

REPUBLIKA SRPSKA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2022





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REPUBLIKA SRPSKA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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PREFACE

Dear Users,

This is the third edition of the publication "Republika Srpska Sustainable Development Indicators". This publication provides users with an insight into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations, its goals and indicators used to monitor the fulfillment of these goals.

This United Nations Agenda is a call for action to address global challenges, end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that everyone enjoys peace and prosperity.

By publishing sustainable development indicators for Republika Srpska, we strive to respond to the need for a systematic overview of the situation in areas that are crucial for sustainable development. Therefore, this publication should serve as a basis for analysis, creation and implementation of policies aimed at addressing challenges such as quality of life and well-being, good health, education, climate change, gender equality, efficient and accountable institutions, and more.

The indicators presented in this publication are shown based on the available data obtained through regular statistical surveys carried out by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics. The publication also provides data obtained from other institutions in Republika Srpska.

We welcome any suggestions and comments from users in order to improve this publication.

Banja Luka, December 2022



Darko Milunović, Director
Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

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ABBREVIATIONS

mill.	million
thous.	thousand
km	kilometre
pkm	passenger kilometre
tkm	tonne kilometre
KM	Convertible Mark
EUR	currency of the European Monetary Union
USD	United States Dollar
t	tonne
Gg	gigagram
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ -eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
NMVOCs	non-methane volatile organic compounds
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
GDP	Gross domestic product
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BOD	biological oxygen demand
ESA 1995	European System of Accounts
EU	European Union
EC	European Commission
EU-27	European Union (27 members)
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Union
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
R&D	Research and development
KD BiH 2010	Classification of Economic Activities of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2010
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TFR	total fertility rate
COD	chemical oxygen demand
WHO	World Health Organisation

SECTIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF KD BiH 2010

A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

SYMBOLS

-	no occurrence
...	data not available
0	data is lower than 0.5 of the given unit of measure
0.0	data is lower than 0.1 of the given unit of measure
Ø	average
*	corrected data
***	confidential data
()	less reliable data
(())	unreliable data
•	extremely unreliable data
:	unreliable data
1)	footnote

At the Sustainable Development Summit held between 25 and 27 September 2015 in New York, Member States of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The Agenda represents a general call for action and partnerships in order to address the global challenges, end poverty, protect the planet and provide everyone with the opportunity to enjoy peace and prosperity. The Agenda defines five areas of critical importance for sustainable development of humanity and the planet (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership) and it is implemented through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets.



Five areas of critical importance for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda covers issues of poverty and inequality, food security, quality of life and well-being for all, health, education, sustainable consumption and production, employment, growth, infrastructure, sustainable natural resources management, climate change, gender equality, inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities and settlements, as well as access to justice, and effective and accountable institutions.

The achievement of these goals is reported through sustainable development indicators, which represent the tools for measuring and monitoring changes in the economy, society and environment. The United Nations Statistical Commission created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. IAEG-SDG developed the global indicator framework at the 48th session of the United States Statistical Commission held in March 2017. To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all indicators are classified by the IAEG-SDG into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level.

The development of reference indicator framework for monitoring the sustainable development goals in the context of the European Union is managed by Eurostat. The EU SDG indicator set was approved by the European Statistical System in May 2017. The set contains 100 indicators, structured along the 17 sustainable development goals and is balanced among the social, economic, environmental and institutional dimensions of sustainability. Each goal is presented through five to six indicators that reflect its overall goal

The EU SDG set of indicators is revised annually to include indicators from new data sources and to take into account new goals, in line with the EU long-term vision after 2020.

In this publication, available data produced by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, as well as data from records of other bodies and institutions of Republika Srpska, are presented under the names of relevant global SDG indicators, enriched with available data according to the EU SDG set of indicators.

Regular statistical activities carried out by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics are the source of data for tables and graphs for which source of data is not specified. On the other hand, for tables and graphs that show data collected and processed by other institutions, the data source is listed under the table or graph. For easier reference, data in some of the tables and graphs are shown in larger units of measure (thousands, millions). Also, due to rounding, total amounts do not always match sums of data referring to individual categories.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Goal 1** No Poverty
- Goal 2** Zero Hunger
- Goal 3** Good Health and Well-Being
- Goal 4** Quality Education
- Goal 5** Gender Equality
- Goal 6** Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 7** Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8** Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Goal 10** Reduced Inequalities
- Goal 11** Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 12** Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13** Climate Action
- Goal 14** Life below Water
- Goal 15** Life on Land
- Goal 16** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Goal 17** Partnerships for the Goals

SET OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS PRESENTED IN THE PUBLICATION:**Goal 1 No Poverty**

Global indicators (5)

- 1.2.1 Percentage of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

EU indicators (4)

- 01_10 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion
- 01_10a People at risk of poverty or social exclusion - urban/rural gap
- 01_30 Severely materially deprived people
- 01_60 Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor

Goal 2 Zero Hunger

Global indicators (2)

- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being

Global indicators(15)

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
- 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
- 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
- 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
- 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
- 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
- 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

EU indicators (5)

- 03_10 Life expectancy at birth
- 03_20 Share of people with good or very good perceived health
- 03_30 Smoking prevalence
- 03_41 Standardised death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis
- 03_60 Self-reported unmet need for medical care

Goal 4 Quality Education

Global indicators (4)

- 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged under five years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
- 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
- 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
- 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

EU indicators (3)

- 04_20 Tertiary educational attainment
- 04_30 Participation in early childhood education
- 04_60 Adult participation in learning

Goal 5 Gender Equality

Global indicators (5)

- 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

- 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years or older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- 5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- 5.5.1b Proportion of seats held by women in local governments
EU indicators (3)
- 05_10 Physical and sexual violence to women
- 05_30 Gender employment gap
- 05_50 Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments

Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

Global indicators (4)

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
- 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
EU indicators (3)
- 06_10 Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household
- 06_20 Population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment
- 06_30 Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers

Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

Global indicators (1)

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

Global indicators (5)

- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
- 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
- 8.10.1a Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults
- 8.10.1b Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
EU indicators (1)
- 08_30 Employment rate

Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Global indicators (5)

- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
EU indicators (2)
- 09_10 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D
- 09_30 R&D personnel

Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities

Global indicators (3)

- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
- 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
EU indicators (1)
- 10_30 Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Global indicators (2)

- 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
EU indicators (3)
- 11_20 Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise
- 11_40 People killed in road accidents
- 11_60 Recycling rate of municipal waste

Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

EU indicators (1)

12_50 Generated waste, excluding major mineral wastes

Goal 13 Climate Action

EU indicators (1)

13_10 Total direct greenhouse gas emissions

Goal 15 Life on Land

Global indicators (4)

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.a.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Global indicators (3)

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

EU indicators (1)

16_10 Standardised death rate due to homicide

Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Global indicators (2)

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

TOTAL: 60 global SDG indicators**28 EU SDG indicators**



GOAL 1 No Poverty

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS
EVERYWHERE

TARGETS

- 1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- 1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- 1.6 Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

INDICATORS

Poverty

Relative poverty line allows for comparison of the standard of one population category with other categories in the same society, depending on their consumption expenditures on the observed territory. However, this kind of line is not suitable for the monitoring of changes over a period of time.

The European Union methodology, which applies the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale, is used for the relative poverty analysis.

Relative poverty line is set at 60% of the median monthly equivalent consumption expenditure. Equivalent household consumption expenditures are calculated by dividing monthly household expenditures by equivalent household size, based on the equivalence scale that assigns the weight of 1.0 to the household head, 0.5 to other members aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to every child under 14.

The following definition was adopted at the European Union level as a working definition in 1984, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Europe: "The poor shall be taken to mean persons, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the Member State in which they live".

Poverty is therefore defined in "relative" terms and depends on the distribution of consumption expenditures within the population. Poverty does not only imply the lack of necessary goods and services, but also the unfavourable status of some households in comparison with others: the poor are also those who own less.

The number and the rate of poor households depend on where the poverty line is set. Poverty line being set at 60% of median monthly equivalised consumption expenditure represents the value threshold that divides the population into poor and non-poor and does not allow a complete analysis of this phenomenon. For this reason, two more poverty thresholds have been created and analysed: 50% and 70% of median monthly equivalised consumption expenditure.

By considering these three poverty lines, four categories of households are identified: *definitely poor households* (consumption expenditure below 50% of median monthly equivalised consumption expenditure), *scarcely poor households* (consumption expenditure between 50% and 60% of median), *households at risk of poverty* (consumption expenditure between 60% and 70% of median) and households that are definitely not poor, with higher consumption expenditure amounts.

Material deprivation is measured by establishing the absence of certain consumer durable goods in the households, as well as by establishing the inability to meet the needs considered typical in the society the household belongs to. The term *deprivation* is usually used to refer to unmet or unsatisfied human needs.



1.2.1 Percentage of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

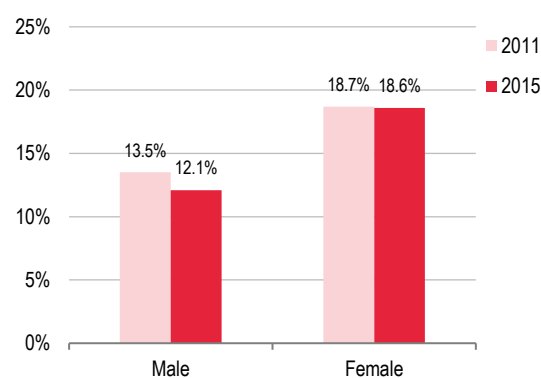
Indicators of relative poverty, 2004–2015

	2004	2007	2011	2015
Relative poverty line per adjusted household member (monthly, KM)	298.96	350.22	381.09	362.34
Observation units				
Poor households	63,973	64,708	53,234	49,805
Poor individuals	199,752	182,389	152,909	126,043
Poverty headcount (%)				
Poor households	16.1	17.3	14.8	13.9
Poor individuals	15.8	15.6	14.4	12.8

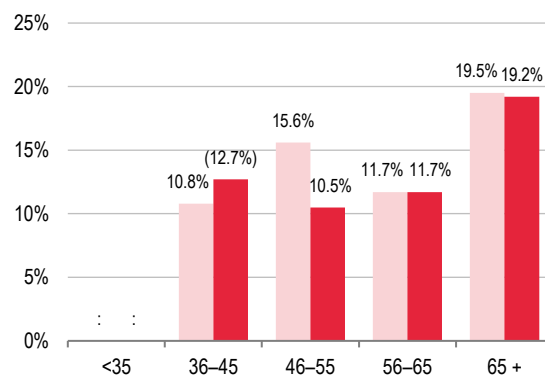


1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Poverty headcount by sex of household head, 2011 and 2015 (%)



Poverty headcount by age of household head, 2011 and 2015 (%)

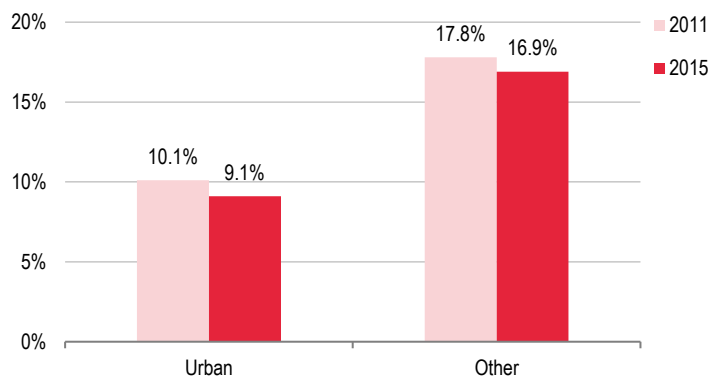


Poverty headcount of households depending on the poverty line, 2004–2015 (%)

	2004	2007	2011	2015
Definitely poor	8.2	10.8	8.0	7.0
Scarcely poor	7.8	6.4	6.8	6.9
At risk of poverty	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.2
Definitely not poor	75.5	74.7	76.9	76.9

1 No Poverty

Relative poverty of households by type of settlements, 2011 and 2015 (%)



Indicators of material deprivation of households, 2011 and 2015 (%)

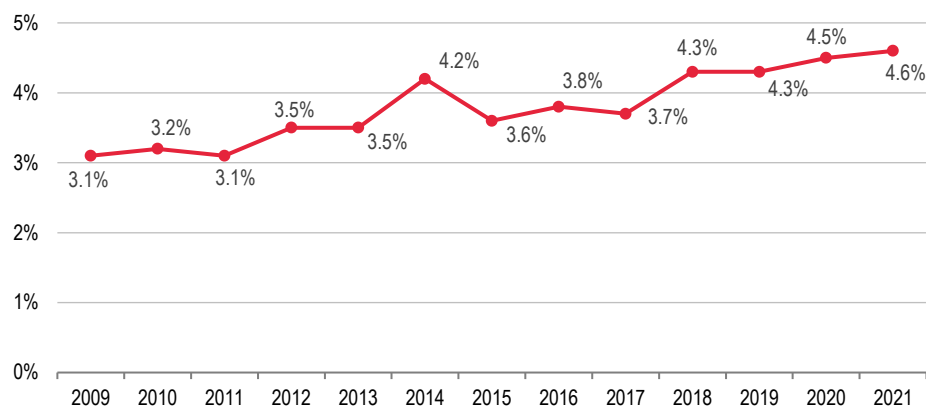
	2011	2015
Cannot afford a one-week annual holiday	77.7	75.4
Cannot afford a meal involving meat, chicken or fish (or a vegetarian-friendly substitute) every second day	30.9	25.3
Does not have sufficient funds to bear an unexpected expense of 380 KM ¹⁾	73.6	74.3
Cannot afford the adequate heating of a dwelling	16.2	11.5
Does not own a car	50.4	59.6
Does not own a washing machine	12.7	9.6
Does not own a television set	(3.4)	3.2

¹⁾In 2011, the threshold was set at 390 KM.



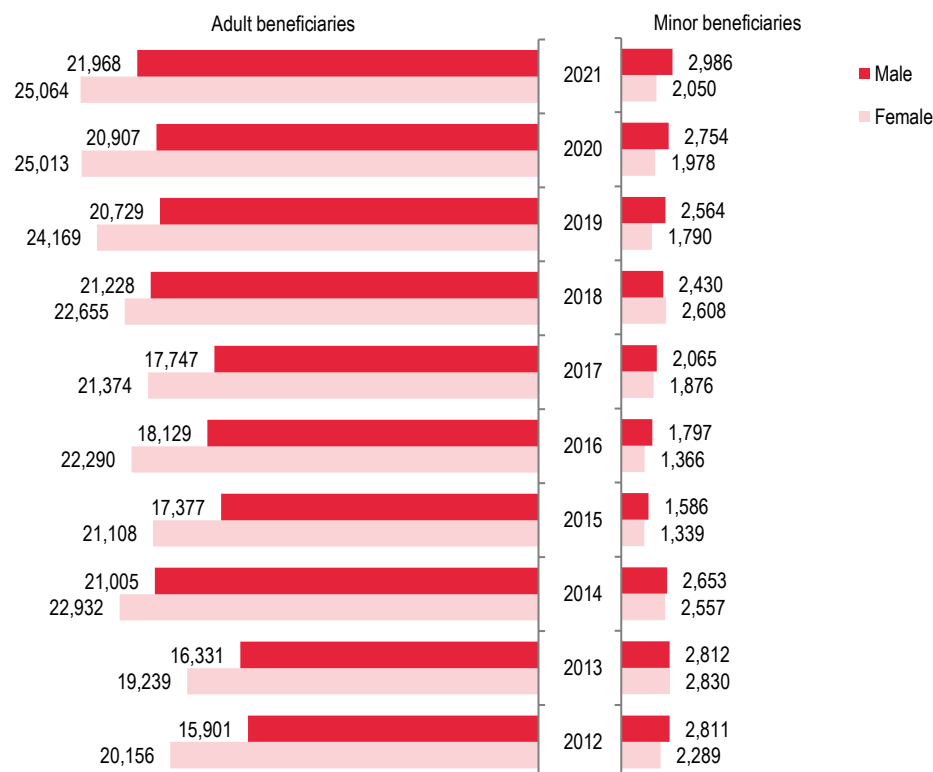
1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Proportion of the population covered by social protection systems, 2009–2021 (%)



Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Number of minor and adult beneficiaries of social protection, by sex, 2012–2021



Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Number of persons covered by the social protection system, 2012–2021

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Financial aid	total	5,156	5,156	5,219	5,067	5,071	4,905	4,487	4,487	4,076	4,142	
	male	1,852	1,852	1,940	1,948	2,020	1,955	1,800	1,846	1,727	1,821	
	female	3,304	3,304	3,279	3,119	3,051	2,950	2,687	2,641	2,349	2,321	
Cash benefits for providing care and support to another person	total	17,219	17,219	20,286	23,048	25,127	25,944	26,394	27,774	28,270	29,691	
	male	8,008	8,008	9,264	10,465	11,383	11,987	12,123	12,813	12,419	13,673	
	female	9,211	9,211	11,022	12,581	13,744	13,957	14,271	14,961	15,851	16,018	
	of which, number of children	total	1,849	1,849	1,501	1,272	1,492	2,022	1,538	1,689	1,982	2,021
	male	937	937	848	718	905	1,129	919	1,010	1,189	1,220	
	female	912	912	653	554	587	893	619	679	793	801	
Support in the equalization of opportunities for disabled children and youth	total	333	333	432	410	339	349	382	239	223	248	
	male	199	199	248	235	186	184	204	115	112	137	
	female	134	134	184	175	153	165	178	121	111	111	
	of which, number of children	total	290	290	414	386	306	322	325	147	141	134
	male	175	175	237	229	170	175	194	74	75	74	
female	115	115	177	157	136	147	131	73	66	60		
Placement in a social protection institution or in another institution	total	1,048	1,048	1,059	1,029	1,089	1,071	1,145	1,078	1,179	1,190	
	male	473	473	491	504	504	500	525	504	544	533	
	female	575	575	568	525	585	571	620	574	635	657	
	of which, number of children	total	225	225	207	199	224	183	170	154	152	159
	male	119	119	106	106	118	94	90	73	74	82	
	female	106	106	101	93	106	89	80	81	78	77	
Placement in a foster family	total	389	389	426	356	356	392	390	373	370	333	
	male	182	182	198	167	167	194	192	168	175	159	
	female	211	211	228	189	189	198	198	205	195	174	
	of which, number of children	total	119	119	196	252	259	272	223	210	206	208
	male	61	61	101	127	135	137	117	96	102	99	
female	58	58	95	125	124	135	106	114	104	109		
In-home care	total	285	285	217	217	237	220	201	233	186	152	
	male	123	123	55	58	67	102	100	69	66	63	
	female	163	163	162	159	170	118	101	164	120	89	
	of which, number of children	total	15	15	7	6	5	17	1	1	-	-
	male	11	11	5	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	
female	4	4	2	4	3	12	1	1	-	-		
Daily care	total	70	70	230	178	209	286	312	395	335	433	
	male	39	39	120	105	128	163	180	209	157	255	
	female	31	31	110	73	81	123	132	186	178	178	
	of which, number of children	total	52	52	143	137	125	157	107	127	161	192
	male	27	27	81	77	72	83	62	65	85	137	
female	25	25	62	60	53	74	45	62	76	55		
One-time financial aid	total	11,586	11,586	11,413	11,105	11,301	10,481	11,418	9,732	9,735	9,152	
	male	5,566	5,566	5,516	5,480	5,534	5,020	5,340	4,726	4,787	4,360	
	female	6,020	6,020	5,897	5,625	5,767	5,461	6,078	5,006	4,948	4,792	
	of which, number of children	total	1,836	1,836	1,172	657	752	783	625	643	560	575
	male	839	839	534	319	395	357	289	373	268	293	
	female	997	997	638	338	357	426	336	270	292	282	
Personal disability payment ¹⁾	total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192	4,944	6,278	6,727
	male	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,233	2,843	3,665	3,953
	female	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	2,101	2,613	2,774
	of which, number of children	total	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,214	1,445	1,626
	male	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	777	912	1,019
	female	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	437	533	607

¹⁾ The right to personal disability payment was introduced in July 2018

Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

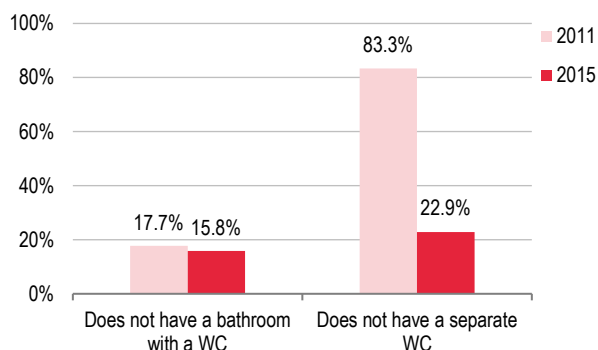


1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

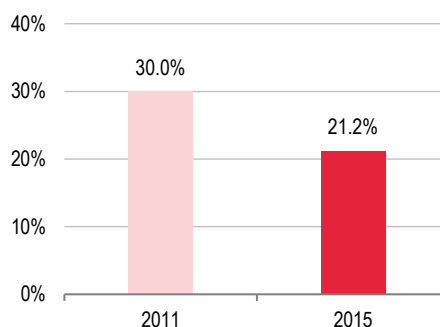
Households' access to basic services, 2011 and 2015 (%)

	Very difficult		Difficult		Easy		Very easy		Service not used	
	2011	2015	2011	2015	2011	2015	2011	2015	2011	2015
Grocery store	(3.5)	6.8	20.4	18.9	58.7	58.4	16.7	15.8	:	:
Banking services	5.0	13.5	28.6	27.8	42.5	39.9	11.6	11.8	12.3	7.0
Postal services	4.3	11.8	24.8	23.5	51.1	48.6	12.9	12.8	7.0	3.3
Public transport	(3.4)	8.4	22.9	23.0	50.0	46.8	12.0	11.3	11.7	10.6
Primary health care institution	4.5	10.2	30.3	28.0	52.0	48.7	12.5	12.6	:	:
Preschool and primary education institution	:	4.3	8.3	8.8	20.8	22.4	6.4	7.1	63.6	57.4

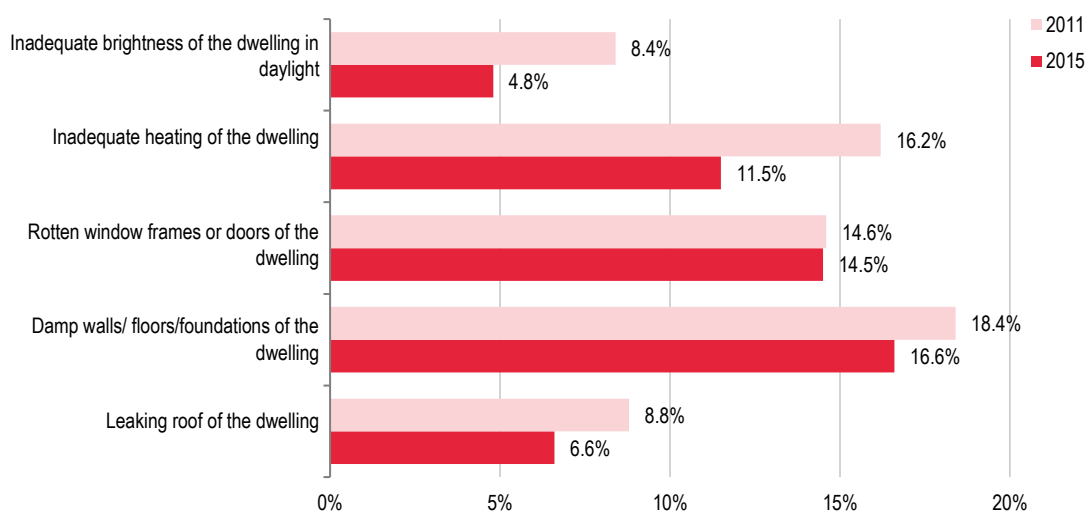
Population living in households with no bathroom, shower, or flushing toilet, by poverty status, 2011 and 2015 (%)



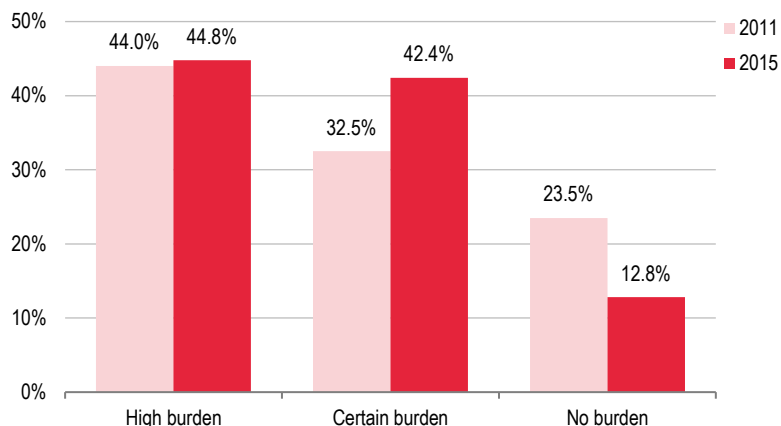
Population unable to keep home adequately warm, by poverty status, 2011 and 2015 (%)



Households' problems with the dwelling, 2011 and 2015 (%)



Housing cost burden rate, by poverty status, 2011 and 2015 (%)



1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

Real estate ownership and co-ownership¹⁾ – as on 31 December

	2018						2019					
	total		male		female		total		male		female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Sole owners of real estate – land and buildings	301,791	100.0	221,528	73.4	80,263	26.6	322,053	100.0	235,748	73.2	86,305	26.8
Co-owners of real estate – land and buildings, ½ ownership ratio	112,670	100.0	75,233	66.8	37,437	33.2	113,906	100.0	75,664	66.4	38,242	33.6
Co-owners of real estate – land and buildings, ownership ratio under ½	293,012	100.0	175,091	59.8	117,921	40.2	330,384	100.0	195,662	59.2	134,722	40.8

~ continued

	2020						2021					
	total		male		female		total		male		female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Sole owners of real estate – land and buildings	335,470	100.0	238,185	71.0	97,285	29.0	486,196	100.0	349,368	71.8	136,828	28.2
Co-owners of real estate – land and buildings, ½ ownership ratio	113,369	100.0	72,449	63.9	40,920	36.1	168,688	100.0	107,719	63.9	60,969	36.1
Co-owners of real estate – land and buildings, ownership ratio under ½	343,529	100.0	201,559	58.7	141,970	41.3	295,914	100.0	164,842	55.7	131,072	44.3

¹⁾ All immovable properties where the owners/co-owners have an updated Unique Master Citizen Number (JMBG).

Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs of Republika Srpska



GOAL 2 Zero Hunger

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND
IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

TARGETS

- 2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- 2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- 2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- 2.5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.
 - 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
 - 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round¹⁾.
 - 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

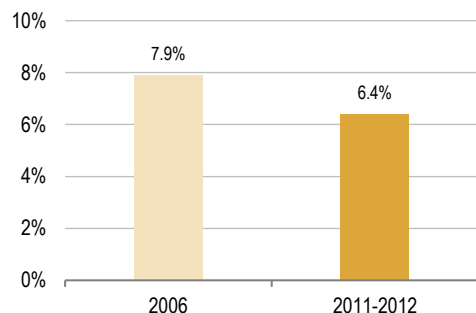
¹⁾ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm

INDICATORS




2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

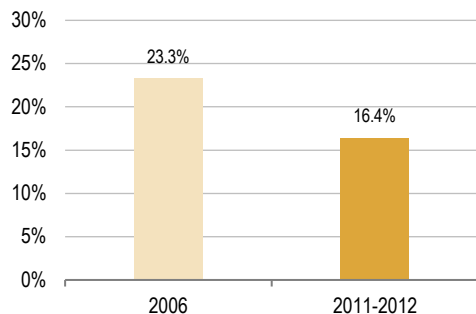
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, 2006 and 2011–2012



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2006 (MICS3) and 2011–2012 (MICS4)

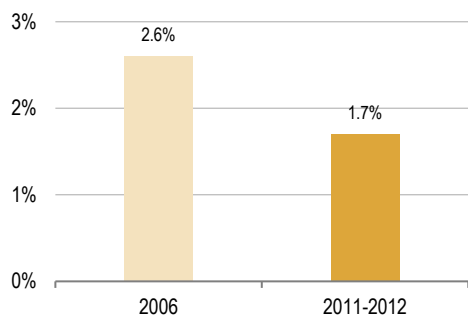
 **2.2.2** Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Prevalence of overweight (weight for height $<+2$ standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, 2006 and 2011–2012



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2006 (MICS3) and 2011–2012 (MICS4)

Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, 2006 and 2011–2012



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2006 (MICS3) and 2011–2012 (MICS4)

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



GOAL 3

Good Health and Well-Being

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE
WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

TARGETS

- 3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.
- 3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- 3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS¹⁾ Agreement (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

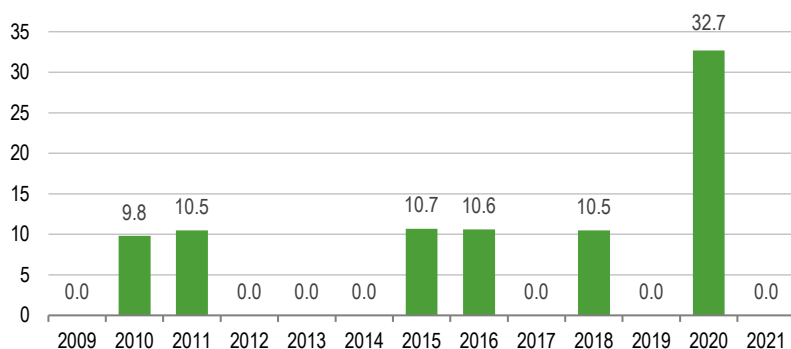
¹⁾ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/intel2_e.htm

INDICATORS

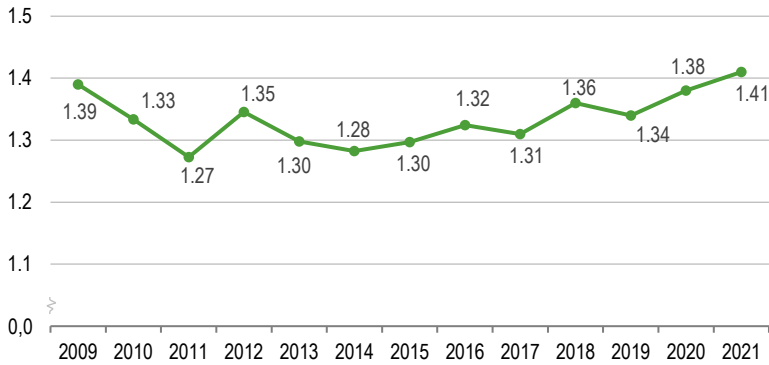


3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio, 2009–2021 (per 100,000 live births)



Total fertility rate, 2009–2021



Total fertility rate is the average number of children who would be born per woman if she was to pass through the childbearing years bearing children according to a current schedule of age-specific fertility rates. It is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates for each five-year age group of women aged 15 to 49 years. For five-year age groups, the sum of all age-specific fertility rates would be:

$$TFR = 5 \frac{\sum_{15-19}^{45-49} f_x}{1000}$$

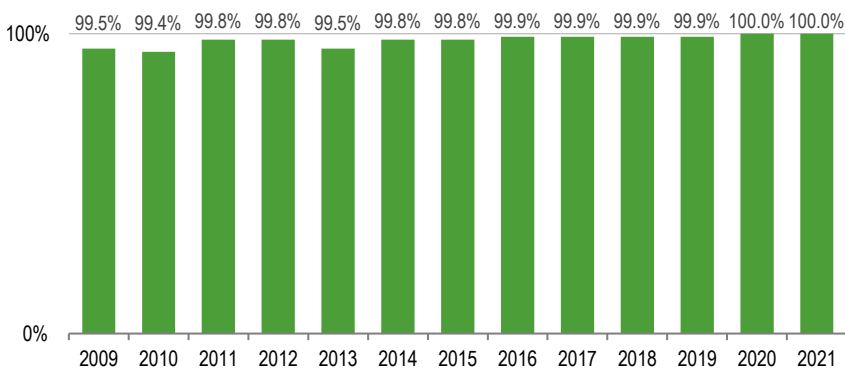
The critical numerical value which ensures simple reproduction of the population in terms of generation renewal is 2.1 (average number of children per woman of the childbearing age).

In the observation period between 2009 and 2021, the highest total fertility rate was recorded in 2021, when it amounted to 1.41, while the lowest one was recorded in 2011, namely 1.27.



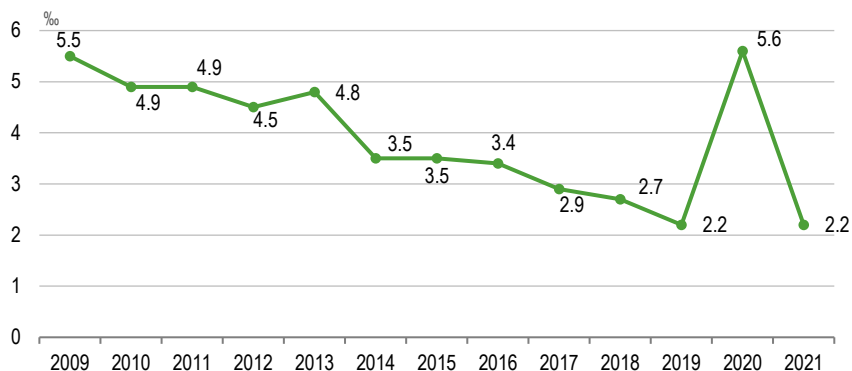
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2009–2021 (%)



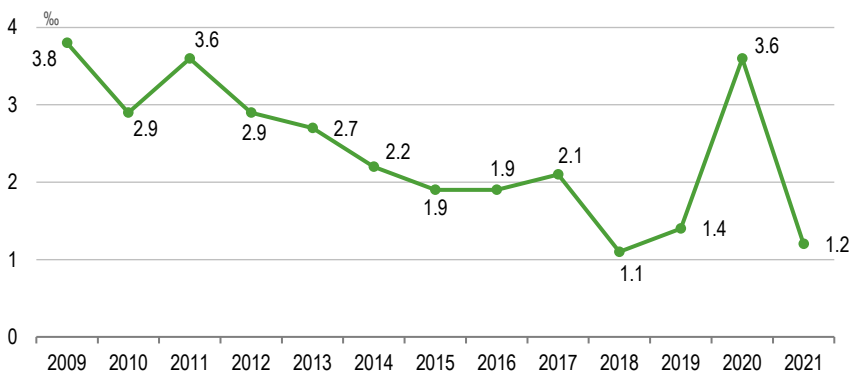
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

Under-5 mortality rate, 2009–2021 (per 1,000 live births)



3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate, 2009–2021 (per 1,000 live births)

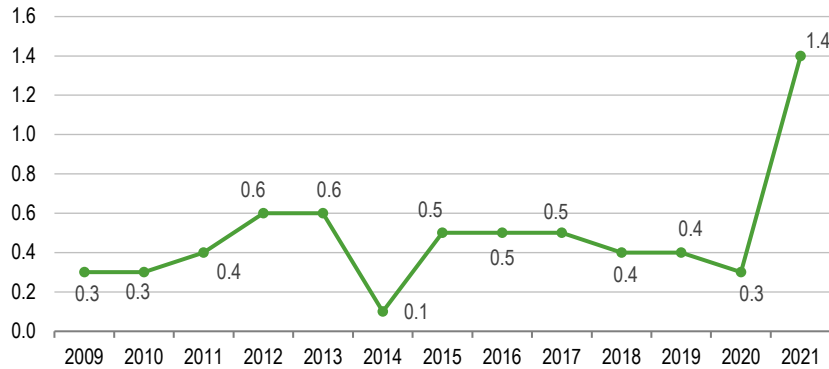


Life expectancy by sex, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	75.3	75.9	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	76.23	75.03
Male	72.6	73.2	73.4	73.7	73.5	73.8	73.6	74.4	74.7	74.6	74.3	73.34	72.02
Female	78.0	78.5	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.1	78.8	80.1	79.7	79.9	80.0	79.24	78.24

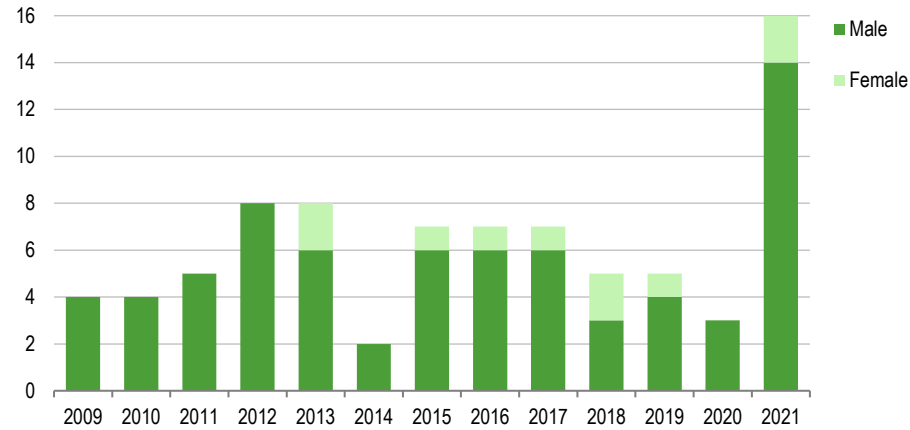
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

HIV incidence per 100,000 population, 2009–2021



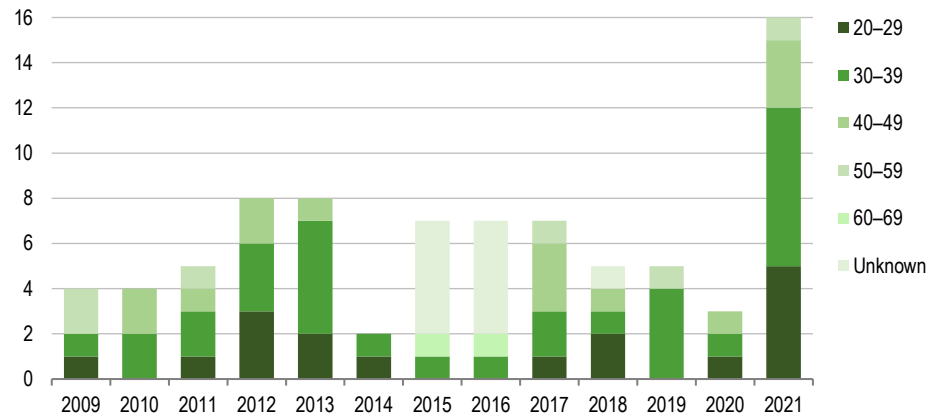
Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Number of registered cases of HIV infection during the year, by sex, 2009–2021



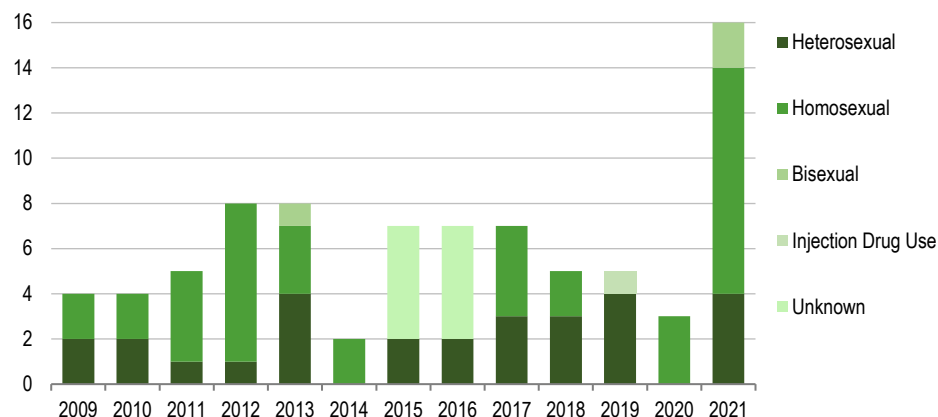
Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Age structure of registered cases of HIV infection during the year, 2009–2021



Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

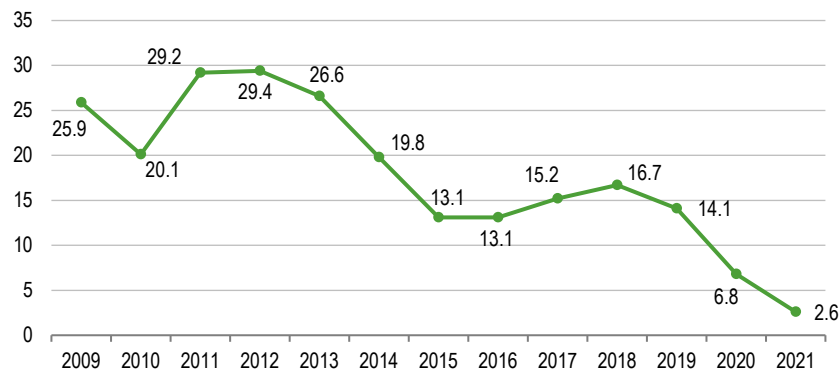
Registered cases of HIV infection by route of HIV transmission, 2009–2021



Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2009–2021



Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

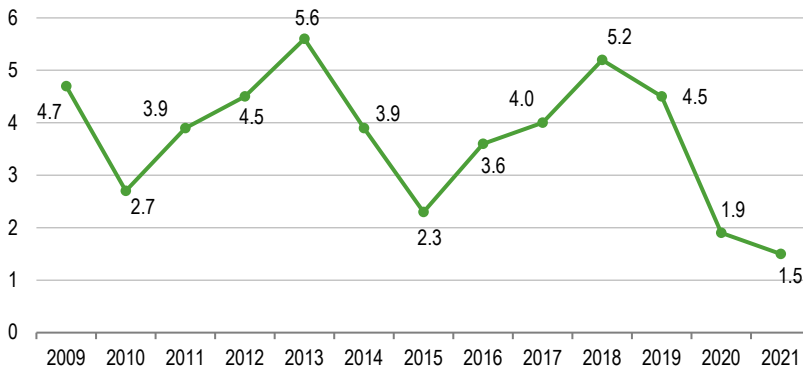
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of registered cases	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence (per 1,000 population)	-	0.00085	-	0.00085	-	0.00086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

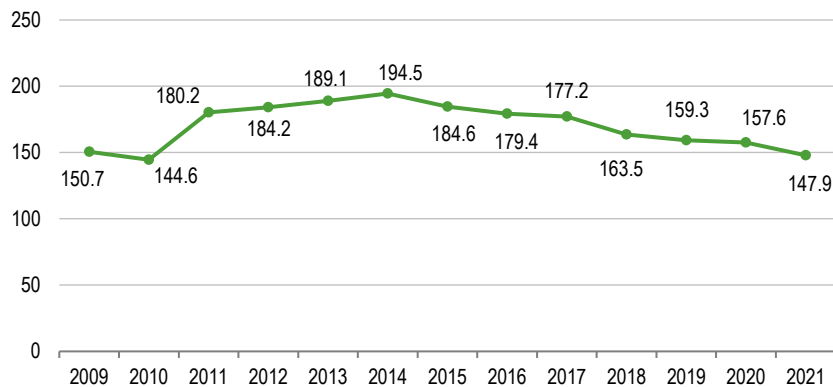
Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population, 2009–2021



Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

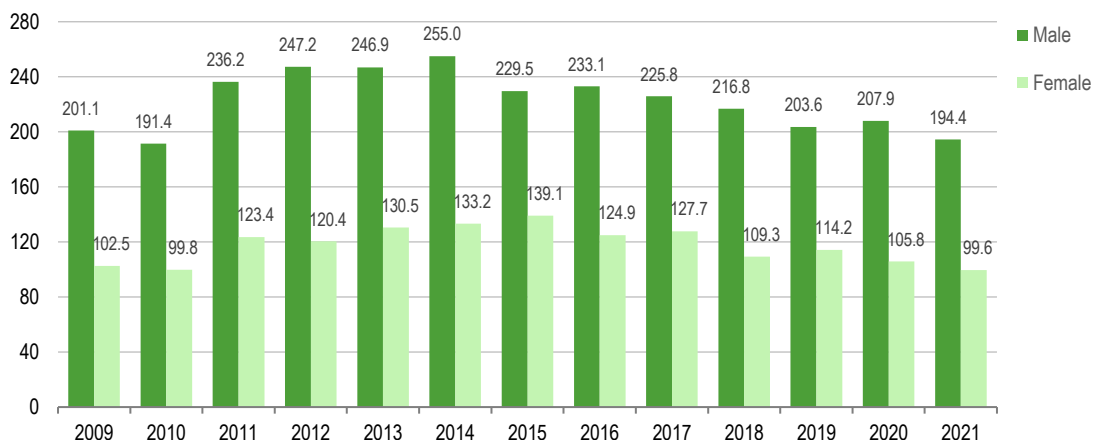
Total mortality rate attributed to chronic diseases, 2009–2021 (number of deaths per 100,000 population under the age of 65 years)



Chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, malignant neoplasms, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, are the leading cause of death, both in our country and worldwide. They are caused or exacerbated by numerous risk factors, including smoking, obesity, lack of physical activity, poor nutrition and alcohol consumption. In the period 2009–2014, an increase was recorded in the number of deaths caused by chronic diseases among the population under the age of 65 years in Republika Srpska. However, a slight decrease was recorded during the period 2015–2021.

Mortality rate attributed to chronic diseases is defined as the standardized mortality rate of certain chronic diseases. Mortality rate attributed to chronic diseases is calculated by dividing the number of people under 65 dying due to a chronic disease by the total population under 65. Chronic diseases included in the indicator are malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus, ischaemic heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and liver diseases. In 2021, for deceased persons under the age of 65 years, the leading cause of mortality are malignant neoplasms, with 88.5 deaths per 100,000 population in Republika Srpska.

Mortality rate attributed to chronic diseases, by sex, 2009–2021 (number of deaths per 100,000 population under the age of 65 years)



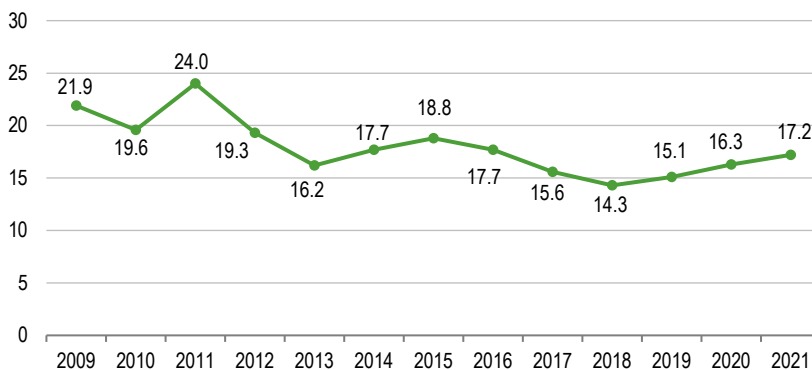
It is evident that mortality rates attributed to chronic diseases vary depending on sex. Observed in the abovementioned period, the mortality rate due to ischaemic heart diseases is higher for men than for women. The same goes for the mortality rate attributed to malignant neoplasms. In medical circles, the fact that mortality rates attributed to malignant neoplasms are higher in men is attributed to higher exposure to risk factors and reduced availability and use of screening programmes for early detection of negative processes.

If we observe respiratory diseases, mortality rate is also higher for men than for women. According to numerous health analyses, this is partly due to the fact that smoking prevalence is higher among men, this being a significant risk factor for many respiratory diseases.



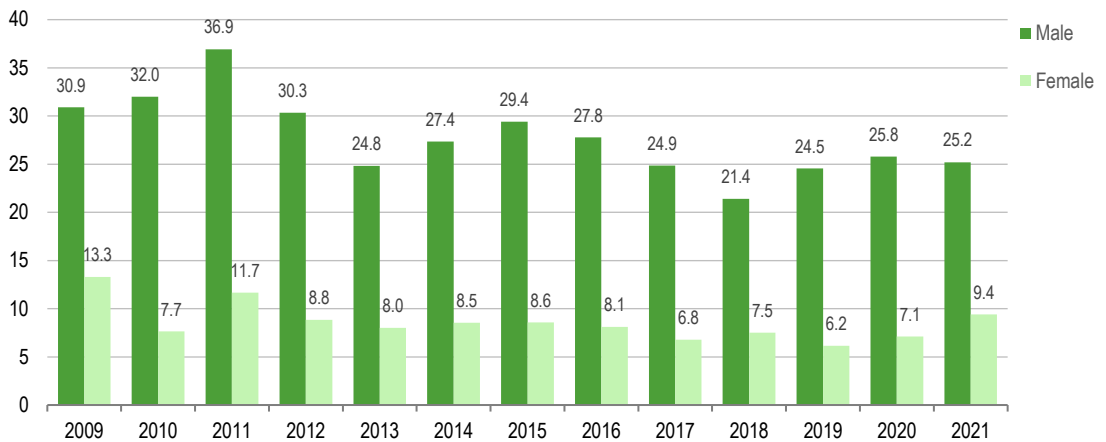
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Total suicide mortality rate, 2009–2021 (per 100,000 population)



World Health Organization defines suicide as an act deliberately triggered and performed by a person with full knowledge or expectations of negative consequences. In the observation period 2009–2021, in Republika Srpska the highest suicide rate was recorded in 2011 and it amounted to 24.0 suicides per 100,000 population, with a slight decrease in the following years. Thus, in 2021, at the end of the observation period, suicide rate amounted to 17.2 suicides per 100,000 population.

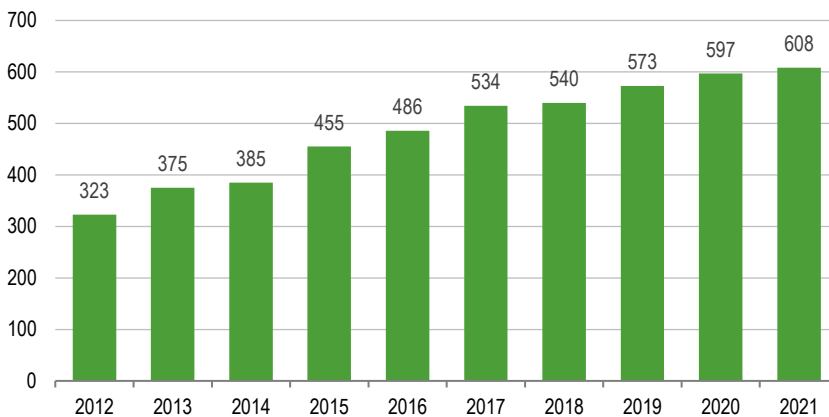
Total suicide mortality rate, by sex, 2009–2021 (per 100,000 population)



In Republika Srpska, suicide rate by sex in the observation period was evidently higher for men than for women. During this period, suicide rate was on average 3.3 times higher for men.

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

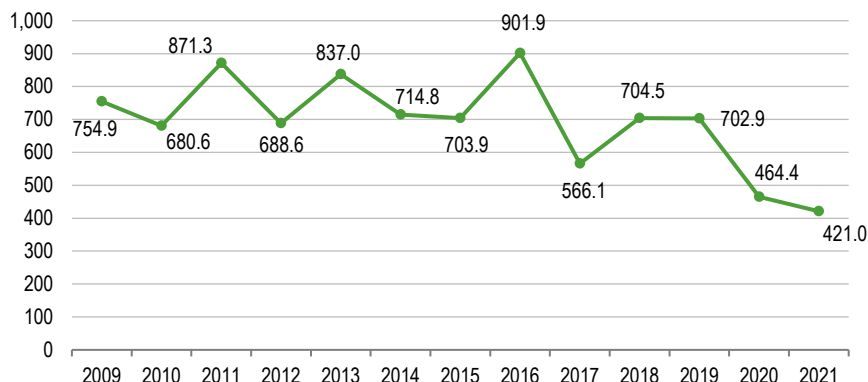
Number of persons who received treatment for drug abuse, 2012–2021



Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

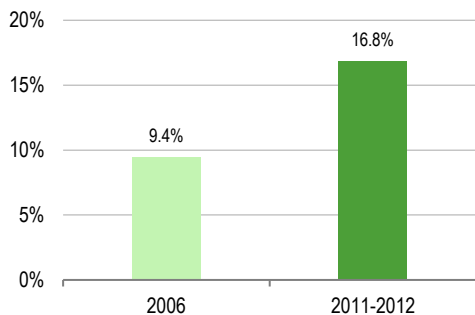
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths, 2009–2021 (per 100,000 deaths)



3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

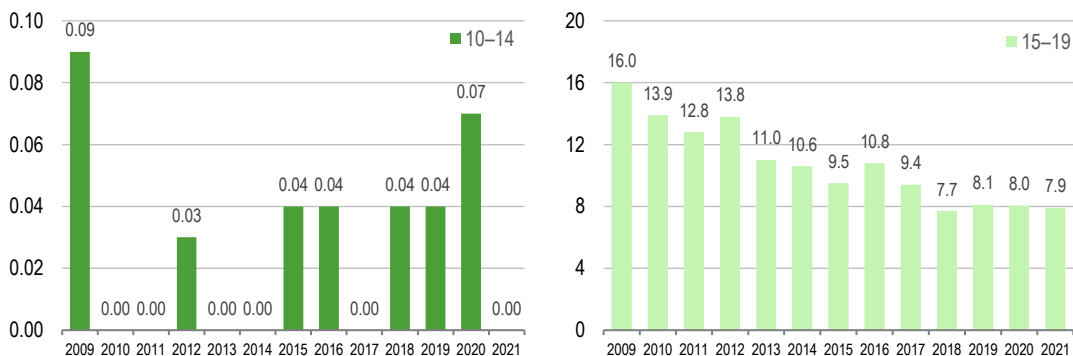
Proportion of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, 2006 and 2011–2012



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2006 (MICS3) and 2011–2012 (MICS4)

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Adolescent birth rate, aged 10–14 years and 15–19 years, 2009–2021 (per 1,000 women in that age group)



3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Prevalence of current tobacco use, 2010–2018

Indicator	Year	Prevalence	Source
Percentage of daily smokers among the population aged over 18 years	2010	28.7%	Republika Srpska Population Health Survey
Percentage of daily smokers among men aged 15–49 years	2011–2012	34.3%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2011–2012 (MICS4)
Percentage of daily smokers among women aged 15–49 years	2011–2012	26.3%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2011–2012 (MICS4)
Percentage of daily smokers among the population aged over 15 years	2015	24.6%	Survey on Mass Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factors
Percentage of smokers among children aged 13–15 years	2018	11.8%	Global Youth Tobacco Survey In Republika Srpska

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Consumption of tobacco products, 2011 and 2015

	2011	2015
Average number of cigarettes consumed in the last seven days	25.5	30.0

Appendix:

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AND AN OVERVIEW OF KEY TRENDS AS ELEMENTS OF HEALTH THROUGH STATISTICAL DATA

World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. Health is affected by socio-economic factors, as well as by environmental factors, such as air quality and noise. Thus, good health is directly associated with other areas, such as sustainable development. Coverage of the population with universal health is a fundamental goal of the EU and the EU Commission supports member states in their efforts to strengthen the efficiency and accessibility of health systems.

The analysis of health status and services in Republika Srpska was conducted on the basis of the subjective opinion and responses of individuals on their health status, health care services, habits and difficulties faced in terms of health.

Population by self-perceived health, 2011 and 2015 (%)



Population by health status compared to the previous year, 2011 and 2015 (%)

	2011	2015
Better	2.8	1.7
Worse	16.2	15.1
Same	81.0	83.2

Unmet needs for health care in the past 12 months, by type of medical services, 2011 and 2015 (%)

	2011	2015
Medical examination		
Needed at least once	2.0	3.2
Not needed	98.0	96.8
Dental examination		
Needed at least once	1.0	1.7
Not needed	99.0	98.3

Unmet needs for health care, by main reason, 2011 and 2015 (%)

	2011	2015
Medical examination		
Too expensive	40.5	48.9
Waiting list	27.6	(16.0)
Inability to go out, lack of time	-	:
Distance or transportation	11.7	(11.7)
Fear of doctor	2.1	:
Wanted to wait	6.3	(19.5)
Did not know any good doctor	-	-
Other reasons	11.8	:
Dental examination		
Too expensive	80.2	73.1
Waiting list	-	:
Inability to go out, lack of time	-	:
Distance or transportation	-	:
Fear of doctor	-	:
Wanted to wait	19.8	:
Other reasons	-	:

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



GOAL 4 Quality Education

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION
AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

TARGETS

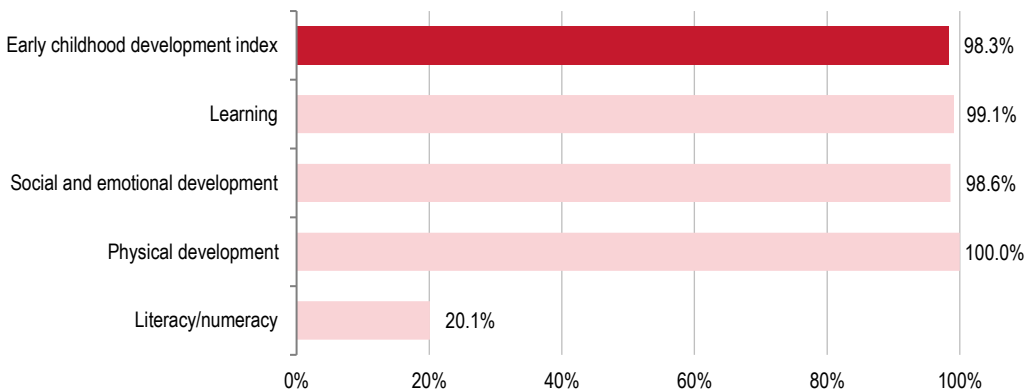
- 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
- 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

INDICATORS



4.2.1 Proportion of children aged under five years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

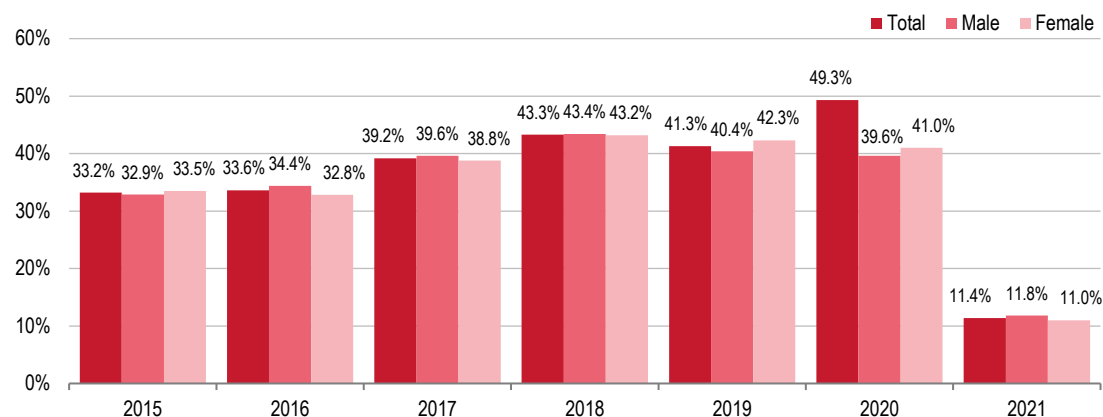
Early childhood development index – percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy, numeracy, physical development, social and emotional development, and learning, 2011–2012



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2011–2012 (MICS4)

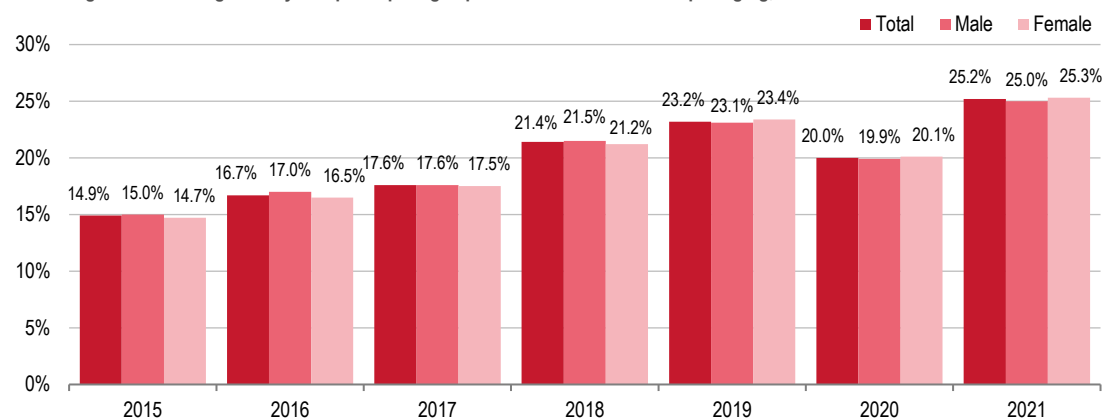
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Percentage of children aged five years participating in a preschool education and upbringing programme prior to the start of primary school¹⁾, 2015–2021

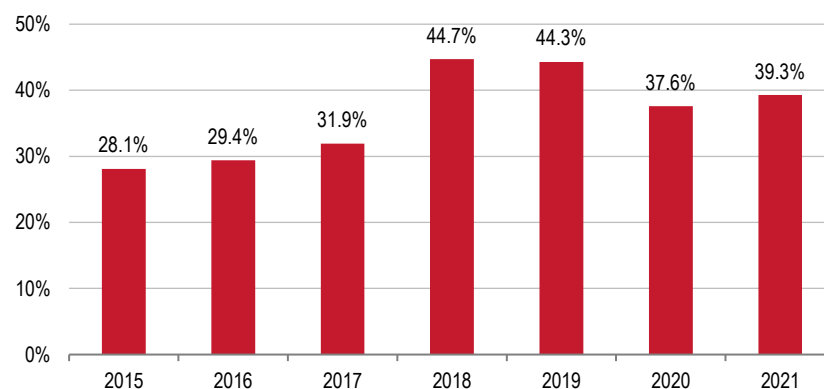


¹⁾ Preschool education and upbringing programme in Republika Srpska is not obligatory and it lasts three months.

Percentage of children aged 0–6 years participating in preschool education and upbringing, 2015–2021



Percentage of children aged 4–6 years participating in preschool education and upbringing¹⁾, 2015–2021



¹⁾ Including children participating in preschool education and upbringing aged 4–6 years and children in mixed groups.

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

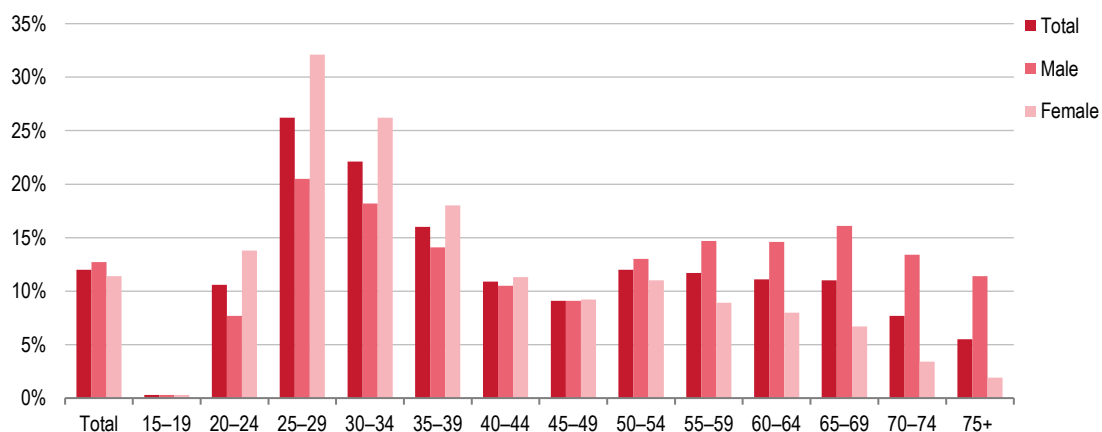
Adults participating in formal and non-formal education and training, by sex, 2016–2017

	Total		Adults who participated in formal and/or non-formal education and training		Adults who did not participate in formal and non-formal education and training	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
TOTAL	615,626	100.0	(60,624)	9.8	555,002	90.2
Male	344,932	100.0	(34,757)	(10.1)	310,175	89.9
Female	270,695	100.0	(25,867)	(9.6)	244,827	90.4

Adult education encourages sustainable and inclusive economic growth, while it also represents a key tool for combating poverty and improving health and well-being and contributes to a sustainable learning society. High-quality labour force with modern skills is the goal of adult education.

Adult Education Survey serves to collect data on the participation of persons aged between 25 and 64 years in formal and non-formal education and training and in informal learning. The survey was carried out between 1 February and 31 March 2017. In Republika Srpska, 9.8% of adults participated in formal and/or non-formal education and training during the 12 months prior to the day of interviewing, while 90.2% of adults did not participate in either formal or non-formal education and training. During the 12 months prior to the day of interviewing, 73.7% of adults participated in informal learning

Participation of population aged 15 years and over with educational attainment of school of higher education, first degree of faculty or higher school, faculty, academy or university, by sex and age, 2013 (%)

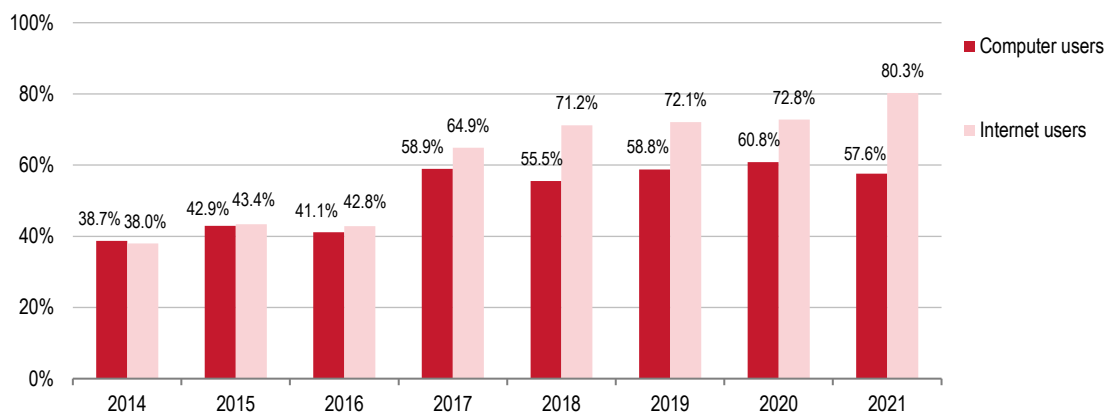


Percentage of population with tertiary education aged 30–34 years, 2012–2021

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	(15.5)	(17.9)	(20.2)	(16.8)	23.5	(22.2)	(20.5)	(22.6)	29.9	33.1
Male	((8.7))	(15.9)	(16.2)	(11.3)	(15.8)	((14.6))	(17.8)	(16.2)	25.7	27.1
Female	(22.4)	(19.7)	(24.7)	(22.5)	(31.0)	(30.4)	(23.3)	(30.7)	34.2	39.4

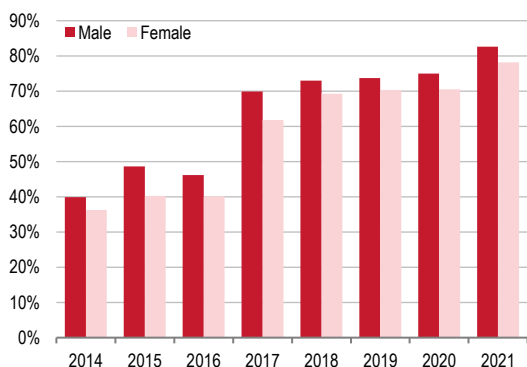
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Percentage of persons aged 16–74 years who used a computer and the Internet in the last three months, 2014–2021

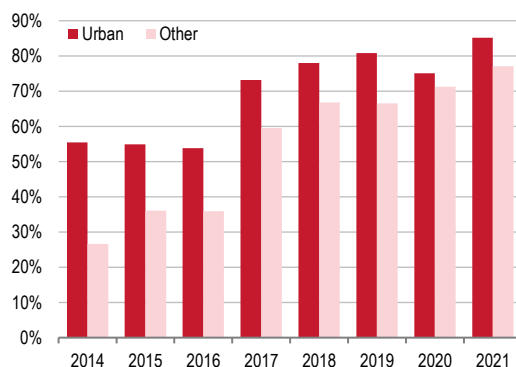


Percentage of persons aged 16–74 years who used the Internet in the last three months, by sex, type of settlement, age, educational attainment and status in employment, 2014–2021

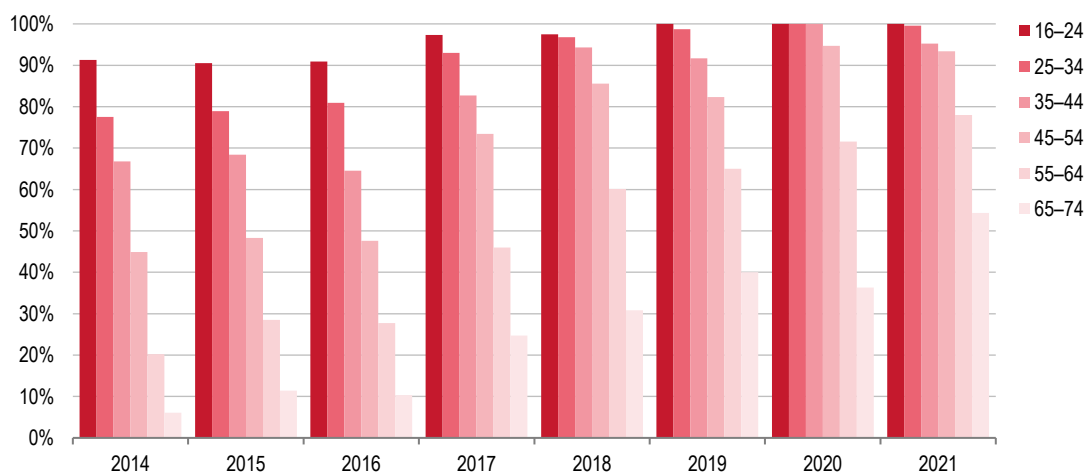
Internet users by sex

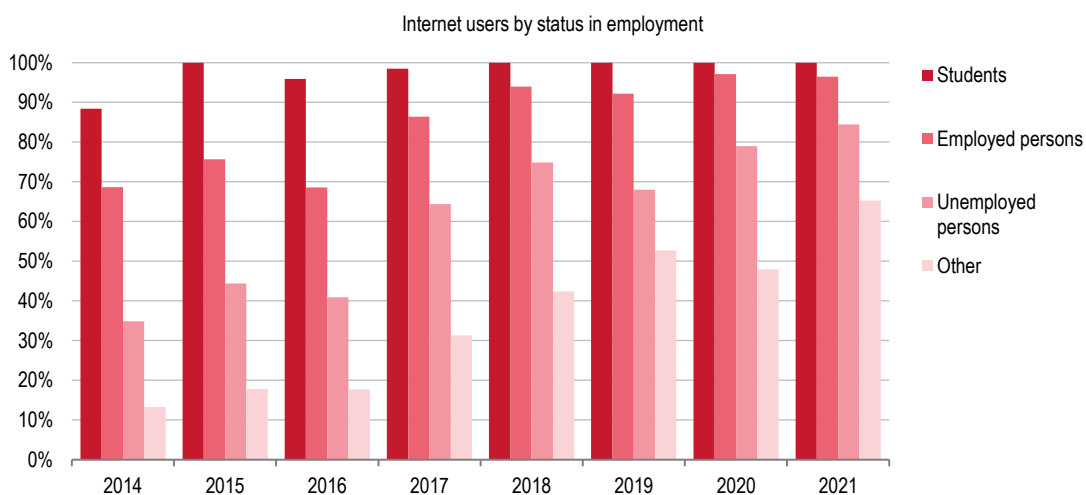
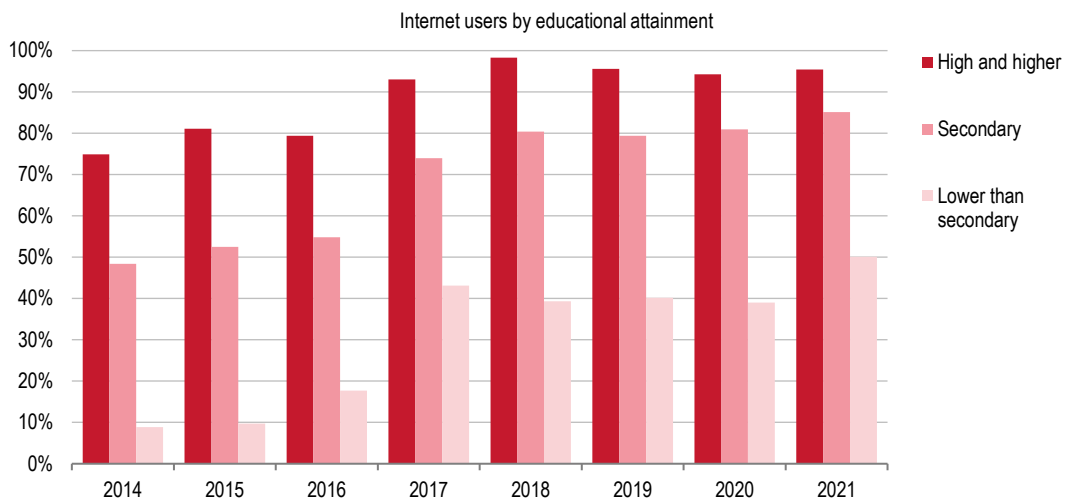


Internet users by type of settlement



Internet users by age







GOAL 5

Gender Equality

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER
ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGETS

- 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere .
- 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁾ and the Beijing Platform for Action²⁾, and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

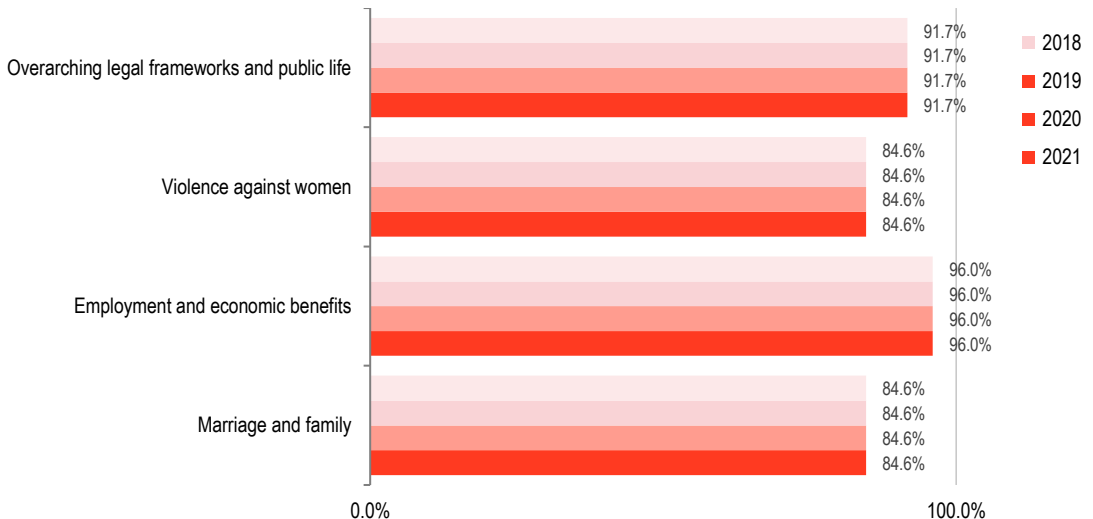
¹⁾ <https://www.unfpa.org/publications/international-conference-population-and-development-programme-action#>

²⁾ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/>

INDICATORS

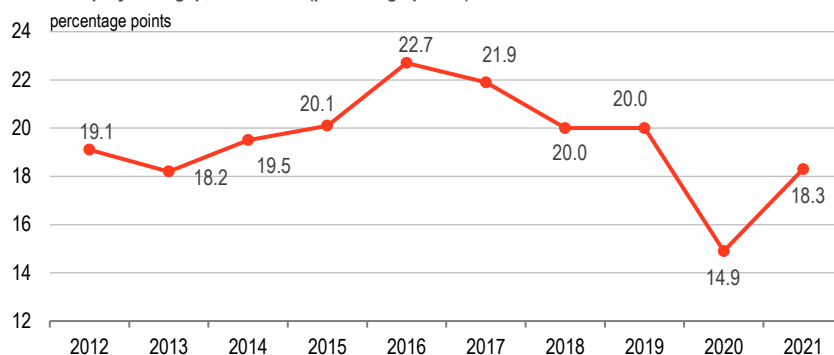
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (percentage of achievement, 0-100), 2018–2021



Source: Gender Centre – Centre for Gender Equity and Equality of Republika Srpska

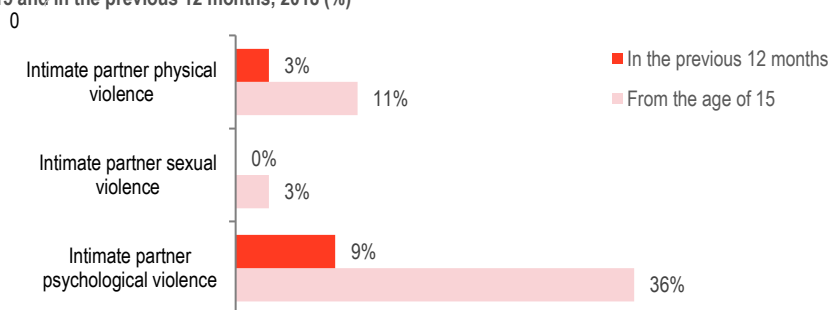
Gender employment gap, 2012–2021 (percentage points)



Gender employment gap represents the difference between employment rates of men and women aged 20 to 64 years. Reducing the gender employment gap is very important in terms of equality and sustainable economy. In 2021, the percentage of employed men in Republika Srpska was 18.3 percentage points higher than the percentage of employed women, while this difference in the EU-27 amounted to 10.8 percentage points in the same year.

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

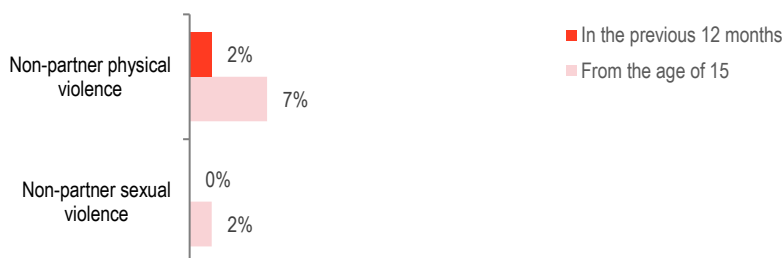
Proportion of women aged 18–74 years subjected to some form of violence by a current or former intimate partner, from the age of 15 and in the previous 12 months, 2018 (%)



Source: Gender Centre – Centre for Gender Equity and Equality of Republika Srpska, according to the results of the OSCE-led Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women for BiH, 2018

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years or older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Proportion of women aged 18–74 years subjected to physical and sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, from the age of 15 and in the previous 12 months, 2018 (%)

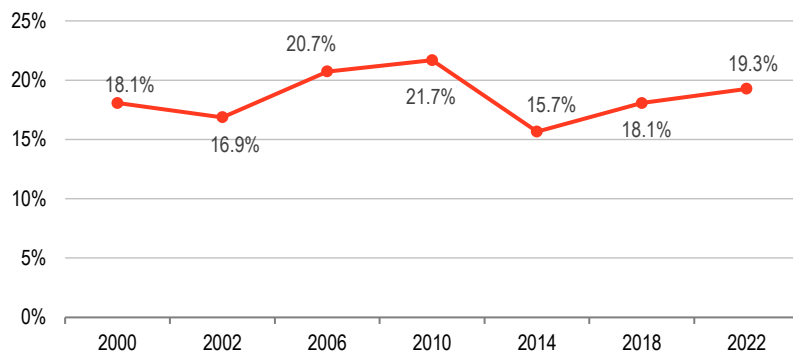


Source: Gender Centre – Centre for Gender Equity and Equality of Republika Srpska, according to the results of the OSCE-led Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women for BiH, 2018

5 Gender Equality

5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

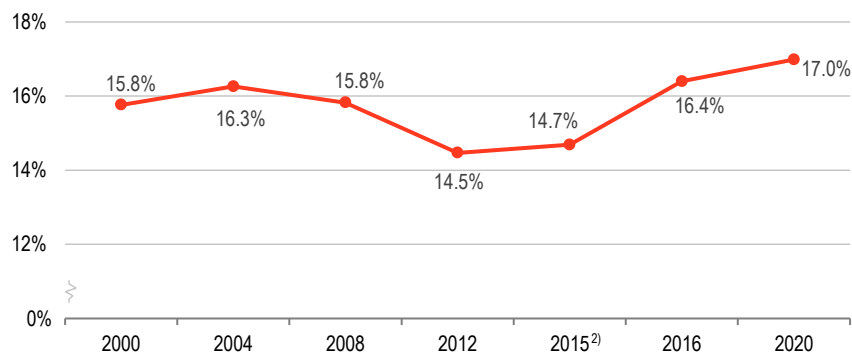
Proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly of Republika Srpska, according to the results of the General Election, 2000–2022



Source: Central Election Commission BiH

5.5.1b Proportion of seats held by women in local governments

Proportion of seats held by women in city/municipal assemblies, according to the results of the Local Election, 2000–2020¹⁾



¹⁾ Members of the Istočno Sarajevo City Assembly are not included.

²⁾ The data referring to 2012 are shown, as well as data from the first election held in 2015 to elect members of the Municipal Assembly of Stanari

Source: Central Election Commission BiH



GOAL 6

Clean Water and Sanitation

ENSURE AVAILABILITY OF WATER AND
SANITATION FOR ALL

TARGETS

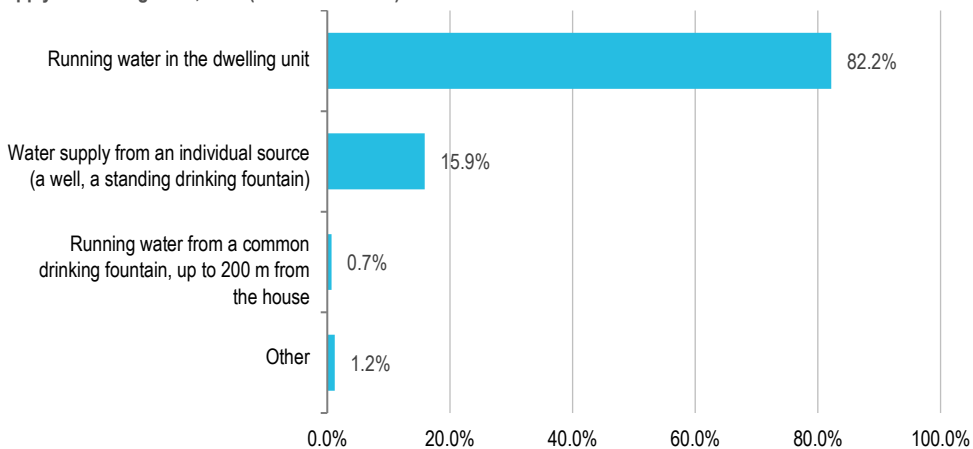
- 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- 6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

INDICATORS



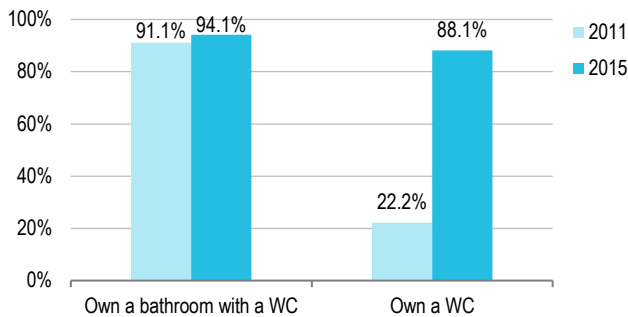
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Water supply of dwelling units, 2015 (% of households)



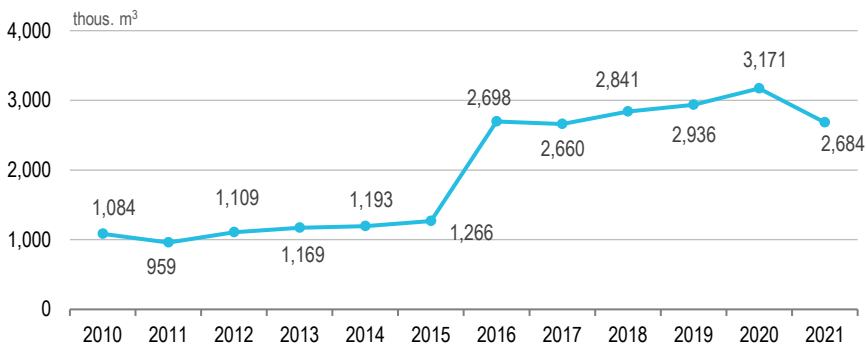
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Proportion of households with a bathroom, a shower and a flushing toilet, 2011 and 2015



6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

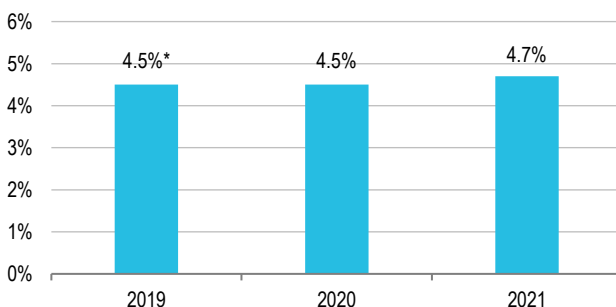
Treated municipal wastewater, 2010–2021 (thous. m³)



The availability and quality of water resources is a prerequisite for the preservation of human health, the environment and economic development. The importance of water as a vital resource, which is under increasing pressures of climate change and the increase of the world population, imposes the need to actively protect water resources from pollution and improve sanitation, particularly in developing countries.

The share of treated wastewater in the total amount of discharged municipal wastewater increased from 3.6% to 9.8% during the period 2010–2021. In 2021, 4.7% of the population of Republika Srpska was connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment.

Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment, 2019–2021 (%)



Secondary treatment is the second degree of wastewater purification through a biological process with secondary sedimentation and other processes by which biological oxygen demand (BOD) decreases by at least 70% and chemical oxygen demand (COD) by at least 75%. Tertiary treatment is the third degree of wastewater treatment by which phosphorus and/or nitrogen are eliminated after secondary treatment.



6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Average annual values of water quality indicators of watercourses in Republika Srpska¹⁾, 2009–2021 (g/m³)

River	Indicator ²⁾ , g/m ³	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sava River Basin (District)														
Una	BOD ₅	1.86	1.88	2.10	2.37	2.11	1.63	2.94	1.87	1.16	...	1.62	4.00	1.31
	P	0.029	0.059	0.031	0.038	0.024	0.043	0.093	0.032	0.047	...	0.032	0.021	0.019
	N	1.42	1.12	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.09	1.90	0.86	0.80	...	0.87	0.436	0.506
Vrbaš	BOD ₅	1.80	2.19	2.25	1.87	2.53	2.08	2.64	1.74	1.64	...	1.96	2.17	2.44
	P	0.065	0.063	0.068	0.054	0.055	0.049	0.072	0.067	0.082	...	0.055	0.075	0.068
	N	1.74	1.21	1.66	1.84	1.33	1.21	1.88	0.99	0.94	...	0.99	0.61	0.797
Bosna	BOD ₅	3.26	2.76	3.73	2.20	2.24	2.34	5.11	2.55	3.80	...	3.01	3.23	3.54
	P	0.122	0.095	0.095	0.069	0.066	0.119	0.09	0.171	0.333	...	0.088	0.89	0.097
	N	2.00	1.72	2.55	2.21	1.79	2.05	3.16	1.93	2.05	...	1.87	1.505	1.73
Drina	BOD ₅	1.99	1.63	1.70	1.30	1.94	1.60	2.89	1.40	1.48	...	1.41	2.42	1.95
	P	0.021	0.038	0.059	0.027	0.018	0.025	0.034	0.054	0.049	...	0.046	0.028	0.03
	N	1.40	1.09	1.30	0.85	1.19	0.96	1.86	0.77	0.74	...	0.62	0.619	0.398
Sava	BOD ₅	2.16	1.99	1.99	1.63	2.37	1.94	2.75	1.47	1.37	...	2.76	2.4	2.05
	P	0.070	0.081	0.094	0.090	0.071	0.094	0.090	0.087	0.110	...	0.103	0.081	0.068
	N	2.01	1.60	1.58	1.59	1.71	1.55	2.35	1.40	1.46	...	1.45	0.122	1.172
Ukrina	BOD ₅	3.49	1.20	0.91	2.97	2.75	12.67	4.96	2.36	0.005	...	2.88*	2.25	2.49
	P	0.071	0.110	0.066	0.058	0.054	0.071	0.036	0.065	0.068	...	0.063	0.069	0.058
	N	1.40	1.12	0.68	0.95	1.03	1.17	3.05	0.74	0.91	...	0.80	0.593	0.591
Trebišnjica River Basin (District)														
Trebišnjica	BOD ₅	1.93	1.52	1.73	...	1.56	1.94	2.99	1.32	1.760	...	1.51	5.15	2.1
	P	0.008	0.009	0.015	...	0.022	0.010	0.009	0.027	0.038	...	0.021	0.029	0.023
	N	1.27	0.74	0.58	...	0.86	0.80	2.40	0.54	0.58	...	0.51	0.291	0.296
Neretva	BOD ₅	...	...	1.13	2.49	1.59	1.61	2.97	0.79	1.08	...	1.91	2.25	2.78
	P	...	...	0.530	0.753	0.575	0.540	2.298	0.391	0.283	...	0.299	0.011	0.008
	N	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	...	0.01	0.124	0.073

¹⁾ The data refer to the sub-basin rivers of the Sava River Basin and the Trebišnjica River Basin which are, for the purpose of water management, established by the Law on Waters ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 50/06, 92/09, 121/12 and 74/17). The table shows the average annual values of all measurements (four or more) made on the rivers during the year in the period from 2009 to 2021, for each of the above indicators. Values are expressed in g/m³. The average values were calculated on the basis of available data from the Report on water quality testing in the watercourses of Republika Srpska, carried out each year by the Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina. Sampling and testing are performed by methods accredited in accordance with BAS EN ISO/IEC 17025.

²⁾ BOD₅ – Biochemical oxygen demand in a river water (g/m³)

P – Total phosphorus in a river water - total P (g/m³)

N – Total nitrogen in a river water - total N (g/m³)

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske"



GOAL 7

Affordable and Clean Energy

**ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR
ALL**

TARGETS

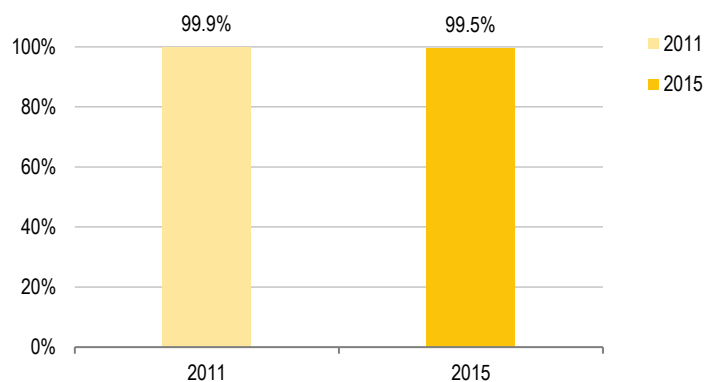
- 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.

INDICATORS



7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Percentage of households with access to electricity in main dwelling unit, 2011 and 2015





GOAL 8

Decent Work and Economic Growth

PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND
DECENT WORK FOR ALL

TARGETS

- 8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- 8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries¹⁾.
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact²⁾ of the International Labour Organization.

¹⁾ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/teccop_e/if_e.htm

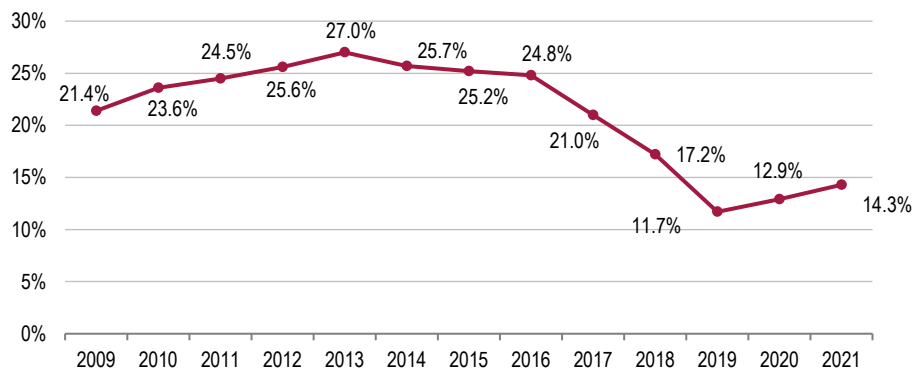
²⁾ <http://www.ilo.org/jobsact/lang--en/index.htm>

INDICATORS



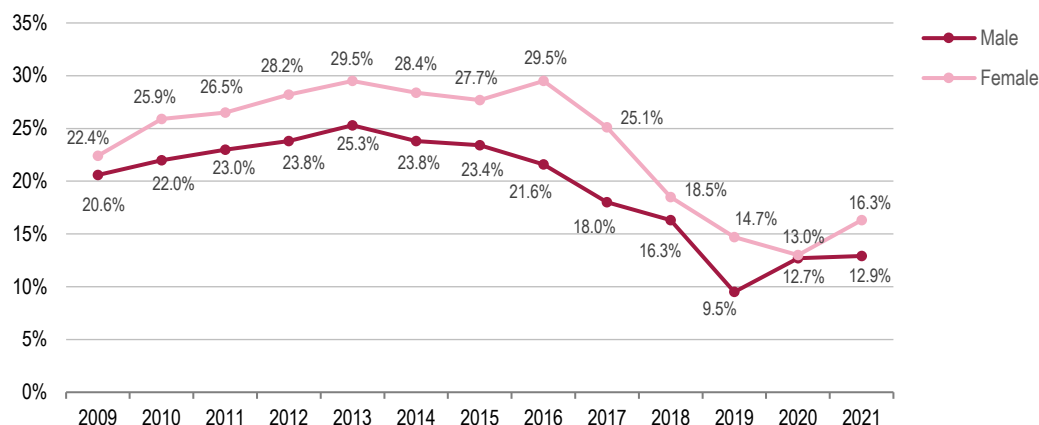
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Total unemployed rate, 2009–2021 (%)



In the period 2009–2013, the unemployment rate increased by 5.6 percentage points. Since 2013, the unemployment rate was decreasing constantly. Thus, in 2019, the unemployment rate was 15.3 percentage points lower than in 2013. However, in 2021, the unemployment rate increased by 1.4 percentage points in comparison with 2020.

Total unemployment rate, by sex, 2009–2021 (%)



By sex, in 2021, compared to the previous year, the unemployment rate of women increased by 3.3 percentage points, while the unemployment rate of men increased by 0.2 percentage points.

Long-term unemployment covers unemployed persons seeking employment for more than one year. The long-term unemployment rate in 2021 was 11.2%, which represented an increase by 1.2 percentage points compared to 2020.

Unemployment rates, by sex and age, 2009–2021 (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ¹⁾	2021 ¹⁾
TOTAL	21.4	23.6	24.5	25.6	27.0	25.7	25.2	24.8	21.0	17.2	11.7	12.9	14.3
15–24	38.4	46.8	53.2	54.3	59.2	56.5	56.5	52.3	46.2	35.2	(23.8)	28.1	31.8
25–49	20.4	23.1	23.2	26.7	27.7	27.3	25.6	25.9	22.5	18.7	13.6	13.7	14.1
50–64	18.9	18.9	20.2	17.1	19.0	16.4	17.8	16.8	(14.3)	(12.2)	(8.5)	8.7	10.5
65+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	((7.7))
15–64	21.9	24.5	25.2	26.6	28.0	26.8	26.3	25.5	22.1	18.0	12.7	13.4	14.5
Male	20.6	22.0	23.0	23.8	25.3	23.8	23.4	21.6	18.0	16.3	9.5	12.7	12.9
15–24	35.7	46.5	51.3	54.5	59.4	55.2	52.2	47.5	42.1	(29.8)	(20.6)	26.2	29.8
25–49	18.2	20.2	20.7	22.7	24.7	23.7	22.2	21.4	17.5	17.3	(11.5)	13.6	12.9
50–64	21.5	19.6	19.6	17.7	18.0	17.0	(18.6)	(15.3)	(13.4)	(12.4)	(5.9)	8.7	8.4
65+	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	((6.4))
15–64	21.2	22.8	23.7	24.6	26.2	24.9	24.4	22.1	19.0	17.0	10.3	13.2	13.0
Female	22.4	25.9	26.5	28.2	29.5	28.4	27.7	29.5	25.1	18.5	14.7	13.0	16.3
15–24	(43.2)	47.3	56.8	54.0	58.7	58.7	65.1	62.0	(55.6)	(48.0)	(29.1)	(30.7)	34.7
25–49	23.4	27.1	26.6	32.1	32.0	32.5	30.5	32.1	29.1	20.8	16.7	13.8	15.7
50–64	(15.0)	(17.9)	(21.0)	(16.4)	(20.3)	(15.5)	(16.6)	(19.3)	(15.5)	(11.9)	(12.2)	(8.6)	13.6
65+	-	.	.	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	((9.1))
15–64	23.0	26.9	27.5	29.4	30.6	29.7	29.1	30.6	26.5	19.7	16.1	13.7	16.6

¹⁾ The data from 2020 and 2021 are not optimally comparable with the data from the previous years.

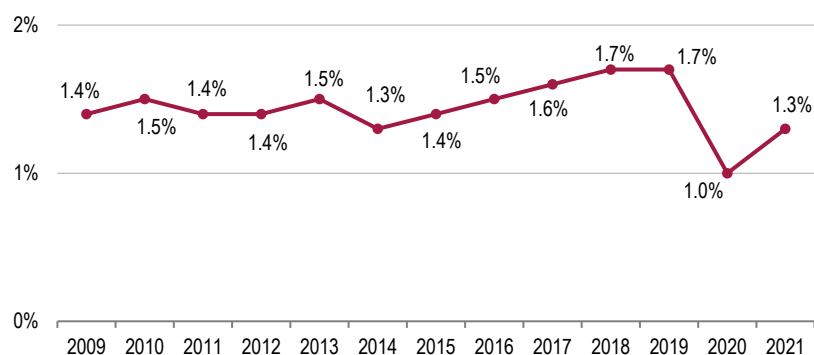
Employment rates, population aged 20–64 years, 2010–2021 (%)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ¹⁾	2021 ¹⁾
TOTAL	49.0	49.3	47.6	47.1	47.5	47.9	49.3	51.8	53.8	58.7	60.4	59.1
Male	59.0	58.2	57.1	56.1	57.1	57.8	60.4	62.8	63.3	68.4	67.8	68.1
Female	39.1	40.1	38.0	37.9	37.6	37.7	37.7	40.9	43.3	48.4	52.9	49.8

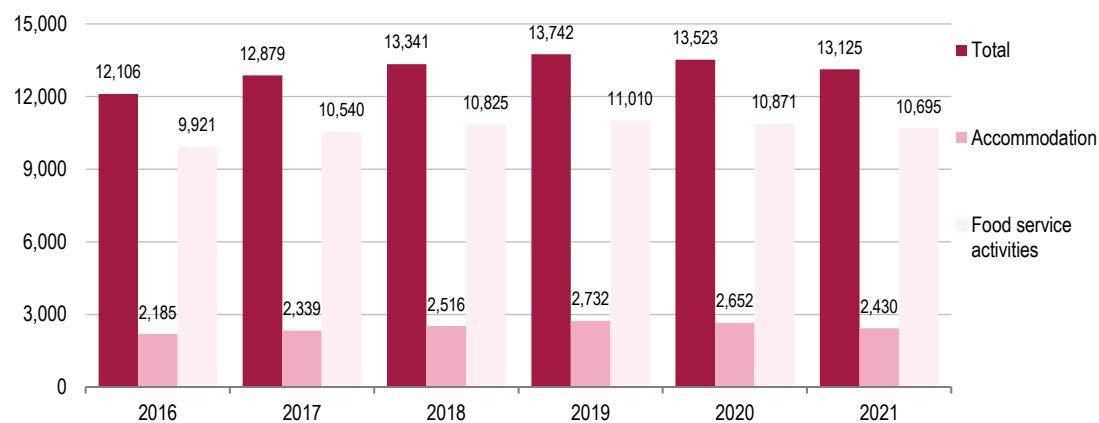
¹⁾ The data from 2020 and 2021 are not optimally comparable with the data from the previous years

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

GDP of the section Accommodation and food service activities as a proportion of total GDP, current prices, 2009–2021 (%)

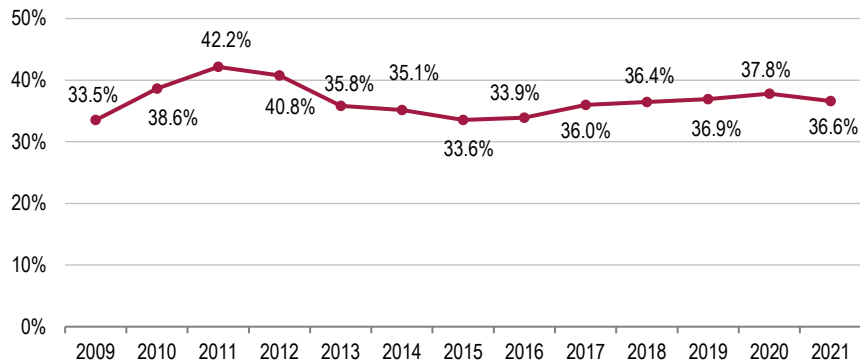


8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

Number of employed persons in tourism¹⁾, 2016–2021

¹⁾ Annual average number of employed persons in the section Accommodation and food service activities, total and by division.

Proportion of overnight stays of tourists in spas out of total number of overnight stays of tourists, 2009–2021 (%)



Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of Trade and Tourism



8.10.1a Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults

Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of commercial bank branches													
Banks operating in Republika Srpska, total	409	410	416	418	437	377	387	350	344	343	340	336	337
Banks of Republika Srpska	347	355	360	367	387	328	336	298	293	292	288	284	285
Banks of FBiH in Republika Srpska	62	55	56	51	50	49	51	52	51	51	52	52	52
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, aged 15 years and over¹⁾													
Banks operating in Republika Srpska, total	41.0	41.0	41.5	41.6	43.5	37.5	38.6	35.0	34.5	34.5	34.4	33.4	33.5
Banks of Republika Srpska	34.8	35.5	36.0	36.6	38.5	32.7	33.5	29.8	29.4	29.4	29.1	28.2	28.3
Banks of FBiH in Republika Srpska	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, aged 18 years and over¹⁾													
Banks operating in Republika Srpska, total	42.6	42.7	43.4	43.5	45.4	39.1	40.1	36.3	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.9	36.1
Banks of Republika Srpska	36.1	37.0	37.5	38.2	40.2	34.0	34.9	30.9	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.4	30.5
Banks of FBiH in Republika Srpska	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6

¹⁾ Indicator calculated on the basis of data provided by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics – mid-year population estimate for adult population of Republika Srpska (aged 15 years and over and aged 18 years and over).

Source: Banking Agency of Republika Srpska


8.10.1b Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of ATMs													
Banks operating in Republika Srpska, total	312	319	356	374	416	420	450	455	469	492	504	511	521
Banks of Republika Srpska	240	247	278	299	339	344	365	362	365	383	392	394	405
Banks of FBiH in Republika Srpska	72	72	78	75	77	76	85	93	104	109	112	117	116
Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, aged 15 years and over¹⁾													
Banks operating in Republika Srpska, total	31.3	31.9	35.6	37.3	41.4	41.8	44.9	45.5	47.0	49.5	50.9	50.8	51.8
Banks of Republika Srpska	24.1	24.7	27.8	29.8	33.7	34.3	36.4	36.2	36.6	38.5	39.6	39.2	40.3
Banks of FBiH in Republika Srpska	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.5	9.3	10.4	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.5
Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, aged 18 years and over¹⁾													
Banks operating in Republika Srpska, total	32.5	33.2	37.1	38.9	43.2	43.6	46.7	47.2	48.7	51.3	52.7	54.7	55.7
Banks of Republika Srpska	25.0	25.7	29.0	31.1	35.2	35.7	37.9	37.6	37.9	39.9	41.0	42.2	43.3
Banks of FBiH in Republika Srpska	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.8	9.7	10.8	11.4	11.7	12.5	12.4

¹⁾ Indicator calculated on the basis of data provided by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics – mid-year population estimate for adult population of Republika Srpska (aged 15 years and over and aged 18 years and over).

Source: Banking Agency of Republika Srpska

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



GOAL 9

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER
INNOVATION

TARGETS

- 9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- 9.3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- 9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

INDICATORS



9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Passenger transport by transport branch, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL													
Transported passengers, thous.	29,026	30,901	32,488	32,933	31,686	31,554	29,745	28,637	29,451	27,806	25,726	13,543	15,005
Passenger kilometres, mill.	477	474	480	586	472	444	418	396	425	379	353	180	239
Railway transport													
Transported passengers, thous.	448	402	317	321	211	173	178	160	117	137	160	58	60
Passenger kilometres, mill.	27	25	22	23	15	12	13	11	7	9	15	4	3
Road and urban transport													
Transported passengers, thous.	28,578	30,499	32,171	32,612	31,745	31,381	29,567	28,477	29,334	27,670	25,566	13,485	14,945
Passenger kilometres, mill.	450	449	458	563	457	432	405	385	418	370	342	176	236

Goods transport by transport branch, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL													
Transported goods, thous. t	5,498	6,534	6,932	7,435	7,635	7,674	8,711	7,938	8,549	8,753	7,507	6,780	7,805
Tonne kilometres, mill.	947	1,076	1,431	1,399	1,556	1,651	1,768	1,723	1,931	1,877	1,881	1,709	1,846
Railway transport													
Transported goods, thous. t	4,101	5,087	5,191	5,372	5,191	5,009	4,964	4,416	4,529	4,569	4,567	3,798	4,385
Tonne kilometres, mill.	327	387	425	457	455	428	450	374	386	372	403	363	380
Road transport													
Transported goods, thous. t	1,397	1,447	1,741	2,063	2,444	2,665	3,747	3,522	4,020	4,184	2,940	2,982	3,420
Tonne kilometres, mill.	620	689	1,006	942	1,101	1,223	1,318	1,341	1,545	1,505	1,477	1,346	1,466

Sustainable transport infrastructure is reflected in links of new transport technologies and progress in the transport system with vehicle performance and travel efficiency to maintain mobility in all modes of transport.

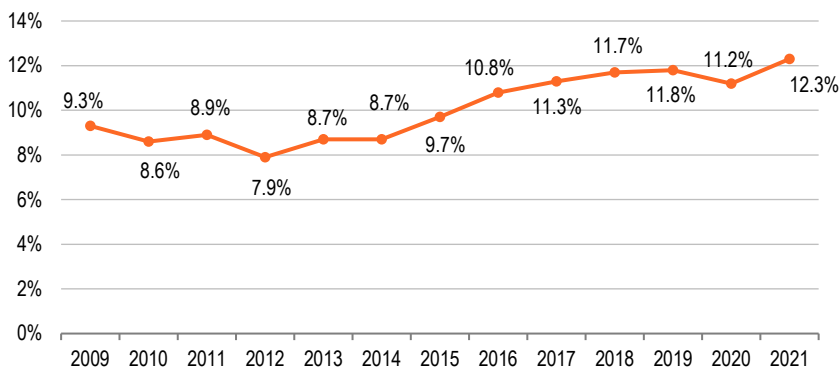
The number of passengers and the volume of goods transported in land transport decreased in the last five years. In 2021, approximately 15 million passengers were transported, which represented an increase by 10.8% compared to 2020. The decreasing trend in the volume of passengers transported by road transport recorded in the last five years could have occurred as a consequence of the increased volume of international air transport of passengers, as well as due to the fact that people choose their own cars to travel. The mobility of passengers in the future could depend on the increase in shares of various modes of collective transport (bus, taxi) in the total land passenger transport. The share of urban-suburban passenger is also significant, as it accounts for 82.7% of the total volume of passenger transport

Since 2017, there have been no significant differences in road and railway freight transport in relation to the total volume of transported goods. The volume of goods transported by road increased by 15.1% in comparison with 2020. However, the increase in the share of road freight transport is not accompanied by an increase in the total volume of transported goods, because there are currently no alternatives to increase the volume of freight transport.



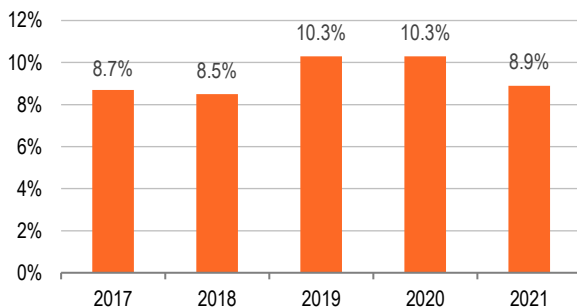
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, current prices, 2009–2021 (%)



9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added¹⁾, 2017–2021²⁾ (%)



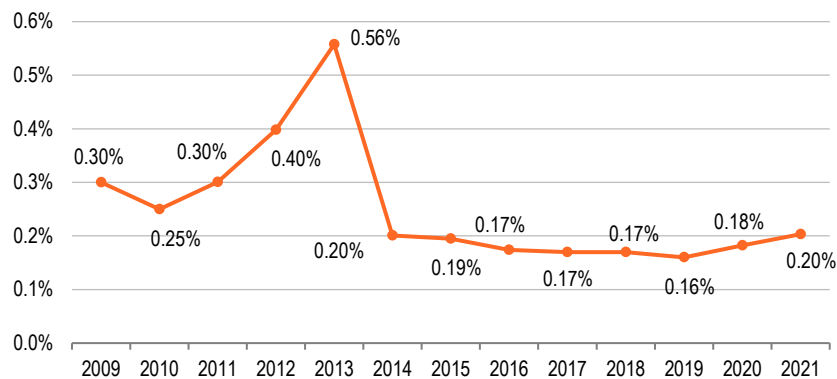
¹⁾ Total industry value added includes four industrial sections (B, C, D, E)

²⁾ For 2021, the indicator was calculated based on preliminary data.



9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, 2009–2021 (%)



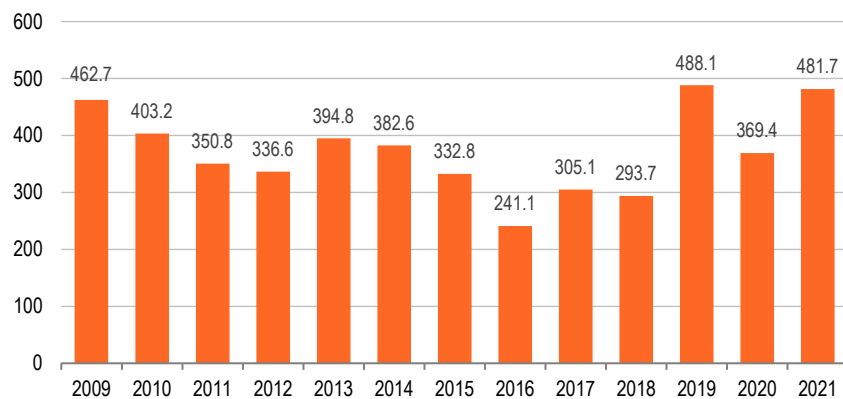
Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, by sector, 2009–2021 (thous. KM)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	24,566	20,779	26,191	34,297	49,035	17,839	17,935	16,736	17,196	18,341	17,687	20,289	25,394
Sector													
Business	10,017	8,520	15,526	27,430	43,541	10,614	9,780	11,376	10,932	11,173	9,636	11,693	13,612
Government	1,670	2,019	3,592	1,946	924	1,598	2,450	827	1,425	1,235	1,357	1,494	1,609
Higher education	12,879	10,091	7,031	4,875	4,464	4,845	5,225	3,954	4,425	5,291	6,661	7,102	10,173
Non-profit	-	149	42	46	106	782	480	579	414	642	33	-	-



9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants, 2009–2021



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



GOAL 10

Reduced Inequalities

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG
COUNTRIES

TARGETS

- 10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- 10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- 10.6. Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

INDICATORS

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

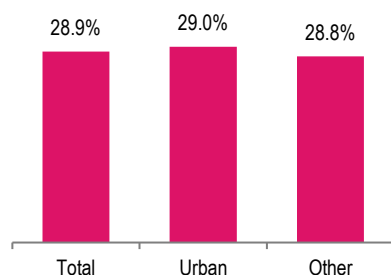
Poverty headcount depending on the poverty line, 2004–2015
(% of households)

	2004	2007	2011	2015
50% of median expenditure	8.2	10.8	8.0	7.0
60% of median expenditure	16.1	17.3	14.8	13.9
70% of median expenditure	24.5	25.3	23.1	23.0

Poverty indicators, 2004–2015
(% of households)

	2004	2007	2011	2015
Poverty gap (households)	20.9	26.5	23.0	22.1
S80/S20 ratio	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.3

GINI coefficient by type of settlements, 2015 (%)



Average poverty gap measures the extent to which (as a percentage) the average consumption expenditure of poor households is below the poverty threshold.

The quintile ratio S80/S20 compares the total equivalised top quintile expenditure (20% of households with the highest equivalised consumption expenditure) with the lowest quintile expenditure (20% of households with the lowest equivalised consumption expenditure).

Gini coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion. It is defined as a ratio that has a value between 0 (perfect equality, where everyone has the same consumption) and 1 (perfect inequality, where only one persons has consumption equal to the consumption of the total population, while consumption of all other persons equals zero).



10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial Soundness Indicators, 2018–2021

	31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2021
Capital				
Tier 1 capital to total risk exposure amount	16.21	16.87	17.52	18.31
Own funds to total risk exposure amount	17.66	18.31	19.33	19.15
Capital to assets	12.44	12.58	12.39	11.69
Quality of assets				
NPAs to total assets ¹⁾	7.17	5.04*	3.62	2.54
NPAs net of provisions to Tier 1	19.10	10.66*	6.18	4.56
NPLs net of provisions to Tier 1	18.34	9.42*	5.99	4.34
NPLs to total loans ²⁾	9.54	6.95*	5.23	3.98
Profitability				
ROA ^{3) and 4)}	1.13	1.35	0.69	1.38
ROE ^{3), 4) and 5)}	8.79	10.75	5.50	11.25
Net interest income to gross income	60.65	58.07	58.87	56.84
Non-interest expenses to gross income	78.24	73.22	85.81	71.68
Liquidity				
Liquid assets to total assets ⁶⁾	26.70	22.97	22.87	28.72
Liquid assets to short-term financial liabilities ⁶⁾	39.96	35.03	33.75	40.73
Deposits to loans	105.98	103.10	106.81	121.63
Short-term financial liabilities to total financial liabilities	76.40	75.08	77.44	79.97
Forex risk				
Forex and indexed loans to total loans ⁷⁾	69.01	63.94	62.38	58.74
Forex liabilities to total liabilities	61.61	58.95	59.10	54.46
Net open position	3.06	9.36	6.38	2.38

¹⁾ Net presentation of total assets.

²⁾ Gross presentation of total loans.

³⁾ Profit before tax reduced to an annual level is used in the numerator.


⁴⁾ Coefficients are produced based on average assets or equity, beginning with the end of the fourth quarter of the previous year and taking into accounts all the quarters in the current year, ending with the end of the current reporting quarter, divided by the total number of covered quarters.

⁵⁾ Average equity covers: permanent preferred stock, common stock, share premium, retained earnings, capital reserve and credit loss reserves from profit on regulatory requirements.

⁶⁾ Liquid assets represent liquid assets in the narrow sense and they consist of cash and deposits and other financial assets with a maturity date of three months or less, excluding interbank deposits.

⁷⁾ Gross presentation of forex and indexed loans.

Source: Banking Agency of Republika Srpska


10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
Total resource flows and stocks of foreign direct investment in Republika Srpska¹⁾, 2009–2021 (mill. KM)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total foreign direct investment flows, mill. KM	170.4	205.1	372.5	403.6	165.3	422.3	146.5	84.5	284.0	399.1*	398.1*	285.1	156.6
Total foreign direct investment stocks as on 31 Dec, mill. KM	3,550.3	3,710.2	4,025.4	4,209.9	4,867.0	4,621.7	5,162.5	4,977.5	5,122.6	5,362.2*	5,524.3*	5,498.6	5,596.4

¹⁾ In the analysis of official data on foreign investment flows, most countries rely on data applied by their central banks. The Central Bank of BiH monitors stocks and flows of financial capital of residents and non-residents, records inflows and outflows of cash, reports actual foreign investment transactions during the observation period, all in accordance with methodological standards and guidelines of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Data from the Central Bank of BiH on foreign direct investment in Republika Srpska refer to foreign investment in Republika Srpska that does not include international aid.

Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of Economy and Entrepreneurship



GOAL 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT, AND
SUSTAINABLE

TARGETS

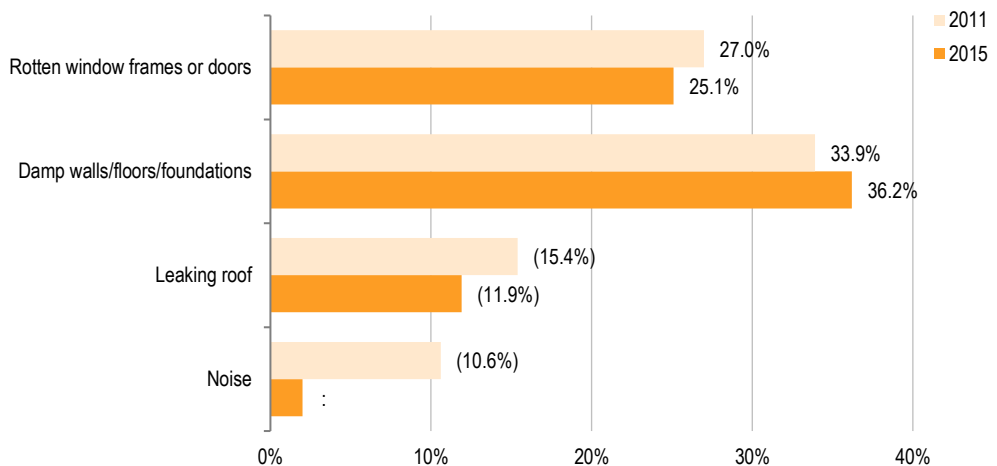
- 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- 11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels .
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

INDICATORS



11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Households' problems with the dwelling, 2011 and 2015 (%)





11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Generated and treated municipal waste, 2010–2021

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total generated municipal waste, t	392,891	381,185	376,438	388,767	... ¹⁾	403,352	425,962	391,186	395,737	399,826	390,426	397,182
Municipal waste delivered for treatment, t	1,926	887	1,635	3,156	3,260	2,864	2,901	2,946	2,767	2,929	1,999	2,189
Share of treated municipal waste, %	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	... ¹⁾	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6

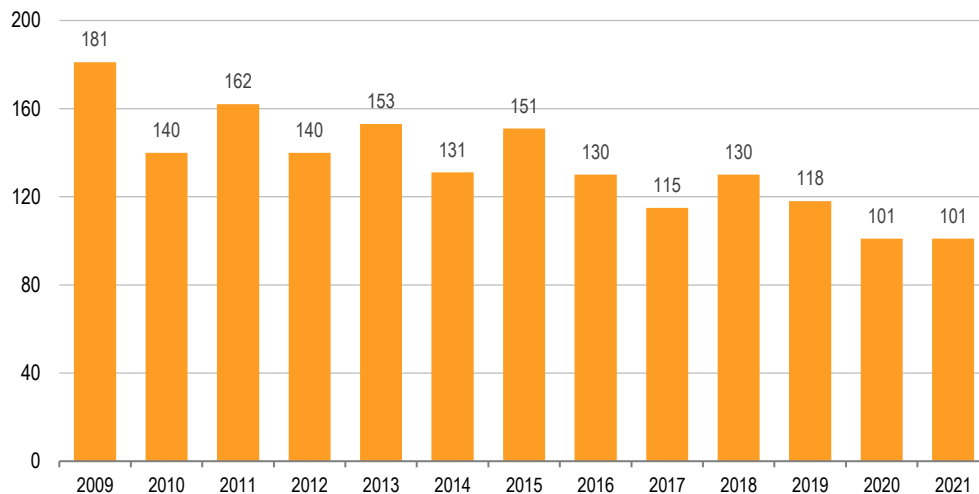
¹⁾ The calculation method is not optimally applicable due to the floods that occurred in 2014

Waste management as a resource is a foundation for a sustainable development of the economy, while contributing to the protection of health of the population and the environment. To ensure the sustainability and efficiency of the use of resources, the European Union adopted the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and the amendment to this Directive (2018/851/EC), prescribing that by 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste in member states shall be increased to a minimum of 55% by weight.

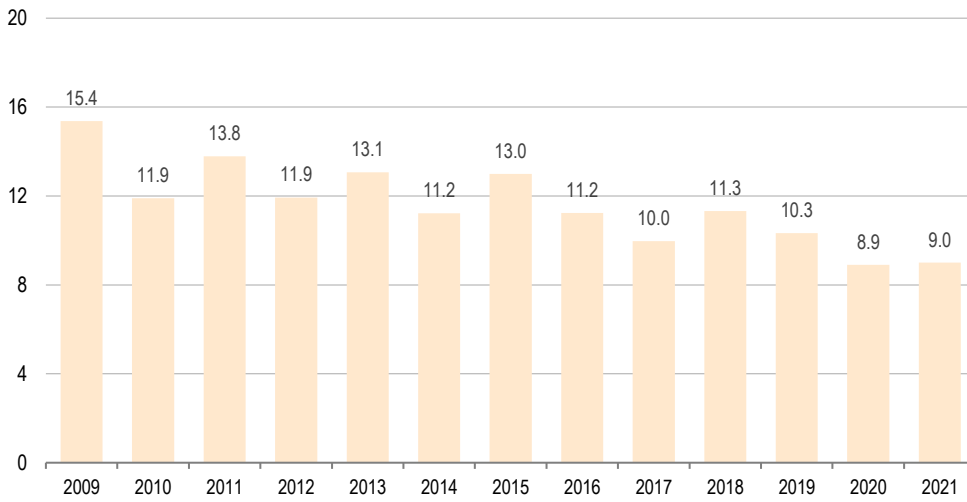
Municipal waste is mainly waste from households, including waste from other sources, which is in its composition similar to waste from households. The share of recycled or reused waste in the total generated municipal waste in Republika Srpska ranged between 0.2% and 0.8% in the period 2010-2021. During the same period, permanent disposal of waste at waste disposal sites remained the dominant municipal waste treatment procedure.

Appendix: TRAFFIC-RELATED DEATHS

Number of traffic-related deaths, 2009–2021



Traffic-related deaths, 2009–2021 (rate, per 100,000 population)





GOAL 12

Responsible Consumption and Production

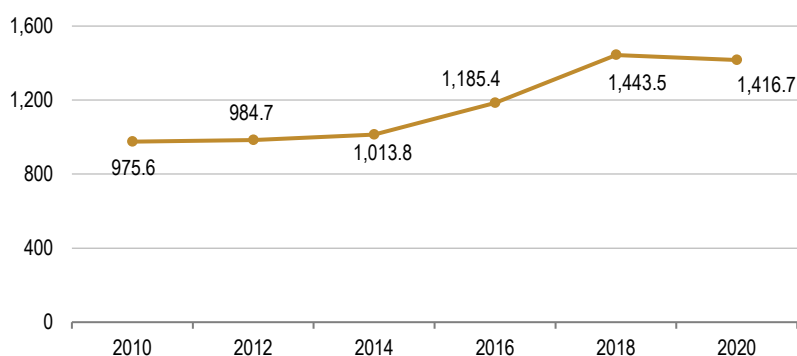
ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION PATTERNS

TARGETS

- 12.1. Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 12.3. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment .
- 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

INDICATORS

Generated waste, excluding major mineral wastes, 2010–2020 (kg per capita)¹⁾



¹⁾ Waste generated in economic activities (KD BiH 2010 B, C, D, E, F) and households. Section F has been covered since 2014, and section E since 2020.

Apart from being able to affect the health of the population, waste also represents a potentially significant loss of material and energy in the economy. Data on generated waste, excluding major mineral wastes, allow the monitoring of progress in achieving the goal of reducing total amounts of generated waste, as one of the indicators of responsible consumption and production. In addition, since significant amounts of mineral wastes are generated, these wastes limit the comparability of indicators between countries and are therefore excluded from the observation.

In the period 2010–2020, an increasing trend was recorded in the amount of waste (excluding major mineral wastes) generated in economic activities and households. In the given period, the total amount of generated waste increased by 40.3%. In 2020, the amount of generated waste per capita in Republika Srpska was 1,416.7 kg in Republika Srpska

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



GOAL 13

Climate Action

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE
CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS¹⁾

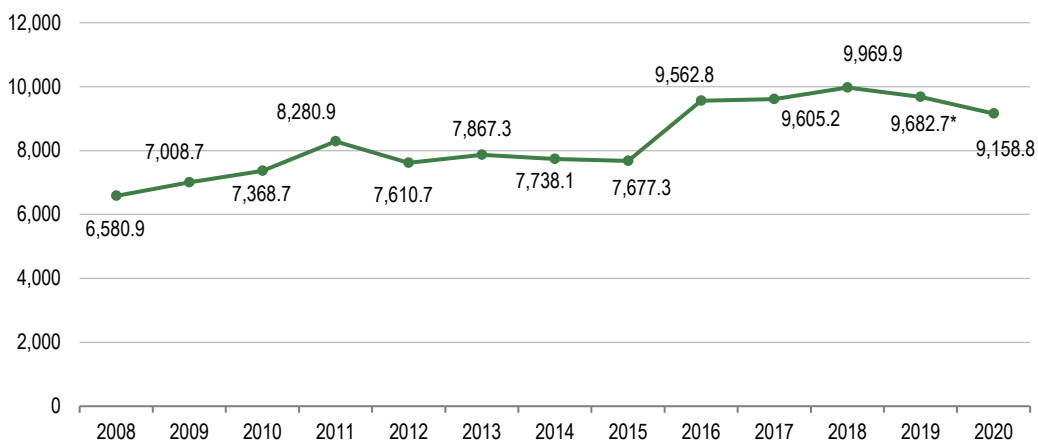
¹⁾ Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change

TARGETS

- 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

INDICATORS

Total direct greenhouse gas emissions, excluding sinks, 2008–2020 (Gg CO₂-eq¹⁾)



¹⁾ Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) in gigagrams (1 Gg=1,000 t); sinks represent the removal or absorption of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, which occurs, for example, as a result of forest increment.

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

The increasing frequency of extreme weather conditions, changes in seasonal patterns, rising sea levels and other phenomena indicate the presence of climate change. The largest contributor to climate change are greenhouse gas emissions. The possibility of mitigating or adapting to the consequences of climate change, which significantly conditions environmental, social and economic perspectives of a society, is an increasing challenge, especially for developing countries. The trend of greenhouse gas emissions is considered an indicator of the implementation of measures aimed at mitigating effects of climate change.

During the period 2010–2020, greenhouse gas emissions in Republika Srpska increased by 24.3%. Emissions from the energy sector largely contributed to this trend, as their share in the total emission in the given period ranged between 74% and 81%. In Republika Srpska in 2020, emission of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂ eq) excluding sinks per capita amounted to 8.1 t on average.



GOAL 14

Life below Water

**CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE
OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES**

TARGETS

- 14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- 14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- 14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- 14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (taking into account ongoing World Trade Organisation negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate).
- 14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for the signatory states, inter alia, where applicable, and the existing regional and international plans.

15 LIFE
ON LAND



GOAL 15 Life on Land

SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE
LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY
LOSS

TARGETS

- 15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
- 15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
- 15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 15.6. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.8. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 15.9. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts in member states and locally.
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

INDICATORS



15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, 2009–2021

	Terrestrial ecosystems		Freshwater ecosystems	
	number	area, ha	number	area, ha
2009	3	20,005.33	-	-
2010	3	20,005.33	-	-
2011	4	20,032.34	-	-
2012	8	20,367.49	-	-
2013	12	20,734.13	-	-
2014	12	20,734.13	-	-
2015	16	21,593.92	-	-
2016	18	21,657.03	-	-
2017	19	27,972.35	-	-
2018	21	28,306.07	2	3,695.05
2019	26	32,106.10	3*	3,800.39*
2020	27	48,822.63	3	3,800.39
2021	31	53,533.58	4	4,121.08

Source: Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska



15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Mountain ecosystems, 2009–2021

	Number	Area, ha
2009	2	19,959.88
2010	2	19,959.88
2011	2	19,959.88
2012	3	20,254.88
2013	4	20,552.70
2014	4	20,552.70
2015	4	20,552.70
2016	4	20,552.70
2017	5	26,868.02
2018	6	27,198.77
2019	6	27,198.77
2020	7	43,914.61
2021	9	48,114.47

Source: Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska



15.5.1 Red List Index

List of endangered species¹⁾, 2012–2021

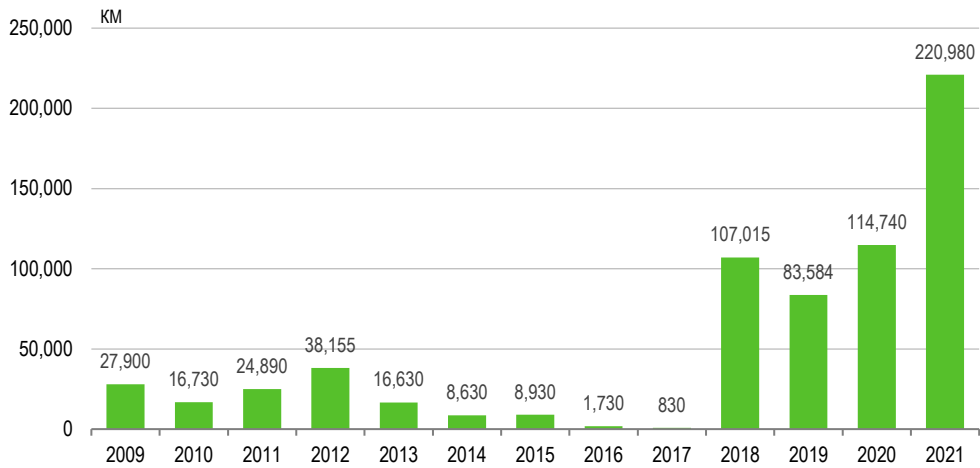
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Invertebrates (Invertebratae)	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Reptiles (Reptiles)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Amphibians (Amphibia)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Mammals (Mammals)	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Fish (Pisces)	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Birds (Aves)	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304
Vascular plants (Planate)	818	818	818	818	818	818	818	818	818	818

¹⁾ Republika Srpska has not produced Red Lists for individual groups of organisms. A list of endangered species has been produced and identified through the Red List of the given groups of organisms. The number of species is recorded for each group of organisms.

Source: Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska

 15.a.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, 2009–2021 (KM)



Source: Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska



GOAL 16

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

PROMOTE PEACEFUL, INCLUSIVE AND JUST SOCIETIES

TARGETS

- 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

INDICATORS



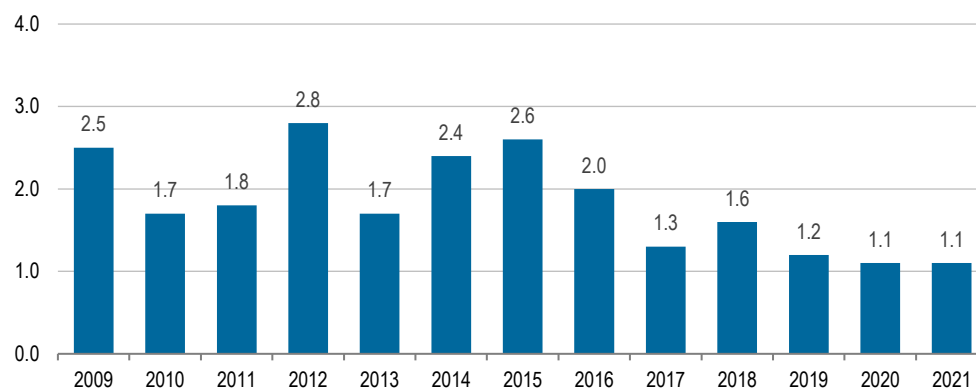
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Number of victims of intentional homicide, by sex, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	29	20	21	33	20	28	30	23	15	19	14	13	13
Male	19	12	15	18	12	19	20	14	8	17	10	9	9
Female	10	8	6	15	8	9	10	9	7	2	4	4	4

Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, 2009–2021



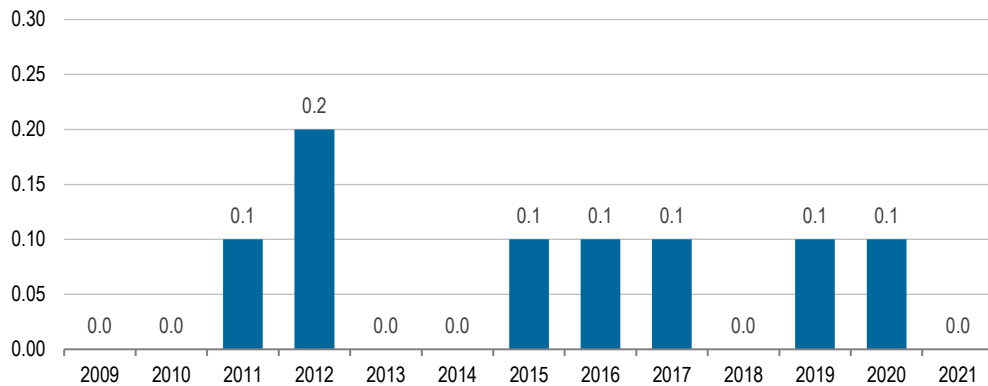
Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior


16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

Number of trafficking offences and number of victims of human trafficking, by sex and form of exploitation, 2009–2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of trafficking offences, total	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
Human trafficking, Article 145 of RS Criminal Law	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Human trafficking, Article 186 of BiH Criminal Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child trafficking, Article 146 of RS Criminal Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Number of victims, total	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
Male, adult	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Female, adult	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female, minor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Form of exploitation	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
Sexual	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Forced marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, 2009–2021


Source: Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior


16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Value of suspicious transactions for money laundering and terrorist financing, 2009–2021 (KM and USD)

	Banks of Republika Srpska (KM)	Banks of Republika Srpska (USD)	USD/KM exchange rate
2009	453,000	332,090	1.36409
2010	728,000	494,309	1.47276
2011	404,000	267,271	1.51158
2012	2,900,000	1,954,705	1.48360
2013	1,107,058	780,159	1.41902
2014	2,738,514	1,702,619	1.60841
2015	2,563,708	1,432,183	1.79007
2016	78,163,647	42,126,518	1.85545
2017	5,724,857	3,510,438	1.63081
2018	175,957,160	103,046,443	1.70755
2019	9,420,753	5,389,465	1.74799
2020	8,389,057	5,267,636	1.59257
2021	11,783,151	6,828,315	1.72563

Source: Banking Agency of Republika Srpska

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17

Partnerships for the Goals

STRENGTHEN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGETS

Finance

- 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
- 17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.
- 17.4. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.
- 17.5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Technology

- 17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
- 17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- 17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

Capacity-building

- 17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

Trade

- 17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
- 17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
- 17.12. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

Systemic issues – Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
- 17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16. Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Data, monitoring and accountability

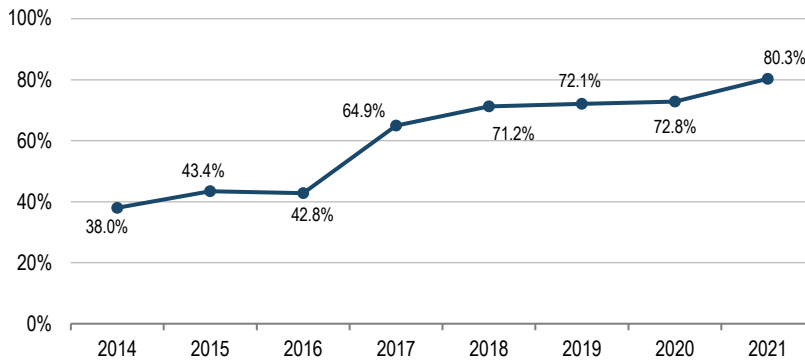
- 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- 17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

INDICATORS



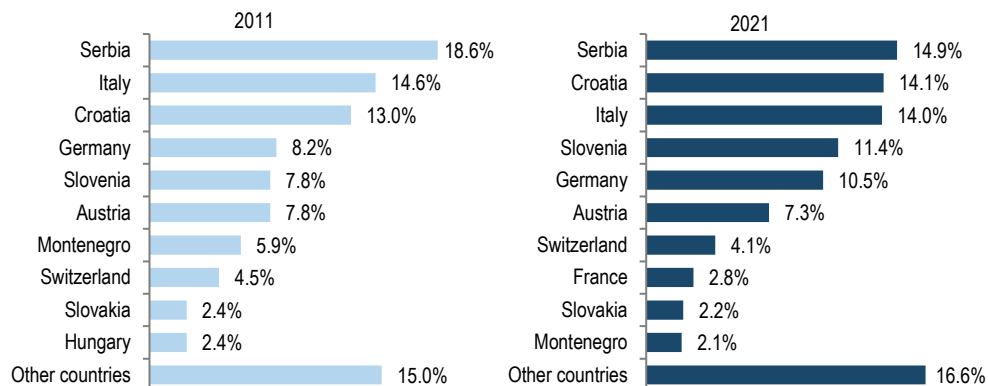
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Percentage of individuals aged 16–74 years who used the Internet in the last three months, 2014–2021

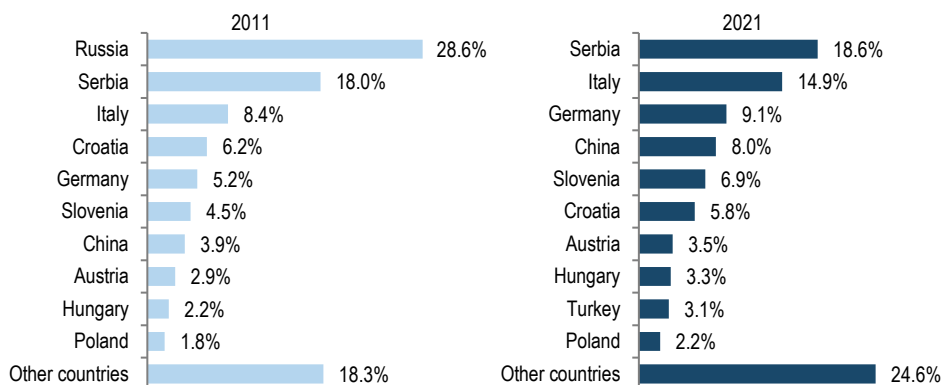


17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

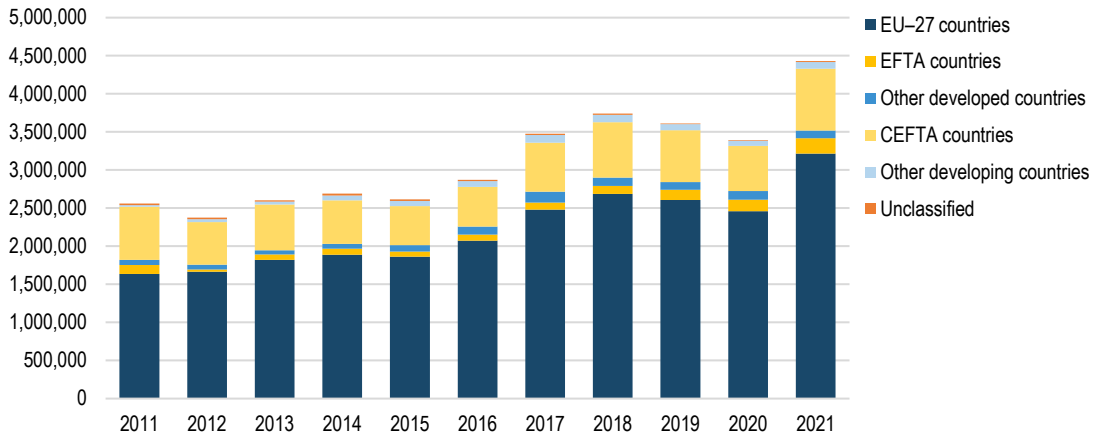
Exports from Republika Srpska by country, 2011 and 2021 (structure, %)



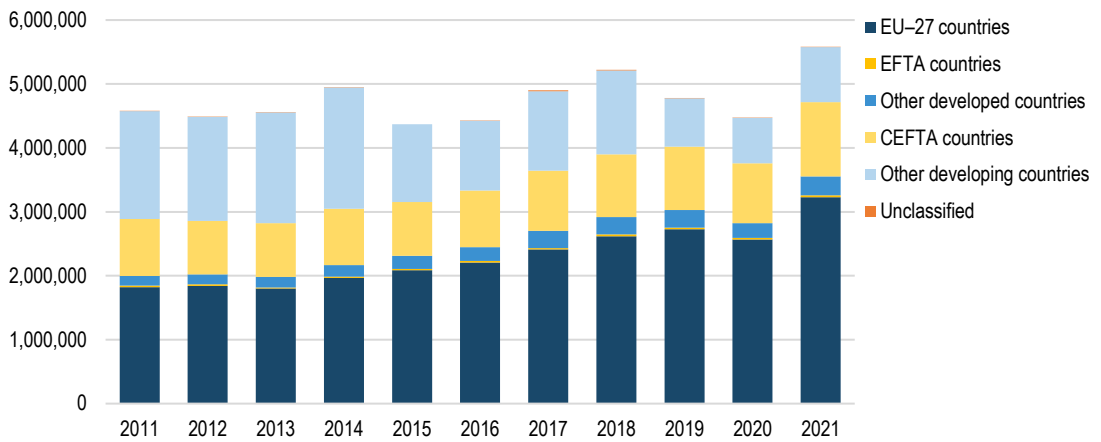
Imports to Republika Srpska by country, 2011 and 2021 (structure, %)



Exports from Republika Srpska by economic groupings of countries, 2011–2021 (thous. KM)¹⁾

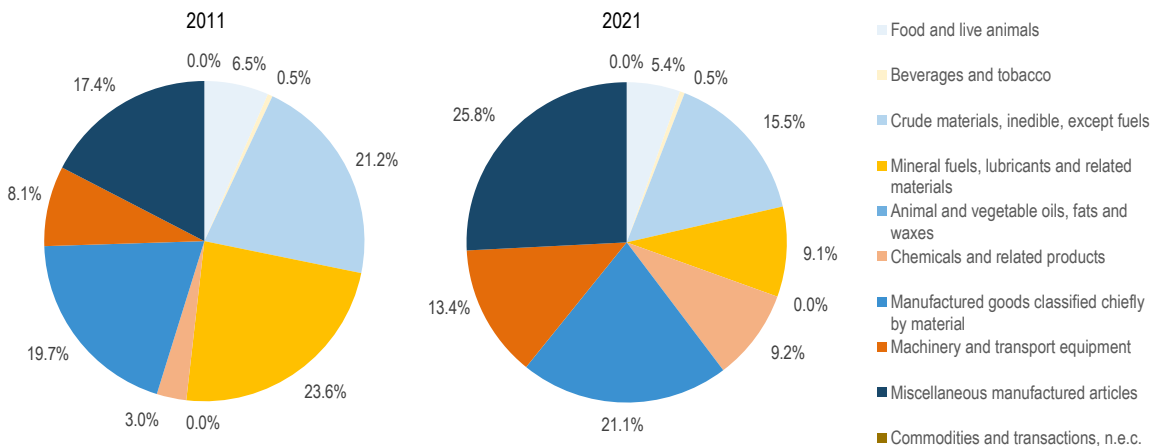


Imports to Republika Srpska by economic groupings of countries, 2011–2021 (thous. KM)¹⁾

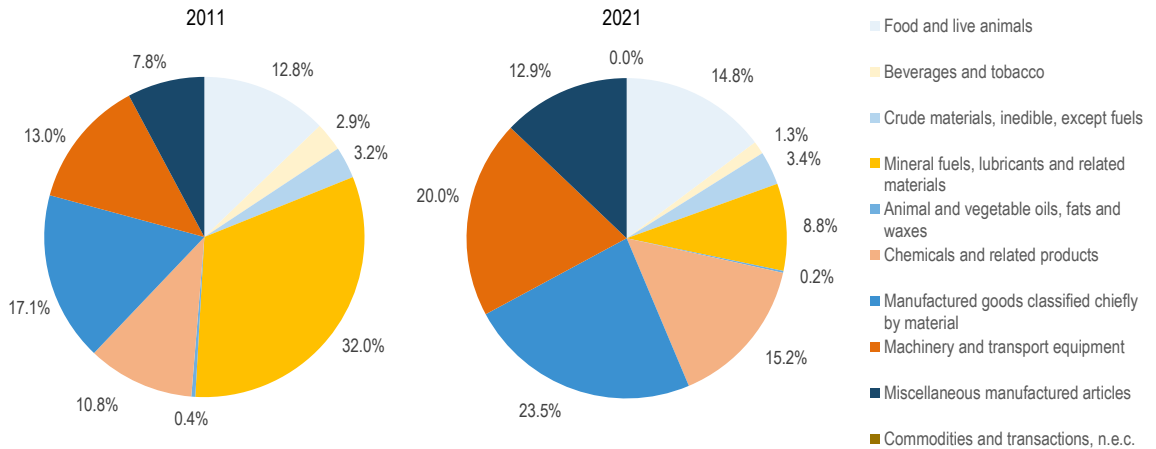


¹⁾ On 31 December 2020, Great Britain officially left the European Single Market. However, in order to avoid an unrealistic decrease in the external trade turnover of Republika Srpska with the European Union due to the aforementioned, the number of members is 27 for the period 2011–2021.

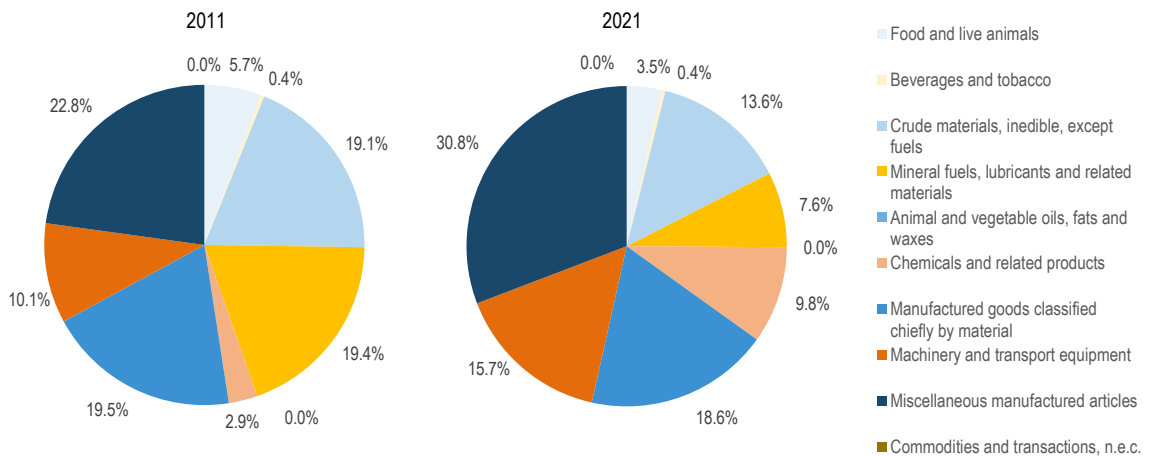
Total exports from Republika Srpska by SITC sections, 2011 and 2021 (structure, %)



Total imports to Republika Srpska by SITC sections, 2011 and 2021 (structure, %)



Share of exports to developed countries in total exports from Republika Srpska, by SITC sections, 2011 and 2021 (structure, %)



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EXTERNAL SOURCES

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Goal 13 Climate Action	Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Republika Srpska
Goal 15 Life on Land	Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska
Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Banking Agency of Republika Srpska Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior: Siniša Trebovac

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