

Svjetska banka za podsticaj razvoja u BiH

Federalni zavod za programiranje razvoja upoznao se i proučio materijal Svjetske banke objavljenom na web stranici pod nazivom: «Bosna i Hercegovina – Post-konfliktna rekonstrukcija i tranzicija ka tržišnoj ekonomiji». Sa razvojnog stanovišta Zavod se fokusira na dijelove Izvještaja koji se odnose plasiranje kredita Svjetske banke za rekonstrukciju i razvoj tržišne privrede, putem Međunarodne asocijacije za razvoj (IDA), a koji se odnose na podršku lokalnom razvoju, razvoju zajednica i programima podrške u procesu privatizacije preduzeća. Tako je, prema navodima u Izvještaju, zaključeno sa 31.12.2002. godine u periodu od 1996-2002. godine, u Bosni i Hercegovini plasirano 983,1 mil \$, za ukupno 47 projekata, od kojih je 28 završenih u vrijednosti od 687,4 mil \$ ili 59,6%, i 19 projekata u toku u vrijednosti od 295,7 mil.\$ ili 40,4%.

Dio kreditnih sredstava se, po odlukama entitetskih vlada, realizira u Federaciji BiH putem Fondacije za održivi razvoj koja implementira četiri projekta: www.odraz.ba, a dio kroz Fond za razvoj i zapošljavanje RS koji implementira osam projekata: www.rsdet.org

Opširnije o Izvještaju Svjetske banke: [Report](#)



Bosnia and Herzegovina: Post-Conflict Reconstruction and the Transition to a Market Economy

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Post-Conflict Reconstruction and the Transition to a Market Economy

An OED Evaluation of World Bank Support



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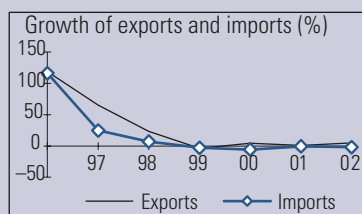
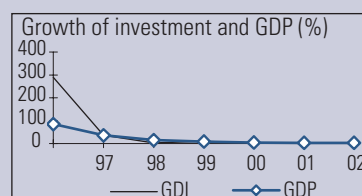
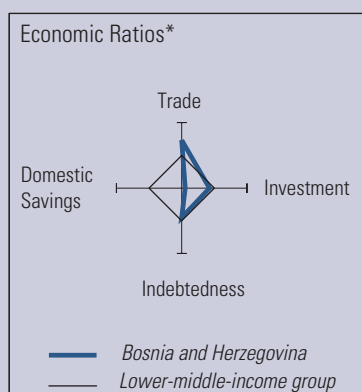
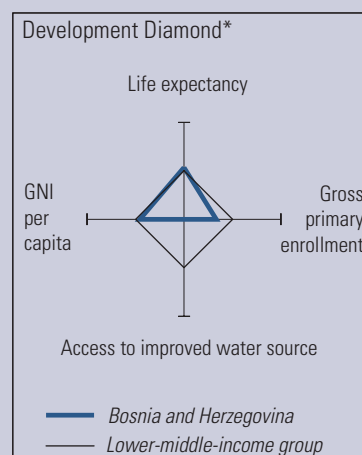
Table A.1 Bosnia and Herzegovina at a Glance

	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe and Central Asia	Lower-middle-income		
POVERTY and SOCIAL					
2002					
Population, mid-year (millions)	4.1	476	2,411		
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	1,270	2,160	1,390		
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	5.2	1,030	3,352		
Average annual growth, 1996–02					
Population (%)	2.5	0.1	1.0		
Labor force (%)	2.8	0.4	1.2		
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996–02)					
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	20	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	44	63	49		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74	69	69		
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	15	25	30		
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	4	..	11		
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	..	91	81		
Illiteracy (% of population age 15+)	..	3	13		
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	74	102	111		
Male	74	103	111		
Female	74	101	110		
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS					
	1982	1992	2001	2002	
GDP (US\$ billions)	..	..	4.8	5.2
Gross domestic investment/GDP	..	..	..	20.9
Exports of goods and services/GDP	..	..	..	26.9
Gross domestic savings/GDP	..	..	..	-2.8
Gross national savings/GDP	..	..	..	5.7
Current account balance/GDP	..	..	-19.8	..
Interest payments/GDP	..	..	1.8	1.1
Total debt/GDP	..	..	46.3	51.9
Total debt service/exports	..	..	19.0	9.0
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	33.1	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	101.3	..
	1982–92	1992–02	2001	2002	2002–06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	..	20.6	4.5	3.9	5.2
GDP per capita	..	18.0	2.4	2.4	4.9
Exports of goods and services	..	27.5	0.8	5.3	5.0
STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY					
	1982	1992	2001	2002	
(% of GDP)					
Agriculture	..	..	14.3	..
Industry	..	..	29.6	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	56.1	..
Private consumption	..	..	..	..
General government consumption	..	..	..	..
Imports of goods and services	..	..	52.1	50.6
	1982–92	1992–02	2001	2002	
(average annual growth)					
Agriculture	..	8.0	..	..
Industry	..	26.2	..	..
Manufacturing	..	17.0	..	..
Services	..	37.2	..	..
Private consumption	..	..	..	..
General government consumption	..	..	..	..
Gross domestic investment	..	35.6	..	..
Imports of goods and services	..	13.1	-0.6	-1.9	

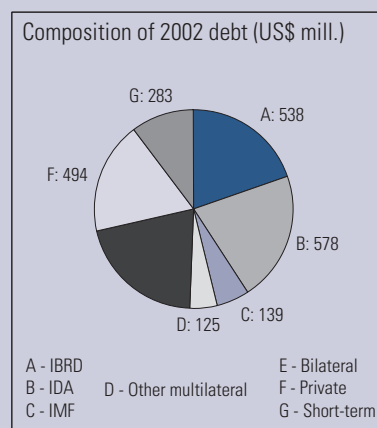
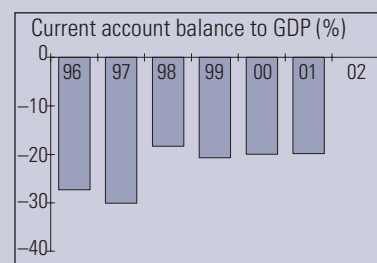
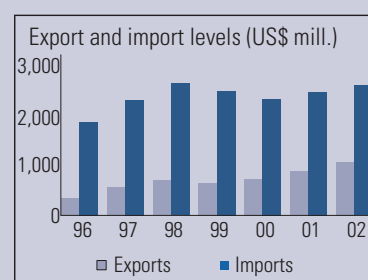
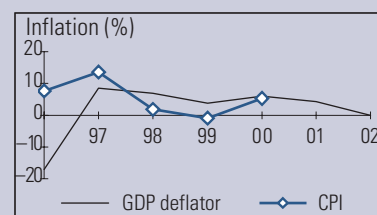
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.



PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices (% change)				
Consumer prices	..	..	..	..
Implicit GDP deflator	..	..	4.3	0.0
Government finance (% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	..	33.4	37.9
Current budget balance	..	..	-0.6	0.7
Overall surplus/deficit	..	..	-7.2	-8.1
TRADE	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US\$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	..	877	1,070
n.a.	..	..	..	..
n.a.	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	..	..	..	..
Total imports (cif)	..	..	2,485	2,619
Food	..	..	..	..
Fuel and energy	..	..	..	..
Capital goods	..	..	..	..
Export price index (1995=100)	..	..	..	..
Import price index (1995=100)	..	..	..	..
Terms of trade (1995=100)	..	..	..	..
BALANCE of PAYMENTS	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US\$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	..	..	1,274	1,471
Imports of goods and services	..	..	2,617	2,809
Resource balance	..	..	-1,343	-1,338
Net income	..	..	223	252
Net current transfers	..	..	168	204
Current account balance	..	..	-952	..
Financing items (net)	..	..	953	..
Changes in net reserves	..	..	-1	-38
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	..	..	..	..
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	..	..	2.2	2.1
EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US\$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	..	..	2,225	2,725
IBRD	..	..	540	538
IDA	..	..	443	578
Total debt service	..	..	299	165
IBRD	..	..	36	45
IDA	..	..	3	4
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	..	..	431	..
Official creditors	..	..	-109	72
Private creditors	..	..	4	6
Foreign direct investment	..	..	222	..
Portfolio equity	..	..	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	..	..	124	102
Disbursements	..	..	62	97
Principal repayments	..	..	5	23
Net flows	..	..	56	74
Interest payments	..	..	34	25
Net transfers	..	..	22	49



Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

Table A.2a**Bosnia-Herzegovina, Economic Indicators, 1994-02**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP growth (annual %)	..	20.8	85.9	36.6	15.6	9.6	5.6	4.5	3.9
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	..	..	800	1,020	1,150	1,200	1,280	1,270	1,270
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	1,330	1,760	3,200	4,220	4,700	5,110	5,450	5,620	5,800
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	35.85	24.64	20.51	16.90	14.85	13.32	11.71	14.29	..
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	25.86	26.96	25.72	25.30	25.96	24.40	24.87	29.65	..
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	38.29	48.41	53.77	57.80	59.20	62.27	63.42	56.07	..
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	15.45	20.41	24.01	28.41	29.33	25.59	25.96	..	26.87
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	86.40	71.47	83.11	73.89	66.11	58.14	55.39	52.12	50.64
Private capital flows, total (% of GDP)	0	0	0	0	2.33	1.92	3.29	4.17	5.33
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-14.10	-10.34	-27.29	-30.06	-18.37	-20.69	-19.95	-19.83	-16.81
Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	..	..	..	..	..	10.98	19.22	19.08	..
Gross international reserves in months of imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	5.0	4.7
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	..	-31.07	-17.21	-4.19	-0.92	-12.58	..	..	-2.84
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	..	..	..	..	-0.3	3.4	5.1	3.1	0.3
Current public revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	..	..	51.9	39.9	46.3	47.7	46.8	44.4	46.5
Public expenditure, total (% of GDP)	..	..	56.5	62.4	54.9	59.8	57.3	..	..
Overall budget balance, including grants (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	-10.0	-5.8	-4.3

Note: GNI = gross national income; PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: World Bank database as of December 9, 2003 and IMF statistics.

Table A.2b Bosnia and Herzegovina, Social Indicators, 1992-02

	Bosnia-Herzegovina		Albania		Croatia		Serbia-Montenegro		Georgia		Macedonia		Low-middle-income countries		
	1992	1995 2000-02a	1992	2000-02	1992	2000-02	1992	2000-02	1992	2000-02	1992	2000-02	1992	2000-02	
Population, total	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.2	4.8	4.4	10.5	10.7	5.4	5.2	1.9	2.0	2,172.5	2,410.7
Population growth (annual %)	0.5	3.4	0.9	-0.6	1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	..	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9
Urban population (% net)	39.9	40.9	43.9	37.3	43.6	54.7	58.6	51.1	51.9	55.5	56.8	58.6	59.5	43.0	49.4
School enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	92.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..	..	99.9	107.0	85.6	..	72.7	93.0	86.5	95.5	97.1	98.9	111.5	..
Immunization, DPT (% of children under 12 months)	58	55	91	94.0	97.0	83.0	..	..	..	58.0	86.0	..	90.0	86.7	84.3
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	72.2	72.7	73.9	71.3	74.0	71.2	73.8	71.4	72.7	72.6	73.4	72.0	73.4	68.1	69.4
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	14	7.6	34.2	23.0	11.6	0.7	21.7	17.0	24.0	24.0	30.6	22.0	40.6	30.4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	..	19	18	..	25.0	14.0	0.8	24.6	19.0	..	29	32.3	26.0	..	36.6

a. Latest figure.

Source: World Bank database as of December 9, 2003, and Bosnia and Herzegovina 2001 LSMS.

Figure A.1 Life Expectancy

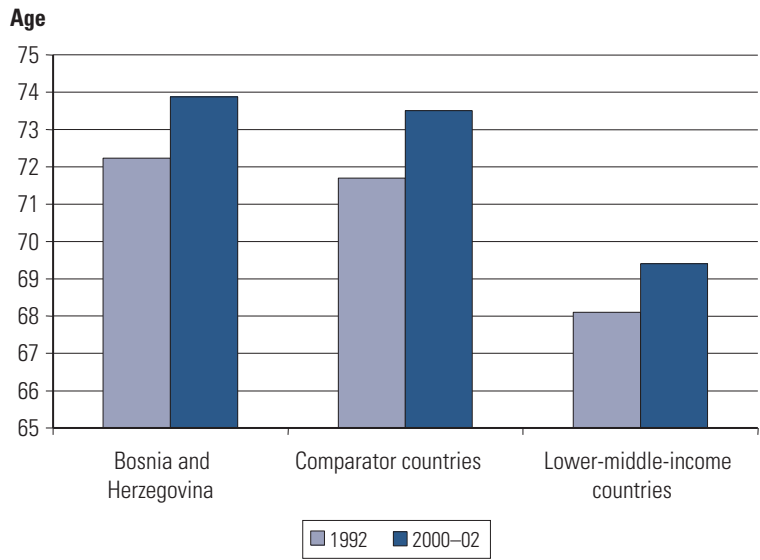


Figure A.2 Mortality Rate, Infant

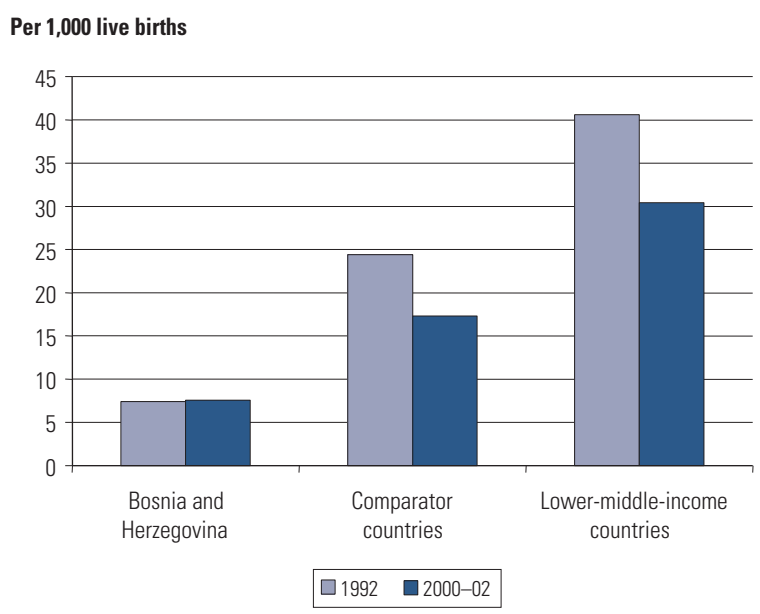


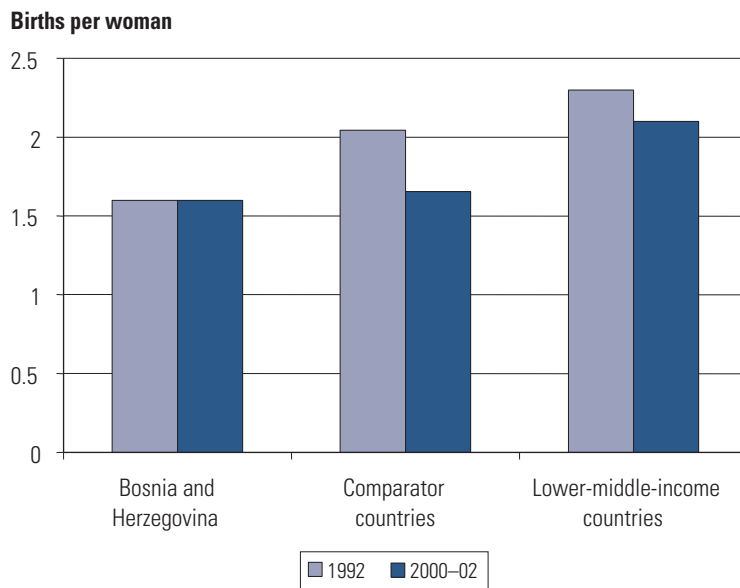
Figure A.3 Fertility Rate, Total

Table A.3

**External Assistance to Bosnia, Total
Net ODA Disbursements, 1996-02,
in US\$ million**

Donor	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Austria	96.8	44.9	38.5	28.5	22.5	14.2	10.9	256.3
Belgium	2.6	4.3	4.0	5.7	1.3	6.0	1.9	25.8
Canada	-	8.2	12.3	14.3	5.5	10.6	6.9	57.8
Denmark	-	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	7.9	0.4	19.6
Finland	15.0	8.8	8.9	8.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	54.6
France	7.2	5.0	5.1	115.7	19.9	2.1	2.4	157.4
Germany	39.9	33.0	43.7	65.0	91.5	27.0	19.4	319.5
Greece	7.2	10.4	22.2	2.0	6.3	8.8	5.7	62.6
Ireland	5.9	2.3	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	13.9
Italy	67.4	7.8	16.7	6.0	33.0	5.0	6.4	142.3
Japan	25.0	34.2	57.3	36.4	24.4	9.6	14.7	201.6
Luxembourg	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	6.7
Netherlands	88.3	84.1	77.2	77.0	43.3	52.9	37.3	460.1
Norway	46.8	40.8	27.9	31.6	30.8	16.9	23.8	218.6
Portugal	-	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	2.2	6.2
Spain	12.2	6.1	22.9	30.3	34.8	25.2	27.8	159.3
Sweden	30.1	31.2	24.6	30.4	23.9	29.0	27.0	196.2
Switzerland	19.9	7.1	12.9	18.0	11.2	12.5	15.8	97.4
United Kingdom	0.6	1.8	3.4	6.9	7.1	6.1	7.3	33.2
United States	135.0	185.0	216.4	218.9	85.8	135.1	75.8	1,052.0
Total bilateral	601.0	520.5	599.1	699.2	452.2	376.7	292.3	3,541.0
EBRD	0.7	2.0	3.9	2.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	13.2
EC	64.8	216.8	133.5	239.4	196.1	154.3	153.1	1,158.0
IDA	109.6	65.2	134.9	68.0	44.1	61.7	96.8	580.3
IFAD	6.0	0.3	3.8	7.5	2.3	-	1.1	21.0
OTHER U.N.	8.2	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.0	9.2
UNDP	3.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	-2.3	0.2	1.1	17.7
UNFPA	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	24.1	22.3	19.7	66.1
UNICEF	11.5	1.6	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	18.9
UNTA	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	4.2
Arab agencies	1.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	1.3
Total multilateral	206.3	291.8	284.5	325.2	266.4	242.1	274.5	1,890.8
EC + EU members	439.0	462.0	405.7	619.5	490.7	346.4	308.5	3,071.8
Other donors	37.5	49.6	21.6	15.9	18.5	20.3	20.5	183.9
TOTAL DONORS	844.8	861.9	905.2	1,040.3	737.1	639.2	587.4	5,615.9

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, OECD, CD 2003.

Table A.3a	Summary of External Assistance to Bosnia, Total Net ODA Disbursements, 1996–02, in US\$ million							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Total donors	844.8	861.9	905.2	1040.3	737.1	639.2	587.0	5,615.5
Total bilateral	601.0	520.5	599.1	699.2	452.2	376.7	292.0	3,540.6
Total multilateral	206.3	291.8	284.5	325.2	266.4	242.1	274.5	1,890.9
o/w IDA	109.6	65.2	134.9	68.0	44.1	61.7	96.8	580.3
IDA as % of total donors	13	8	15	7	6	10	16	10

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, OECD, CD 2003.

Table A.3b	Average Annual per Capita Official Assistance (Net Disbursements) for Post-Conflict Countries		
	Country name and years	Total cumulative amount, US\$ million	Average population, million	Per capita annual average, US$
Timor Leste (1999–02)	800.3	0.8	264.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996–99)	3,652.2	3.7	246.3
West Bank and Gaza (1994–97)	2,111.5	2.5	214.5
Rwanda (1994–97)*	2,114.6	5.9	89.0
Eritrea (1994–97)	589.0	3.6	40.6
Cambodia (1992–95)	1,394.1	10.2	34.1

a. Underestimate, because considerable assistance channeled to refugees outside Rwanda.

Note: Figures are from OECD DAC database and are considerably higher than World Bank and IMF data.

Source: OECD and SIMA.

Table A.3c	Average Annual Per Capita IDA Commitments for Post-Conflict Countries		
	Country name and fiscal years	Total cumulative amount (US\$ million)	Average population, million	Per capita annual average (US$)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996–99)	697.6	3.7	47.0
Timor Leste (2000–03)	107.3	0.8	35.4
West Bank and Gaza (1994–97)	193.5	2.5	19.7
Rwanda (1994–97)	127.0	5.9	5.3
Eritrea (1994–97)	48.8	3.6	3.4
Cambodia (1992–95)	99.7	10.2	2.4

Source: World Bank data as of February 5, 2004, and SIMA.

Table A.4a**List of Credits Approved
for Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Project	Approval FY	Commitment amount (US\$ M)	Status
Emergency Recovery	1996	45.0	Closed
Emergency Farm Reconstruction	1996	20.0	Closed
Emergency Water Supply	1996	20.0	Closed
Emergency Transport Reconstruction	1996	35.0	Closed
Emergency War Victims	1996	10.0	Closed
Emergency Education Reconstruction	1996	10.0	Closed
Emergency District Heating (incl. 24026)	1996	20.0	Closed
Emergency Landmine Clearance	1997	7.5	Closed
Emergency Housing Repair	1997	15.0	Closed
Emergency Power Rehabilitation	1997	34.4	Closed
Demobilization Support and Reintegration	1997	7.5	Closed
Public Works and Employment	1997	10.0	Closed
Transition Assistance Credit	1997	90.0	Closed
Emergency Industry Re-Start Guarantee	1997	10.0	Closed
Microenterprise/Local Initiatives	1997	7.0	Closed
Essential Hospital Services	1997	15.0	Closed
Transport Reconstruction II	1998	39.0	Closed
Education Reconstruction II	1998	11.0	Closed
Emergency Natural Gas	1998	10.0	Closed
Reconstruction Assistance Project (RS)	1998	17.0	Closed
Forestry	1998	7.0	Closed
Emergency Pilot Credit (RS)	1998	5.0	Closed
Power II	1998	25.0	Closed
Public Finance I (Structural Adjustment)	1998	63.0	Closed
Local Development Project	1999	15.0	Open
Basic Health Project	1999	10.0	Open
Enterprise & Bank Privatization Credit	1999	50.0	Closed
Enterprise Export Facility Project	1999	12.0	Closed
Pilot Cultural Heritage Project (LIL)	1999	4.0	Open
Public Finance II (Structural Adjustment)	1999	72.0	Closed
Education Development Project III	2000	10.6	Open
Mostar Water and Sanitation	2000	12.0	Open
Emergency Labor Redeployment Project	2000	15.0	Open
Trade and Transport Facility in SEE	2001	11.0	Open
Social Sector SAC (SOSAC I)	2001	20.0	Closed
Social Sector Technical Assistance (SOTAC)	2001	3.6	Open
Local Initiative II	2001	20.0	Open
Electric Power 3	2001	35.0	Open
Community Development	2001	15.0	Open
Privatization TA	2001	19.8	Open
Private Sector Credit	2002	10.0	Open
Road Management Safety	2002	30.0	Open
Business Environment Enabling Credit	2002	44.0	Open
Solid Waste Management	2002	18.0	Open
Small Scale Comm. Agric.	2003	12.0	Open
Forest Dvlp. & Conservation TA	2003	3.7	Open
Social Insurance TA (SITAP)	2003	7.0	Open
Total		983.1	

Table A.4b		World Bank Commitments Including WBTF by Sectors for FY96-03, US\$ million								
Sector group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total	%
Economic policy		90							90	9.1
Education	10		11		10.6				31.6	3.2
Energy and mining	20	35.6	35			35.0			125.6	12.8
Environment							18.0		18	1.8
Financial sector			5	50		20.0	10.0		85	8.6
Health, nutrition and population	10	15		10				7.0	42	4.3
Private sector development	45	10		12		19.8	44.0		130.8	13.3
Public sector governance			63	72					135	13.7
Rural sector	20		7					15.7	42.7	4.3
Social protection		24.5			15	38.6			78.1	7.9
Transport	35	7.5	39			11.0	30.0		122.5	12.4
Urban development		15	17	19					51	5.2
Water supply and sanitation	20				12				32	3.3
Total	160	197.6	177	163	37.6	124.3	102	22.7	984.3	100

Source: World Bank data as of December 9, 2003.

Table A.4c

Economic and Sector Work and CAS List
for Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1980-03

Report Title	Date
Economic and Sector Reports	
Economic Issues and Priorities	FY96
Priorities for Recovery and Growth	FY96
Toward Economic Recovery (CEM)	FY96
From Recovery to Sustainable Growth (CEM)	FY97
The Priority Reconstruction Program: From Emergency to Sustainability	FY97
Vol I- An Overview of Progress and Challenges for 1997	
Vol II- The Economic Vision and Near Term Tasks Towards Sustainable Recovery and Growth	
Vol III- Reconstruction Sector Reports	
Implementation of the Priority Reconstruction Program in 1996	FY97
Vol I- Status Report to the Donor Community	
Vol II- 1996 Achievements and 1997 Objectives	
New Foundations. Private Sector Development in Post-War Bosnia and Herzegovina	FY97
Reconstruction Assessment	FY99
Public Expenditure Review, Vol. 1 and 2	FY98
Oil Import Review	FY00
Poverty and Income Vulnerability Note	FY00
Anti-Corruption Diagnosis and Strategy	FY01
FIAS Barriers to Investment Study	FY01
Country Procurement Assessment Report	FY02
Creditworthiness Review	FY02
Labor Market Study and TA	FY02
Public Expenditure and Institutional Review	FY02
Local Level Institutions Study	FY02
Country Financial Accountability Assessment	FY03
Local Government Finance Study	FY03
Local Level Institutions and Social Capital Study	FY03
Poverty Assessment	FY03
CAS Documents	
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Country Assistance Strategy	FY98
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report	FY99
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Country Assistance Strategy	FY00
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report	FY02
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report	FY03
Other Non-Lending Activities	
Donors Conferences (December 1995, April 1996, July 1997)	
Priority Reconstruction Procurement Bulletin (periodic)	
Implementation of the Priority Reconstruction Program: Status Report to the Donor Community (quarterly)	
Sectoral Project and Financing Needs (periodic)	
EDI Seminars on Project Implementation (Fall 1996) and Private Sector Development (March 1997)	
Priorities for Recovery and Growth, Discussion Paper #1	FY96
Priorities for Recovery and Growth: Sectoral Annexes, Discussion Paper #2	FY96
Priority Needs for the First Quarter of 1996, Discussion Paper #3	FY96
Labor Legislation TA	FY00
Economic Development Strategy TA	FY01
Household Survey (LSMS) TA	FY02
IDF Grant- Statistics	FY02
IDF- Treasury	FY02
Reconstruction and Development Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Progress Update	FY02
IDF- Environmental Action Plan	FY03
Labor Market in Postwar Bosnia and Herzegovina - How to Encourage Businesses to Create Jobs and Increase Worker Mobility	FY03
Trade Policies and Institutions in the Countries of South Eastern Europe in the EU Stabilization and Association Process	FY03

Source: World Bank Imagebank database and CASs and CAS Progress Reports.

Table A.5a OED Ratings, Approval FY96-03									
Country	Total evaluated (no.)	Total evaluated (\$m)	o/w Adjustment (\$m)	Outcome (no.)		IDI (no.)		Sustainability (no.)	
				% Sat.	% Sat. adj.	% Substan.	% Substan. adj.	% Likely	% Likely adj.
Bankwide	598	59,332	46,066	79	80	51	47	75	77
ECA	198	13,804	11,606	81	81	53	57	83	86
Bosnia-Herzegovina	26	506	293	96	100	38	80	84	80
Albania	10	184	120	80	100	60	75	80	75
Croatia	6	209	83	100	100	67	100	83	100
Georgia	12	311	203	75	25	58	25	91	75
Macedonia	11	216	84	73	100	50	50	78	50
Serbia and Montenegro	2	159	159	100	100	50	50	100	100

Source: World Bank data as of April 20, 2004.

Table A.5b Portfolio at Risk for Active Projects				
Country	No. of projects	Net commitment (\$m)	Projects at risk (%)	Commitment at risk (%)
Bankwide	1,400	94,359	18	17
Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region	282	13,616	11	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19	296	0	0
Albania	21	286	5	4
Croatia	11	448	0	0
Georgia	16	297	19	21
Macedonia	9	156	22	40
Serbia and Montenegro	11	249	0	0

Source: World Bank data, December 17, 2003.

Table A.6a		Cost Tables for 1996-03: Bank Budget					
Total	FY 96-99		FY 00-03		Total		
	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	
Bosnia-Herzegovina							
Lending	7.2	54	5.2	27.9	12.4	38.7	
Supervision	4.4	33	8.3	44.5	12.7	39.7	
ESW	1.1	8	2.4	12.9	3.5	10.9	
Other	0.7	5	2.7	14.7	3.4	10.7	
Total	13.5	100	18.6	100.0	32.0	100.0	
ECA					FY96-03		
Lending					235.0	33.8	
Supervision					231.1	33.2	
ESW					122.7	17.6	
Other					107.4	15.4	
Total					696.1	100.0	
Bank							
Lending					1,014.4	26.3	
Supervision					1,244.4	32.3	
ESW					614.6	16.0	
Other					976.9	25.4	
Total					3,850.3	100.0	

Table A.6b Cost Tables for 1996-03: Bank Budget and Trust Funds						
Total	FY 96-99		FY 00-03		Total	
	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%
Bosnia-Herzegovina						
Lending	14.4	60	8.0	32.0	22.4	45.6
Supervision	6.6	28.0	11.3	45.0	17.9	36.5
ESW	1.6	7.0	2.5	10.0	4.1	8.3
Other	1.2	5.0	3.1	12.0	4.3	8.7
Total	23.8	100	24.8	100	48.6	99.1
ECA					FY96-03	
Lending					351.5	37.8
Supervision					274.5	29.5
ESW					141.7	15.3
Other					161.7	17.4
Total					929.3	100.0
Bank						
Lending					2,566.2	36.6
Supervision					1,533.2	21.8
ESW					967.2	13.8
Other					1,951.2	27.8
Total					7,017.8	100.0
Note: Composition of other costs (%)	BiH		ECA		Bank	
	FY 96-99	FY 00-03	FY 96-99	FY 00-03	FY 96-99	FY 00-03
Other	%	%	%	%	%	%
Technical assistance	32.6	35.2	45.5	33.8	45.2	37.2
Country program support	19.2	54.7	14.3	53.6	31.2	42.7
Client training	48.2	10.1	40.2	12.5	23.7	20.0

Source: Bank data as of December 12, 2003.

Table A.6c Average Costs of Lending (Bank Budget), Data for 1996-03

Region/country	Total cost, \$m	Number of projects	Net commitment, \$m	Net commitment for satisfactory and nonrisky projects, \$m	Average cost per project, \$1,000	Average costs \$ per \$1,000 of net commitment	Average costs \$ per \$1,000 of net commitment for satisfactory and nonrisky projects	Memo: Average project size, \$m
Bosnia-Herzegovina	32	42	834	795	763	38	40	20
ECA	696	474	33,721	21,561	1,469	21	32	71
Bank	3,850	1,976	168,873	125,188	1,949	23	31	85

Source: World Bank data as of December 18, 2003.

Table A.6d Average Costs of Lending (Bank Budget and Trust Funds), Data for 1996-03

Region/country	Total cost, \$m	Number of projects	Net commitment, \$m	Net commitment for satisfactory and nonrisky projects, \$m	Average cost per project, \$1,000	Average costs \$ per \$1,000 of net commitment	Average costs \$ per \$1,000 of net commitment for satisfactory and nonrisky projects	Memo: Average project size, \$m
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49	42	834	795	1,157	58	61	20
ECA	929	474	33,721	21,561	1,961	28	43	71
Bank	7,018	1,976	168,873	125,188	3,552	42	56	85

Source: World Bank data as of December 18, 2003.

Table A.7**Bosnia-Herzegovina: Bank's Senior Management, 1995-03**

Year	Vice president	Country director	Chief/resident representative
1995	Wilfried Thalwitz	Kemal Dervis	
1996	Johannes F. Linn	Christine Wallich	Rory O'Sullivan
1997	Johannes F. Linn	Christine Wallich/Christian Poortman	Rory O'Sullivan
1998	Johannes F. Linn	Christian Poortman	Rory O'Sullivan
1999	Johannes F. Linn	Christian Poortman	Rory O'Sullivan
2000	Johannes F. Linn	Christian Poortman	Joseph K. Ingram
2001	Johannes F. Linn	Christian Poortman	Joseph K. Ingram
2002	Johannes F. Linn	Christian Poortman	Joseph K. Ingram
2003	Johannes F. Linn	Orsalia Kalantzopoulos	Dirk Reinermann

Source: The World Bank Group Directory, 1995-03.

Table A.8**Bosnia-Herzegovina: Millennium Development Goals**

	1990	1995	2001	2002
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<i>2015 target = halve 1990 \$1 a day poverty and malnutrition rates</i>			
Population below \$1 a day (%)	..	..	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	..	..	..	..
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	..	..	4	..
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	..	..	..	..
2 Achieve universal primary education	<i>2015 target = net enrollment to 100</i>			
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	..	..	..	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
3 Promote gender equality	<i>2005 target = education ratio to 100</i>			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	..	..
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	..	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	29	7
4 Reduce child mortality	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 under-5 mortality by two-thirds</i>			
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	22	19	18	..
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	16	15	..
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	52	53	92	..
5 Improve maternal health	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 maternal mortality by three-fourths</i>			
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	15	..	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	97.4	..	99.6	..

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table A.8

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Millennium Development Goals (continued)

	1990	1995	2001	2002
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<i>2015 target = halt, and begin to reverse, AIDS, etc.</i>			
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	..	..	90.5	..
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	47	..
7 Ensure environmental sustainability	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>			
Forest area (% of total land area)	44.6	..	44.6	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	0.4	0.5	0.5
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	..	4.5	4.7	..
CO ₂ emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.1	1.2	1.2	..
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	..	..	..	..
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	..	..	..	..
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	..	..	..	..
8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>			
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 1,000 people)	..	70.6	168	..
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	..	..
General indicators				
Population	4.5 million	3.4 million	4.1 million	4.1 million
Gross national income (GNI) (\$)	..	2.8 billion	5.1 billion	5.2 billion
GNI per capita (\$)	..	800	1,270.00	1,270.00
Adult literacy rate (% of people ages 15 and over)	..	..	..	..
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	72.7	73.6	73.9
Aid (% of GNI)	..	57.4	12.7	..
External debt (% of GNI)	..	..	44.1	..
Investment (% of GDP)	..	20	20	20.9
Trade (% of GDP)	..	91.9	81.3	77.5

Note: In some cases the data are for earlier or later years than those stated.

Goal 1 targets: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2 target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3 target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4 target: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5 target: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6 targets: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS. Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7 targets: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 8 targets: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries. Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2002.

Table A.9a			
Bosnia-Herzegovina: IDA Disbursements and Net Transfers (Including Billable Trust Funds), FY97-03 (millions of US\$ as of February 2, 2004)			
Fiscal year	Gross disbursements	Net disbursements^a	Net transfers^b
1996	68.2	68.2	68.2
1997	175.3	175.3	174.4
1998	87.9	87.9	86.1
1999	117.4	117.4	114.7
2000	80.8	80.8	77.1
2001	69.7	69.7	65.8
2002	43.4	43.4	39.2
2003	82.3	82.3	77.2
Total	725.1	725.1	702.7

a. Net disbursements are gross disbursements minus principal repayments.

b. Net transfers are net disbursements minus interest and fees .

Source: World Bank data.

Table A.9b			
Bosnia-Herzegovina: IBRD Principal Repayments and Interest, FY97-03 (millions of US\$ as of February 2, 2004)			
Fiscal year	Principal repayments	Interest	Total
1997	0	30.0	30.0
1998	0	35.5	35.5
1999	0	34.9	34.9
2000	0	32.6	32.6
2001	0	33.4	33.4
2002	16.7	26.2	42.9
2003	23.8	18.8	42.6
Total	40.5	211.5	251.9

Source: World Bank data.

ENDNOTES

Executive Summary

1. The High Representative represents the Peace Implementation Council, which is composed of the nations that undertook to support the peace agreement. The Council also reports to the European Union (EU) and the U.N. Security Council.

2. During calendar year 1996, the Bank initiated 16 emergency reconstruction projects, with a total IDA and trust fund commitment of \$356 million.

Resumen

1. El Alto Representante representa al Consejo de Implementación de la Paz, formado por los países que se comprometieron a respaldar el acuerdo de paz, y que depende asimismo de la Unión Europea y del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas.

2. Durante el año 1996, el Banco inició 16 proyectos de reconstrucción de emergencia, habiéndose comprometido un total de \$356 millones en recursos de la AIF y fondos fiduciarios.

Résumé analytique

1. Le Haut Représentant représente le Conseil de mise en oeuvre de la paix, composé des nations qui se sont engagées à appuyer l'accord de paix. Le Conseil rend également compte à l'Union européenne (UE) et au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies.

2. Au cours de l'année civile 1996, la Banque a pris l'initiative de 16 projets de reconstruction d'urgence, qui ont bénéficié d'un engagement de l'IDA et du fonds fiduciaire se chiffrant au total à 356 millions de dollars.

Chapter 1

1. The 1991 population of 4.4 million comprised 43.7 percent Moslems (now referred to as Bosniaks), 31.4 percent Serbs, 17.3 percent Croats, and 7.6 percent "other" ("Yugoslav" or other nationalities).

2. Formally titled "The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

3. These included foreign relations; customs and foreign trade policy, immigration, inter-entity policies on transport, communications and energy, responsibility for all external debt; and a Central Bank, headed by a non-BiH citizen, which would operate as a currency board for a minimum period of six years. The Dayton Accords gave the IMF control over monetary policy and authority to appoint the governor of the Central Bank.

4. There is also the enclave of Brcko, which is administered separately.

5. The Entity governments have been demobilizing since 1999 under intense pressure from the international community and are moving slowly toward a unified military policy and a single defense force.

6. However, the Dayton Accords did provide that, with the approval of the State Parliament, the State could impose taxes.

7. Referred to as the Priority Reconstruction and Recovery Program. The total was to be divided between the FBH (\$3.7 billion) and the RS (\$1.4 billion), primarily on the basis of population.

8. GDP data are only estimations. The underlying data series are either weak or nonexistent. Current population numbers are also estimates; there has been no census since 1991. The return of refugees and the resettlement of the internally displaced have been carefully documented by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, but there has also been significant out-migration. Some sources estimate the current population to be 4.0-4.1 million, but many observers believe that the population has not recovered to that level. This report uses an estimate of 3.8 million.

9. U.N. estimates of poverty incidence in the immediate post-war period range from 50 percent to 70 percent. The only reliable survey of poverty in the country is the 2001 LSMS Household Survey, which gave an overall poverty rate of 19.5 percent (16 per-

cent in FBH and 25 percent in RS), but with another 30 percent of the population only marginally above the poverty line. Poverty incidence for other former SFRY republics for which data are available (for 1999) is reported to be: Croatia, 8 percent; Macedonia, 16 percent; Serbia and Montenegro, 18 percent. See World Bank 2003d.

Chapter 2

1. Because BiH was not yet a member of the Bank, there was no Bank budget for these activities. The BiH Working Group was initially funded by the Netherlands government, and subsequently by the United States as well.

2. Of the TFBH, \$25 million was provided on grant terms and the balance on IDA terms.

3. The cutoff income level for IDA eligibility was a 1994 per capita GNP of \$865.

4. A 1997 World Bank private sector assessment and an FIAS report, *Commercial and Legal Framework and Administrative Barriers to Investment in BiH* (FIAS 2001). The private sector assessment was widely disseminated and discussed at a seminar organized by the World Bank Institute.

5. The government, with the support of key elements of the international community, was strongly in favor of mass privatization, primarily in order to settle significant claims of private citizens against the State that had arisen as a result of the war.

6. In the *EBPAC* documents (see World Bank 2003e), the Bank noted that progress in setting up the appropriate architecture for fostering private markets has greatly outpaced developments in other transition economies, and Bosnia is now poised to advance rapidly. Yet in 1999 a *Wall Street Journal* survey ranked BiH's investment climate 19th among 27 transition countries. The 2001 FIAS study confirmed that the absence of a transparent and predictable legal and regulatory framework was a major impediment to establishing and operating a business in BiH.

7. More than 90 percent of banking sector assets in the FBH were nonperforming in 1996.

8. In RS the *Emergency Pilot Credit Project* was fully disbursed six months ahead of schedule and the repayment rate was 97 percent. More than 50 percent of the credit line under the *Private Sector Credit Project* (PSCP) was disbursed in the first year and, as of October 2003, there had been no default in payment.

However, loans to municipalities have been less successful, and lending to farmers has not had a good repayment record.

9. One reason for the delay could have been the lengthy transition period for the formation of new governments after the fall 2000 elections. But this could have been anticipated and factored into the loan design.

10. For example, in the FBH the full privatization of the PBS Group (Privredna Banka Sarajevo) is still pending, although the largest unit of the PBS Group, Central Profit Bank, was merged with another PBS bank, Travnica Banka, and finally sold to a major Austrian Bank in October 2003.

11. Council of Europe and the World Bank 2000 and other project-related analytical work fed into broader, integrative studies such as World Bank 2002b, 2003d.

12. This system required firms to keep workers they could not employ full time on a "waitlist" and pay them partial compensation and social benefits until such time as the firm could hire them.

13. The Bank did, however, coordinate a Social Protection Task Force.

Chapter 3

1. Official statistics report unemployment rates of over 40 percent, but these data are known to be overstated, because employers have a strong incentive not to report all employees; and those who are unrecorded for wage tax purposes, plus many of the self-employed, report themselves as unemployed and draw unemployment compensation. The LSMS study reported unemployment of 16 percent. However, most observers think that total unemployment is in a range of 20–25 percent. Of most concern is the scant evidence of any significant *decline* in unemployment over time.

2. Private savings were an estimated 0.7 percent of GDP in 2003 (Source: PRSP).

3. EBRD, *Transition Report* 2003, p. 124. This estimate differs from a June 2003 estimate by the World Bank, which stated that small-scale privatization was essentially complete in both the Federation and RS.

4. These figures in particular should be treated with caution, as these are rough estimates based on rough GDP data, and even rougher data on estimated private informal activity. (Source: various EBRD *Transition Reports*.)

5. The government shares this view on the outcome of privatization and states that the Bank should have taken more of a leadership role in the privatization process (see Annex D).

6. The pre-conflict net enrollment ratio was probably close to 100 percent.

7. LSMS data as cited in World Bank 2002b, pp. 92–93.

8. A 1999 Survey indicated that private spending on health was about 4.7 percent of GDP, a very high figure relative to comparator countries (World Bank 2002c, p. 104).

9. The railways sector receives on the order of 40 million KM annually in direct subsidies to meet operating costs. Its own revenues do not even cover its wage bill. The coal sector receives about 30 million KM per year to meet its pension obligations and for direct operating subsidies.

10. Over half of all water produced is unaccounted for, and only about half of what is billed is actually collected. In other words, *only a quarter* of all water consumed is actually paid for. Matters are aggravated by low tariffs that are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance expenditures.

Chapter 5

1. The Bank operated in BiH in compliance with the established guidelines for post-conflict situations.

2. Some PMUs have been converted into “Foundations” that manage several projects together. The Foundation in the RS handles eight IDA projects; the one in the FBH, four. In most cases the same project will have a separate PMU in each Entity.

Annex C

1. In this note, *assistance program* refers to products and services generated in support of the economic development of a client country over a specified period of time, and *client* refers to the country that receives the benefits of that program.

Annex E

1. *Southern European countries*—with their period average GDPs indexed on BiH as 100—include here Albania (80), BiH (100), Bulgaria (287), Croatia (451), FYR Macedonia (80), Moldova (34), and Romania (863).

2. Twenty-six countries in Europe and Central Asia: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of), Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Latvia, and Lithuania; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Serbia and Montenegro was not included in the analysis.