applied it and now we present the part of the Report which is related to B&H. I would like to thank to Prisma which works for several years on the questionnaire according to WEF methodology. It is not their fault that the result is the way it is, and neither it's our mistake.

Three years ago, the index of competitiveness was significantly changed and one consolidated index of global competitiveness was defined and three years later stabilised, and we can say that this one is being taken as one cumulative and collective index and I can freely say as consolidated index of one country or region.

Last year, the Report of regional competitiveness was made for the first time and the regional forum in cooperation with WEF and one company from Sarajevo which cooperates with WEF will be held this week in Montenegro. Two years ago this has happened in Cavtat. This year, 125 countries were ranked, which is nine countries more than the last year.

According to the ranked countries you can see and it could have been in fact expected which countries will be positioned after us. From Barbados and Surinam, to Angola and Burundi. This has of course happened in reality.

Anyway, the competitiveness of the country is the group of indicators, policies, institutions and factors which define the productivity of one country and establish the sustainable current account, and what is even more important, mid-term flow of economic prosperity. Besides the fact that global economy enters in more accelerations, as the consequence of development of information and communication technologies, research and development appear as other consequences of faster development of information and communication technologies. Prof- Matić will give us a special presentation focused on scientific, research and technological development. This aspect becomes more and more the crucial factor of competitiveness of one state and this is why the methodology is changed in the last three years, thanks to increase of influence of this segment.

At the beginning I would like to say that a few, about ten assessments are of concern rather for the world, than for us, in this report which has been published on Friday.

Four years after the robust growth, it is expected for the global economy to continue the expansion and to be somewhere about 4, 9 %.

Although US economy shows evident signs of slowing down, it is still the prime generator of the world's development and it has stronger rates of growth. The anticipations for new market economy are expected, and especially the great influence of China and India in the incoming period. The growth of oil prices, the market-reply to instability in the Near East, the geopolitical consequences of Iranian and Korean program, the worries about Russian role as energy superpower, become the parameters of the global economic picture and they define the position of the countries, and therefore make huge impact on us with no regard how far from us some of these issues are.

Imbalance between the roles of USA as generator of development and the rest of the world is causing additional worries. Namely, the projection of American deficit for this year is seven times grater than 10 years before and there is the new world record of 900 billion $ or 6,5 % of GDP.

Also, the continuation of surplus of the states which are oil-exporters continues, but also the surplus of the countries like Germany, China, Brazil, which influence the world policy more and more. The more and more important are the requests for reducing American deficit, and for new structural reform of the well-positioned countries –like EU or Japan.

These are the countries which are ranked well but they have to transform as well. Can we think of how the countries which do not rank so well need to change. These are not my assessments, I am just giving the extract in order to introduce you in one big picture represented in the Report on competitiveness and it is well known that we know which assessments of the economic movements exist in this year, or in the year in front of us.

The collapse of the Doha round of global market arrangements practically forestalled the escape of millions of people from poverty, because of the fact that abolishing the barriers in agriculture, and above all, opening the market of commodities and services for countries in development did not work. However, the reviving of Doha round in the future is not excluded, but giving greater importance and directing the focus on regional and bilateral trade agreements seems to be more likely.

This has to be one of the lines of direction about which we have to think. Regional and bilateral trade arrangements will have more and more impact in order to be quantified for what is expected from them in the global plan. Global economy is mainly transformed in recent years through the fall of international barriers for commodities, services and capital flow and through strong acceleration of technological and scientific progress as the capital generator. The technological progress create new possibilities for business, with the reduction of transport and communication expenses, and therefore the location of business becomes less important, with the possibility of reduction of the total expenditures of business functioning.

Also, this report has one interesting part which says that sovereignty of countries in the classical sense is in a mollified way replaced by some new forms of sovereignty. This is the sovereignty in the area of communications and information technologies, ruling this segment, energetic sovereignty which is becoming increasingly important, transport and additionally something called in the literature hidro-sovereignity, or the waters. I think that these four segments should lead us in thinking what could be done in some transitional processes which are in front of us and with investments when water, electricity, communication and transport are in question.

The gap between rich and poor grows on all levels as the potential cause of the completely new kinds of instability. Namely, out of 125 countries in the Report, there is 117 times difference between the richest country by GDP measured in PPP (purchasing power) and the poorest. 117 times better quality of life have people living in the most developed country when compared to people living in the poorest country from this list of rankings. This gap is becoming wider and wider

In the end, in the Report by World Bank and in the estimates of World bank which found their place in this Report, it is said that in undeveloped countries and in countries in development, about one trillion or 1000 thousands billions of $ or 3% annually goes on direct corruption. This does not involve the resources which are destroyed and the spoiled profit which is the result of decisions based on this.

In B&H on the average, this makes 500 million KMs per year which go on corruption. It is a pity that this amount is even bigger because B&H is low-positioned on the top list of Transparency International and according to the segments which are given in this report.

You don't have to be big in order to be first. Switzerland, Finland, Sweden and Denmark 'swept away' all other economies and they are in fact the most competitive economies of the world.

Switzerland and Nordic countries are characterized by what?! Good institutions, above all, competent macroeconomic management, paired with world education and focus on technology and innovations. Formula is very simple which results in strategy for augmenting competitiveness in more and more complex world economy. Great infrastructure of these countries with more significant education and improvement in expertise become the crucial generator of productivity growth

Finland is typical country because it has no comparative advantage above anyone. They have no oil as Norway, no banking system 200 years old, in other words they have innovativeness and higher education and investment in higher education. Nokia is only the top of the iceberg in Finland which, by the way, has no greater population than we do. It only has more lakes, but on these lakes it doesn't build its comparative superiority.

For the first time Switzerland remains number one, as reflection of stable institutions. First time since the report is being published, in 1979, Switzerland is first, and Nordic countries are very stable cluster which they represent. This is about the top.

A couple of things are interesting for the region and countries which are close to us. Poland is on about 48th place this year. Why? Because it holds the bottom among the EU states. It fell 5 places this year, and according to performances it is right after Greece, but it falls back behind Greece, and it falls significantly behind the countries of Central and Eastern Europe which have entered EU at the same time.

If you want to think well of your neighbour, instead of thinking with hostility, and if you want to think in a right way, then these are the good news.

Croatia and Turkey are the countries which perfectly progress for some thirteen instead of 12 places in competitiveness, in the period of only one year.

Only because one new generator of stabilisation of institutions, before all, appeared in these countries. Croatia and Turkey are on 51st and 59th place.

Bulgaria holds the record because it fell for 11 places during one year. In other words, if they tell you that you will enter EU you should not relax. This has happened to Bulgaria. In this year, since it is on the automatic pilot, Bulgaria enters for one month and a half in the EU. They thought, although too early, that it is time for celebration and in this one year they fell on the position where they are now.

Let's see where we are. According to the global index of competitiveness this time we are on 89th place. Last year we were on 88th. According to BCI we were on 101st place and this year we were on 96th place.

It is my duty according to those who follow this in detail, to say that last year we were 94th. However BCI, throughout this year, because of the change and greater influence of technology and ICT penetration into business, has changed and the influence of technology is greater in companies' business.

Because of this we were 94th, but, objectively observed, if the last year results are measure according to methodology which is in force this year we were 101st. At least it could be said that we have a certain rate of growth. The business community didn't practically fall from 94th to 96th place, but it went from 101st to 96th place.

Presently, the new methodology has more and more importance, unlike in the last year, and this importance is evident in innovation, ICT and ICT penetration into business. We will see that this is not the bright side. When BCI is in question, two factors are important for this: operational behaviour of companies, conditionally said. How the companies behave? And what are the strategies and what is their operational behaviour.

Together with the improvement from 100th to 96th, the other part of that index, the so-called quality of business environment, objectively fell in this year from 103rd to 107th place. In this way, our business is on 96th, and our business environment on 107th place.

Conditionally stated this is good news, although the market is behaving in a more mature way, and we really have reason to transform the environment as it is becoming unfavourable.

I repeat again, this was not counted by professor Matic or professor Hadziahmetovic, Domazet or Lagumdzija, but these are the data we get from WEF based on the data from the questionnaire which was done and based on the information more or less known.

When the global competitiveness index is in question, this year it resides in nine important segments. Three years later this methodology was in fact established.

These segments are: basic needs, intensifiers of efficiency and innovation factors. Among basic needs we have institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and education. In other words, on our level of development, these are the most important things.

The countries like Croatia need to worry more about the amplifiers of efficiency, since they understood these first things more or less. And about the innovation factors like business readiness and updating, this is something that needs to be cared of by Slovenia since they understood the things before as well.

From this we can see, when basic needs are in question, that the segment of the institutions stands the weakest which is practically the continuation of the previous years. Macroeconomic stability is better, and health and education as well, thanks to the refined methodology. Health and education are segments which set an example for countries on this level of development and this level of competitiveness. This in fact is the good news.

What is discouraging is the segment of innovation factor and technological readiness. You can see that readiness is the cancer for early competitiveness in this country.

Here we can see only mild comparison with countries in the region and the ranks showing who is first and who is last. You can see again that Croatia is very close to Greece by competitiveness. You can see that the difference among them was 17, and now it is reduced to four places. Croatia has one important increase in the last year, the increase in complete competitiveness. Turkey is also improving in this segment

One year before Croatia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Romania were one cluster. Now you can see that this European 'push' pulled Turkey and Croatia upside, and that Bulgaria and Romania stagnate, while Bulgaria has even bigger problem.

The group of usual 'suspects' is firmly held together. Those are Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro. Truth is that until this year they were measured together, and in the next year it will be done separately.

B&H is somewhere around. You can see that Albania is here and that among these countries one year ago difference was 25 places, and today they are closer and difference is 18 places.

Therefore, we gather around one position which is not very promising.

Let's see where we are according to the first nine segments. We took out here certain amount of the warning segments, according to which something can and must be done. Each of us, I am sure, thinks more of what can be repaired in each of these segments, but not in the least costly way.

In fact you don't have to raise competitiveness with big capital investments and with big depositing. Property rights, the limitation of the governmental regulative, the reliability of police forces, unnecessary dissipation of governments on different levels, efficiency of corporate managements, and the protection of minority share-holders are all alerting segments.

You can see that five years ago we had great positioning when the regulators are in question, mainly because we have just introduced them. However, it is evident that from introduction until becoming a reality the way was not so successful.

The influence of legal donations given to the political parties for the public policies, efficiency of legislative bodies, and trust in politicians is relatively falling, as well as the organised crime. The influence of nepotism is this year, first time measured as parameter of competitiveness, and here we are positioned worse with nepotism than in overall competitiveness.

When infrastructure is in question, the usual things are thought of like the quality of roads and the whole infrastructure. When macroeconomics is in question- we have in mind the rate of savings in the country, predictability of recession- 101st, 114th and 117th, is something that chases the investors.

Education and improvement in expertise is the passive element as well as the market efficiency is. The list is relatively long.

The level of regional sales is evidently one of the elements which are becoming stronger. Brain drain is becoming higher every year, in the negative sense. Efficiency of anti-monopolistic policy put us two years ago on 62nd, and now on 114th place.

The introduction of institutions which are established by Regulatory Agency for Energy, Communication etc, is very well-estimated. However, the question of their efficiency is now being posed and it is additionally problematical.

When you make an institution it is a positive step forward, but in one or two years the question arises what this institution does. It is not enough only to establish it. Therefore, we see here quite significant fall. Technological readiness is in alarming state.

FDI and technological transfer are on 122nd place. This practically means that no one will come tomorrow with the new technology and offer it to Energoinvest. When new technology appears it appears, no one will come with it to Iron and Steel factory, but on the contrary they will come to use the existing and to place that technology on some other market.

Thus, in an alarming way FDI does not result in technological upgrade. FDI which we have, demonstrates shockingly and significantly low levels of new technologies.

This makes problematic the thesis for incoming foreign corporations and strategic partners and it will bring new technologies and something spectacular. What is stated?

Foreign investments here practically don't result in any new technologies. Then the question arises if foreign investments are only the money, and if it is only money, then there is the money here as well. I think that in fining answer to this question, we should dedicate to a more serious debate and provide one broader academic, business and political community. I am afraid that we are nothing else than someone who sells their old family gold. And this, I am afraid, cannot result in anything good. This will lead the least towards competitiveness of the country which we deserve or which we think that we deserve.

NECESSITY TO ADOPT A SCIENCE POLICY IN B&H

Božidar Matić, Ph.D., President Academy of Science and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Innovative capacity is the most important factor of competitiveness in spite of this fact in the reconstruction of B&H the innovative capacity was not given any attention.

In 1990, investment in sciences at universities and research projects in companies reached 1, 5% of GDP (state 1%, companies 0, 5%). In 2003, the investment in the sciences was only 0.05% of GDP! Universities do not engage in research as a permanent activity (only sporadically – which is hardly 3% of the financial capacities of what is needed). Neither federal nor state statistics consider this area. Our assessment of the current situation resulted from the study made by the Academy of Sciences and Arts of B&H in 2005. The total of budget items under the name “science” in appropriate entities' and cantonal's ministries was collected. The State budget did not include this budget item. There was not any a single company conducting R&D Projects.

Final indicator of B&H self-isolation is number of published papers in reference journals per 100.000 population:

Former. Yu. Republics	1990.	2000.
Monte Negro	1,79	3,41
B&H	1,95	0,61
Macedonia	2,36	5,24
Serbia	11,92	11,34
Croatia	18,40	26,00
Slovenia	29,63	76,84

Source: Fourth Inernational Congress on peer Review in Biomedical publication, Barcelona, Sept. 1.-16. 2001.

ACTUAL SITUATION

B&H GDP is about 14,5 billions KM (2005.), 2% is 290 million KM.

If we suppose a State/Economy relation of 2/1 (on example for USA in 1974.), investment should be 190 / 100 mil. KM

Fiscal capacities in percent:

B&H	100,00
B&H Goverment	7,47
Federation of B&H - total	56,92
Republic of Srpska	30,11
District Brčko	5,51

Necessary participation of different State levels of Government in R&D financing in milllions KM

B&H	190
B&H Goverment	14,193
Federation of B&H - total	108,148
Republic of Srpska	57,209
District Brčko	10,469

Relation between Government of Federation B&H and its Cantons should be in line with the same principle of fiscal capacities, and State/economy relation of 2/1, in percents and millions KM:

Federation of B&H	100%	108,148 mil KM
Government of Federation B&H	43%	46,50 mil KM
Cantons	57%	61,64 mil KM

Necessary R&D financing in the cantons in millions KM:

US	6,02
Pos.	1,08
Tuz.	9,52
ZeDo	7,79
BP	0,86
SB	4,48
HN	5,28
ZH	2,07
Sar.	23,13
Liv.	1,43

i.e. Cantons in total 61,64 mil.KM.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE FINANCIAL AMOUNTS

It is impossible through budget increases at all governments' levels to reach figures presented in the previous tables, because the volume of Budget is controlled and limited by IMF. This amount can be achieved only through the **allocation of** finances within the budget. Countries that were faced with the same situations as B&H now, have solved these problems reducing spending for military, and decreasing the administration spending.

POLICY PROPOSAL OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina prepared the document «Strategy of technological and scientific development of B&H» and in this document proposes following policies:

- There is an urgent need to establish the legal regulation of science and the system for financing R&D activities in B&H, in accordance with the constitutional responsibility of the entities and cantons, and in line with the UNESCO recommendations from 2006;

- To stop self-isolation related to EU – become a member of the COST;
- Raise state fund for R&D;
- Establish funds for R&D within the entities;
- Establish funds for R&D within the cantons which have universities, i.e. budget items in cantons without universities,
- Develop policy of decentralised approach to R&D financing.

- To stop self-isolation:

- B&H to become member of the COST;
- Realize OECD scheme – each university teacher is 0,5 FTE teacher and 0,5 FTE R&D reshearcHer - which could be achieved

through making of the above mentioned funds in order to allow the consumation of offers for participation in FP6 and FP7

- **State** fund has to provide the financial capacities strictly in accordance with constitutional responsibility of State:
- Local share in international projects, S&T and R&D;
- Membership fees for relevant international research i science associations (UNESCO, ISO, IEC, COST, IMA, CIGRE, etc);
- Funding R&D projects jointly carried out by faculties and/or institutes from both entities, including District Brčko;
- Incentive for R&D projects made in collaboration between companies from both entities, including District Brčko;
- State awards for R&D results;
- BIHARNET academic network (domain.edu);
- COBISS (Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services);
- Access to R&D data basis (Current Contents, Science Citation Index, WEB of Science etc.);
- Access to electronic science journals (EBSCO etc.);
- Edit journals that can be accepted to international reference data bases;
- Science and technology relevant State statistics harmonized with OECD/UNESCO standards

- **Entity fund** – FB&H should provides the financial capacities for:
- R&D projects at univesities – stimulate collaboration between subjects from two or more cantons, entities and international collaboration.
- R&D projects in companies – stimulate collaboration between subjects from two or more cantons, entities and international collaboration;
- Science infrastructure – Register of R&D personal institutions and projects, infrastructural investments and capital research equipment, publishing scienctific literature;
- Science and R&D projects of interest for Federation BH;
- Establishing institutes for fundamental and applied research in areas of particular interest for Entity Federation BH.

- **Cantonal fund** should provides the financial capacities for:
- R&D projects at the university – financing with special support for inclusion in FP6 and FP7 and doctoral thesis;
- R&D projects in companies – incetives;

In both cases a part of resources should be invested in developing institutions and their capacities and facilitating conditions for soft housing credits for R&D reshearcers.

- **Budget item in cantons without university:**
- Intended for financing R&D projects of teaching staff at universities where citizens from cantons without university study;
- Incentives for R&D projects in companies inside canton.

- **Entity fund – Republic of Srpska**
- The same as above described Entity fund Federation B&H and Cantonal Fund.

- Through the aggresiv media action should change the misjudgement of the B&H officials: When criticized for their passivity towards R&D sector, they always respond: "The BH economy is in the process of privatisation and the State has nothing to do with science funding".

- **For B&H**, the desired sectors participation, based on an **equal number of working R&D hours:**

Areas	%
Natural Sciences	26
Technical sciences	24
Biomedical sciences	20
Bio-technical sciences	11
Social sciences	9
Humanitarians	10

PROMOTION OF COMPETITIVENESS OF BH ECONOMY-PRIORITY OF STRUCTURAL REFORMS

Azra Hadžiahmetović, Ph.D., School of economics and business in Sarajevo

As it is already known, the development model by Jeffrey Sachs and John McArthur served as the basis of quantifying environment for measurement of competitiveness in world's economy. This approach, while explaining the evolution of progress in the country, involved three basic pillars- the foundations of economic development- macroeconomic environment, public institutions and the level of technological capacity. While counting on different impacts of individual factors, reflected in the foundations of economic growth and in the necessity for finding new model with quantification of effects coming from new factors- the special importance for competitiveness of different economies- the World's Economic Forum, applied in 2005. new methodology in global competitiveness (GCI). This methodology was particularly focused on significance of international dimension of development with special apostrophy on the relation between productivity and economic growth. This has of course demanded the new holistic approach which means integration of productivity and competititeveness and which appeared in this new methodology in form of a group of factors- impacts, and this group was made of nine pillars, neither of them ensuring competitiveness individually.

Index of global competitiveness GCI – components

1. Institutions
2. Infrastrucure
3. Macroeconomy
4. Health and primary education
5. Higher education and traning
6. Market efficiency
7. Technological capacity
8. Business sofistication
9. Innovations

The importnace of this approach lies in understanding the aggregates involved in analysis. In this way it is possible to have worsening of debt in category of public spending resulting from improving performances caused by increased expenditures for research and development. Or, if compared in countries, it is possible that the countries with similar indicators in one of the nine main pillars of economic growth have different ranking in global competittiveness, which is the result of influence of other important factors on productivity, or in other words on economic growth.

All this was subject of theoretical anlysis, and of improving methodology of World Economic Forum which apostrophied particularly the importnace of macroeconomics in rising competittivenessofsomecountries,improvement of performances in health sector and other innovations in thrid world countries. This, of course, does not reduce the significance of interaction among all factors – quantified in nine GCI compnents- which impact competitiveness of every country. Therefore, macroeconomic stability is of special importance for growth in all countries and with both of its dimensions- external (sustainable system of payment) and internal (low inflation). It is not a rare case that the promotion of competiveness of one country is focused on sustainable policy of payment system. This policy alone involves, as stated by S. Fisher, low and at the same time predictable inflation, real interest rates, stable and sustainable fiscal policy, and competitive real foreign currency exchange rate. Or, if the focus of attention is directed towards inflation and the connection which exists between inflation and developoment, it is evident that low inflation (2-10%) can be useful for economic growth but only if followed by low rate of increase in salaries.

It was proved by Khan 2001. and Kapsos in 2005. that the institutions of employment market play an importnat role in stimulating employment and growth. They stressed the important relation between economic growth and increase in employment which result in reduction of unemployment and poverty. Their findings are of special importance for competitiveness- and there is the strong relation between employment and intensity of growth which is not in contrast with productivity and its influence on growth and competitiveness. Since up-to-date methodology of the World Eonomic Forum left out the quantifictaion of indicators important for competitiveness in some regions of the world, the leading expert in the area of growth and economic development Xavier Sala and Martin developped the new model for World Economic Forum- Index of global competitiveness (Sala and Martin and Artadi 2004.). Therefore, having in mind the rigidity, new methodology puts special apostrophy on the importance of reforms in this area, for European countries. Of course, the product of Lisabon Agenda and the goal envisaging for EU to become the most competitive region until 2010, brings the efficiency of the employment market, as a pre-condition for growth of productivity and competitiveness, in the first plan. In this report, one step further has been made with pointing out the relation which exists among flexibility of labour market, employment, quality of work and competitiveness. For labour market, the special emphasis is on flexibility and security (the report introduces the new important notion- flexcurity) and it suggests the optimal combination of labour market flexibility, stable emplyment-rate and security. Up-to-date anlysis show that, with quality commodities market, this especially backs up the relation between economic growth and unemployment.

In this way, the new approach to these issues and methodology of the World Economic Forum made one more synthesis- the one related to economic stability and structural adjustment. In this way the macroeconomic stability- which is of special importance for growth- positioned competitiveness and policy of its promotion to be the crucial structural reform.

The results of recognizing the importance of this new approach and its successful application are visible, and the examples are countries like France, Hungary, and Turkey. In this way, France, which prefers high position of its companies on the world market, enetered the so-called žglobal game' or the one which is played between business sector and government. Starting from the question asking –'How in the first ten?'-French government focused itself on improvement of business sector and making of the excellent business climate. Hungary decided to surpass in innovations the managed economy on its development way towards efficiency of managed economy, mainly by increase in investments for research and development. Turkey, pressed by problems of fiscal adoptions and by imperative of strengthening competitiveness for European market, preferred the goals related to macroeconomic environment and education. With this choice, Turkey notes significant results in indicators related to business sofistication, innovation and market efficiency.

Where does the importance of certain factors lie – in their influence on economic growth and competitiveness? William Easterly analysed in 2005. the importance of environemnt for growth and competitiveness and in this sense he stressed the central role of the institutions in distribution of the social advantages and decrease of the expenditures od develpment strategies and policies. The ways in which institutional reforms effect well-being and in which the interaction of governmental decisions and their impacts on business sector is profiled, are simulated in the model from which the quantifications of indicators related to public and private institutions are derived- property rights, efficiency of the legal frame, efficiency of taxation system, overly spending of the government, preoccupation with governmental regulative, reliability of the police, organised crime, corruption, independent judicial system, freedom of media, business ethics, management structures, informal sector, regulation of the employment market etc.

The works of Aschauer (1989.) and Borensztein (1998.) showed that physical infrastructure encourages the growth of productivity as much as investments themselves. By recognizing their improtance, WB and other developmental institutions have put physiscal infrastructure in the center of their financial engagement in less developed states, and many countries decide to adopt modalities of private financing and /or partnerships of private and public sector. The methodology of World Economic Forum focused especially on the quality of phyisical infrastructure and it did so in three components- energy, transport and telecommunications, understanding at the same time their effect on decrease on expenditures for business and rising the efficiency and productivity, in other words rising competitiveness.

With the full agreement of both theory and policy that the macroeconomic stability is the most important presumption of sustainable development, the global competitiveness index involves several variables like budgetary surplus/deficit, inflation, public debt. The special progress in methodology of the World Economic Forum is reached by inclusion of other factors like those related to non-inflatory forms of financing, measures related to real foreign currency exchange rate as possible indicator of currency risks and changes, savings, interest rate, sensitivity to recession and creadit rating of the country. With the exception of the Asian financial crisis 1997-1998, all other crisis had fiscal origin (Russia, Brasil, Turkey, Argentina), in the center of the attention of the new debates are fiscal adoptions and the necessity for building of mid-term fiscal strategy framework. The World Economic Forum puts these questions in the context of making favourable business climate, removing barriers for investment, FDI and their technological intensity which does not ensure only strengthening of productivity, but it also causes spillover effect on management practices, human capital and alike. It is especailly important to mention this in the context of evidences of the recently completed study on LSE which showed the differences in productivity coming out of the quality of management, human capital and alike. Since the technology is complimentary with innovations which are in the very center of economic policies of many countries, the World Economic Forum particularly apostrophies:

1. their importnace for countries with high technology which represent the only source of sustainable development;
2. the failure of strategies with the mark of absence of research and development projects

By profiling these factors – indicators of development and competitiveness which have special importance for countries on different level of development, with different industrial structures, size and regional distribution, the World Economic Forum in the Index of global competitiveness apostrophies the importnace of efficiency of market for the optimal allocation of development resources. In this sense, we count on the three major components connected with market of commodities, labour and capital. In this way, size of the market is involved, the level of the openess of economy and the level of the governmental interventions on the maket, and their importance for the small open economies whose integration in global economic flows bears special advantages for the market size, is additionally stressed. In other words, the market size with the efficiency and flexibility is the assumption for ensuring allocation and mobility of the labour force being the most functionally used. Otherwise, the market of the capital whose efficiency, by ensuring the availability of capital for the business activity, at the same time secures the most profitable investment.

Special attention is given to differentiating of the country depending on the phases of economic growth and specializing of the crucial areas-sources of competitveness.

Impulses grow – phases of economic development
a) Factor driven growth
b) Efficiency driven growth
c) Innovation driven growth

In this way the factor-driven growth apostrophizes the importnace of stability of macroeconomic environment, institutional framework, infrastructure and health. For countries whose development is conditioned by efficiency, competitiveness derives from the growing importnace of higher education, market efficiency and ability to use the advantages of new technologies. These states are specifically directed towards development of more efficient production processes and growth of productivity. The growth led by innovations emphasizes the production of new and different commodities with the use of the most sophisticated production processes. The success in this development phase, measured by the ability of the country to keep high rate of growth and living standard, is conditioned by the business sector aptitude to introduce new and unique products on the market. GCI relies on three sub-indexes, each of them important for all countries with no regard to developmental phase in which the country is.

- Subindex – basic conditions
- Subindex – efficiency growth
- Subindex – innovations

However, the weight of these subindexes is differentiated by phases of economic growth:

Contribution to the factor of economic growth (%)

Subindex	Basic conditions	Efficiency	Innovations
Development phase			
I Factor-driven growth	50	40	10
II Efficeincy-driven growth	40	50	10
III Innovation driven growth	30	40	30

Thus, in the report of World Economic Forum, the countries are divided according to the dominant impulse for economic grwoth. Let's look at the crucial indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina which are at disposal of World Economic Forum or at the rank of B&H in global competitiveness

Bosnia and Herzegovina – indicators

	2005.	**2004.**
Population (mil.)	3,9	4,2
GDP (mld $)	9,4	8,3
GDP p/c (PPP)	6.035	5.504
GDP (PPP) - % in world product	0,04	-

Country groupd- according to the phases of economic development 2006./2007.

PHASE I	TRANSITION I – II	PHASE II	TRANSITION II – III	PHASE III
Factor driven growth		Efficiency driven growth		Innovation driven growth
Income less than 2000 $ p/c	Income 2000 – 3000 $ p/c	Income 3000 – 9000 $ p/c	Income 9000 – 17000 $ p/c	Income higher than 17000 $ p/c
47 countries	12	26	9	31
	Albania B&H → Macedonia	Bulgaria Croatia Romania SCG → Turkey		Slovenia →

B&H – position in global competitiveness

	GCI	
	2006./2007.	**2005./2006.**
The number of countries	**125**	**117**
	1. Switzerland ↗	1. USA
	4. USA↘	4. Switzerland
	33. Slovenia	30. Slovenia
	51. Croatia↗	64. Croatia
	59. Turkey↗	71. Turkey
	68. Romania	67. Romania
	72. Bulgaria	61. Bulgaria
	80. Macedonia	75. Macedonia
	87. SCG	85. SCG
	89. B&H	**88. B&H**
	98. Albania	100. Albania
	125. Angola	117. Chad

Eight new countries involved in this Report, with the exception of Barbados, are ranked after B&H in the global competitiveness, which enables the comparison of the position of B&H in relation to the next year.

Index of global competitiveness– ranking according to the items GCI

	Rank		**Sub-index**	
Country		Base conditions	Efficiency	Innovations
Slovenia	33	36	30	34
Croatia	51	55	52	50
Turkey	59	72	54	42
Romania	68	83	55	73
Bulgaria	72	62	70	85
Macedonia	80	70	80	87
SCG	87	99	72	83
B&H	89	78 ↗	93 ↘	99 ↘
Albania	98	92	99	121

1. Subindex – base conditions

Rank	**Institutions**	**Infrastructure**	**Macroeconomics**	**Health and primary education**
78 ↗	106 -	96 ↗	45 ↗	38 ↗

2. Subindex –efficiency amplifiers

Rank	**VO and training**	**Market efficiency**	**Technological equipment**
93 ↘	86 ↘	93 ↘	108 ↘

3. Subindex –innovations factor

Rank	**Business sofistication**	**Innovations**
99 ↘	92 ↗	104 ↘

B&H – ranking of crucial elements of GCI components- chosen indicators

INSTITUTIONS

▪ Property rights	120
▪ Police reliability	118
▪ Governments' prodigality	115
▪ Independence of courts	84
▪ Organised crime	100
▪ Business ethics	109
▪ Bribe	85
▪ Corruption	90
▪ Nepotism	99

INFRASTRUCTURE

▪ Quality of infrastructure	100
▪ Development of rail infrastructure	90
▪ Quality of transport infrastructure	117
▪ Quality of road infrastructiure	120

MACROECONOMICS

▪ Budget surplus/shortfall	39
▪ National savings rate	123
▪ Inflation	42
▪ Interest rates	69
▪ Public debt	27
▪ REER	50
▪ Expected recession	117
▪ Credit rating	94

MARKET EFFICIENCY

▪ Efficiency of legal framework	95
▪ Scope and efficiency of taxation	115
▪ Scope of bureaucratic procedures	103
▪ Number of procedures for business launching	85
▪ Time necessary for business launching	89
▪ Informal sector	95
▪ Scope of ino-market and regional trade	111
▪ Export (%GDP)	99
▪ Import (%GDP)	41
▪ Trade barriers	64
▪ Regulation of labour market	106
▪ Salaries and productivity	74

TECHNOLOGY

▪ Technological disposability	114
▪ The capacities of companies to absorb technologies	115
▪ FDI and transfer technologies	122
▪ The influence of regulation on FDI	114

BUSINESS SOFISTICATION

▪ Sofistication of production processes	101
▪ Presence of the chain of values	90

INNOVATIONS

▪ Quality of NI institutions	106
▪ Protection of intellectual property	115
▪ Innovation capacity	95
▪ Expenditures of comanies for R&D	86

Macroeconomics – Budget surplus/ shortfall (%GDP)

1.	Kuwait	+ 36,8
20.	Bulgaria	+ 2,3
31.	SCG	+ 0,9
36.	Macedonia	+ 0,3
39.	B&H	+ 0,1
50.	Romania	- 0,8
56.	Slovenia	- 1,3
95.	Albania	- 3,8
103.	Croatia	- 4,2
115.	Turkey	- 5,9

In this year the deficit in the amount of 0,5% of GDP has been planned. The main challenges for fiscal deficit is represented by:

1. the fact that only the fiscal policy can be used against the pressures of domestic demand and for resolving external imbalance
2. uncertainty related to respodning domestic demands (old foreign currency savings, war reparation, restitution)

Macroeconomics – National savings rate (%GDP)

1.	Kuwait	59,0
21.	Croatia	28,8
36.	Slovenia	24,4
70.	Albania	19,3
74.	Turkey	18,0
81.	Macedonia	17,2
89.	Bulgaria	15,8
97.	Romania	14,0
122.	SCG	1,9
123.	B&H	- 0,3

IMF warns that functionality of monetary arrangement has to be supported with the growth of domestic savings and strenghthening of external competitiveness. Since the measures of domestic economic policy can not create the growth of savings which would amortize the high deficit of the current account, the urgent structural reforms are necessary, especially the improvement of the busuiness environment, restructuring of enterprises and privatisation, and flexibility of labour market, with the moderate salaries in the public sector

Macroeconomics – Inflation –annual change of CPI

1.	Japan	- 0,3
2.	Macedonia	+ 0,5
33.	Albania	+ 2,5
33.	Slovenia	+ 2,5
42.	B&H	+ 2,8
50.	Croatia	+ 3,3
69.	Bulgaria	+ 5,0
94.	Turkey	+ 8,2
98.	Romania	+ 9,0
119.	SCG	+ 16,3

In this year the consumer's prices in July were 8,5% higher than in the same period last year. IMF estimates that on the effect of introducing GDP falls 3 – 3,5% of this increase. The estimates for 2006. speak of the moderate annual inflation rate of 5%.

Macroeconomics – Interest rate (different interest rate on S. and deposits)

1.	Holland	0,4
48.	Slovenia	4,6
52.	Bulgaria	4,8
59.	Macedonia	5,6
60.	Turkey	5,6
69.	B&H	6,0
85.	Albania	8,0
90.	Croatia	9,5
93.	SCG	10,1
108.	Romania	13,2

Macroeconomics – Public debt (% GDP)

1.	Timor	0
2.	Hong Kong	1,9
15.	Romania	18,9
24.	Slovenia	27,2
27.	B&H	28,7
29.	Bulgaria	31,9
30.	Macedonia	39,0
48.	Croatia	44,2
63.	SCG	53,1
66.	Albania	56,7
86.	Turkey	72,8

However, the recent macroeconomic trends apostrophize the fears- increased spending, deformalisation of the business sector, inflation and fiscal deficit- which could increase the public debt.

Macroeconomics - REER (2005. in relation to the average 1997.–2004.)

50.	B&H	- 3,2
56.	Macedonia	- 1,1
62.	SCG	+ 0,7
67.	Slovenia	+ 2,1
84.	Croatia	+ 5,5
106.	Albania	+ 15,0
110.	Bulgaria	+ 17,3
117.	Turkey	+ 22,1
118.	Romania	+ 23,4

Nominal effective foreign currency exchange rate showed modest development. As the inflation rate in B&H was lower than the one of the main foreign trade partners, the real effective foreign currency exchange rate (REER) was reduced for 3% (period 2002.-2005.)

Macroeconomics –Expected recession (range 1–7; 1 – expected recession in the next 12 months; 7 – strong economic development)

1.	India	6,5
61.	Turkey	4,5
66.	Romania	4,5
78.	Slovenia	4,3
92.	SCG	4,0
94.	Croatia	4,0
100.	Albania	3,9
110.	Bulgaria	3,6
117.	B&H	3,2
119.	Macedonia	3,2

The fragile macroeconomic stability, vulnerability of financial sector, huge fiscal challenges, huge external imbalance, slowness in structural reform, all contribute to the bad position of B&H in rank of criteria of expected recession..

Macroeconomics – Credit rating of the country (March 2006.)

1.	Switzerland	95,5
26.	Slovenia	77,3
54.	Croatia	58,1
56.	Bulgaria	57,0
59.	Romania	52,0
69.	Turkey	48,4
80.	Macedonia	37,2
82.	SCG	35,5
94.	B&H	29,8
100.	Albania	26,7

Competitiveness of B&H

ADVANTAGES	SHORTCOMINGS
Macroeconomics • Public debt 27 ↗ • Budget shortfall/surplus 39 ↘ • Inflation 42 ↘ • REER 50 ↗	1. Macroeconomics – National savings rate 123
	2. Institutions 3. Infrastructure 4. OO and health 5. VO and training 6. Market efficiency 7. Technological capacity 8. Business sophistication 9. Innovations

DIRK REINERMANN

director, Office of the World Bank in BiH

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. This is the third time for me, and for my institution this is one of many occasions of having been invited to this presentation of the Competitiveness Report. To a significant extent, we also share the conviction expressed in this report that the main task for BiH is to improve its competitiveness, including its competitiveness on EU markets. We also fully recognize that this is an effort requiring many years of struggle on many fronts and that it is very important to measure the progress achieved regularly and inform the public of that, in order to retain support for the changes.

It is also a great pleasure for me to continue our cooperation with the MIT in the assessment of changes in the level of competitiveness and I shall now present some of the parts from the Global Doing Business Report for 2007. As you shall see, the findings are, to a significant extent, similar to the findings presented this morning by Professor Lagumdzija, even though the methodology, in many instances, differs. Our report focuses exclusively on regulations pertaining to business. Certainly, many other factors are also of importance, such as the following: the quality of infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, quality of education; but for us, in this report, the focus was placed on the quality of the business environment from the aspect of regulations and that is the topic I shall discuss.

With regard to business environment globally, no one shall be surprised by seeing that the developed countries of the OECD are the most successful, and, as we see here, Africa is the least successful. In the group of the 30 most successful counties, this year we have only 2 new countries and there the changes are not significant. On the following example of three countries with differing performances I would like to illustrate the fact that business environment reforms require long-term efforts. Judging by its GDP per capita, Singapore had, in the course of a number of years, advanced significantly in comparison with the other two, much richer countries, Argentina and Venezuela, and their result is much poorer. In this example it is also interesting to note that, even though Venezuela is a large exporter of oil, that wealth is not always transformed into better living conditions for inhabitants, while the principled focus on the business environment yields results.

Looking at the percentage of countries in each of the regions of the world that undertook at least one reform in the course of the year, we see that Eastern Europe, as a region, is in the lead. Moving towards BiH, we can se that Croatia, which however has a very low ranking, is moving ahead very fast, that Serbia is continuing with reforms similarly as in the preceding year, and that in other countries that is stagnation.

Speaking of the ranking by countries in the region of South Eastern Europe, the effect of “pull and push” that the EU has and that Professor Lagumdzija talked about is evident in the fact that, as a candidate country for accession to the EU, Romania improved its ranking by 22 places, and Bulgaria by 7 places. Progress was also achieved by Croatia, moving by 10 places upwards, and Macedonia, moving by 2. Serbia, which had, last year, been presented as the best reformer in the Doing Business Report, has improved its ranking by 27 places. In contrast to that, Albania fell by 5 places on this scale, Montenegro by 6, and BiH by 4 places. The situation is such even though we had certain improvements in the business environment, but this could be illustrated by a situation of a runner moving ahead but being overtaken by other, faster and more capable runners. BiH is moving ahead, but not as much as it could.

With regard to the ranking of BiH by the categories of the Doing Business Report, in comparison with the previous year, we can see that the situation has not changed. There has been some deterioration, but stagnation is the dominant trend. Please note that it is not the nominal values that are important here; what is important is that the picture is very consistent with what we had seen in the Competitiveness Report. It is a picture of arrested development and stagnation. The most difficult problems are those in the area of business start up, acquiring licenses and registration of property, but we see a positive picture in the area of access to finance, which is a result of many years of efforts in improving financial systems and bank privatization. That is not at the same level of success as the first place in eliminating malaria, but is much more significant.

Please pay attention to the categorization concerning company start up. We can see that the duration of that process has not changed. In regards to registration costs, they have fallen, to a certain extent, but that is a result of the growth of per capita income, rather than reflecting actual changes. So far we do not have available data segregated by entities, but if we had, we would see that the situation and the trends in RS are significantly better, which was also emphasized by Mr. Terzic in his presentation. I also have to say that at this point RS is the leader in reforms.

Another segment already mentioned today is corruption, the topic which regularly appears as a key issue in all surveys amongst the members of the business community. The Transparency International has compiled the corruption index, used to measure the perceived corruption levels. BiH is ranked as 93rd and shares this rand with countries such as Argentina, Eritrea, Syria and Tanzania. Global data analysis has shown that countries in the top 25% of this ranking have an average growth rate of 2.6%, while those in the lowest quartile have average growth of 1%. Our projections show that, if the countries from the lowest quartile were to implement reforms, they could add, on average, 2.2% to their annual growth rate. This is one more piece of evidence showing that reforms do pay.

One clear confirmation of the link between improving the business environment and creating new jobs is the difference between the OECD countries, where the share of unobserved economy amounts to 12.9% on average, and the countries of the lowest ranked quartile according to the Doing Business Report, where more than 40% of total economic activities fall into the category of unobserved economy. If adequate reforms were applied, they could lead to the reduction of the unobserved economy by 9%, and we all know that the unobserved economy is one of the greatest problems faced by BiH.

One additional conclusion conveying the same message shows that the smaller the requirements in regards to formalities in business registration are, the lower the share of the unobserved economy is. The fewer procedures there are, the larger the incentives for companies to operate within the official economy. In view of the fact that the share of women in the labor force is relatively low in BiH, it is interesting to note that the data from our survey confirm that the more flexible the employment regulations are, the more opportunities for employment of women there will be.

Some of the priorities that we would like to propose are, inter alia, in the sphere of business start up and property registration. I do not want to bore you by listing all our projects in those areas. What we need are proactive and interested governments that shall embrace these ideas as their own and turn them into reality. There is nothing there that would be difficult to implement. These reforms are „low-hanging fruit“ and may be implemented easily, if there is political will.

In the area of the business licensing, there is a reform in preparation and I believe that we shall see the results next year. One should also mention the project concerning property registration, where we also have current activities with participation of the EC, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

To conclude, our main priorities are the following: registration, licenses, inspection, commercial disputes, and business exit. If you were here last year, you already know that our recommendations were not much different then, which means that little has changed and that the agenda remains the same. However, it is important to grasp that the urgency of this plan of operations is increasing and that is the most significant message that I can convey to you. One finding that, however, brings some hope is that, on the global level, it was found that 80% of reforms happened in the course of the first 15 months of work of a new government and this should be an incentive for the new governments in this country. Thank you for inviting us and I would like to congratulate you on a high quality report.

ADNAN TERZIĆ

- no authorize

Chairman, BiH Council of Ministers

The honourable Mr. Matić, ladies and gentlemen, it's my pleasure to be present at this assembly, as every year and to be able to talk on the topic of improving competitiveness in B&H. Unfortunately, as every year, I didn't receive the Report in order to be able now to recall it, although I was one of the keynote speakers. I presuppose that prof. Lagumdžija did this morning, print out this document and therefore I didn't have a chance to read this document on weekend. Consequently, I had an opportunity to see some other researches, like the research reports done by WB-business in 2007. and EBRD- transitional report for year 2006 which both contain some of these elements.

I had a chance to hear the inspirational presentation made by Mr. Lagumdžija. I have to admit that much of the things that have been said in this report can be argumented by answers and reasons and it is simply not clear to me why the elements where B&H made fall are pointed out in such a way and with audacity, while elements where B&H made progress are being treated and talked about with so much sarcasm. In any case and since I didn't have a chance to see the Report, I will have to speak of some elements which influence the competency, and which are the product of activities of the Council of Ministers in the last four years. Here I mean particularly the Council which I led myself.

The real rates of economic growth in the last three years were above 5% of GDP on the average, which is more than it has been planned in the Mid-term Development Strategy and above 1% more than we announced in our exposé in times I was taking over the Chairman post. The newest indicators show that the rates of economic growth in this year will be high in comparison to 2002. when the real rate of economic growth was only 3 %. GDP was increased for no less than 3% and today with the grey economy it surpasses the amount of 20 billion KM. In this period our economy was characterized by low inflation, and in comparison with 2003, the fiscal position of B&H was significantly improved and we can say that B&H will have three successive fiscal surpluses one after another. Not the one that has been planned in November last year when we determined the fiscal goals, but it will be present anyway.

The public knows that in year 2003. when we took over our functions, we inherited the serious problem of avoiding sales taxes, because of appearance of the so-called 'bogus companies' which stole from citizens in this state some 100 million KM. I see among the present, representatives of the Federal government of that time which worked hard against this, but under the pressure of IMF this government had to kneel down in the end. We had to correct what the Council of Ministers previously did and to recover the level of payment of sales taxes for boundaries and wholesale, which resulted in elimination of the 'bogus companies'. After this reform, another important change followed, and this was unification of customs administration, founding of the Office for Indirect Taxation, and making of the unique account of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The establishment of the unique account is certainly one of the biggest and the most revolutionary reforms since Dayton, and by this reform all incomes from indirect taxation, excise duties, customs, come first to the state, in other words to Sarajevo, and then they are released towards entities, as opposed to the claim by Dayton that entities were in fact spoon-feeding the state. All this led to more efficient income raising and realisation of the first fiscal surplus on state-level.

My last year's address to this assembly happened in the ambiance of intense discussions about introducing VAT. Then I said that we should wait for the results of implementation in year 2006 and that, popularly stated, we wait to see who is right. Today I don't want to talk who was right or wrong, but it will be my pleasure to report some information from the newest report about effects of VAT introduction in the first nine months. This report will be presented during the next week to the Council of Ministers, and after that it will be released in public. We can already say that the biggest effect of introducing VAT was strengthening of tax discipline and significant reduction of grey economy in the area of tax evasion. Instead of registering the planned 15.000 tax users, 22.000 users more, registered voluntarily. Around 95% of all registered users reported themselves and paid tax on time, which seems fantastic in comparison with three years earlier when this country was almost suffocated with irresponsible financial policy, which brought about the appearance of the so-called 'bogus companies'. In this way, the claims that the only real losers of the VAT introduction will be criminals were confirmed. Public revenues based on gathering the VAT and sales back tax is 45% more than the same in the last year. The growth of public revenues is almost on the same level as in times of introducing VAT in Croatia, but our result has to be perceived as even more impressive because Croatia introduced VAT with a unique rate of 22% and our rate is 17%, in other words their rate was 5% higher than our. The most recent analysis shows that the biggest winner which profited from VAT introduction was industry, and especially our exporters. Reimbursement of VAT, considered to be a bugaboo by the opponents of one-rate VAT, functioned quite well. The overall requests for refund were about 180 million KM, and the reimbursement was secured in 94% of all cases. The refund of 158 million VAT was secured for the export sector, and this improved the competitiveness of our exporters in relation to those from the states which have VAT. However, besides the fact that state parliament didn't enable the removal of Article 72 from the Law on VAT, by modification of subordinate regulations, we made possible the reimbursement to the so-called non-import sector and this happened much earlier than it was predicted by legal deadline. After the introduction of VAT, import increased abruptly in the first nine months of this year, and in comparison with previous year, it was for fantastic 38% bigger. This also meant that the export covered by import reached the record of 47%, or was just a bit less than in Croatia, but certainly much more than in Serbia, Montenegro and in some other states of the region. With such implementation of VAT which strengthened the tax discipline, fiscal position of the country and secured timely return of VAT in industry, we undoubtedly improved the position of the state in competitiveness. This was confirmed this summer by international agency MUDIS which advanced the credit ratings in our country. I believe that every expert analysis, unburdened by political pressures, especially pressures from the world, will realize that introduction of the one-rate VAT was definitely an option better than the introduction of two or multi-rate VAT, especially because of the fact that during preparation for introducing VAT, we had to establish new institution which will implement VAT or the Office for Indirect Taxation.

I am convinced that, as I pointed out on several occasions, the introduction of multi-rate VAT which was advocated by certain circles of experts, and especially of non-experts, among whom the loudest were those which brought about the existence of 'bogus companies', would lead to the reversed situation, the same which we had with appearance of 'bogus companies' in which criminals and tax collectors were winning parties, and in which industry would certainly lose.

My statement is supported by statistical data gathered by entities' statistics agencies and by Statistics Agency of B&H which show that the increase of only 7% in prices was detected in the first nine months. However, the growth of prices for entities' consumer-baskets in which there are many socially sensible products, showed itself to be even lower. I repeat that, not according to my data, but rather according to the statistical data, the consumer-basket in the Federation is only 3% more expensive than the same basket one year ago, and in RS consumer-basket is only 3% more expensive.

On the other hand, we are witnessing the fact that increase in prices for this year, was not caused only by VAT introduction, but also by significant increase in price of energy sources on the world market, and in price of electric power in this country. Finally, concerning our commitment to € and our great dependence on import, the increase in prices in Euro zone always influenced the increase in B&H prices with ratio of 2%. Therefore it is not difficult to conclude that this increase of prices in ratio of 7% was influenced by the introduction of VAT in ratio of 3% if we subtract the effects of increase in price of energy sources and the so-called import inflation. That is even less than what we have planned.

It is my pleasure to stress for the first time, that one taxation reform was followed by social problem. Without regard for lower than expected increase in prices, this increase was 13 million KM in the first framework. For introduction of VAT, measures of market planning have been taken and they helped to forestall the speculation about prices' growth.

As opposed to many foresights, I will say again, by experts' and even more non-experts' circles, that one-rate VAT will bring about the shortfall of revenues of pension funds and consequently of the pension themselves, this of course did not happen in reality.

Let's have a look a little bit at the retirement funds. The retirement fund of the Federation in first 10 months registered increase in revenues of 11%. The retirement incomes were not decreased, but on the contrary they were increased on several occasions. The average retirement allowance in Federation B&H for the first 10 months was 7 % higher if compared to the same period in previous year. This result is especially noteworthy if we bear in mind that the number of retired persons in this year is 10 000 greater than in the last year. In RS the revenues of pension fund for the first nine months were increased for even 22%, in relation to the same period of the year before. The average retirement allowance was in the first 10 months 11% higher than in the same period of prior year. The salaries were also increased. This year, the average salary for the first eight months was 7% higher in the Federation and about 9% higher in RS when compared to the same period last year. Considering the fact that salaries and retirement incomes were growing at the same rate as the prices, it is not difficult to conclude that the increase in prices and consequently the introduction of one-rate VAT, which I repeat only partially caused the increase in prices, did not result in social burdening of catastrophic proportions, as we announced last year, even at this speaker's platform. Let's recall for a while the atmosphere of catastrophe which was created in that time. I remember even today the prognosis about the loss of 100 000 working places during the first months.

The results show that we should continue with one-rate VAT. I want to believe that the future analysis of the implementation of VAT will reduce the number of those who used to claim the right to reveal the incorrect and lump information in public. The VAT is not religion and the model of its implementation should be adjusted to conditions in every country, not grounded in bare assertion that there was some model which used to be applied somewhere, and that this model should be used in our country as well.

Let me touch upon a few priorities which should be given special attention in order to reach better position for competitiveness in the next year. I mean here the priorities besides what was pointed out by professor Matic and besides the objective proposals from the presentation of prof. Lagumdžija.

First, I appreciate the fact that it is necessary for industry to make taxes and that shortfall in public revenues which will appear on these grounds should be closed by income surplus gathered from VAT. I think primarily of reducing duties for import of production materials, machines and equipment which is not produced in B&H, the reduction of excise duties for certain high-tariff equipment which is produced in our country, reduction of income and profit tax for enterprises, especially in the Federation. We are witnessing the fact that RS has already reduced income taxes and citizens' profit taxes, while for enterprises in the Federation profit taxes are three times higher than in RS. It has already occurred that the enterprises from Federation move their headquarters to RS. If the Federation doesn't make the same move, this will soon escalate. An important element of tax reform should not only be reduction of tax rates, but also simplification of tax-system. Experience to date, related with implementation of VAT showed that there are advantages of simplified tax-system, in the sense of strengthening tax discipline and increase of public revenues. This access has been implemented in RS and Brčko district when profit and citizens' income taxes are in question.

Will you believe that the future federal government will act fast and that it will disable those who stopped the reform of citizens' income tax in federal parliament before the elections? I hope that this will not happen when the reform of the profit tax for enterprises has its turn. Profit tax for enterprises in the Federation is the highest in Europe, and it is three times more than in the majority of states in the region. I wish to be particularly convinced that this time we won't stress the so-called demagogy of taxation teaching that the social policy should be led through tax system. These are regressive ideas which will not allow low, and what is an even more important, simple tax, nor will they improve our position regarding competitiveness.

Contemporary theories of finance, and fiscal theories are clear and they indicate that the mission of the taxation system is to gather taxes, clearly and efficiently, and that the social policy is lead through distribution of the incomes gathered within social programs.

I consider the reduction of internal debt as second crucial element for increasing competitiveness. We are testifying the fact that our external debt is relatively low, but internal is on the opposite extremely high. Today it is mainly composed from foreign currency savings, restitution, war reparation and according to the data that we now have; it has almost surpassed for 100% the amount of our GDP.

The reduction of internal debt is very significant for continuation and strengthening of our stability and for fastening the process of EU integrations. Namely, I hope that we will sign very soon Stabilisation and Association Agreement, and dedicate more attention to fulfilling the so-called Copenhagen criteria. At heart of these criteria is reinforcing competitiveness of our economy in order to enable our enterprises face the pressures of competitiveness after achieving rightful membership in EU. Besides the fact that internal debt has to be less than 60% of GDP, it is conditioned that inflation remains within 2%, and that fiscal shortfall can not be greater than 2% of GDP. This means that the return of old foreign currency savings and compensation grounded in restitution, are undoubtedly priorities. However, not every refund is fiscally sustainable. We observe continuous requests by depositors to give them back their foreign currency savings within shortest possible time-frame. Although I understand their wishes, I appreciate the fact that the last requests asking for savings to be returned within period of 5 years are unrealistic and selfish, and for B&H this is impossible.

It is surprising to see how much these requests engage attention of the expert circles and of business men in particular, since they are directly aimed against them.

First, public should be familiar with information that the citizens and industry will on their own, through taxes which they will be paying, repay the foreign currency savings to depositors who, in the end, were economizing in another system and whose savings were used, among other things, for aggression on this country.

Though the agreement is reached on this indispensable must and since it is unquestionable that this state has to repay foreign currency depositors, without regard to the fact that it didn't spend their means and savings, it will do so. It is almost incredible that the state agrees on this price which is sufficiently high in order to influence directly and in a negative way the level of standards in education, health, roads and the standards of all that citizens and industry require, and it reflects negatively in particular in research investments, mentioned by prof. Matic one moment ago. The Council of Ministers adopted the law which made repayment of old foreign currency savings possible within the time-frame of 13 years and this also demands big sacrifices. However, right before the elections, seduced by the idea of gaining power and votes, political demagogues reduced the deadline for foreign currency repayment to 5 years and by this act they burdened citizens and industry of this state directly with debt for more than two billion KM and for about a half of our external debt.

At the same time, through the election campaign they promised the new work-places, better education and health system, and to make the grief even worse, among conditions related to great indebtedness they pledged 0% of VAT. Ten days after passing this Law certain international credit organizations reduced the credit ratings of our country, and this had a negative impact on encumbering our banking sector abroad with debts, and consequentially it reduced the interest rate on our market. This means, we alone cause a huge damage to ourselves. I repeat that it is almost unbelievable that such laws which directly burden future generations with debt are being suggested by our parliamentarians and that is being transferred into public without violent discussion, and that we had, on the hand, such fervent debates about one rate of VAT. The implementation of this Law will not only disable the fortification of the system of social protection, but it will also reduce investments in schools, hospitals, roads, and this will not lead towards reduction of taxes, but on the opposite, it will cause tax increase.

These happenings have recently escaped any assessment of expert public about how much these solutions would damage competitiveness and would additionally make conditions in which industry operates worse.

The absence of discussion about how much this Law would increase poverty since it will make the system of social protection weaker, seems normal. All is reduced to ranking of the Council of Ministers, international community, World Bank, OHR and it's about the Law which can cause collapse of our fiscal system, and therefore collapse of our economy.

Consequently, although this stage is already proved to be the stage where academic people talk about all they consider meaningful, and where they react to all phenomena in B&H, I couldn't miss mentioning this fact and I will ask prof. Matić not to consider this as the misuse of the speaker's post. In any case, I hope that this Report of competitiveness when we look at it will be, as I hoped, the historical document for new Council of Ministers and will establish the list of priorities in its program for year 2007.

THE FACTORS CRUCIAL FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FOR COMPETITIVENESS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Fikret Čaušević, Ph.D., School of economics and business in Sarajevo

Relative position of Bosnia and Herzegovina in international surroundings

Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) is, according to the effectuated rates of economic growth and improvement of its relative position in the period from 1998.-2004, among the 20 fastest growing economies in the world. The relative ranking of 126 countries in the stated period was estimated by the author of this text, who applied *wealth indicator* (Kb), an indicator pointing out the relation which exists between participation of the state in the world's great domestic product (BDP) and its participation in the world's population.

Table 1 – Twenty fastest growing economies in the world for the following periods: 1990.–2004. and 1998.–2004.

COUNTRY	Change of Kb in % 2004./1990.	COUNTRY	Change of Kb in % 2004./1998.
1. Vietnam	+ 250,00	Turkmenistan	+ 100,00
2. Lebanon	+ 239,09	Albania	+ 97,96
3. China	+ 206,67	Indonesia	+ 92,63
4. Poland	+ 162,90	Yemen	+ 83,02
5. Albania	+ 144,03	Estonia	+ 80,00
6. Ireland	+ 112,26	Lithuania	+ 73,59
7. Hungary	+ 99,87	Latvia	+ 70,76
8. Czech Republic	+ 98,41	Island	+ 67,95
9. Guatemala	+ 81,68	Russian Federation	+ 60,98
10. Nicaragua	+ 79,17	Macedonia	+ 58,11
11. Slovak Republic	+ 67,28	Hungary	+ 58,08
12. Slovenia	+ 64,88	Armenia	+ 55,96
13. Kuwait	+ 64,86	Azerbaijan	+ 55,77
14. Chile	+ 61,47	Bosnia and Herzegovina	+ 54,95
15. Southern Korea	+ 53,63	Bulgaria	+ 54,75
16. El Salvador	+ 53,02	South Korea	+ 53,53
17. Mauritius	+ 50,57	Slovak Republic	+ 52,33
18. Trinidad and Tobago	+ 50,00	Ireland	+ 51,97
19. Costa Rica	+ 45,18	Mongolia	+ 51,47
20. Greece	+ 43,52	Trinidad and Tobago	+ 50,00

Source: calculations of F. Čaušević according to the data of The World Bank/IBRD

However, out of 13 countries in transition which are in the group of the world's fastest growing economies 1998-2004, 5 countries actualized the growth not only in comparison with 1998. but also in comparison with 1990. (**Albania, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Estonia and Lithuania**). Unlike these five quoted countries, six countries in transition which effectuated high rates of growth 1998.–2004. made great falls of economic activities and ranked relatively in 1998. when compared to 1990. **In other words, the great decrease in economic activity throughout 1998, when compared to 1990 in Bosnia and Herzegovina (-65,5%), Armenia (-63,9%), Russian Federation(-58,8%), Macedonia (-52,1%), Latvia (-52%) and Bulgaria (-45,1%), influenced the fact that the effected growth of GDP in period 1998.–2004. was not sufficient for these countries to reach relevant ranks which they held in 1990.** The wealth indicator of these countries brought about in 2004, in relation to 1990. is presented in the following percentages: Bosnia and Herzegovina (53, 5%), Armenia (56, 3%), Russian Federation (66, 3%), Macedonia (77, 8%), Latvia (82%) and Bulgaria (84, 9%). (Table 2.)

Table 2 – The changes in wealth indicator for the twenty fastest growing economies in the world, period 1990.–1998. and 1998.–2004.

COUNTRY	Transformation of Kb in % 2004/1998.	Transformation of Kb in % 1998/1990.	Transformation of Kb in % **2004/1990.**
1. Turkmenistan	+ 100,00	---	---
2. Albania	+ 97,96	+ 23,27	+ 144,03
3. Indonesia	+ 92,63	- 38,31	+ 18,83
4. Yemen	+ 83,02	- 44,79	+ 1,04
5. Estonia	+ 80,00	- 27,40	+ 30,69
6. Lithuania	+ 73,59	- 39,55	+ 4,94
7. Latvia	+ 70,76	- 51,97	- 17,98
8. Island	+ 67,95	---	---
9. Russian Federation	+ 60,98	- 58,83	- 33,72
10. Macedonia	+ 58,11	- 52,08	- 24,23
11. Hungary	+ 58,08	+ 26,43	+ 99,87
12. Armenia	+ 55,96	- 63,91	- 43,71
13. Azerbaijan	+ 55,77	---	---
14. Bosnia and Herzegovina	**+ 54,95**	**- 65,47**	**- 46,50**
15. Bulgaria	+ 54,75	- 45,14	- 15,11
16. South Korea	+ 53,53	+ 0,71	+ 53,63
17. Slovak Republic	+ 52,33	+ 9,82	+ 67,28
18. Ireland	+ 51,97	+ 39,67	+ 112,26
19. Mongolia	+ 51,47	---	---
20. Trinidad and Tobago	+ 50,00	0.00	+ 50,00

Source: calculations by F. Čaušević based on the data of The World Bank/IBRD

The analysis of the source of GDP growth and of relative positions of the twenty fastest growing economies in the period 1998.–2004. is pointing to the fact that the growth of relative importance, but the most firmly rooted, in this period, was carried out by Russian Federation and South Korea. In times of Vladimir Putin's governance, the Russian Federation effectuated high rates of economic growth due to the more rational economic governance and to the growth in price of energy sources on the world market. After the crash of rouble and arrangement of the fixed foreign currency course, combined with a huge fiscal indiscipline caused by institutional instability of the government under Russian president Boris Jeljcin, Russian Federation passed on to the politics of directed fluctuations, and it improved the fiscal discipline and performed the great increase in surplus of the current account. According to the data by EBRD[1] the debt of the Government of Russian Federation was decreased from 90% of GDP 1999. to 18% of GDP in 2005. with transformation of the Budget shortfall of 4% of GDP in 1999. into surplus of 8% of GDP in year 2005. Besides the immense foreign debt, Russian Federation throughout these 6 years, increased foreign currency reserves 15, 4 times, which resulted in high coverage of foreign debt with the reserves of foreign currency (62, 7%). (Table 3.)

1. EBRD, Transition report update, May 2006., pp. 64–65.

Table 3 – External balance of the fastest growing economies in the world for period 1998.–2004.

		Balance of account current transactions - in bill. USD		External debt - billions USD		Foreign currency reserves - billions USD	
	COUNTRY	**1998.**	**2004.**	**1998.**	**2004.**	**1998.**	**2004.**
1.	Turkmenistan	- 0,95	- 0,06	1,75	1,50	1,38	2,71
2.	Albania	- 0,19	- 0,41	0,97	1,67	0,38	1,37
3.	Indonesia	+ 3,97	+ 3,11	150,88	140,65	23,61	36,31
4.	Yemen	- 0,23	+ 0,23	4,14	5,49	1,01	5,69
5.	Estonia	- 0,48	- 1,43	2,92	10,01	0,88	1,64
6.	Lithuania	- 1,30	- 1,58	3,80	10,46	1,40	3,63
7.	Latvia	- 0,65	- 1,67	3,10	10,81	0,73	1,91
8.	Island	---	- 1,06	---	---	---	---
9.	Russian Federation	+ 0,68	+ 59,94	158,20	192,97	7,80	120,81
10.	Macedonia	- 0,29	- 0,42	1,44	2,04	0,34	0,99
11.	Hungary	- 2,30	- 8,84	27,28	70,57	9,35	15,96
12.	Armenia	- 0,39	- 0,16	0,79	1,22	0,33	0,58
13.	Azerbaijan	- 1,36	- 2,59	0,72	1,99	0,45	1,09
14.	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**	**- 0,71**	**- 1,92**	**3,10**	**2,57**	**0,18**	**2,41**
15.	Bulgaria	- 0,06	- 2,05	10,27	15,66	2,68	9,34
16.	South Korea	+ 40,55	+ 27,61	139,10	---	52,10	199,20
17.	Slovak Republic	- 2,06	- 0,28	11,90	23,70	2,87	14,91
18.	Ireland	+ 0,81	- 1,43	---	---	9,53	2,91
19.	Mongolia	- 0,07	+ 0,06	0,74	1,52	0,10	0,25
20.	Trinidad and Tobago	- 0,64	+ 0,98	2,19	2,93	0,80	3,20

Sources: The World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Trade Organization

After the big financial crisis in year 1997/1998, **South Korea** passed from system of fixed foreign exchange rate to the system of fluctuating foreign exchange rate. This country upheld the positive balance of the ongoing transactions and it almost tripled its foreign currency reserves in 2004. when compared to the year of financial crisis. The reserves of the foreign currency of Korea in 2004. were sufficient to cover almost entire external debt. The wealth indicator of this country in 1998. was almost at the same level as in 1990. But then, thanks to the recovery program, this country effected really high rates of growth on sound foundations, during the last six years,. At the same time, if compared for years 1980. and 2004, the wealth indicators attest that for the period of 24 years, South Korea effectuated the highest growth rate in wealth indicator (+228,4%).

The peculiarity of the fast growing economies in transition in the last six years, is the economic war grounded in faster growth of import instead of export, and in the consequential increase in trade shortfall and deficit of current account, but also in consequential high rates of foreign debt accumulation (except from Turkmenistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Armenia). All countries in transition, except from Turkmenistan and Belarus, introduced liberalisation measures for the accounts of current transactions and full deregulation of the interest rates. On the other hand, the real interest rates are significantly different for countries in transition which manifest the highest rates of development. Throughout 2004. the lowest real interest rate in group of 20 fastest growing economies for years 1998.–2004. was in the Russian Federation (-5, 6%). Therefore, the country which made the soundest and the most firmly grounded economic growth, with the parallel increase of the rate of net savings for 15% of GDP, manifested the negative real interest rate. The current interest rates in year 2004 in Latvia were 0, 3%, in Lithuania 2, 4%, and in Estonia 2, 5%.

Vulnerability and instability indicators in transitional countries and in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The indicators of vulnerability of economies in transition published by EBRD are confirming the conclusion that Poland, Slovenia and Russian Federation are the only countries in transition which are not at risk of liquidity or solvency, both in sector of public finances and in sector of international economic relations. All three economies were marked by substantial role of the states in making direct and indirect impact on financial flows. Despite the fact that liberalisation of the current account and deregulation of the interest rate has already been introduced, the influence of commercial banks owned by the state on formation of the current interest rates and on targeted credit financing aimed at preparing the campaigns for integration in European markets, was always very important. This is especially true for Russian Federation and Slovenia

The most fundamental causes of instability and vulnerability of BH economy are public sector solvency at risk, which is the consequence of high internal debt, and potential threat to maintaining liquidity, which derives from the high percentage in trade deficit and in deficit of current account, the latter represented in relation to GDP.

Table 4 – Indicators of instability for economies in transition

	Central Europe and Baltic states	South eastern Europe	Community of independent states
Public sector			Belarus
Liquidity	Czech Republic, Hungary	Albania	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Solvency	Hungary	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan
External balance			
Liquidity	Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro	Kyrgyzstan
Solvency	----	Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan
Foreign exchange policy and terms of payment on domestic market	Latvia	----	Belarus, Moldavia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Sources: EBRD, Transition report 2005. – Business in Transition, EBRD, October 2005. page 38.

According to prior table, the external debt doesn't represent risk factor for sustainable development of BH economy. The relation of external debt of B&H towards GDP is 36% below average for the countries of South-eastern Europe. When compared to other countries, the foreign debt of B&H is two times less than in Serbia and Montenegro and 2.3 times lower than the foreign debt of Croatia (in percentages and compared to GDP). The influence of external debt on creation of GDP in different regions of the world is significantly varying, when taking into account the abilities of various countries to use the external debt for making export oriented strategy of development. However, in countries facing the problems of increased deficit of current account, the external debt makes a great impact on growth of GDP, at least in the part licensing the augmentation of budget expenditures and an upsurge of domestic production motivated by greater possibility of import of irreplaceable components.

Table 5 - The external debt and Gross Domestic Product of the countries of South-eastern Europe in years 1999 and 2004.

	Gross Domestic Product (bill. USD)		External debt (bil.USD)		Growth of GDP 2004/1999. (in %)	The modifications of external debt 2004/1999. (in %)
Country	1999.	2004.	1999.	2004.		
Albania	3,43	7,59	1,11	1,67	+ 121,3	+ 50,5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**4,68**	**8,25**	**3,10**	**2,57**	**+ 76,3**	**- 17,1**
Bulgaria	12,97	24,25	10,91	16,71	+ 87,0	+ 53,2
Croatia	20,11	33,97	10,14	30,20	+ 68,9	+ 197,8
Macedonia	3,67	5,16	1,49	2,03	+ 40,6	+ 36,2
Romania	35,66	73,26	9,22	22,80	+ 105,4	+ 147,3
Serbia and Montenegro	17,40	23,77	10,74	14,88	+ 36,6	+ 38,6
Slovenia	21,45	32,34	8,10	20,95	+ 50,8	+ 158,6

Source: EBRD, Transition report 2005. October 2005., pages 97., 113., 117., 121., 133., 169. and 177.

The previous table clearly illustrated that B&H is the only country in South-eastern Europe which meaningfully improved its GDP in the period 1999.–2004. With parallel reduction of external debt, or in other words, without incurring any additional debts. For every percentage of the growth of GDP in the stated period, the external debt of B&H was falling for 0,22%. Unlike B&H, for every percentage of the growth of GDP, neighbouring Croatia augmented the external debt for 2,9%, Slovenia for 3,1%, and Romania for 1,4%. On the average, in the given period, all seven countries of South-eastern Europe, except from B&H, financed each percentage of GDP increase with the parallel enlargement of external debt for 1,48%.

Sustainability of the fiscal sector in B&H

The budget of B&H was growing from 198 millions KM in 2003. to the planned 666,5 millions KM in 2006. (with the exclusion of foreign debt servicing), and the most important cause of this growth is connected with the transformation of the defence system in B&H, that is, the formation of the Ministry of Defence of B&H and of the joint army forces, financed from the B&H state budget. Additionally, the reform of police forces will also have an impact on the budget augmenting in B&H, especially since the gradual transfer of responsibilities and authorities to this segment of security policy in B&H will envisage the rise in budget of the B&H state. This trend is very significant, particularly in the context of potentials of Ministry of Finance and B&H Treasury for emitting the external debt, and according to the last-year's Law on Public Debt and Government Guarantees. Namely, with this Law, the maximum limit of external debt emission (government bonds) was established to 18% with regard to the budget incomes effectuated during the last year. Therefore, the budget increase in B&H will make an effect on the base for public debt emission, which could become an important segment for dealing with the citizen's requests regarding restitution, and the associated portion of the public debt.

Table 6 – Budgetary and non-budgetary expenditures for various levels of authority in B&H 2003.–2008.

- in millions of KM

The level of authorities	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.
Budget B&H*	198,0	245,0	336,8	666,5	713,2	763,1
Budget FB&H	1.001,5	962,8	968,2	1.175,1	1.150,7	1.192,6
Consolidated budget for 10 cantons and municipalities in FB&H	1.413,5	1.560,6	1.667,8	1.598,2	1.604,3	1.658,0
Budget RS	991,4	996,6	995,0	1.068,6	1.126,1	1.186,7
Consolidated budget of municipalities in RS	298,3	339,8	366,8	399,8	421,2	443,7
Budget DB	175,0	156,0	155,0	160,0	165,0	180,0
BUDGETS TOTAL	**4.077,7**	**4.260,8**	**4.489,6**	**5.068,2**	**5.180,5**	**5.424,1**
Non-budgetary funds in FB&H	1.450,5	1.540,1	1.620,9	1.727,1	1.772,5	1.861,1
Non-budgetary funds in RS	459,0	543,2	570,3	598,8	628,8	660,2
NON-BUDGETARY FUNDS TOTAL	**1.909,5**	**2.083,3**	**2.191,2**	**2.325,9**	**2.401,3**	**2.521,3**
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	**5.987,2**	**6.344,1**	**6.680,8**	**7.394,1**	**7.581,8**	**7.945,4**
Budgetary spending in % of GDP	33,1	31,5	31,0	32,5	31,2	30,5
Non-budgetary funds spending in % of GDP	15,5	15,4	15,1	14,9	14,5	14,2
Total public expenditures in B&H in % of GDP	**48,7**	**46,9**	**46,1**	**47,4**	**45,7**	**44,7**

Sources: Parliamentary Assembly of B&H, "Budget of B&H institutions for 2006."; Ministry of Finance of FB&H, "Document of budgetary framework for 2006. and mid-term framework of expenditures for period 2006.–2008."; Ministry of Finance RS, "Document of budgetary framework 2006.–2008."; Remark:

** B&H budget does not consist exclusively of repayment of external debt; the budgets of B&H and DB for period 2006.–2008. are projected by the author of this text; GDP for period 2006.–2008. is estimated according to the postulated average increase rate of 7%.*

The information from this table is related to the period 2003.–2005. and it represents the results which have been achieved, that is, the final data for the stated period. It detects details responsible for wrong interpretation of the public expenditures and budgetary spending in analysis made by foreign experts. Therefore, the prior table shows the following facts relevant for budgetary and total public spending in B&H:

1. The average (annual) budgetary expenditures of all levels of authority in B&H are in percentages and shown in relation to GDP for the period 2003-2005, and they

were 31,9% of GDP. In 2005.compared to 2003, these expenditures were 6,34% less (relatively, in % and in relation to GDP).

2. The average (annual) expenditures from non-budgetary funds shown in percentage and in relation to GDP for the previous three-year period were 15,3%, and therefore decreased for 2,58%.
3. Total public expenditures, including the budgetary expenditures of all levels of governance in B&H and the expenditures from all social welfare funds (pensions, health insurance, employment bureau, children's protection fund in RS, road-construction funds) were 47,2% of GDP (average per year), and were reduced for 5,34% in 2005, compared to the year 2003.

According to public debt repayment estimations allocated to BH entities, the consolidated table of the public debt and its repayment shows that in the period up to 2015, 42,2% of all obligated repayments related to public debt would be done (including the public debt interest rates, and rates for both of its segments, internal and external and according to the plan), and for the next five years additional 23,1% would be paid off. (Table 7.)

The total sum of the public debt of B&H analysed in relation to GDP in the opening year should approximately be, according to the represented amounts, an average of 78% of GDP. Out of the quoted 78% of public debt in relation to GDP, 47,5% falls on the amount of the external debt with interest, and the rest 30,5% on debts based on foreign currency savings including the interest on the issued 13-year bonds, general claims and war reparations. By the end of 2010, the relation of the public debt towards GDP would be 47,4% less, in a moderate scenario. As soon as the year 2015, total load of public debt would be reduced to reasonably low level of 25, 5% (moderate option). (Table 8.)

Table 7 The planned repayment of public debt in period 2006.–2025.

- in millions of KM

Year	FB&H	RS	B&H
Total debt with interest 31.12.2006.	**7.383,01**	**4.921,36**	**12.304,37**
Total repayment until 31.12.2010.	1.538,45	901,87	2.440,32
Remainder of the debt 31.12.2010.	**5.844,56**	**4.019,49**	**9.864,05**
Total Repayments 01.01.2011.-31.12.2015.	1.685,36	1.069,42	2.754,78
Remainder of the debt 31.12.2015.	**4.159,20**	**2.950,07**	**7.109,27**
Total Repayments 01.01.2016.-31.12.2020	1.681,64	1.160,21	2.841,85
Remainder of the debt 31.12.2020.	**2.477,56**	**1.789,86**	**4.267,42**
Repayments total 01.01.2021.-31.12.2025.	1.010,58	879,46	1.890,04
Remainder of the debt 31.12.2025.	**1.466,98**	**910,40**	**2.377,38**

Source: Calculations of the author according to the data by Ministry of Finance FB&H and RS, and according to the estimate by author F. Č.

Table 8 – Repayment of public debt and Gross Domestic Product of B&H

Year		GDP and Public Dept (pessimistic option GDP)		GDP and Public Dept (moderate option GDP)		GDP and Public Debt (optimistic option)	
	Total debt with interest in millions of KM	GDP in mil KM	Relation of debt and GDP in %	GDP in mil KM	Relation of debt and GDP in %	GDP in mil KM	Relation of debt and GDP in %
2006.	12.304	15.370	80,05	15.590	78,92	15.800	77,87
2010.	9.864	19.400	50,85	20.820	47,38	22.310	44,21
2015.	7.109	24.175	29,41	27.860	25,52	32.780	21,69
2020.	4.267	28.710	14,86	36.410	11,72	47.060	9,07
2025.	2.377	33.280	7,14	45.370	5,24	62.980	3,77

Source: calculations by F. Čaušević according to the data of the Ministry of Finance of FB&H and RS

However, all previous analysis is based on presumption that the state, or its entities **did not emit the public debt**, particularly the public debt whose emission from the state level was lawfully possible, after adoption of the Law on Public Debt and State Guarantees (29. 06. 2005.) According to this law, which should be similarly passed on entities' level, the state can emit the new public debt, which can be used for both financing of long-term expenditures (issuance of government bonds), and for financing of current expenditures (building instruments of money market). The boundaries of maximum emission of state stocks are defined for government bonds at 18% of budgetary revenue resources of B&H effectuated in the previous fiscal year, and at 10% for emitting the instruments of money market. Similar solution is envisaged for both entities. In other words, Ministry of Finance and Treasury of B&H should emit according to the planned budget for year 2006 120 millions of KM of government bonds (new public debt) and 66 millions of KM of instruments for money market (obligations according to these instruments have to be completed until the end of the following fiscal year, which means until the end of the fiscal year in which they have been emitted)

The sources of economic development and building up of BH economic competitiveness

According to the last Statistics Annual of SFRJ and of B&H within it, the GDP of B&H was almost 12 billion USD in 1990, in other words almost 18 billion of DM, which used to be the currency of the time. In fact, more precisely defined, these were the values of the domestic product expressed in Yugoslav dinars, changed at the actual official currency exchange rate which was 7 dinars for 1 DM. Since the statistics of domestic product did not express the value added in public activities, the value of domestic product transformed into GDP in international statistics (statistics of national accounts) would approximately be 14,5 billion USD.

The dominant involvement in the structure of BH economy of the time, that is in the structure of domestic product (with he exception of public services) was made by industry and mining (43,3%), trade (17,2%), agriculture (9,5%), traffic and communications (8,4%) and construction industry (8,2%). The total value of the GDP effectuated in industry and mining in the same year (1990.) was 5,2 million USD. The structure of the realized GDP was dominated by the following industrial branches:

Table 9 – The most important industrial branches involved in making of the Gross Domestic Product of BH economy, year 1990.

Industry branch	Involvement in GDP effected in industry and mining (in %)
Production of electric energy	9,0
Metal-working activities	8,8
Coal production	7,4
Production of finished textile products	6,8
Production of traffic means	6,7
Food production	6,1
Production of finalised timber products	5,4
Machine industry	5,0
Iron and steel industry	4,6
Industry of electric machines	4,3

Source: calculations by F. Čaušević according to the data published in: Statistics Annual of B&H for 1992; Institute of Statistics B&H, Sarajevo, May 1992.

The effected results of export in BH business sector in after-war period, and especially between the years 2000 and 2005 demonstrate that the most significant and the fastest growth of export was achieved in activities and branches of BH business sector, which have already been relatively well-developed in the pre-war period (see the prior table). In this sense, the formerly gathered knowledge, in the meantime activated and improved, represented the crucial stimulating factor of expansion in export and competitiveness of BH producers and this was supported by attracting direct foreign investors. The direct foreign investors gave funds to BH companies which already invested in building up knowledge and specific skills, before the war. Data about the involvement of manufacturing industry, especially of its four most important branches, show that there was proportionally fast progress in export orientation of these segments of BH economy.

The involvement of manufacturing industry in the overall export of B&H in the last three years was the average 91%. The most important portion in total export for B&H in period 2002.–2005 was taken by the following four branches:

1) Metal production portion in total export for 2004, in comparison with the previous year was increased for 5,1% (22,6% as compared to 17,5 %), while the potion taken by this branch in total import was increased for 0,7% (6,1% as compared to 5,4 %). The two main exporters in this branch are Aluminij d.d. Mostar and Mittal Steel Zenica.
2) Production of motor vehicles, increased its portion in total export from 6,8% in 2003. to 8,1% in 2004, and according to preliminary results for 2005. to 9%. The average portion in import effectuated for this branch was 8,3%. The main producers in this branch of industry were PS CIMOS TMD Ai from Gradačac and VW d.o.o. Vogošća.
3) Manufacturing of metal products increased its portion in export from 4, 9% in 2003. to 5,9% in 2004, and it took the same portion in import as in both given years with some 3,8%.
4) The fourth branch of metal sector was industry of machines and appliances, whose portion in total export was reduced from 5,8% to 5,2%, with the parallel decrease of import portion from 8,5% to 8,2%.

The overall result of the four stated industry branches shows the increase in their joint portion in BH export from 35 % in 2003. to 42% in 2004, that is 7%. In the two given years, the total involvement of these branches in import was increased for only 1,3% (from 25% to 26,3%), which made direct impact on formerly mentioned above average growth of export coverage of import in this sector.

Problems of institutional organisation of B&H which play down on the possibility of successful cooperation and development of sector policy

Institutional structure of B&H, established with Dayton peace agreement (1995.) was changed and supplemented in segments of economic policy related to the area of indirect taxation (establishment of the Office for Indirect Taxation on state-level in 2004, and before that establishment of the State Borders Authority in the year 2000./2001.), but it was not more significantly modified in the sense of founding the ministries on the state level with institutional competencies and capacity for making and managing the unique foundations of industrial policy. Namely, according to present institutional organization, which didn't envisage any changes through recently discussed Amendments to B&H Constitution, for management of economic policy in segments of manufacturing industry, mining and energy industry, the competencies were given to entity levels of governance, and in FB&H to cantonal authorities which should on these matters cooperate with the federal government.

In FB&H there are two levels of governance which lead the policy in the areas of industry, energy and mining. The first, lower level, is made of ministries of trade or ministries of industry, energy and mining, on the cantonal level. Neither by name, nor by structure of the organization, these ministries on cantonal level are identical. In canton Sarajevo there is the Ministry of Economy, whose one segment (sector) is in charge of monitoring activities of enterprises in manufacturing industry and mining. In canton Tuzla, there is the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining apart, and it has been formed because of the fact that very important production capacities in energy, mining and manufacturing industry are located in this area. On the level of FB&H in organizational structure of the Federal Government, there is also the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, which is given the competencies for leading one part of the economic policy, particularly the policy related to these activities, and in coordination with the cantonal ministries in parts where significant production capacities for FB&H economy are located.

In RS there is no cantonal level of governance, which means that the responsibility for leading economic policy in segments like industry, energy and mining is concentrated in Ministry of Industry and Development. Coordination between initiating laws and their implementation, especially laws in the area of industry, energy and mining, which have an unequal influence on domestic enterprises and enterprises with the participation of foreign capital, is not satisfactory.

A problem apart, which was stressed by enterprises from both entities, represents non-existence of institutionalised administrative organ on the state-level which would enable formulation and leadership of consolidated policy, or which would at least, provide the unique basis for energetic, industrial policy and policy in the area of mining on the level of B&H. At the moment, on the state level, there is no Ministry of Industry, Energy and mining, nor the Ministry of Trade which would help the formation of the unique and consistent industrial policy, or policy in the area of energy and mining. In Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers B&H there is only one sector, in which only two persons are employed, and their responsibility is for sector of industry and energy. Such institutional organisation causes the sectors which represent the greatest exporters and receptors of direct foreign investments in the production sector to be almost completely disabled in making organised institutional performance and defining communal economic policy, which would contribute to elimination of huge differences on inter-entity level, and in FB&H on inter-cantonal level. Also, the institutionalisation of the special ministry would, according to proposals of questioned directors and officials of the Chamber of Commerce in B&H, give much more solid institutional base for promotion and realization of development potential for the metal sector and other related industries in B&H.

Problems related to shortcomings of institutions in controlling the quality of products of manufacturing industry.

The questioned managers of enterprises from the metal sector, agro-complex, wood-processing and pharmaceutical industry emphasize one shortcoming in particular, common in institutions and related to control of productsž quality. That is to say, on BH market there are the products of varying quality, and a huge portion of these products is imported from China, Eastern Europe, and South-eastern Europe and they don't comply with the standards which used to be the grounds for loyal competitiveness in ex-Yugoslavia. Therefore, according to the recommendations of the managers from BH companies, it would be crucial to establish the institution for controlling the quality of the imported products, and with the aim of standardization and consumers' protection on domestic market. This measure is really and according to statements of the managers of BH companies, who showed to be the most active in face-to-face interviews made by Institute of Economics from Sarajevo during the last two years, necessary for reducing inflow of low-quality products which are still competitive by price, but do not comply with technical standards, in other words, with the standards of quality applied in European Union.

MESSAGES FROM ROUND TABLE HELD ON 4TH OF JULY 2006. RIGHT AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT ON COMPETITIVENESS IN B&H

Muris Čičić, Ph.D., Dean, School of economics and business in Sarajevo

After publishing the *Report on competitiveness in B&H*, round table was held in presence of limited number of business men, public officials and university professors, as well as the members of the working team.

Although the discussion contained a few general elements and prevailing tones, most contributions were related to branch (sector) problems of running business and to conditions of earning. Additionally, it has been stressed that the round table was attended by very successful businessmen, and this limits partially the representative quality of the attitudes which have been expressed.

The majority of discussants consider the problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina to be primarily of political and constitutive character. The biggest part of the discussions was related to bad and inadequate work of the governments of all levels, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been assumed that the state institutions are dysfunctional, that they do not accept the advices or ensure the environment stimulating for business. Many discussants hold an opinion that there is no adequate system of state structure, and that 'state' is only about to be established. Also, there are no adequate institutions, the reality is being too much processed and bureaucratised, and it has many negative effects. It is indispensable to make a reform in public sector. It is necessary to build up a system and rules of business which will be respected by everyone, and the example is the area of liquidation and bankruptcy. In B&H there are too many cases of unnecessary discussions and problems, and too much of the so-called self-involvement, which causes the absence of real problems from the daily agenda.

The governments of all levels are not in service of the industry, and this is supposed to be their main role. The taxation system is inflexible, since it forces the enterprises to pay all kinds of profit taxes, and to finance the investments in development from what has remained of the profit, if anything. In other market economies the investments from profit are treated as an item subtracted from the tax. Also, because of the complicated state structure and without regard to VAT introduction and its positive effects, in B&H every level of state administration introduces some additional tax, because financing lower levels of administration is not resolved systematically.

The conditions of business in B&H are not more unfavourable than in the neighbouring countries: the example is the area of financing development where there are no development lines with favourable conditions of financing, as there are no programs of support for export on different grounds.

During the discussion about the sector of insurance, it was pointed out that there are too many insurance companies (26) because of irregularity of sector and low limits of market entry. Although there are certain contacts between societies on the level of B&H, the market is in fact unregulated and atomized. Although on the paper, the state Agency for insurance companies is already formed, the director is still not appointed and the activities are not noticeable. All this contributes to further irregularity of the market which brings in question the point of functioning on present level.

Otherwise, 70% of the insurance policies are represented by car insurances, the rest are life and other insurances. The market is in fact neither educated nor used to modern forms of insurance. While in 1991. only 'Sarajevo insurance' made revenues worth 600 million DM, today this sector in B&H with about 21 Euro per inhabitant is 50% lower than in Serbia, and still on the level of about 35% of the pre-war turnover. It is obvious that there is no understanding for this sector, and that there is no predisposition for consumption, or educating of consumers. On the other hand, since this is about business and since this sector is more efficient than banking sector, mainly thanks to its flexibility, it is really damage that this is often not very well understood. There is no regular environment for development of security sector, monitoring function on the state-level, and this is represented by general indicator of prevailing uncompetitiveness.

Construction industry is a branch in particularly difficult situation. Besides expecting considerable assistance and important investments in reconstruction and industrial development of B&H, this did not happen in the end. The construction workers are forced to look for employment outside their countries, since there are no serious projects and works in B&H. There are only a few important organizations in this sector which are active worldwide. It has to be pointed out that the situation in international market is really difficult. As far as B&H is concerned, there are no any annual budgetary plans, let alone for the longer period. It is obvious that governments don't know where we are and where we go. The legitimate institutions are missing, for example concession commissions do not function at all. The directorate for roads and traffic, formed like an institution on several levels, can not start operating, and there are no public notaries. Also, the construction workers depend on banks, which are not able to follow them for more demanding jobs.

The state does not understand the requirements of the construction industry sector. The example is tender for making the ring-road around Sarajevo: domestic producers could not apply on this tender because of unrealistically formulated demands. How does the state expect domestic companies to achieve references if it cannot enable them to apply to domestic tenders. The application of VAT is in fact unfavourable for construction workers.

The sector manufacturing pharmaceuticals has similarly serious problems. The language spoken by politicians and businessmen is not the same. The application of many regulations is directly harmful for the production. For example, alcohol which is used in manufacturing pharmaceuticals is subjected to excises, in accordance with the Law on excises, and in this way the competitive power of this branch is being reduced. There is no quality financing, and education does not keep pace with all segments required by industry. The customs duties have to be paid on imported goods, and the institutions which can make exemption from payment are not yet established.

The coal mines are in extremely difficult situation, since their reproductive and proprietary status is not determined. There is no strategy for developing the energetic sector, nor the established and sufficient time framework planned. For example, Elektroprivreda B&H makes planning for period of three years, and before the case was planning for next 5 to 10 years. Institutional framework of business is confusing: the prices of electricity are established by DERK, and the prices of coal in the Federation, the Ministry of Energetic. Furthermore, no one knows what the real strategy of investing in new electric power plants is.

All that has been stated brings along the situation in which the coal mines barely survive and they are not able to deal with the actual problems, like over-employment, indebtedness, low amortisation and accumulation; the lack of investment, unsolved reproduction relations etc.

In is concluded that the legislative system is in singularly complex situation. We wait for six months and more in order to register the property, and all procedures are done in litigator instead of industrial courts. The processes last for about two, three and sometimes six years. Without legal protection of property and transport of goods there is no competitive running of business. The most recent examples are those of banks (SAB, Hipotekarna; Hercegovačka, PBS) where the bankruptcies go on for years. Or this may be about ignorance and tendentiousness.

The final conclusion of the businessmen is that there is no sufficiently competitive macro-economic management, and that the right people are not in places where crucial decisions are being made, and that there is no apprehension of real problems and circumstances in which the industry operates. The cases will be managed systematically, and until this is achieved, the increase in general level of competitiveness in B&H industry can not be expected.

PRILOG I

PREGLED PITANJA ZA ANKETU ZA GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KONKURENTNOSTI 2006-2007

AKADEMIJA NAUKA I UMJETNOSTI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
&
CENTAR ZA MENADŽMENT I INFORMACIONE TEHNOLOGIJE
MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CENTER

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

Executive Opinion Survey
Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007 of the World Economic Forum

Co-Chairs
Professor Michael Porter, Harvard University
Professor Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

Editor
Dr Augusto Lopez-Claros, World Economic Forum

CONFIDENTIAL
Survey responses are confidential and individual responses are not identified.

ISPITIVANJE JAVNOG MNIJENJA (upitnik)

Izvještaj o konkurentnosti Bosne i Hercegovine 2006 - 2007

Sarajevo, januar, 2006.

ŠTA JE „THE GLOBAL COMPETTITVENESS REPORT" - GLOBALNI IZVJEŠTAJ O KONKURENTNOSTI?

Globalni izvještaj o konkurentnosti Svjetskog ekonomskog foruma je svjetski priznata vodeća komparacija faktora koji utiču na ekonomsku konkurentnost i razvoj zemalja koje su tim istraživanjem obuhvaćene. Prvi je izdat 1979. godine; Izvještaj pruža najobuhvatniju procjenu konkurentnosti u više od 120 razvijenih i zemalja u razvoju.

Cilj Izvještaja je da obezbijedi jedinstven, prepoznatljiv standard ocjenjivanja za:

- Poslovni svijet, u cilju razvoja poslovnih strategija i donošenja investicionih odluka
- Vlade, u cilju identificiranja prepreka ekonomskom rastu, kao i pomoći u kreiranju boljih ekonomskih politika
- Naučnike, u analizama trenutnog nacionalnog poslovnog okruženja kao i upoređivanja sa drugima
- Organizacije civilnog društva u cilju boljeg razumijevanja uslova potrebnih za konkurentnosti jedne zemlje u odnosu na druge.

ZAŠTO KORISTIMO UPITNIK?

Ispitivanje javnog mnijenja je najvažnija komponenta Globalnog izvještaja o konkurentnosti jer pruža ključne informacije koje Izvještaj čine reprezentativnim godišnjim mjerilom nacionalnog ekonomskog okruženja kao i sposobnosti zemlje da postigne održivi rast. Upitnik je način skupljanja vrijednih informacija o širokom dijapazonu varijabli za koje često podaci su ili nedovoljni ili čak i ne postoje.

Uvažavajući Vaše stručno mišljenje o situaciji u trenutnom poslovnom okruženju u kojem radite, Globalni izvještaj o konkurentnosti će omogućiti jedinstven izvor informacija o internim dešavanjima u zemlji.

Vrijedni ulazni podaci, koje nam Vi obezbjeđujete, su najbolja slika trenutnog i budućeg stanja Vaše nacionalne ekonomije i poslovnog okruženja, kao i uticaja na globalnu ekonomiju.

UPUTE

Vrijeme potrebno za ispunjavanje ovog upitnika je 30 minuta.

U mnogim pitanjima je potrebno unijeti oznaku **X** u kućicu ili zaokružiti broj prema vlastitom mišljenju. Većina pitanja je formulisana na slijedeći način:

5.03 Zaštita intelektualne svojine u Vašoj zemlji je:

Slaba ili nepostojeća	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jednaka najstrožim u svijetu

Zaokružiti 1 znači: slagati se u potpunosti sa odgovorom na lijevoj strani
Zaokružiti 7 znači: slagati se u potpunosti sa odgovorom na desnoj strani

Zaokružiti 2 znači: većim dijelom se slagati sa odgovorom na lijevoj strani
Zaokružiti 3 znači: djelimično se slagati sa odgovorom na lijevoj strani
Zaokružiti 4 znači: da je Vaše mišljenje jednako podijeljeno izmedju dva odgovora
Zaokružiti 5 znači: djelimično se slagati sa odgovorom na desnoj strani
Zaokružiti 6 znači: većim dijelom se slagati sa odgovorom na desnoj strani.

Pažnja: Potrebno je označiti samo jedan broj u svakom pitanju!

UKOLIKO NE ZNATE ODGOVOR NA PITANJE, MOLIMO DA GA OSTAVITE PRAZNIM.

Shvatamo da se u nekim pitanjima traže osjetljive informacije. Stoga će se svi odgovori držati u potpunoj tajnosti.

Oblasti pokrivene ovim upitnikom:

1 Podaci o Vašem preduzeću
2 Ukupno viđenje Vaše ekonomije
3 Tehnologija
4 Vlada i javni sektor
5 Javne institucije
6 Infrastruktura
7 Ljudski resursi i zdravstvo
8 Finansije i otvorenost
9 Domaća konkurencija
10 Poslovanje i strategija preduzeća
11 Odgovornost za okoliš i socijalnu politiku
12 Opšta pitanja

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 2

1. O VAŠEM PREDUZEĆU/ORGANIZACIJI

1.01 U kojem gradu ili državi/pokrajini se nalazi Vaše preduzeće?

Grad____________________________Država/pokrajina___________________

1.02 U kojem gradu i državi se nalazi sjedište Vašeg preduzeća? (ostaviti prazno ukoliko je isto kao u prethodnom pitanju)

Grad____________________________Država__________________________

1.03 Koliko je približan broj zaposlenih u preduzeću u Vašoj zemlji?

❑ ispod 50	❑ 101 – 500	❑ 1.001 – 5.000	❑ 20.001 – 100.000
❑ 51 – 100	❑ 501 – 1.000	❑ 5.001 – 20.000	❑ preko 100.000

1.04 Približan postotak vlasničkog udjela u Vašem preduzeću:

Domaći privatni sektor ___________________%
Vlada ___________________%
Strani privatni sektor ___________________%

1.05 Koliko se prosječno, u posljednje tri godine, godišnje mijenjala količina proizvodnje u Vašoj firmi (% procjena promjene – povećanje/smanjenje)

❑ Veoma je smanjena (prosječno više od 25% godišnje)	❑ Malo je povećana (manje od 10% godišnje)
❑ Znatno je smanjena (između 10% i 25% godišnje)	❑ Znatno je povećana (između 10% i 25% godišnje)
❑ Malo je umanjena (manje od 10% godišnje)	❑ Veoma se povećala (više od 25% godišnje)
❑ Otprilike je ista	

1.06 Koliko vremena viši menadžment Vašeg preduzeća provodi u radu sa vladinim agencijama? (izraženo u procentu radnog vremena)

❑ 0%	❑ 11 – 20%	❑ 31 – 40%	❑ 61 – 80%
❑ 1 -10%	❑ 21 – 30%	❑ 41 – 60%	❑ 81 – 100%

1.07 Ukupne poreske obaveze Vašeg preduzeća uključujući sve pripadajuće troškove (poreske stope plus administrativni i vremenski troškovi, kazne, itd.) se procjenjuju na (kao % neto prihoda)

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 3

- ❑ 0 – 4%
- ❑ 16 – 25%
- ❑ 36 – 50%
- ❑ 66 – 80%
- ❑ 5 -15%
- ❑ 26 – 35%
- ❑ 51 – 65%
- ❑ 81 – 100%

1.08 Molimo označite najveću liniju poslovanja Vašeg preduzeća u skladu sa Dow Jones Indexes i FTSE Industry klasifikacijama koje su navedene ispod:

- ❑ Nafta i gas
- ❑ Bazni materijali (hemikalije, bazni resursi)
- ❑ Industrijska proizvodnja (građevinarstvo i materijali, industrijske robe i usluge)
- ❑ Potrošna roba (automobili i dijelovi, hrana i piće, lična i zajednička dobra)
- ❑ Zdravstvena zaštita
- ❑ Potrošne usluge (maloprodaja, mediji, putovanja i odmor)
- ❑ Telekomunikacije
- ❑ Privredna preduzeća
- ❑ Finansije (banke, osiguranje, finansijske usluge)
- ❑ Tehnologija
- ❑ Nije obuhvaćeno prethodnom klasifikacijom

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 4

2. UKUPNO VIĐENJE VAŠE EKONOMIJE

2.01 Ekonomija u Vašoj zemlji će:

Vjerovatno biti u recesiji u narednih 12 mjeseci	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imati veliki rast u narednih 12 mjeseci

2.02 Prijetnja od terorizma u Vašoj zemlji:

Zahtjeva značajne troškove od preduzeća	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne zahtjeva značajne troškove od preduzeća

2.03 Kada Vas u Vašoj zemlji poslovno posjeti rukovodilac iz nivoa srednjeg menadžmenta, koliko je vejrovatno da ćete mu ponuditi da produži svoj boravak u svrhu odmora?

Nikada to ne bih predložio/la	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uvijek bih to predložio/la

2.04 Da li su stranci i uopšte turisti uvijek dobrdošli u Vašoj zemlji?

Ne, stanovnici moje zemlje ne dočekuju rado turiste i strance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, stanovnici moje zemlje su veoma otvoreni i dobro dočekaju strane putnike i turiste

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 5

3. TEHNOLOGIJA

3.01 Nivo tehnološke spremnosti Vaše zemlje:

Obično zaostaje za većinom drugih zemalja	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Među vodećim je u svijetu

3.02 Kompanije u Vašoj zemlji:

Nisu u mogućnosti usvajati nove tehnologije	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Agresivne su u usvajanju novih tehnologija

3.03 Licenciranje inozemnih tehnologija u Vašoj zemlji je:

Neuobičajeno	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uobičajen način za dobijanje novih tehnologija

3.04 Strane direktne investicije u Vašu zemlju:

Donose malo novih tehnologija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Važan su izvor novih tehnologija

3.05 Naučno-istraživačke institucije u Vašoj zemlji (npr. univerzitetske laboratorije, vladine laboratorije):

Ne postoje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Najbolje su u svojim oblastima

3.06 Preduzeća u Vašoj zemlji:

Ne troše novac na istraživanje i razvoj	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Značajno ulažu u istraživanje i razvoj u odnosu na svoje međunarodne parnjake

3.07 U aktivnostima istraživanja i razvoja, saradnja sa lokalnim univerzitetima je:

Minimalna ili nepostojeća	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Intenzivna i stalna

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 6

3.08 Vladine odluke o nabavci proizvoda napredne tehnologije su:

Zasnovane isključivo na cijeni	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Zasnovane na tehnologiji i inovativnosti

3.09 Informacione i komunikacione tehnologije (ICT) (kompjuteri, Internet, itd.) su važniji prioritet za vladu:

Ne slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Slažem se

3.10 Vladini programi za promociju upotrebe ICT su:

Bezuspješni	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma uspješni

3.11 U Vašoj zemlji, on-line Vladine usluge kao što su: oporezivanje, registracija vozila, pasoši, registracija firmi i elektronsko posredovanje:

Nisu dostupni	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma su rasprostranjeni

3.12 Po Vašem mišljenju, Vladino korištenje ICT u Vašoj zemlji je povećalo produktivnost vladinih usluga i unaprijedilo međusobnu komunikaciju sa poslovnim i civilnim društvom:

Ne slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Slažem se

3.13 Vlada ima jasan plan implementacije projekata upotrebe ICT-a u cilju povećanje konkurentnosti zemlje:

Ne slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Slažem se

3.14 Prisustvo ICT u Vladinim uredima u Vašoj zemlji je:

Vrlo rijetko	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uobičajeno i vrlo zastupljno

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 7

3.15 Zakoni koji se odnose na upotrebu informacionih tehnologija (elektronska trgovina, digitalni potpisi, zaštita potrošača):

Ne postoje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jako su razvijeni i primjenjuju se

3.16 Da li postoji dovoljna konkurencija među pružaocima Internet usluga u Vašoj zemlji u postizanju boljeg kvaliteta, neučestalih prekida i niskih cijena?

Ne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, kao u najboljim u svijetu

3.17 U Vašoj zemlji preduzeća koriste Internet u poslovne svrhe za kupovinu i/ili prodaju proizvoda i usluga i interakciju sa klijentima:

Ne slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Slažem se

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 8

4. VLADA I JAVNI SEKTOR

4.01 Koliko je Vaš državni parlament efikasan kao zakonodavna i nadzorna institucija?

Veoma neefikasan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma efikasan – najbolji u svijetu

4.02 Pouzdanje javnosti u finansijsku iskrenost političara je:

Jako nisko	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jako visoko

4.03 Sadržaj javne potrošnje u Vašoj zemlji:

Rastrošan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Obezbjeđuje potrebne robe i usluge koje ne postoje na tržištu

4.04 Administrativni propisi (dozvole, propisi, izvještaji) koje donose centralne vlasti u Vašoj zemlji su:

Opterećujući	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Neopterećujući

4.05 Nivo poreza u Vašoj zemlji:

Znatno sputava poticaje za rad ili investiranje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Neznatno utiče na poticaje za rad ili investiranje

4.06 Poljoprivredna politka u Vašoj zemlji:

Previše opterećuje ekonomiju	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Balansira interese poreznih obveznika, potrošača i proizvođača

4.07 Pri odlučivanju o politikama i ugovorima, vladini zvaničnici:

Obično preferiraju dobro povezane firme i pojedince	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Neutralni su

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 9

4.08 Kada firme kao što je Vaša, rade sa Vladom, koliko od ugovora (kao % nadoknada) trebaju platiti u vidu „dodatnih plaćanja“ a u svrhu uspješnog posla?

- ❑ 0%
- ❑ Nešto se plati ali je to manje od 2%
- ❑ 2 –5%
- ❑ 5 – 10%
- ❑ 10 – 20%
- ❑ Više od 20%
- ❑ Ne znam ili je nemjerljivo

4.09 U Vašoj zemlji, vladini napori u cilju smanjenja siromaštva i rješavanja pitanja nejednake raspodjele dohotka su :

Neuspješni	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uspješni

4.10 U Vašoj zemlji, vladine subsidije i podjela poreza ozbiljno narušavaju konkurenciju favorizirajući spefifične kompanije, aktivnosti regione ili industrije:

Slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne slažem se

4.11 Da li su firme u Vašoj zemlji obično jasno i dobro informirane od strane Vlade o svim promjenama koje se tiču politika i regulative u njihovoj industriji djelovanja?

Nikada nisu informirane	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uvijek su informirane

4.12 Koliko je čest slučaj da firme kao što je Vaša vrše dodatna neregularna plaćanja ili daju mito javnim službenicima nižeg nivoa?

Veoma često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

4.13 Koliko je čest slučaj da firne kao što je Vaša vrše dodatna neregularna plaćanja ili daju mitovisoko rangiranim političarima, političkim partijama i javnim službenicima srednjeg nivoa u cilju osiguranja poslova?

Veoma često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 10

4.14 Koliko su česte ilegalne donacije političkim partijama u Vašoj zemlji?

Veoma česte	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada se ne dešavaju

4.15 Do kojeg obima zakonski regulisani doprinosi političkim partijama imaju direktnu vezu sa ishodima specifičnih javnih politika?

Veoma su usko povezani	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne utiču mnogo na politike

4.16 Da li su putovanja i turizam, u poređenju sa ostalim sektorima, pozicionirani od strane Vlade, na osnovu mišljenja, kao prioritetni pri formiranju politika koje reguliraju investicije i razvoj?

Ne, turizam nije prioritet za Vladu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, njegovanje i razvoj turizma je prioritet za Vladu

4.17 Da li se u Vašoj zemlji provodi efikasan marketing i „branding“ u cilju privlačenja turista?

Ne, marketing u turizmu ne postoji ili je u potpunosti neefikasan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, marketing u turizmu je odličan, i veoma efikasan u privlačenju turista

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 11

5. JAVNE INSTITUCIJE

5.01 Sudstvo u Vašoj zemlji je neovisno i ne podliježe političkim utjecajima članova vlade, građana ili preduzeća:

Ne – pod jakim je uticajem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da – potpuno je neovisno

5.02 U Vašoj zemlji postoji pouzdan pravni okvir koji privatnom biznisu omogućuje osporavanje legalnosti vladinih akcija i/ili propisa:

Neefikasan je i predmet manipulacija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Efikasan je i drži se jasnog, neutralnog procesa

5.03 Intelektualno vlasništvo u Vašoj zemlji je:

Slabo ili nepostojeće	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jednako najstrožijim u svijetu

5.04 Imovinska prava, uključujući finansijsku imovinu su:

Nejasno definisana i nezaštićena zakonom	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jasno definisana i dobro zakonski zaštićena

5.05 Ekonomska politika u Vašoj zemlji je:

Centralizovana – državna vlada kontroliše skoro sve važnije odluke	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Decentralizovana – pokrajine i gradovi uživaju važna prava u odlučivanju o ekonomskom razvoju

5.06 Da li u Vašoj zemlji mediji objavljuju/emituju tekstove/priloge po njihovom izboru, bez straha od cenzure ili osvete?

Ne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da – šta god žele

5.07 Koliko biznisa u Vašoj zemlji procjenjujete da je nezvaničan ili neregistrovan?

Više od 50% poslovnih aktivnosti su nezvanične	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ništa, svi poslovi su registrovani

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 12

5.08 Policija:

Nije dovoljno pouzdana kao zaštita biznisa od kriminalaca	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jeste pouzdana zaštita biznisa od kriminalaca

5.09 Pojava kriminala i nasilja (nrp. džeparenje na ulicama, pljačkanje firmi):

Nameće znatne troškove preduzećima	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne nameće velike troškove preduzećima

5.10 Organizirani kriminal (reket, iznuđivanje) u Vašoj zemlji:

Nameće znatne troškove preduzećima	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne nameće velike troškove preduzećima

5.11 Preusmjeravanje javnih fondova preduzećima, pojedincima ili grupama zbog korupcije u Vašoj zemlji je:

Učestalo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada se ne dešava

5.12 Koliko često, po Vašoj procjeni, firme u Vašoj industriji vrše neregularna dodatna plaćanja ili daju mito u vezi sa slijedećim:

A – Uvozno-izvozne dozvole

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

B – Priključenje na javne usluge (npr. telefon ili električna energija)

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

C – Godišnje plaćanje poreza

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

D - Dodjela javnih poslova (investicionih projekata)

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 13

E – Donošenje povoljnih sudskih odluka

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

F – Uticanje na zakone, politike, regulativu ili odluke s ciljem favoriziranja određenih poslovnih interesa

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

5.13 Da li druge firme nezakonitim plaćanjima koja utiču na politiku vlasti, zakone ili propise, nameću troškove ili na drugi način negativno utiču na Vašu firmu?

Da, imaju veliki negativan uticaj	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne, nemaju uticaja

5.14 Prema Vešm mišljenju, koliko uticaja imaju firme ili pojedinci, sa bliskim ličnim vezama sa političkim vođama, na nedavno usvojene zakone i regulative koje bi mogle imati uticaja na Vaš biznis?

Veliki uticaj	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nemaju uticaja

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 14

6. INFRASTRUKTURA

6.01 Opća infrastruktura u Vašoj zemlji je:

Nerazvijena	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Razvijena i efikasna kao i najbolje u svijetu

6.02 Ceste u Vašoj zemlji su:

Nerazvijene	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Razvijene i efikasne kao i najbolje na svijetu

6.03 Željeznica u Vašoj zemlji je:

Nerazvijena	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Razvijena i efikasna kao i najbolje na svijetu

6.04 Lučke instalacije i unutarnji vodeni putevi u Vašoj zemlji su:

Nerazvijeni	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Razvijeni i efikasni kao i najbolji na svijetu

6.05 Zračni prijevoz putnika u Vašoj zemlji je:

Rijedak, ograničen i neefikasan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Čest, razvijen i efikasan kao i najbolji na svijetu

6.06 Kvalitet snabdijevanja električnom energijom u Vašoj zemlji (u smislu neprekidnosti i odsustva naponskih promjena) je:

Lošiji nego u većini drugih zemalja	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	U skladu sa najvišim standardima u svijetu

6.07 Nove telefonske linije za Vaše preduzeće su:

Nedostupne i teško se dobijaju	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Široko dostupne i visoko pouzdane

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 15

6.08 Mobilni ili celularni telefoni za Vaše preduzeće su:

Nedostupni	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dostupni i cijenom pristupačni kao i u tehnički najrazvijenijim zemljama svijeta

6.09 Internet pristup u školama je:

Veoma ograničen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Rasprostranjen – većina djece ima čest pristup Internetu

6.10 Da li Vam mreža zračnog transporta u Vašoj zemlji može ponuditi dobre veze sa prekomorskim tržištima što je velika mogućnost za Vaše poslovanje?

Uopšte ne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, za sva moja ključna tržišta

6.11 Da li nacionalna transportna mreža Vaše zemlje (domaći letovi, autobusi, vozovi, taksi vozila, itd.) nudi efikasan, pristupačan prijevoz većini putnika do svih ključnih poslovnih i turističkih centara unutar zemlje?

Uopšte ne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, i jednak je najboljim u svijetu

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 16

7. LJUDSKI RESURSI I ZDRAVSTVO

7.01 Zapošljavanje i otpuštanje radnika:

Otežano je propisima	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Fleksibilno određuju poslodavci

7.02 Odnose zaposlenih i poslodavaca karakterizira:

Opšte sukobljavanje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Opšta saradnja

7.03 Plaće se Vašoj zemlji:

Uspostavljaju se kroz centralizovano pregovaranje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ovise o svakom preduzeću

7.04 Plaće u Vašoj zemlji:

Nisu vezane za produktivnost radnika	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jako su vezane za produktivnost radnika

7.05 Obrazovanje u Vašoj zemlji:

Ne zadovoljava potrebe konkurentne ekonomije	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Zadovoljava potrebe konkurentne ekonomije

7.06 Javne (besplatne) škole u Vašoj zemlji su:

Lošeg kvaliteta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jednake najboljim u svijetu

7.07 Obrazovanje u matematici i nauci u školama Vaše zemlje:

Zaostaje za većinom drugih zemalja	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Među najboljima je u svijetu

7.08 Poslovne škole (škole za menadžment) u Vašoj zemlji su:

Malobrojne i lošeg kvaliteta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Među najboljima u svijetu

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 17

7.09 Naučnici i inžinjeri u Vašoj zemlji:

Nedostaju ili su rijetki	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Široko dostupni

7.10 Radno-pravni propisi u Vašoj zemlji:

Onemogućavaju upošljavanje stranih radnika	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne sprječavaju upošljavanje stranih radnika

7.11 Talentovani ljudi u Vašoj zemlji:

Normalno odlaze da traže prilike u drugim zemljama	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Gotovo uvijek ostaju u zemlji

7.12 Za obavljanje sličnih poslova plaće žena u Vašoj zemlji su:

Znatno niže od plaća muškaraca	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jednake plaćama muškaraca

7.13 Da li se u Vašoj zemlji u poslovanju, ženama ukazuju iste mogućnosti i prilike kao i muškarcima za sticanje menadžerskih pozicija?

Ne, za žene nije moguće da dođu do menadžerske pozicije	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, žene su često na pozicijama menadžmenta

7.14 Vladina skrb za djecu u Vašoj zemlji je:

Nepostojeća ili ograničena	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Široko dostupna

7.15 Smatrate li da Vaša Vlada preduzima sve potrebne mjere da minimizira sve rizike po zdravlje ljudi i sve probleme za poslovanja/putovanja koje bi mogle prouzrokovati pandemije?

Ne, Vlada ne radi ništa po tom pitanju	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, Vlada preduzima sve potrebne mjere

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 18

7.16 Koliko ozbiljnim smatrate uticaj navedenih bolesti na Vaše preduzeće u narednih 5 godina?

A – malarija

Izuzetno ozbiljna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nije problem

B – tuberkuloza

Izuzetno ozbiljna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nije problem

C – SIDA / HIV

Izuzetno ozbiljna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nije problem

7.17 Da li su Vaše procjene zasnovane na rezultatima kvantitativne analize rizika od HIV/SIDE (npr. testiranje unutar firme, aktuarske kalkulacije)?

- ❑ Da
- ❑ Ne

7.18 Koliko ozbiljno HIV/SIDA trenutno utiču na sljedeće aspekte Vašeg poslovanja (smrt, nesposobnost za rad, troškovi liječenja i sahrane, produktivnost i odsustvo, troškovi zapošljavanja i obuke, prihodi)?

Značajan negativan uticaj	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nije problem

7.19 Na kom nivou je politika Vašeg preduzeća vezana za HIV/SIDU?

- ❑ Ne postoji ni pisana ni neformalna politika preduzeća
- ❑ Postoji neformalna politika preduzeća u smislu da druge politike sadrže segmente koji se odnose na HIV/SIDU
- ❑ Postoji pisana politika preduzeća koja se odnosi isključivo na HIV/SIDU

7.20 Šta mislite, do koje mjere su trenutne politike i programi Vaše kompanije dovoljni da efektivno upravljaju uticajem HIV/SIDE na Vaše poslovne aktivnosti u narednih 5 godina?

Neće biti dovoljne niti efikasne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Biće dovoljne i efikasne

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 19

7.21 Da li Vaša kompanija ima politiku i/ili program vezano za HIV/SIDU koji uključuju slijedeća pitanja?

	Ne	Da, ali se ne primjenjuje	Da
A – Informacije o rizicima od infekcije	☐	☐	☐
B - Dobrovoljna, povjerljiva, anonimna testiranja na HIV	☐	☐	☐
C – Prezervativi	☐	☐	☐
D - Diskriminacija prilikom unapređenja, plaće, ili beneficija na osnovu HIV statusa	☐	☐	☐
E - Anti-retrovirali (lijekovi za liječenje SIDE)	☐	☐	☐

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 20

8. FINANSIJE I OTVORENOST

8.01 Nivo sofistikacije financijskih tržišta u Vašoj zemlji je:

Niži od međunarodnih normi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Viši od međunarodnih normi

8.02 Banke u Vašoj zemlji su:

Nesolventne i moguće je da im treba opšta sanacija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Zdrave sa dobrim bilansom stanja

8.03 Koliko je lako dobiti kredit u Vašoj zemlji samo sa dobrim biznis planom i bez zaloga?

Nemoguće	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Lako

8.04 Poduzetnici sa inovativnim, ali rizičnim projektima uglavnom mogu doći do ulagačkog kapitala u Vašoj zemlji:

Nije tačno	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tačno

8.05 U protekloj godini, dobijanje kredita za Vaše preduzeće je postalo:

Teže	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Lakše

8.06 Prikupljanje novca kroz izdavanje dionica na lokalnoj berzi je:

Skoro nemoguće	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dosta moguće za dobru firmu

8.07 Finansijska revizija i standardi izvještavanja o finansijskom poslovanju preduzeća u Vašoj zemlji su:

Izuzetno slabi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Izuzetno jaki – najbolji u svijetu

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 21

8.08 Pranje novca kroz zvanični bankarski sistem u Vašoj zemlji je:

Često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma rijetko

8.09 U Vašoj zemlji, tarifne i netarifne barijere znatno smanjuju sposobnost uvezene robe da bude konkurentna na domaćem tržištu:

Slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne slažem se

8.10 Interesi manjinskih vlasnika u Vašoj zemlji:

Nisu zaštićeni zakonom i rijetko su priznati od strane većinskih vlasnika	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Zaštićeni su zakonom i aktivno zastupljani

8.11 Strano vlasništvo nad kompanijama u Vašoj zemlji je:

Rijetko, ograničeno na manjinsko vlasništvo i obično zabranjeno u ključnim sektorima	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Zastupljeno i stimulisano

8.12 U Vašoj zemlji, propisi koji se odnose na FDI su:

Nepovoljni i obeshrabruju FDI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Povoljni i ohrabruju FDI

8.13 Sa liste zemalja koja je navedena u nastavku, molimo Vas da odaberete one nacije, čije kompanije najviše djeluju u Vašoj zemlji (označite box s lijeve strane)?

8.14 Koliko često, po Vašoj procjeni, firme iz zemalja koje ste označili vrše neregularna dodatna plaćanja ili daju mito? (molimo Vas da označite na skali od 1 do 7 u skladu sa prethodno označenim zemljama (1=davanje mita je uobičajeno, 7=mito se nikada ne daje).

1 = davanje mita je uobičajeno
7 = mito se nikada ne daje

❑ Australija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Holandija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Austrija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Portugal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Belgija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Rusija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 22

❑ Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Saudijska Arabija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Kanada	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Singapur	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Kina	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Južna Afrika	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Francuska	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Južna Korea	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Njemačka	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Španija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Hong Kong	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Švedska	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ India	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Švicarska	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Izrael	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Taiwan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Italija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Turska	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Malezija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Velika Britanija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Meksiko	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ SAD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8.15 Koliko je često, u Vašoj industriji da strane firme vrše neregularna dodatna plaćanja ili daju mito visoko rangiranim političarima, političkim partijama i javnim službenicima srednjeg nivoa u cilju osiguranja poslova?

Veoma često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

8.16 Koliko je često, u Vašoj industriji da strane firme vrše neregularna dodatna plaćanja ili daju mito javnim službenicima nižeg nivoa?

Veoma često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 23

9. DOMAĆA KONKURENCIJA

9.01 Konkurencija na lokalnom tržištu je:

Ograničena u većini industrija i smanjenja cijena su rijetka	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Intenzivna u većini industrija kako se vodstvo na tržištu mijenja kroz vrijeme

9.02 Kupci u Vašoj zemlji su:

Nesofisticirani i kupuju na osnovu najniže cijene	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Obrazovani i zahtjevni i kupuju na osnovu dobrih karakteristika proizvoda

9.03 Lokalni dobavljači u Vašoj zemlji:

U najvećoj mjeri ne postoje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Brojni su i uključuju najvažnije materijale, komponente, opremu i usluge

9.04 Kvalitet lokalnih dobavljača u Vašoj zemlji:

Loš je jer su lokalni dobavljači neefikasni i imaju male tehnološke mogućnosti	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma je dobar, jer su lokalni dobavljači međunarodno konkurentni i pomažu razvoj novih proizvoda i procesa

9.05 Regulacioni standardi za kvalitet proizvoda/usluga, energije, kao i ostala regulativa (osim zašite okoline) u Vašoj zemlji su:

Labavi ili nepostojeći	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Među najstriktnijim na svijetu

9.06 Antimonopolistička politika u Vašoj zemlji:

Slaba je i neefikasna u promovisanju konkurentnosti	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Efikasna i podstiče konkurentnost

9.07 Korporacijskim aktivnostima u Vašoj zemlji:

Dominira nekoliko poslovnih grupa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Raspršene su među mnogobrojnim firmama

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 24

Napomena: Slijedećih nekoliko pitanja se bave prisutnošću "klastera" u Vašoj zemlji. "Klasteri" su koncentracije firmi unutar zemlje u nekoj oblasti poslovanja, sa svojim dobavljačima, proizvođačima srodnih proizvoda ili usluga i specijaliziranim institucijama lociranim unutar istog sektora. Primjeri "klastera" uključuju informacione tehnologije u Silikonskoj dolini, proizvodnju obuće i kože u Italiji, i elektroniku za potrošače u Japanu.

9.08 Jaki i duboki klasteri su široko rasprostranjeni u cijeloj ekonomiji.

Ne slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Slažem se

9.09 Kako se u Vašoj zemlji nabavlja oprema i dijelovi karakteristični za Vaš sektor?

Skoro se uvijek uvozi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Skoro uvijek dolazi iz lokalnih izvora

9.10 Specijalizirane istraživačke i usluge obuke karakteristične za Vaš sektor:

Nisu dostupne	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dostupne su lokalno i u rangu su najboljih svjetskih

9.11 Počinjanje novog posla u Vašoj zemlji je generalno:

Izuzetno teško	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Lako

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 25

10. POSLOVANJE I STRATEGIJA PREDUZEĆA

Napomena: U sljedećim pitanjima se traži Vaše mišljenje o tipičnom preduzeću ili podružnici u Vašoj zemlji koja se natječe u inostranstvu.

10.01 Kompetitivne prednosti preduzeća iz Vaše zemlje na međunarodnim tržištima su:

Zasnovane na niskim troškovima ili lokalnim prirodnim resursima	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Zasnovane na jedinstvenim proizvodima ili procesima

10.02 Izvozna preduzeća u Vašoj zemlji:

Prevashodno su uključena u iskorištavanje resursa ili proizvodnju	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Vrše ne samo proizvodnju, nego i razvoj proizvoda, distribuciju i marketing

10.03 Kompanije dolaze do tehnologije:

Isključivo licenciranje ili imitacijom od stranih kompanija	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Istraživanjem i razvojem vlastitih proizvoda ili procesa

10.04 Proizvodni procesi:

Uglavnom koriste radno-intenzivne metode ili zastarjelu tehnologiju	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uglavnom primjenjuju najbolju i najefikasniju svjetsku tehnologiju

10.05 Opseg marketinga u Vašoj zemlji je:

Ograničen ili primitivan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Visok i koristi svjetski najsofisticiranije metode i tehnike

10.06 Orijentacija na kupca preduzeća u Vašoj zemlji:

Uglavnom loše tretiraju svoje kupce	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Obraćaju veliku pažnju zadovoljenju kupaca

10.07 Međunarodna distribucija i marketing iz Vaše zemlje:

Vrši se kroz strane kompanije	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	U vlasništvu je i pod kontrolom domaćih kompanija

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 26

10.08 Izvoz iz Vaše zemlje u okolne regione je:

Ograničen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Značajan i rastući

10.09 Izvozna preduzeća iz Vaše zemlje prodaju:

Prvenstveno na nekolicini stranih tržišta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Na praktično svim međunarodnim tržištima

10.10 Opšti pristup preduzeća u Vašoj zemlji ljudskim resursima je:

Investirati malo u obuku i razvoj zaposlenih	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Opsežno investirati u privlačenje, obuku i zadržavanje zaposlenih

10.11 Spremnost da se ovlaštenja delegiraju podređenima je:

Niska – top menadžment kontrolira sve važne odluke	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Visoka – autoritet je uglavnom delegiran na rukovodiove poslovnih jedinica i ostale nivoe nižeg menadžmenta

10.12 Kompenzacije u novcu menadžmentu u Vašoj zemlji su:

Zasnovane isključivo na plaći	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Uključuju značajne stimulacije u formi bonusa i dionica

10.13 Mjesta u višem menadžmentu u Vašoj zemlji:

Obično drže srodnici	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Daju se samo vještim profesionalcima

10.14 Korporacijsko upravljanje od strane investitora i upravnog odbora u Vašoj zemlji je okarakterisano kao:

Menadžment ima slabo povjerenje	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Investitori i odbori vrše strog nadzor odluka menadžmenta

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 27

10.15 Prema Vašem iskustvu, koliko je često nezakonito plaćanje ili davanje mita od strane jedne privatne firme drugoj, u cilju osiguranja dobijanja poslova?

Veoma često	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nikada se ne dešava

10.16 Korporativna etika u preduzećima u Vašoj zemlji (etičko ponašanje u odnosu sa javnim dužnosnicima, političarima i drugim preduzećima) je:

Među najgorim u svijetu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Među najboljim u svijetu

10.17 Do koje mjere Vaša kompanija primjenjuje antikorupcione mjere, kao što su trening osoblja, zaštita informacija i politike nabavke, s ciljem djelovanja protiv korupcije:

Nikako	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma

10.18 U Vašoj zemlji, politike na nivou prezuzeća koje imaju za cilj borbu i prevenciju seksualnog uznemiravanja su:

Nepostojeće ili veoma ograničene	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jasno definirane i efikasno se primjenjuju

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 28

11. ODGOVORNOST ZA OKOLIŠ I SOCIJALNU POLITIKU

11.01 Koliko su strogi propisi o zaštiti okoline u Vašoj zemlji?

Slabi u odnosu na većinu zemalja	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Među najstrožijim u svijetu

11.02 Propisi o zaštiti okoline u Vašoj zemlji su:

Zbunjujući i često promjenjivi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Transparentni i stabilni

11.03 Nedostatak čiste vode ili čistog zraka značajno utiče na rad Vašeg preduzeća ili na donošenje odluka o širenju lokalnih poslovnih aktivnosti:

Slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne slažem se

11.04 Preduzeća koje u Vašoj zemlji koriste prirodne resurse kao što su hrana, šume ili riblji proizvodi:

Rijetko razmišljaju o tome da bi trebali zaštititi uništavanje ekosistema	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Često poduzimaju aktivnosti koje će spasiti ekosisteme o kojima ovise

11.05 Iznenadno pojavljivanje velikih vremenskih nepogoda kao što su poplave, suše ili neke oluje znatno utiču na rad Vaše kompanije ili na odluke o širenju lokalnih poslovnih aktivnosti:

Slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ne slažem se

11.06 Da li Vlada Vaše zemlje preduzima sve neophodne korake da bi obezbijedila održiv razvoj sektora turizma?

Ne, razvoj sektora ne uzima u obzir pitanja koja se odnose na zaštitu okoline i održivi razvoj	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Da, pitanja koja se odnose na održivi razvoj su osnova Vladine strategije s obzirom na razvoj industrije

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 29

12. OPŠTA PITANJA

12.01 Svjetska Banka ima veoma aktivnu ulogu u promoviranju razvoja privatnog sektora/investicione klime?

Ne slažem se	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Slažem se

12.02 Koliko ste upoznati sa godišnjim Indeksom percipiranja korupcije organizacije Transparency International?

Ne poznajem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Veoma dobro

12.03 Molimo odaberite iz navedene liste *pet najproblematičnijih faktora* za poslovanje u Vašoj zemlji, i poredajte ih od 1 (najproblematičniji) do 5.

a) _______ pristup finasijama	h) _______ nestabilnost politika
b) _______ restriktivni radni propisi	i) _______ nestabilnost vlasti / udari
c) _______ propisi za strane valute	j) _______ kriminal i krađa
d) _______ neadekvatno snabdijevanje infrastrukture	k) _______ korupcija
e) _______ neefikasna državna birokratija	l) _______ poreski propisi
f) _______ neadekvatno obučena radna snaga	m) _______ poreske stope
g) _______ slaba radna etika na nacionalnom tržištu rada	n) _______ inflacija

Hvala Vam što ste ispunili ovaj upitnik!

U pitanjima koja se odnose na Vašu zemlje, misli se na zemlju u kojoj trenutno radite. 30

APPENDIX I

EXECUTIVE OPINION SURVEY OF THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 2006-2007

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

Executive Opinion Survey

Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007 of the World Economic Forum

Co-Chairs

Professor Michael Porter, Harvard University

Professor Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

Editor

Dr Augusto Lopez-Claros, World Economic Forum

CONFIDENTIAL

Survey responses are confidential and individual responses are not identified.

Respondent Information

Please make any necessary corrections to your address below or, when appropriate, please provide the requested information.

(Please print)

Country: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Position: ______________________

Company: ______________________

Address: ______________________

Postal Code/City: ______________________

Phone/Fax/E-mail: ______________________

Kindly return as soon as possible.

Surveys will be processed until 1 April 2006.

Return address: Global Competitiveness Report, attn: Augusto Lopez-Claros, World Economic Forum
91-93 route de la Capite, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva, Switzerland.
Tel.: +41 (0)22 869 1212, Fax: +41 (0)22 786 2744, e-mail: gcp@weforum.org www.weforum.org

What Is The Global Competitiveness Report?

The World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report* (GCR) is widely recognized as the world's leading cross-country comparison of factors affecting economic competitiveness and growth. First released in 1979, the Report provides the most comprehensive assessment of competitiveness of over 120 developed and emerging economies.

The aim of the Report is to provide a unique benchmarking tool for:

- Businesses in developing business strategies and guiding investment decisions
- Governments in identifying obstacles to economic growth and assisting in the design of better economic policies
- Academia in analysing an economy's current business environment and comparing against other economies
- Civil society organizations in learning more about how their country's competitiveness condition fares against that of others.

Why the Executive Opinion Survey?

The Executive Opinion Survey is a major component of *The Global Competitiveness Report* and provides the key ingredient that turns the Report into a representative annual measure of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained growth. The Survey gathers valuable information on a broad range of variables for which hard data sources are scarce or, frequently, nonexistent.

By capturing your expert opinion on the current business environment in which you operate, *The Global Competitiveness Report* provides a unique source of insight into the inner workings of your economy.

With your valuable input, the result is a more accurate portrayal of the current and prospective health of your nation's economic and business environment, and how it relates to the global economy.

Queries About the Survey

If you have any queries about the Executive Opinion Survey or any of the specific questions in it, please direct them to Emma Loades or Kerry Jaggi at the World Economic Forum (e-mail: gcp@weforum.org).

Instructions

This survey requires roughly 30 minutes to complete.

Many of the questions ask you to check a box ❑ (using a "√" or "X") or circle a number according to your opinion. Most questions are of the following format:

5.03 Intellectual property protection in your country

Is weak or non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Is equal to the world's most stringent

Circling 1: means you agree ***completely*** with the answer on the left-hand side
Circling 7: means you agree ***completely*** with the answer on the right-hand side

Circling 2: means you ***largely*** agree with the left-hand side
Circling 3: means you ***somewhat*** agree with the left-hand side
Circling 4: means your opinion is ***indifferent*** between the two answers
Circling 5: means you ***somewhat*** agree with the right-hand side
Circling 6: means you ***largely*** agree with the right-hand side.

Note: Please circle only one number per question!

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW THE ANSWER TO A QUESTION, PLEASE LEAVE IT BLANK

We realize that some of the questions ask for potentially sensitive information. All responses will be treated as strictly confidential.

Sections covered in this survey:

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 3

I. About Your Company

1.01 In what city and state/province is your company located?
City_________________ State/Province _________________

1.02 In what city and country are your global headquarters? (leave blank if same as above)
City_________________ Country_________________

1.03 What is your company's approximate number of employees *in your country*?

❑ <50 ❑ 101-500 ❑ 1,001-5,000 ❑ 20,001-100,000

❑ 51-100 ❑ 501-1,000 ❑ 5,001-20,000 ❑ >100,000

1.04 Please indicate (roughly) the percentage of your company that is owned:
by the domestic private sector: _______________ %
by the government: _______________ %
by the foreign private sector: _______________ %

1.05 On average, over the past three years, roughly how has your firm's production (output) changed annually (% estimated annual increase/decrease)?

❑ Decreased very much (by more than 25% a year on average)

❑ Decreased substantially (between 10-25% a year)

❑ Declined a bit (by less than 10% a year)

❑ Stayed about the same

❑ Increased a bit (by less than 10% a year)

❑ Increased substantially (between 10-25% a year)

❑ Increased very much (by more than 25% a year)

1.06 How much time does your firm's senior management spend dealing/negotiating with government officials? (as a percentage of work time)

❑ 0% ❑ 11-20% ❑ 31-40% ❑ 61-80%

❑ 1-10% ❑ 21-30% ❑ 41-60% ❑ 81-100%

1.07 The overall tax burden on your enterprise including all associated costs (tax rates plus administrative and time costs, penalties, etc.) is estimated as (in % of net revenues)

❑ 0-4% ❑ 16-25% ❑ 36-50% ❑ 66-80%

❑ 5-15% ❑ 26-35% ❑ 51-65% ❑ 81-100%

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 4

1.08 Please select your company's largest line of business from the Dow Jones Indexes and FTSE Industry Classification Benchmark below

- ❑ Oil and Gas
- ❑ Basic Materials (chemicals, basic resources)
- ❑ Industrials (construction and materials, industrial goods and services)
- ❑ Consumer Goods (automobiles and parts, food and beverage, personal and household goods)
- ❑ Healthcare
- ❑ Consumer Services (retail, media, travel and leisure)
- ❑ Telecommunications
- ❑ Utilities
- ❑ Financials (banks, insurance, financial services)
- ❑ Technology
- ❑ Not classifiable by the above

II. Overall Perceptions on Your Economy

2.01 Your country's economy

Will likely be in a recession in the next 12 months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Will have strong growth in the next 12 months

2.02 The threat of terrorism in your country

Imposes significant costs on business	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Does not impose significant costs on business

2.03 When a senior executive visits you in your country for business purposes, how likely are you to recommend extending their trip for leisure purposes?

I would never recommend it	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I would always recommend it

2.04 Are foreign travellers and in particular tourists welcome in your country?

No, citizens in my country do not welcome foreign travellers and tourists	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, my country's citizens are open and welcome foreign travellers and tourists

III. Technology

3.01 Your country's level of technological readiness

Generally lags behind most other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Is among the world leaders

3.02 Companies in your country are

Not able to absorb new technology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Aggressive in absorbing new technology

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 5

3.03 In your country, licensing of foreign technology is

Uncommon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A common means of acquiring new technology

3.04 Foreign direct investment in your country

Brings little new technology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Is an important source of new technology

3.05 Scientific research institutions in your country (e.g., university laboratories, government laboratories) are

Non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The best in their fields internationally

3.06 Companies in your country

Do not spend money on research and development	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Spend heavily on research and development relative to international peers

3.07 In its R&D activity, business collaboration with local universities is

Minimal or non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Intensive and ongoing

3.08 Government purchase decisions for the procurement of advanced technology products are

Based solely on price	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Based on technical performance and innovativeness

3.09 Information and communication technologies (ICT) (computers, Internet, etc.) are an overall priority for the government

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

3.10 Government programmes promoting the use of ICT are

Not very successful	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Highly successful

3.11 In your country, online government services such as personal tax, car registrations, passport applications, business permits and e-procurement are

Not available	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extensively available

3.12 In your view, ICT use by the government has improved the efficiency of government services and has facilitated interaction with business and civil society

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 6

3.13 The government has a clear implementation plan for utilizing ICT for improving the country's overall competitiveness

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

3.14 The presence of ICT in government offices in your country is

Very rare	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Commonplace and pervasive

3.15 Laws relating to the use of information technology (electronic commerce, digital signatures, consumer protection) are

Non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Well-developed and enforced

3.16 Is there sufficient competition among Internet Service Providers in your country to ensure high quality, infrequent interruptions and low prices?

No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, equal to the best in the world

3.17 In your country, companies use the Internet extensively for buying/selling goods and services and for interaction with customers

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

IV. Government and the Public Sector

4.01 How effective is your national Parliament/Congress as a law-making and oversight institution?

Very ineffective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very effective – the best in the world

4.02 Public trust in the financial honesty of politicians is

Very low	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very high

4.03 The composition of public spending in your country

Is wasteful	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Provides necessary goods and services not provided by the market

4.04 Complying with administrative requirements (permits, regulations, reporting) issued by the government in your country is

Burdensome	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not burdensome

4.05 The level of taxes in your country

Significantly limits the incentives to work or invest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Has little impact on the incentives to work or invest

4.06 Agricultural policy in your country

Is excessively burdensome for the economy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Balances the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers

4.07 When deciding upon policies and contracts, government officials

Usually favour well-connected firms and individuals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Are neutral

4.08 When firms like yours do business with the government, how much (% fee) of the contract value are they expected to pay in “additional payments” for the bid to succeed?

- ❑ 0%
- ❑ 2-5%
- ❑ 10-20%
- ❑ Some fee is paid, but less than 2%
- ❑ 5-10%
- ❑ More than 20%
- ❑ Do not know or not applicable

4.09 In your country, the government’s efforts to reduce poverty and address income inequality are

Ineffective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Effective

4.10 In your country, government subsidies and tax breaks seriously distort competition by favouring specific companies, activities, regions or industries

Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly disagree

4.11 Are firms in your country usually informed clearly by the government on changes in policies and regulations affecting your industry?

Never informed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Always informed

4.12 How commonly do firms like yours make facilitating extra payments or bribes to lower-level public servants?

Very common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

4.13 How commonly do firms like yours make undocumented extra payments or bribes to high ranking politicians, political parties and senior public servants to secure business?

Very common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

4.14 How common are illegal donations to political parties in your country?

Very common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

4.15 To what extent do legal contributions to political parties have a direct influence on specific public policy outcomes?

Very close link	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Little influence on policy

4.16 Is the travel and tourism industry given due consideration/priority compared with other sectors when your government sets policy on investment and development?

No, the travel and tourism industry is not a priority for the government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, nurturing and developing the travel and tourism industry is a top priority for the government

4.17 Does your country carry out effective marketing and branding to attract inbound tourists?

No, tourism marketing is non-existent or completely ineffective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, tourism marketing is excellent, and is very effective in attracting tourists

V. Public Institutions

5.01 Is the judiciary in your country independent from political influences of members of government, citizens or firms?

No – heavily influenced	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes – entirely independent

5.02 The legal framework in your country for private businesses to settle disputes and challenge the legality of government actions and/or regulations

Is inefficient and subject to manipulation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Is efficient and follows a clear, neutral process

5.03 Intellectual property protection in your country

Is weak or non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Is equal to the world's most stringent

5.04 Property rights, including over financial assets

Are poorly defined and not protected by law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Are clearly defined and well protected by law

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 9

5.05 Economic policy-making in your country is

Centralized – national government controls almost all important decisions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Decentralized – states and cities have important decision rights affecting economic development

5.06 In your country, can the media publish/broadcast stories of their choosing without fear of censorship or retaliation?

No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes – whatever they want

5.07 How much business activity in your country would you estimate to be unofficial or unregistered

More than 50% of economic activity is unrecorded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	None, all business is registered

5.08 Police services

Cannot be relied upon to protect businesses from criminals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Can be relied upon to protect businesses from criminals

5.09 The incidence of common crime and violence (e.g., street muggings, firms being looted)

Imposes significant costs on businesses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Does not impose significant costs on businesses

5.10 Organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) in your country

Imposes significant costs on businesses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Does not impose significant costs on businesses

5.11 In your country, diversion of public funds to companies, individuals or groups due to corruption

Is common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occurs

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 10

5.12 In your industry, how commonly would you estimate that firms make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with the following:

A - Import and export permits

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

B - Connection to public utilities (e.g., telephone or electricity)

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

C - Annual tax payments

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

D - Awarding of public contracts (investment projects)

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

E - Getting favourable judicial decisions

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

F - Influencing of laws, policies, regulations or decrees to favour selected business interests

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

5.13 Do other firms' illegal payments to influence government policies, laws or regulations impose costs or otherwise negatively affect your firm?

Yes, they have a significant negative impact	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No, they have no impact

5.14 How much influence do you think individuals or firms with close personal ties to political leaders had on recently enacted laws and regulations that have had a substantial impact on your business?

Enormous influence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No influence

VI. INFRASTRUCTURE

6.01 General infrastructure in your country is

Underdeveloped	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	As extensive and efficient as the world's best

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 11

6.02 Roads in your country are

Underdeveloped	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	As extensive and efficient as the world's best

6.03 Railroads in your country are

Underdeveloped	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	As extensive and efficient as the world's best

6.04 Port facilities and inland waterways in your country are

Underdeveloped	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	As developed as the world's best

6.05 Passenger air transport in your country is

Infrequent, limited and inefficient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	As frequent, extensive and efficient as the world's best

6.06 The quality of electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations) is

Worse than in most other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Meets the highest standards in the world

6.07 New telephone lines for your business are

Scarce and difficult to obtain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Widely available and highly reliable

6.08 Mobile or cellular telephones for your business are

Not available	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	As accessible and affordable as in the world's most technologically advanced countries

6.09 Internet access in schools is

Very limited	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extensive – most children have frequent access

6.10 Does the air transport network in your country offer you good connections to the overseas markets that offer your business greatest potential?

No, not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, to all of my key business markets

6.11 Does your country's national transport network (domestic flights, buses, trains, taxis, etc.) offer efficient, accessible transportation to a wide range of travellers to key business centres and tourist attractions within your country?

No, not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, it is equal to the best in the world

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 12

VII. Human Resources and Health

7.01 The hiring and firing of workers is

Impeded by regulations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Flexibly determined by employers

7.02 Labour-employer relations in your country are

Generally confrontational	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Generally cooperative

7.03 Wages in your country are

Set by a centralized bargaining process	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Up to each individual company

7.04 Pay in your country is

Not related to worker productivity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly related to worker productivity

7.05 The educational system in your country

Does not meet the needs of a competitive economy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Meets the needs of a competitive economy

7.06 The public (free) schools in your country are

Of poor quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Equal to the best in the world

7.07 Math and science education in your country's schools

Lag far behind most other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Are among the best in the world

7.08 Management or business schools in your country are

Limited or of poor quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Among the best in the world

7.09 Scientists and engineers in your country are

Non-existent or rare	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Widely available

7.10 Labour regulation in your country

Prevents your company from employing foreign labour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Does not prevent your company from employing foreign labour

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 13

7.11 Your country's talented people

Normally leave to pursue opportunities in other countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Almost always remain in the country

7.12 In your country, for similar work, wages for women are

Significantly below those of men	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Equal to those of men

7.13 In your country, do businesses provide women the same opportunities as men to rise to positions of leadership?

No, women are unable to rise to positions of leadership	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, women are often in management positions

7.14 In your country, government-provided childcare is

Non-existent or very limited	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Widely accessible

7.15 Do you believe that your government is taking the right steps to minimize the health risks and disruptions to business/travel potentially caused by pandemics?

No, the government is taking no steps	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, the government is undertaking all possible measures

7.16 How serious do you consider the future impact of these diseases on your company in the next 5 years?

A - Malaria

Extremely serious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not a problem

B - Tuberculosis

Extremely serious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not a problem

C - HIV/AIDS

Extremely serious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not a problem

7.17 Have you conducted a quantitative HIV/AIDS risk assessment (e.g. company-based testing, actuarial calculation)?

- ❑ Yes
- ❑ No

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 14

7.18 How severely is HIV/AIDS currently affecting your business operations (e.g. death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

Significant negative impact	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not a problem

7.19 What is the state of your company's HIV/AIDS policy?

- ❑ There is neither a written nor an informal HIV/AIDS company policy
- ❑ There is an informal company policy in that other policies include HIV/AIDS-related components
- ❑ There is a written HIV/AIDS-specific company policy

7.20 To what extent do you believe that your company's current policies and programmes are sufficient to effectively manage the impact of HIV/AIDS on your business in the next five years?

Current policies and programmes will not be sufficient and/or effective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Current policies and programmes will be sufficient and effective

7.21 Does your company have an HIV/AIDS policy and/or programmes to address the following issues?

	No	Yes, but not implemented	Yes
A - Information about the risks of infection	❑	❑	❑
B - Voluntary, confidential, anonymous HIV testing	❑	❑	❑
C - Condoms	❑	❑	❑
D - Discrimination in promotion, pay or benefits based on HIV status	❑	❑	❑
E - Anti-retrovirals (AIDS drugs)	❑	❑	❑

VIII. Finance and Openness

8.01 The level of sophistication of financial markets in your country is

Lower than international norms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Higher than international norms

8.02 Banks in your country are

Insolvent and may require a government bailout	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Generally healthy with sound balance sheets

8.03 How easy is it to obtain a *bank loan* in your country with only a good business plan and no collateral?

Impossible	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Easy

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 15

8.04 Entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects can generally find venture capital in your country

Not true	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	True

8.05 During the past year, obtaining credit for your company has become

More difficult	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Easier

8.06 Raising money by issuing shares on the local stock market is

Nearly impossible	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Quite possible for a good company

8.07 Financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance in your country are

Extremely weak	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extremely strong – the best in the world

8.08 Money laundering through the *formal banking system* in your country is

Pervasive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extremely rare

8.09 In your country, tariff and non-tariff barriers significantly reduce the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market

Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly disagree

8.10 Interests of minority shareholders in your country are

Not protected by law and seldom recognized by majority shareholders	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Protected by law and actively enforced

8.11 Foreign ownership of companies in your country is

Rare, limited to minority stakes and often prohibited in key sectors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Prevalent and encouraged

8.12 In your country, rules governing foreign direct investment are

Damaging and discourage foreign direct investment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Beneficial and encourage foreign direct investment

8.13 From the list of countries below, please select those nationalities of the foreign-owned companies doing most business in your country (tick left-hand box)?

8.14 In your experience, to what extent do firms from the countries you have selected make undocumented extra payments or bribes? (please mark on the 1 to 7 scale to the right of each country you have selected above (1 = bribes are common, 7 = bribes never occur)

Country (1 = bribes are common, 7 = bribes never occur)								Country (1 = bribes are common, 7 = bribes never occur)							
❑ Australia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Netherlands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Austria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Portugal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Belgium	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Russia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Brazil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Saudi Arabia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Canada	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Singapore	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ China	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ South Africa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ France	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ South Korea	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Germany	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Spain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Hong Kong	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Sweden	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ India	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Switzerland	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Israel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Taiwan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Italy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ Turkey	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ United Arab Emirates	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Malaysia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ United Kingdom	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
❑ Mexico	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	❑ United States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8.15 In your industry, how commonly do foreign firms make undocumented extra payments or bribes to high ranking politicians, political parties and senior public servants to secure business?

Common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occurs

8.16 In your industry, how commonly do foreign firms make facilitating extra payments or bribes to lower-level public servants?

Very common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 17

IX. DOMESTIC COMPETITION

9.01 Competition in the local market is

Limited in most industries and price-cutting is rare	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Intense in most industries as market leadership changes over time

9.02 Buyers in your country are

Unsophisticated and make choices based on the lowest price	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Knowledgeable and demanding and buy based on superior performance attributes

9.03 Local suppliers in your country are

Largely non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Numerous and include the most important materials, components, equipment and services

9.04 The quality of local suppliers in your country is

Poor as they are inefficient and have little technological capability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very good as they are internationally competitive and assist in new product and process development

9.05 Standards on product/service quality, energy and other regulations (outside environmental regulations) in your country are

Lax or non-existent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Among the world's most stringent

9.06 Anti-monopoly policy in your country is

Lax and not effective at promoting competition	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Effective and promotes competition

9.07 Corporate activity in your country is

Dominated by a few business groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Spread among many firms

Please note, the next several questions examine the prevalence of “clusters” in your country. “Clusters” are concentrations within the same country of firms, suppliers, producers, of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field. Examples of “clusters” include information technology in Silicon Valley, leather and footwear in Italy and consumer electronics in Japan.

9.08 Strong and deep clusters are widespread throughout the economy

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 18

9.09 How is process equipment and machinery specific to your field obtained in your country?

Specialized process equipment and machinery are almost always imported	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Specialized process equipment and machinery are almost always locally available from capable suppliers

9.10 In your country, specialized research and training services are

Not available	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Available from world-class local institutions

9.11 Starting a new business in your country is generally

Extremely difficult	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Easy

X. Company Operations and Strategy

Please note, the following questions seek your assessment of a typical company or subsidiary in your country that competes internationally.

10.01 Competitiveness of your country's companies in international markets is primarily due to

Low cost or local natural resources	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unique products and processes

10.02 Exporting companies in your country

Are primarily involved in resource extraction or production	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not only produce but also perform product design, marketing sales, logistics and after-sales services

10.03 Companies obtain technology

Exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	By conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes

10.04 Production processes use

Labour-intensive methods or previous generations of process technology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The world's best and most efficient process technology

10.05 The extent of marketing in your country is

Limited and primitive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extensive and employs the world's most sophisticated tools and techniques

10.06 Customer orientation: Firms in your country

Generally treat their customers badly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Are highly responsive to customers and customer retention

10.07 International distribution and marketing from your country

Takes place through foreign companies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Is owned and controlled by local companies

10.08 Exports from your country to neighbouring countries are

Limited	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Substantial and growing

10.09 Exporting companies from your country sell

Primarily in a small number of foreign markets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	In virtually all international country markets

10.10 The general approach of companies in your country to human resources is

To invest little in training and employee development	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	To invest heavily to attract, train and retain employees

10.11 Willingness to delegate authority to subordinates is

Low – top management controls all important decisions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	High – authority is mostly delegated to business unit heads and other lower level managers

10.12 Cash compensation of management

Is based exclusively on salary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Includes bonuses and stock options, representing a significant portion of overall compensation

10.13 Senior management positions in your country are

Usually held by relatives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Held by professional managers chosen based on superior qualification

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 20

10.14 Corporate governance by investors and boards of directors in your country is characterized by

Management has little accountability	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Investors and boards exert strong supervision of management decisions

10.15 In your experience, how common are undocumented extra payments or bribes from one private firm to another to secure business?

Very common	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Never occur

10.16 The corporate ethics (ethical behaviour in interactions with public officials, politicians and other enterprises) of firms in your country are

Among the world's worst	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Among the best in the world

10.17 To what extent does your company implement anti-corruption measures, such as staff training, whistle-blower protection, and procurement policies to counter corruption?

Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very much

10.18 In your country, enterprise-level policies to combat and prevent sexual harassment are

Non-existent or very limited	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Clearly defined and effectively enforced

XI. Environmental and Social Responsibility

11.01 How stringent is your country's environmental regulation?

Lax compared to most countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Among the world's most stringent

11.02 Environmental regulations in your country are

Confusing and enforced erratically	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stable and enforced consistently and fairly

11.03 Lack of clean water or clear air significantly impacts your company's operations or decisions on expanding local business activities

Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly disagree

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 21

11.04 In your country, companies that harvest or process natural resources such as food, forest or fishery products

Rarely concern themselves with the degradation of ecosystems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Frequently take steps to preserve the ecosystems they depend on

11.05 The incidence of environmental disasters such as floods, droughts, or severe storms significantly impacts your company's operations or decisions on expanding local business activities.

Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly disagree

11.06 Is your country's government taking the necessary steps to ensure that the Travel and Tourism sector is being developed in a sustainable way?

No, development of the sector does not take into account issues related to environmental protection and sustainable development	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Yes, sustainable development issues are at the core of the government's strategy with regards to the industry's development

XII. General Questions

12.01 The World Bank performs an effective role in promoting a pro-private sector development/pro-investment climate

Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

12.02 How well do you know Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index?

Unknown	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Well known

12.03 From the following list, please select the <u>five most problematic</u> factors for doing business in your country and rank them accordingly from 1 (most problematic) to 5.

a. ____ Access to financing
b. ____ Restrictive labour regulations
c. ____ Foreign currency regulations
d. ____ Inadequate supply of infrastructure
e. ____ Inefficient government bureaucracy
f. ____ Inadequately educated workforce
g. ____ Poor work ethic in national labour force
h. ____ Policy instability
i. ____ Government instability/coups
j. ____ Crime and theft
k. ____ Corruption
l. ____ Tax regulations
m. ____ Tax rates
n. ____ Inflation

Thank you for completing this survey!

Please return it to the World Economic Forum.

Please note, in all questions asking about **your country**, this refers to the country in which you currently work. 22

PRILOG II / APPENDIX II

ANKETIRANI PRIVREDNI SUBJEKTI / SURVIVED COMPANIES

Preduzeće/Company	Anketirana osoba/Person interviewed
Hercegovina osiguranje	Zoran Bošnjak
Sarajevo osiguranje	Izet Jelić
Građevinska kompanija Širbegović	Senad Kadić
Klas dd	Alija Šabanović
HTP doo neum	Ante Konjovod
Herceg tisak	Ante Suton
Enker dd	Berzad Vilasević
Bosna reosiguranje dd	Damir Lačević
Alba BH doo	Džafer Dautbegović
Agrokoop dd	Dragan Turanjanin
Ugarak produkt doo	Džemal Ugarak
UniCredit zagrebačka banka	Dženamir Abaza
Raiffeisen bank dd BiH	Edin Muftić
Martimex doo	Eldin Mekić
Hut Aduna dd Bihać	Emir Halilagić
Soda invest Lukavac	Fikret Plavsić
RMK inžinjering doo	Hajrudin Babić
Tvornica cementa Kakanj	Hilmo Bjelopoljak
Zenit bro doo	Ivan Lakić
Palas ad	Zorica Mećava
Fabrika motora specijalne namjene ad Pale	Mićo Cicović
Agrokomerc	Mujo Milak
Upi banka dd Sarajevo	Mirsad Letić
BNT-hidraulika	Mirza Kovačević
Doo Rankom inžinjering	Ranko Milić
UTD best doo	Stipo Frančić
Tvornica alata Goražde	Ahmed Šunja
Duvan ad Bijeljina	Svetozar Mihajlović
Grizelj dd	Tomislav Grizelj
Sarajevski kiseljak	Tomislav Slišković
Elektrouniverzal	Ejub topić
Volksbank bh dd	Reinhold kollana
Mttal steel doo Zenica	Aziz mujezinović
Rudnik mrkog uglja	Fazlić ibrahimagić
Nova banjalučka banka Sarajevo	Ismet Semić
Dalas	Admir Kolić
Doo Primus	Dušan Petrović
HVB Central profit banka	Džejna Hadžić
Grmeč hem doo	Slavko Šegić
Prevent Sarajevo doo, Prevent gbr	Adnan Smailbegović
Dd Vispak	Džemal Čarabdić
Orbico doo	Ivica Brkan
Industrija alata Trebinje	Miran Grubač
KTK Visoko	Murat Hanjalić
GP ŽGP dd	Šahzudin Jahjaefendić
Pharmamed	Sead Medanhodžić
GP Bosna dd	Uglješa Kisić
Bosnalijek dd	Šefik Handžić
Unioninvest dd	Sead Gacko
Mercator BH doo	Husein Morankić
Konfekcija Borac	Mustafa Sefer
Hidrogradnja dd Sarajevo	Silvana Marić
Nova banka	Slaviša Raković

Preduzeće/Company	Anketirana osoba/Person interviewed
Fabrika duhana Mostar	Dario Musa
Sarajevogas doo	Mehmedalija Sijarić
Auto merz doo	Mirza Fazlić
Igo Kupres doo	Ante Krajina
Energoinvest dd	Ibrahim Bosto
Lijanovići	Vlado Ivanković
Vatrostalna dd	Senad Serdarević
Vranica dd Sarajevo	Krešimir Filipović
Bh Telekom dd	Tarik Čaršimamović
Bosanac dd Orašje	Rešida Beširević
Ad Rafinerija ulja Modriča	Marija Mitrović
Srpske šume	Nenad Kurtuma
Merkur BH osiguranje	Hamid Milak
Željeznice Federacije BiH	Alija Behmen
JP BH Pošta	Enes Džihić
Nova banjalučka banka ad	Radomir Salić
Investiciona komercijalna banka	Nedim Ibrahimović
Rudnici Kreka	Enver Žigić
Ad Standard	Milan Džerić
Barit dd	Goran Stanić
Doo Comex	Tunjo Jokić
Blic druk doo	Muhamed Hrlović
Economic	Dario Jerković

ISSN 1512-8628