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This is Republika Srpska

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PREFACE

Dear Readers,

Here is the fifth edition of the publication named "This is Republika Srpska", published by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics – therefore, this is the first jubilee of this publication, which has already become popular, and which presents basic statistical data on Republika Srpska in a simple and picturesque way, through an interesting world of numbers, graphs and tables.

In this publication we present the current fields of life and functioning of Republika Srpska, in 28 chapters, focusing on the five-year period. For the first time in this publication we present our new survey – crime in Republika Srpska.

This publication is also valuable because it compares the data referring to Republika Srpska with data referring to the neighbouring countries, thus providing its readers with a new dimension and the realistic picture of the value of given data.

The publication is also available in English, and it can also be accessed on the website of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics.

I would like to thank everyone who participated in the preparation and development of this publication, as well as users for their suggestions aimed at the improvement of the content and layout of this valuable publication.

Radmila Čičković, PhD

Director of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics



USER GUIDE

Dear users,

This publication is designed for a wide range of users, while providing main indicators of the situation and changes of the economic and social life of Republika Srpska.

Regular statistical activities carried out by the Institute of Statistics are the main source of data for tables and graphs for which source of data is not given.

For all tables and graphs which cover data collected and processed by other authorised bodies and organisations, source of data is given under the table or graph.

For easy reference, data in certain tables and graphs are given in larger units of measure (thousand, million), while due to rounding-off total amounts do not always correspond to sums of data concerning individual categories.

When using data from this publication, we would appreciate it if you cited the source (Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics and the title of this publication).

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Symbols and Abbreviations

-	no occurrence
...	data not available
0	data lower than 0.5 of the given unit of measure
Ø	average
()	less reliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.2 and equal to or higher than 0.1, or expressed in percentage as follows $10\% \leq CV < 20\%$
(())	unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.3 and equal to or higher than 0.2, or expressed in percentage as follows $20\% \leq CV < 30\%$
•	extremely unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) equal to or higher than 0.3, or expressed in percentage as follows $CV \geq 30\%$
:	statistically unreliable data (up to 20 occurrences)
*	corrected data
***	confidential data
¹	symbol for footnote in a table
°C	degree Celsius
m	metre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
elev.	elevation
ha	hectare
t	ton
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
pcs.	piece
HBS	Household Budget Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
KM	konvertibilna marka

Symbols and Abbreviations

SECTIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY¹

A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B	Fishing
C	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H	Hotels and restaurants
I	Transport, storage and communication
J	Financial intermediation
K	Real estate, renting and business activities
L	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Other community, social and personal service activities
P	Activities of households
Q	Extraterritorial organisations and bodies

¹ According to the Law on Classification of Economic Activities and the Register of units of classification („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska“, No. 119/10)



Republika Srpska was proclaimed on 9th January 1992, while as an entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina it was verified by the Dayton Peace Agreement and peace ratification in Paris on 14th December 1995.

Today, Republika Srpska is a parliamentary republic, with limited international subjectivity.

The largest city in Republika Srpska is Banja Luka which is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the country.

	Name	Republika Srpska
Symbols	emblem	
	flag	
	Official languages	language of Serbian people language of Bosniak people language of Croatian people
	Official scripts	Cyrillic and Latin alphabet
	Population (2011, estimate)	1,429,668
	Area¹	24,641 km ²
Territorial organisation	municipalities	61
	cities	2
	Currency	Konvertibilna marka (KM)
	International banking code (ISO code)	BAM

¹ Preliminary data on the area of Republika Srpska, not including a part of Brčko District.
Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property-Legal Affairs

Geographical location of Republika Srpska is very favourable

The latitude and longitude of the territory of Republika Srpska are between 42°33' и 45°16' and 16°13' и 19°38' respectively, that is, its territory covers northern and eastern parts of the geographical area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The surface area of Republika Srpska is 24,641 km².

Republika Srpska belongs to the group of continental areas – it has no access to the sea, and it is located at the meeting point of two large natural geographic and socio-economic regional units – Pannonian and Mediterranean.

According to the territorial organisation, on the territory of Republika Srpska there are two cities: the City of Banja Luka and the city of Istočno Sarajevo, and 61 municipalities. The City of Banja Luka has no municipalities in its composition, while the territory of the City of Istočno Sarajevo consists of the municipalities Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Pale, Sokolac, Istočni Stari Grad, and Trnovo. The City of Banja Luka is the largest city in Republika Srpska, while also being the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the country.

Republika Srpska is located on the intersection of vital communication links

2.1. Geographical coordinates of the extreme points

	North geographic latitude	East geographic longitude ¹⁾	Municipality	Settlement
North	45° 17'	16° 56'	Kozarska Dubica	Donja Gradina – Municipality of Kozarska Dubica
South	42° 33'	18° 27'	Trebinje	Grab – Municipality of Trebinje
East	44° 03'	19° 38'	Bratunac	Žiljebac – Municipality of Bratunac
West	44° 57'	16° 12'	Krupa na Uni	Srednji Bušević – Municipality of Krupa na Uni

¹⁾ by Greenwich

In terms of transport and geography, location of Republika Srpska is of particular importance. This is especially the case when it comes to the meridional direction which, by means of interconnected river valleys of Bosna and Neretva, while going through the Dinara mountain complex, connects Central European with Mediterranean macro region. No less important is the zonal direction which connects Republika Srpska with the Central Balkans and Western European area. It is necessary to mention the importance of Republika Srpska's access to the river Sava, by means of which it is connected to the European Rhine – Main – Danube Canal.

Natural characteristics of Republika Srpska are quite complex, which is the result of it being part of various natural and geographic units and their geomorphological evolution

In the northern, Peri-Pannonian part, the hilly terrain composed of Cenozoic deposits gradually descends to the flat land with alluvial plateaus and fluvial terraces, and this is at the same time the most fertile part of Republika Srpska. There are only a few scattered mountains in this area – Kozara, Prosara, Motajica, Vučijak, Ozren and Trebovac, as well as the furthestmost northeastern slopes of Majeвица. Towards the south, the flat land gradually turns first into the hilly terrain and then into the mountainous region which covers the largest portion of the territory of Republika Srpska. The highest mountain peak on the territory of Republika Srpska is Maglič, located at 2,386 metres above sea level, on the mountain also named Maglič.

The longest rivers in Republika Srpska are Drina (305 km), Sava (202 km), and Vrbas (117 km), and these belong to the Black Sea drainage basin. All waters south of the mountain pass Čemerno, in Eastern Herzegovina, belong to the Adriatic drainage basin (Trebišnjica, Neretva). Other large rivers in Republika Srpska are Bosna and Trebišnjica. The largest lake in Republika Srpska is Bilečko (on Trebišnjica), with the square area of 27.064 km², and this lake is also the largest artificial lake in the Balkan Peninsula. The largest natural lake is Štirinsko (on the mountain Zelengora), with the square area of 0.129 km².

2.2. The highest mountains and mountain peaks

Mountain	Peak	Height above sea level, m
Maglić	Maglić	2,386
Volujak	Volujak	2,336
Lelija	Velika Lelija	2,032
Zelengora	Bregoč	2,014
Klekovača	Klekovača	1,961
Crvanj	Zimomor	1,920
Jahorina	Ogorjelica	1,916
Vitorog	Veliki Vitorog	1,906
Bjelasnica (Gatačka)	Bjelasnica	1,867
Baba	Đed	1,735
Vučevo	Žrvanj	1,696
Romanija	Veliki Lupoglav	1,652
Trebević	Trebević	1,629
Javor	Veliki Žep	1,537

Source: Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics Banja Luka, Department of Physical Geography

2.3. The longest rivers

Rivers	Length, km	
	total	in Republika Srpska
Drina	341.0	305.0
Sava	945.0	202.0
Vrbas	249.9	117.0
Vrbanja	95.4	95.4
Sana	157.7	85.0
Una	212.5	82.0
Ukrina	80.9	80.9
Bosna	279.4	79.0

Source: Water Agency for Sava River District, Bijeljina

2.4. The largest lakes and fishponds

	Area, km ²	Height above sea level, m	Maximum depth, m	Water volume, mill. m ³
ARTIFICIAL LAKES				
Bilečko (on Trebišnjica)	27.064	400	104.0	1,280.0
Perućačko (on Drina)	12.401	290	70.0	355.0
Zvorničko (on Drina)	8.876	140	28.0	89.0
Višegradsko (on Drina)	8.900	336	78.0	161.0
Bočac (on Vrbas)	2.330	282	62.0	52.7
NATURAL LAKES				
Štirinsko (on Zelengora)	0.129	1,672	4.5	0.255
Kotlaničko (on Zelengora)	0.044	1,528	10.0	0.250
Uloško (on Crvanj)	0.043	1,058	14.0	0.255
Donje Bare (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,475	4.5	0.057
Orlovačko (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,438	5.0	0.054
FISHPONDS				
Saničani (on Gomjenica)	11.179	143	4.0	...
Bardača (on Matura)	7.472	90	2.2	...
Prnjavor (on Vijaka)	6.664	134	3.5	...
Sjekovac (on Ukrina)	3.980	85	3.0	...

Source: Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics Banja Luka, Department of Physical Geography

Natural resources are certainly one of the key factors in the present and future development of Republika Srpska and its economic and geographic formation. In this sense, the most important natural resources are agricultural land, forest areas, hydro-climatic conditions, and mining and mineral resources.

Climatic characteristics

Various climatic influences in force on the territory of Republika Srpska are the result of natural factors and the rules of general circulation of air masses in this region. Thus, there are three climate types on the territory of Republika Srpska, and these are:

1. Northern Peri-Pannonian region, with its moderate continental climate. This region's climate is characterised by moderately cold winters and warm summers. Average annual air temperature ranges for this climate type are between 12°C and 19°C.

2. Alpine and Pannonian climate covers the largest part of Republika Srpska. Mountain ranges are characterised by short and cool summers and cold and snowy winters, with high snow cover which persists for a long time. Average annual air temperature is between 5°C and 7°C. Hilly terrain, hollows and valleys are however characterised by a somewhat milder climate. Average annual air temperature in the areas with the Alpine and Pannonian climate is approximately 10°C. Winters are moderately cold, with snow, common temperature inversions, and fog. Summers are moderately warm.

3. Modified Mediterranean-Adriatic climate

The southern region of Republika Srpska, also known as lower Herzegovina, is characterised by the modified Adriatic climate. This region is called Humine, as opposed to the region called Rudine which covers higher mountainous parts of the karst of Herzegovina with a variant of both the Alpine climate and the climate of Humine. Average annual air temperature is between 14°C and 14.7°C. Trebinje, the warmest city in Republika Srpska, is located in this climatic region.

2.5. Annual values of main meteorological parameters, 2011

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.2	5.7	72	1,973.1
Bijeljina	12.1	5.2	76	-
Bileća	12.7	4.0	66	2,572.6
Višegrad	12.0	6.4	72	-
Gradiška	12.6	4.7	71	-
Doboj	11.8	5.8	75	1,985.0
Mrkonjić Grad	9.8	5.1	76	-
Novi Grad	11.3	5.3	74	-
Prijedor	11.9	5.7	73	1,949.8
Ribnik	10.8	5.1	73	-
Sokolac	7.4	5.2	75	2,042.2
Srbac	10.6	-	72	-
Trebinje	15.5	3.5	55	-

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

2.6. Earthquakes²⁾

Place	Intensity degree	Time of earthquake		
		date	hour	minute
Gacko	6-7	25 Oct 1902	21	45
Vlasenica	6-7	25 Dec 1908	21	30
Ljubinje	8	14 Feb 1927	3	43
Derventa	7	17 Dec 1940	10	52
Treskavica (mountain)	8	11 Jun 1962	7	15
Zlovrh (mountain)	7	3 Jul 1967	2	55
Banja Luka	8	26 Oct 1969	15	36
Banja Luka	9	27 Oct 1969	8	10
Banja Luka	8	31 Dec 1969	13	18
Velež (mountain)	8	3 Oct 1979	22	57
Berkovići	6-7	27 Sep 2005	0	25
Trebinje	6-7	14 Nov 2008	13	26
Pale	5-6	31 Mar 2009	1	46
Čelinac	6	28 Apr 2011	23	30

²⁾Only the earthquakes with the intensity of six degrees and more are shown. Intensity of earthquake at the epicentre is rated by the MCS (Mercalli-Cancani-Sieberg) scale. The time is presented in GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

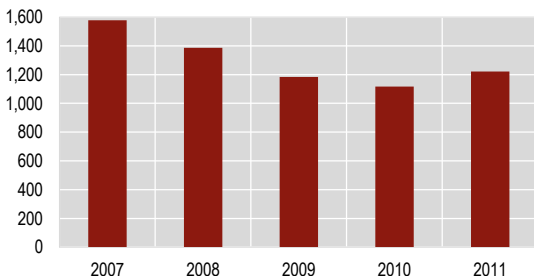
Maglić is a Dinaric mountain between BH (Republika Srpska) and Montenegro. It is located at the crossroads of three geographical areas – Bosnia, Herzegovina and Old Herzegovina. Maglić is also the name of the highest peak in Republika Srpska (2,386 m), that is, in BH. The mountain is situated approximately 20 km south-west of Foča, along the border between BH and Montenegro. It is bordered by the river Sutjeska on the west, by the mountain Volujak on the southwest, by the rivers Drina and Piva on the northeast, and by the mountain Bioč on the southeast.

Maglić is made of Permian rocks, Mesozoic limestone, diabase and melaphyr, while glacial traces are also visible. It is covered with beech and coniferous forests. The upper forest border is at approximately 1,600 m, and above this height is a plateau with pastures and numerous ridges and peaks. The best known plateaus are Vučevo, Rujevac, Sniježnica, Prijedor and Mratinjska Gora. Perućica, the largest rainforest in Europe, is located at Maglić, as well as the large cirque Urdeni dolovi with the lake Trnovačko at 1,517 m. The base of the mountain and all slopes are rich in water, with numerous springs out of which the most abundant is Carev Do, which never dries up.

Did you know that
Maglić, the highest peak in
Republika Srpska, is located
at 2,386 m above sea level.

Increased number of established legal entities in 2011

Contrary to the decreasing trend which marked the period between 2007 and 2010, in 2011 the number of established business entities increased.



Graph 3.1. Number of established business entities 2007–2011

Increase in the number of established business entities in 2011 was notable in all sections of activities, but the most notable increase occurred in the section N (“Health and social work”), due to the amendment of the legal regulation which, among other things, refers to the establishment, dissolution and organisation of health care institutions.

Trade activity – the most common activity of business entities.

The highest number of business entities was classified by the main activity they perform into the section “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods”.

Did you know that
in less than a quarter of all
established business entities in
Republika Srpska
directors/managers are women.

3.1. Number of business entities by section of the Classification of Activities, on 31st December

Sections	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL	20,453	21,835	22,993	24,055	25,173
A	717	778	815	845	891
B	31	33	35	37	38
C	123	139	144	148	160
D	3,101	3,284	3,415	3,510	3,609
E	135	152	165	174	189
F	1,092	1,175	1,243	1,290	1,323
G	7,067	7,330	7,613	7,807	8,007
H	282	297	314	323	331
I	1,156	1,245	1,282	1,333	1,371
J	143	153	157	160	161
K	1,173	1,326	1,413	1,510	1,589
L	598	584	586	578	517
M	455	475	468	477	488
N	260	274	284	383	571
O	4,119	4,589	5,058	5,479	5,927
Q	1	1	1	1	1

* Classification of Activities of BH, based on the NACE Rev 1.1

Data on business entities were obtained from the Register of business entities by activity maintained in the Institute of Statistics. The Register covers all entities with headquarters on the territory of Republika Srpska. Physical entities engaged in entrepreneurial activity are not entered into the Register.

Population of Republika Srpska

Estimated number of citizens in Republika Srpska in 2011 was 1,429,668, which was 3,370 citizens less than in the previous year. One of the reasons for the population decline was a negative natural increase.

Among the neighbouring countries, a slight increase in number of population was recorded only in Slovenia.

Average age of mother at birth of the first child in Republika Srpska was 26.3 years, almost half a year higher than in 2010. Data indicate that women postpone giving birth, thus the age of mother at birth has been increasing.

Total average age of mother at birth in the EU-27, according to the latest available data provided by Eurostat (2009), was 29.7, while in Republika Srpska this age in 2011 was 28.

In the previous period, approximately 85% of live-born children have been born in marriage.

Did you know that

that the population of Republika Srpska decreases each year by the size of a municipality such as Istočni Stari Grad, Berkovići, etc.

Did you know that

every second live-born baby in Republika Srpska is the first child, while, on average, every eighth live-born baby is the third child in the family.

Deaths in Republika Srpska

In comparison with the previous year, in 2011 the total number of deceased persons increased by 1%. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death was 72.5. On average, women live approximately six years longer than men.

Almost half of all deceased persons died due to

diseases of the circulatory system, while one fifth died due to malignant tumors.

Per thousand live-born babies, on average four babies up to one year of age deceased. Republika Srpska has one of the lowest infant mortality rates when compared with the neighbouring countries, and in 2011 it was 4.5‰.

4.1. Deaths in Republika Srpska

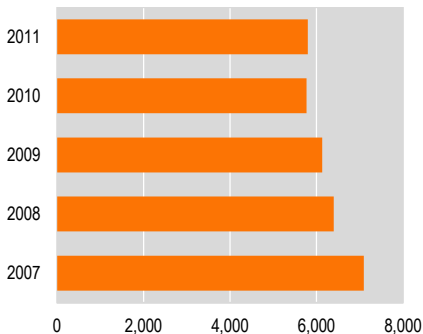
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All	14,146	13,501	13,775	13,517	13,658
Male	7,302	7,058	7,099	6,935	7,001
Female	6,844	6,443	6,676	6,582	6,657

Marriages

Since 2007, the number of marriages has been decreasing. Per thousand citizens there are on average four new marriages.

The oldest groom in 2011 was 88 years old, while the oldest bride was 77 years old. The youngest groom was 17 years old, and the youngest bride was 16 years old.

Average age of bride at marriage was 27.4 years, while average age of bride at first marriage was 26.1 years. Average age of groom at marriage was 31.2 years, and average age of groom at first marriage was 29.5 years.



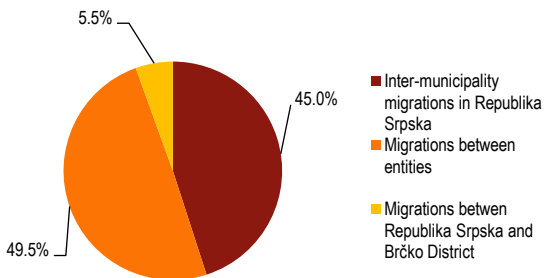
Graph 4.1. Marriages, by year

Migrations in Republika Srpska

Approximately 45% of internal migrations in Republika Srpska were inter-municipality migrations in Republika Srpska, while half of those were migrations between Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The largest population movements were recorded in the age group of 20 to 29 years. When it comes to this age group, women opt for moving more often than men. In the age group of 30 years and older, participation of men in migrations is higher.

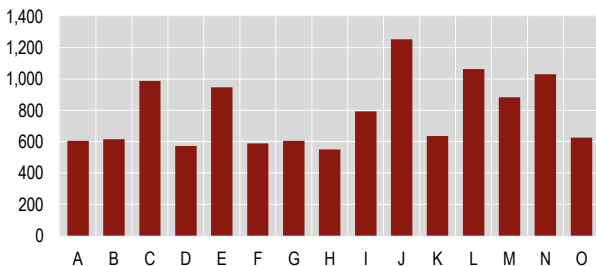
Did you know that
 Republika Srpska has more immigrants from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District than emigrants from Republika Srpska to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District



Graph 4.2. Internal migrations (immigration/emigration) in Republika Srpska, 2011

Average wage increasing again

In the past five years, the average net wage has increased 1.4 times. After the decrease recorded in 2010, in 2011 the net wage increased by 25 KM, that is, 3.2%. As in the previous period, the highest wage was that of those employed in the section *Financial intermediation*, where every second employee completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They account for 2.6% of the total number of employed persons and receive, on average, 1,252 KM per month. The lowest net monthly wage, 549 KM, was earned by those employed in the section *Hotels and restaurants*, which employs 1.3% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, the highest number of employees completed secondary school (47.7%), while only 9.4% completed a higher education school or have a university degree.



Graph 5.1. Average net wages by section of the Classification of Activities, 2011

In 2011 over 3.4 billion KM was paid for gross wages of employees, which was approximately 29% of the gross domestic product.

5.1. Average net wages by section of the Classification of Activities, 2007-2011

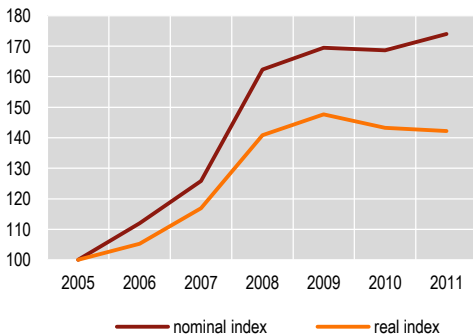
KM

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
УКУПНО	585	755	788	784	809
A	516	618	605	583	604
B	531	680	646	631	616
C	689	849	893	944	988
D	434	490	524	551	572
E	701	828	927	920	947
F	484	536	551	555	589
G	429	506	547	585	605
H	384	457	487	531	549
I	676	758	792	773	793
J	1,200	1,219	1,260	1,221	1,252
K	618	639	629	619	635
L	888	1,023	1,082	1,046	1,063
M	491	832	901	885	883
N	614	1,109	1,037	1,018	1,031
O	514	582	644	615	626

The highest nominal increase in net wages in 2011, compared to 2010, was realised in the sections *Construction* (6.2%) and *Mining and quarrying* (4.7%). On the other hand, decrease was recorded in the sections *Fishing* (2.4%) and *Education* (0.2%).

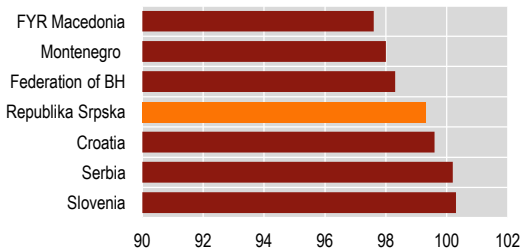
Real wage index, which represents a ration between the nominal wage index and consumer price index in certain period, has been decreasing in the past two years. Thus, compared to 2009 the wage was 2.9% lower in 2010, while compared to 2010 the wage was 0.7% lower in 2011.

Did you know that
in the past five years the net
wage in the section
Education has almost
doubled.



Graph 5.2. Nominal and real index of net wage (2005=100)

With the exception of Slovenia and Serbia, in all neighbouring countries a real decline in wages was recorded for the second year in a row.



Graph 5.3. Real wage movements (2011/2010), indices

Unemployment rate increasing trend continued in 2011

Labour market in Republika Srpska was still negatively affected by the global economic crisis. After the unemployment rate dropped from 25.2% in 2007 to 20.5% in 2008, in 2009 it started to increase again. Unemployment rate in 2009 increased by 0.9 percentage points, in 2010 by 2.2 percentage points, and in 2011 it increased by 0.9 percentage points.

By sex, female unemployment rate in 2011 was 0.6 percentage points higher than in 2010, while male unemployment rate increased by 1 percentage point during the same period.

6.1. Unemployment rates

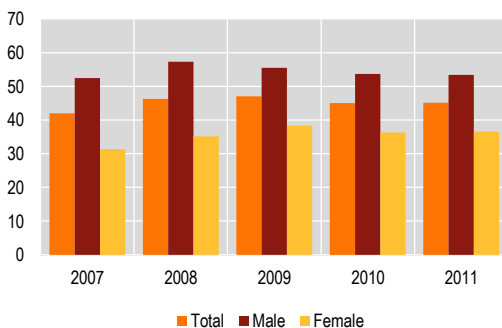
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL	25.2	20.5	21.4	23.6	24.5
Male	23.8	18.2	20.6	22.0	23.0
Female	27.5	24.1	22.4	25.9	26.5

In spite of the global economic crisis, employment rate changes in the period between 2008 and 2011 were lower than one percentage point.

Structure of employed persons by group of sections of activities in 2011 was as follows: agricultural 32.6%, industrial (non-agricultural) 22.3% and services 45.1%, while by employment the structure was: employed persons (employees) 63.7%, self-employed persons 26.8% and unpaid supporting family members 9.5%.

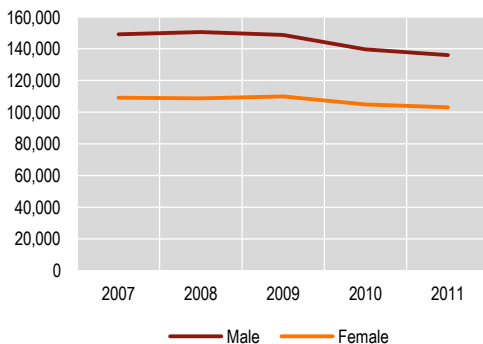
Did you know that
half of all unemployed persons have been looking for a job for longer than three years.

Developed countries are characterised by the dominant participation of those employed in the services sector, as well as high participation of those employed for a wage in total employment.



Graph 6.1. Employment rates (15–64 years of age)

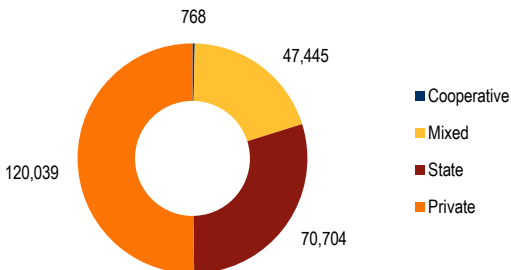
Male employment rate in 2011 was 44.4%, and it was 16.1 percentage points higher than female employment rate, which is a common difference in this region.



Graph 6.2. Employed persons by sex, annual average

Number of employed persons kept decreasing in 2011

Decrease in number of employed persons, which was recorded in 2010, continued in 2011 as well. Thus, compared to 2010, the number of employed persons decreased by 2.2%, while the number of unemployed persons increased by 3.4%.



Graph 6.3. Employed persons by type of ownership, 2011

Every second employed person worked in business entities in private ownership, while every fifth was an entrepreneur or worked for an entrepreneur.

Half of all employed persons in Republika Srpska worked in Manufacturing, Trade and Public Administration. Every second employee had completed secondary education, and every fourth had completed a higher education school or had a university degree.

Did you know that
behind the relatively stable unemployment rate during the observation period a large mobility of persons who change over from one status to another (changeovers between employed persons, unemployed persons and inactive persons) may be hidden.

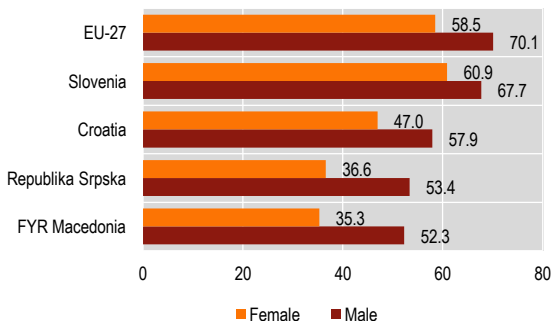
Every sixth employed person was under 30 years of age, while one in four employed persons was older than 50.

Every second person seeking employment had completed secondary education, while every fifteenth person had completed a higher education school or had a university degree. One in three unemployed persons was under 30 years of age, while one in five was older than 50.

6.2. Employees by section of the Classification of Activities, annual average

Section	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL	258,236	259,205	258,634	244,453	238,956
A	8,098	8,918	8,869	8,632	8,318
B	282	315	317	288	251
C	4,348	4,970	4,759	5,022	5,058
D	50,490	58,356	55,117	49,014	45,797
E	8,959	9,347	9,494	9,515	9,491
F	12,700	14,447	15,012	12,774	11,742
G	50,688	53,081	53,327	46,839	45,452
H	15,598	14,685	14,010	11,895	10,940
I	16,089	15,078	15,396	19,983	19,565
J	3,272	3,890	5,227	5,108	5,209
K	10,173	9,500	9,295	8,039	8,618
L	20,245	21,092	22,797	22,552	22,715
M	17,692	18,196	18,886	19,611	20,322
N	15,926	15,692	16,145	16,525	16,715
O	23,676	11,638	9,983	8,656	8,763

Decrease in employment recorded also in the neighbouring countries



Graph 6.4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries

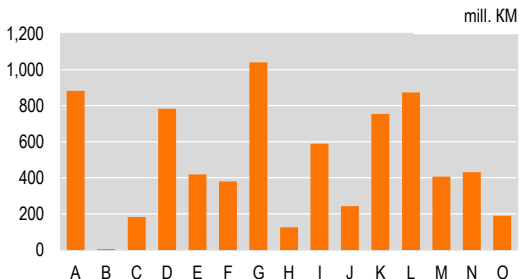
Neighbouring countries were also still affected by the consequences of the global economic crisis, thus a decrease in number of employed persons and an increase in number of unemployed persons were recorded in these countries too in 2011.

Did you know that,
in case all persons currently having the status of unemployed persons found a job, that is, if they all became employed, employment rate in Republika Srpska would still be under the EU average.

High rates of nominal and real growth of gross domestic product characterised the period between 2005 and 2008. As a consequence of the global financial and economic crisis, in 2009 GDP had a negative growth rate, and after this, in 2010 and 2011, slight real increase, by 0.8%, was recorded.

7.1. Gross domestic product and gross value added, 2011

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	882,957	-4.0
B Fishing	4,706	4.7
C Mining and quarrying	182,661	17.3
D Manufacturing	783,064	3.2
E Electricity, gas and water supply	419,064	0.0
F Construction	379,903	-4.3
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,039,286	1.6
H Hotels and restaurants	125,668	0.6
I Transport, storage and communication	589,854	2.2
J Financial intermediation	243,379	3.0
K Real estate, renting and business activities	754,842	-1.0
L Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	873,866	0.3
M Education	406,693	4.2
N Health and social work	430,212	3.6
O Other community, social and personal service activities	189,436	3.9
FISIM (minus)	186,910	4.1
Gross value added	7,118,681	0.8
Taxes on products and services, subsidies on products excluded	1,550,031	0.8
Gross domestic product	8,668,712	0.8



Graph 7.1. Gross value added, current prices, 2011

Over 1,380 million KM of gross value added originated from industrial activities

In total gross domestic product in 2011 Manufacturing participated with 9.0%, Electricity, gas and water supply with 4.8%, and Mining and quarrying with 2.1%. When considering employment, these three sections were also dominant, since they employed approximately a quarter of the total number of employed persons.

6.2. Gross domestic product and gross value added, current prices, structures

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agricultural activities	12.6	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.3
Non-agricultural activities	20.5	21.3	22.0	20.6	20.3
Service activities	48.3	51.3	52.6	53.4	53.7
FISIM (minus)	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2
Gross value added	79.4	82.1	83.6	82.6	82.1
Taxes on products and services, subsidies on products excluded	20.6	17.9	16.4	17.4	17.9
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Certain changes in the structure of gross domestic product in Republika Srpska can be observed in the five-year period. Participation of agricultural activities (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) was in decline, while participation of service activities was increasing constantly, and in 2011 it was 5.4 percentage points higher than in 2007.

Did you know that,
out of the total number of market enterprises, 0.7% were large enterprises realising 19% of the gross value added.

7.3. Gross value added by institutional sector, current prices, structures

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Non-financial sector	46.4	49.9	48.6	49.4	49.2
Financial sector	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3
State sector	18.5	20.6	22.0	21.9	23.1
Households sector	33.5	28.1	28.1	27.2	25.9
Non-profit institutional units serving households sector	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1
FISIM (minus)	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Share of the non-financial sector in the gross value added increased by 2.8 percentage points since 2007 and in 2011 it was 49.2%. Non-financial sector includes market enterprises, both in private and in public ownership.

7.4. Gross domestic product

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	7,350,985	8,489,287	8,222,974	8,308,120	8,668,712
Gross domestic product per capita, KM	5,106	5,906	5,730	5,798	6,063
Gross domestic product, real growth rates	6.7	6.2	-3.0	0.8	0.8

Gross domestic product per capita, as a rough measure of the material standard of living, was approximately 20.0% higher in 2011 than in 2007, which means that it increased by 957 KM.

The largest part of gross domestic product is allocated for compensation of employees

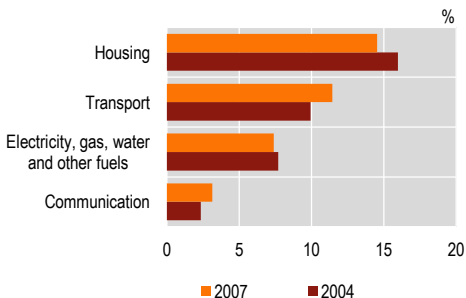
Allocation of gross domestic product calculated by production approach in 2011 was as follows: 48.5% for compensation of employees, 33.7% for gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 17.8% for net taxes on products, services and production. Compensation of employees in the observation period was constantly increasing, and compared to 2007 it increased by 7.6 percentage points.

Did you know that
19.0% of compensation of employees were other payments to employees.

7.5. Income components of gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product	7,350,985	8,489,287	8,222,974	8,308,120	8,668,712
Compensation of employees	3,007,528	3,745,187	3,831,982	3,902,252	4,207,129
Net taxes on products, services and production	1,508,092	1,510,735	1,320,604	1,413,153	1,538,633
Gross operating surplus/Gross mixed income	2,835,365	3,233,365	3,070,388	2,992,715	2,922,950

In 2007, total average monthly expenditure of households in Republika Srpska was 1,364.31 KM, which was 11.2% higher than in 2004¹.



Graph 8.1. Participation of expenditure on housing, transport, bills and communication in total average monthly expenditure for consumption, 2004 and 2007

In households, a third of total monthly expenditure went on purchase of food and beverages, while more than a fifth of it went on housing, bills and transport. In the structure of consumption of food and beverages in 2007 significant increase in expenditure on meat and non-alcoholic beverages was recorded in comparison with 2004.

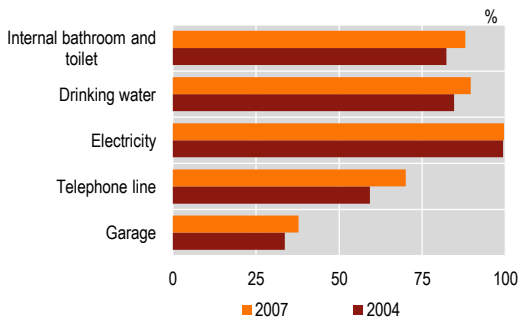
Did you know that
a third of total monthly
expenditure went on
purchase of food and
beverages.

¹ Consumption expenditure in 2004 did not cover informal payments for education and health services, consumption expenditure for bank cards, bank transaction costs, rental of safe deposit boxes, and expenditure for other bank costs, while all of these were included in 2007.

Average floor area of main dwelling unit was 70 m²

On average, single persons lived in smaller dwelling units than those who were part of other household types. In terms of ownership of durable consumer goods, households in Republika Srpska were at the same level as those in the neighbouring countries. There was a significant increase in use of personal computers, so the number of these doubled during the period between 2004 and 2007.

Half of the households in Republika Srpska owned a car



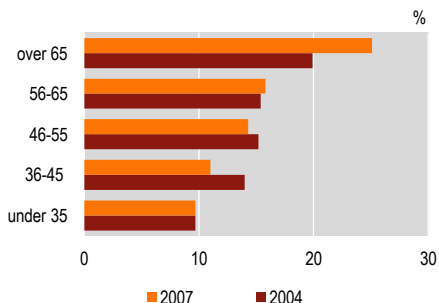
Graph 8.2. Infrastructure of the main dwelling unit, 2004 and 2007

8.1. Relative poverty

	2004	2007
Relative poverty line by adjusted household member, monthly KM	298.96	350.22
Percentage of the poor by adjusted household member (%)	15.8	15.6

The poorest were old single member households and households in which the head was unable to work.

Out of the total population of Republika Srpska, 15.6% were relatively poor, that is, they lived in households whose monthly consumption by adjusted household member was lower than 350.22 KM (in 2007). This poverty percentage was almost the same as it was in 2004. Situation was the worst for single persons over 65 years of age, since 30% of them were relatively poor. Approximately 8% of households lived at the poverty threshold.



Graph 8.3. Poverty incidence by age of the household head, 2004 and 2007

Gross fixed capital formation, as a prerequisite and initiator of the economic development, was constantly increasing in Republika Srpska until 2008. After several years of gross fixed capital formation growth, these activities were reduced in 2009, 2010 and 2011, and as a consequence gross fixed capital formation in 2011 was 6.0% lower than in the previous year, while financing of gross fixed capital formation was 5.3% lower. By activity of investor, gross fixed capital formation decreased by 41.9% for the section Hotels and Restaurants, 29.8% for Trade, 26.7% for Electricity, gas and water supply, and by 13.3% for Public administration and defence, compulsory social security.

9.1. Gross fixed capital formation in fixed assets by activity of investor , 2011

	Value of gross fixed capital formation, thous. KM	Structure, %
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	49,235	3.6
Fishing	262	0.0
Mining and quarrying	35,160	2.6
Manufacturing	220,557	16.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	118,444	8.7
Construction	50,179	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	145,127	10.7
Hotels and restaurants	8,568	0.6
Transport, storage and communication	174,366	12.8
Financial intermediation	45,723	3.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	50,123	3.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	365,874	26.9
Education	15,619	1.1
Health and social work	64,706	4.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	15,893	1.2
Total gross fixed capital formation	1,359,836	100.0

By activity of investor, the largest participation in the structure of gross fixed capital formation was that of the following activities: Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, Trade, and Manufacturing. By purpose of gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets, the largest participation was that of Construction, Trade, and Manufacturing.

Over 700 million KM was invested in construction objects and spaces

By technical composition, more than a half of total gross fixed capital formation was invested in construction objects and spaces. In 2011, largest investments in Machinery, equipment and transport assets were those of business entities engaged in the following activities: Manufacturing with 24.0%, Transport and storage with 21.7%, and Electricity, gas and water supply with 13.4%.

When it comes to intangible (non-monetary) fixed assets, participation was as follows: Public administration 24.7%, Financial intermediation 13.6%, Mining and quarrying 13.3%, and Manufacturing 11.6%.

9.2. Structure of gross fixed capital formation in fixed assets by technical composition

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction objects and spaces	54.0	56.0	58.2	55.6	52.9
Machinery, equipment and transport assets	42.2	41.2	37.3	40.2	42.8
Other	3.8	2.8	4.5	4.2	4.3

In the structure of financing sources in 2011, the largest share was that of own financial assets with 53.9%, followed by financial credits with 31.2%, other sources with 4.8%, assets of budgets and funds with 4.7%, joint assets with 2.9% and financial leasing with 2.5%.

Did you know that
in terms of kind of construction more than a half of gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets referred to building of new capacities.

9.3. Financing of gross fixed capital formation and gross fixed capital formation

thous. KM

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Financing of gross fixed capital formation	1,190,741	1,673,858	1,565,353	1,443,308	1,367,206
Gross fixed capital formation	1,367,648	1,784,784	1,551,808	1,446,629	1,359,836

Inflation in 2011 was 3.9%

Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2011 increased by 3.9%.

The highest increase was recorded in prices of telecommunication services, fuels and energy, cigarettes, food and non-alcoholic beverages, and public services. In January 2011 fixed telephone subscription increased. As well as in the previous year, prices of fuels on domestic market were under direct influence of the increase in prices of oil and oil derivatives on the world market, which subsequently caused the increase in prices of other prices and services. Increase in prices of tobacco and tobacco products may be explained by the need to harmonise the domestic excise duty rates with the EU regulations in this field.

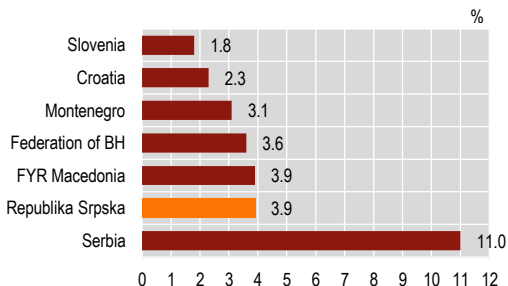
10.1. Consumer price indices according to the COICOP, 2008–2011

previous year=100

Name	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL	107.2	99.6	102.5	103.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	111.2	98.3	99.2	105.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101.2	111.0	120.5	108.0
Clothing and footwear	98.2	96.9	96.3	95.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	108.2	104.4	104.1	102.8
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	102.0	100.8	99.8	101.1
Health	101.5	101.1	102.8	99.0
Transport	112.5	90.0	106.5	108.1
Communication	104.9	102.1	108.3	110.3
Recreation and culture	103.1	102.2	100.0	100.3
Education	103.2	100.8	105.4	99.8
Restaurants and hotels	104.4	103.5	100.4	100.7
Other products and services	102.7	102.9	100.7	99.5

In early 2011, an increase was recorded in prices of almost all essential foodstuffs and products – flour, oil, bread, and milk.

In 2010 inflation was not recorded only in Republika Srpska, but also in the neighbouring countries, as follows:



Graph 10.1. Inflation in 2011– comparison

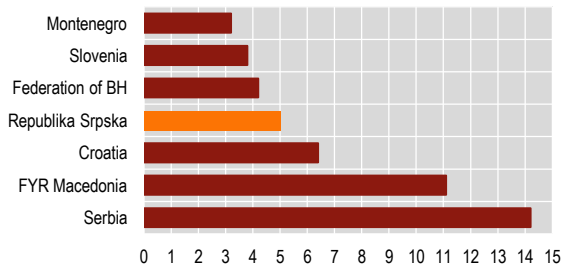
Producer prices of industrial products increased approximately by 5.0% in 2011

By section of industrial production according to the Classification of activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the highest increase in prices in 2011, compared to 2010, was recorded in the section Mining and quarrying, mostly due to the market impact and change of customers.

Also, increase in prices was recorded in the section Manufacturing, and this in the following divisions: recycling, manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment, manufacture of tobacco products, and manufacture of food products and beverages.

10.2. Producer price indices of industrial products by section of the Classification of activities, 2007–2011

Sections	previous year =100				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INDUSTRY TOTAL	101.2	108.8	97.6	102.3	105.0
Mining and quarrying	105.2	108.0	101.2	101.3	111.2
Manufacturing	101.2	108.6	96.3	101.8	106.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	99.8	109.4	98.8	103.8	100.8

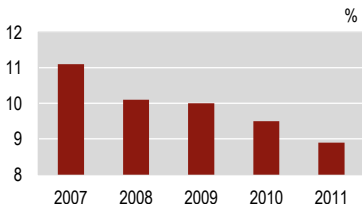


Graph 10.2. Producer prices of industrial products in 2011 – comparison

Share of agriculture in GDP was 8.9%

Share of agriculture in the structure of gross domestic product of Republika Srpska in the past years was decreasing constantly, but it remained high when compared with developed and highly developed countries.

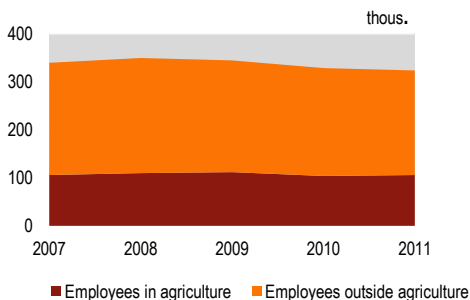
In 2011, share of agricultural gross value added in the GDP formation was 8.9%, which was 0.6% lower than the share realised in the previous year, and 2.2% lower than that from 2007.



Graph 11.1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

Every third employee was employed in primary agriculture

Persons employed in primary agricultural production have a relatively high participation in the total employment of Republika Srpska. According to the Labour Force Survey 2011 results, 32.7% of employed persons were employed in agriculture. Out of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 55.7% were male and the remaining 44.3% were female.



Graph 11.2. Number of persons employed in agricultural and non-agricultural activities

Value of external trade of agricultural products was almost 260 million KM

Agricultural products did not participate significantly in the structure of external trade of Republika Srpska. This statement is supported by the data that realised volume of external trade of agricultural products in 2011, which amounted to 259.6 million KM, was only 3.6% of the value of total trade of goods.

Agriculture of Republika Srpska in 2011, as well as in previous years, had a negative external trade balance. During 2011, Republika Srpska exported agricultural products whose value was 41 million KM, while at the same time value of imported agricultural products was 218.6 million KM. Thus, the rate of coverage of import with export was 18.8%.

Compared to 2010, realised external trade deficit in the trade of agricultural products increased by 23.1% or 33.3 million KM in 2011.



Graph 11.3. External trade balance of agricultural products trade

In the structure of total export, apples had the highest participation with 8.1 million KM or 19.7% of the total value of export realised during 2011.

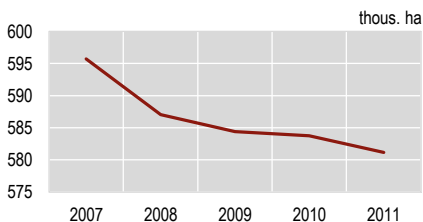
The most represented agricultural product in the structure of import was wheat. The value of imported wheat was 58.4 million KM, or 26.7% of the value of total realised import in the field of agriculture.

Export from Republika Srpska, in the total realised export in 2011, participated with 1.6%, while in the total realised import in the same year import of agricultural products participated with 8.5%.

Almost 582 thousand ha of arable land, or 0.41 ha per capita

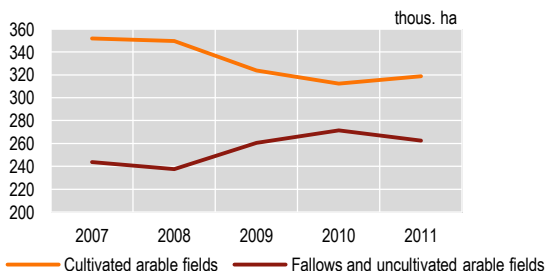
According to the data from 2011, agricultural land in Republika Srpska covers 1,267,350 ha, or 50.4% of its total territory. Arable land, as the most important category of agricultural land, covers 24.8% of the total area of Republika Srpska, or 49.2% of total agricultural land.

In recent years a decreasing trend was registered in the area under arable fields which were replaced by other categories of land. Thus, area of arable fields in 2011 decreased by 0.4% or 2,576 ha in comparison with 2010, while in comparison with 2007 it decreased by 2.4%, or 14,529 ha.



Graph 11.4. Areas under arable fields

In recent years an increasing trend was recorded in the area under fallows and uncultivated arable fields. In 2011, share of fallows and uncultivated arable fields in the total area of available arable land was 45.1% or 262,342 ha.

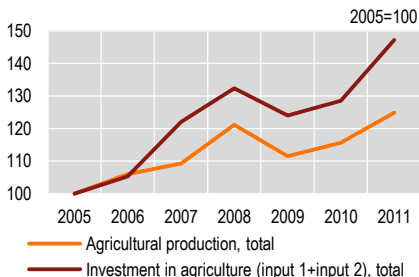


Graph 11.5. Ratio of area of cultivated arable fields and area of fallows and uncultivated arable fields

Prices of agricultural products 8.0% higher, investment in agriculture 14.5% higher

In 2011 in Republika Srpska an increase in prices of almost all agricultural products and investment in agriculture was recorded. As in recent years, the increase in investment in

agriculture was higher than the increase in prices of agricultural products, in comparison with both the base year 2005 and the previous year.



Graph 11.6. Annual indices of input and output prices

Investment in agriculture increased by 47.2% in comparison with 2005, with goods and services currently consumed increasing by 47.4%, and goods and services contributing to agricultural investment by 31.8%. Compared to 2010, investment in agriculture increased by 14.5%. During this period, goods and services currently consumed increased by 14.7%, and goods and services contributing to agricultural investment by 2.0%.

Concerning goods and services used in agricultural production, the highest increase in prices in 2011 was recorded for fertilisers. Compared to 2005, price of fertilisers increased by 104.1%, and compared to 2010 it increased by 36.6%.

Prices of agricultural products in Republika Srpska were 24.8% higher in 2011 than in the base year 2005, that is, 8.0% higher than in 2010.

This increase in prices of agricultural products was mainly influenced by prices of crops which increased by 47.9% in comparison with 2005 and by 10.4% in comparison with 2010. Prices of livestock and livestock products were 5.6% higher than in 2005, and 5.3% higher than in 2010.

Cereals, as a group of products, realised the highest increase in prices. This increase was 71.5% compared to 2005, and 24.4% compared to 2010.

Forests in Republika Srpska fulfill their economic, ecological and social functions to a large extent. Territorially, forests and forest land cover approximately 50% of the total area of Republika Srpska, forests alone covering 41%, that is, 0.75 ha per capita. It is important to note that Republika Srpska is one of rare European regions where forests' structure is mainly natural, which has been significantly influenced by the centennial tradition of forestry science and practice. Approximately one million hectares of forests and forest land are in state ownership, while private forests and forest land cover approximately 20% of the total forest area in Republika Srpska, that is, approximately 278,000 ha.

12.1. Forest exploitation

	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
2007	2,802	2,417	385	1,678	1,124
2008	2,943	2,582	361	1,787	1,156
2009	2,543	2,325	218	1,595	949
2010	2,550	2,314	236	1,523	1,028
2011	2,838	2,555	283	1,640	1,198

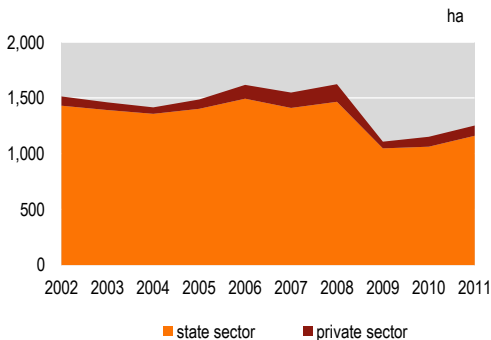
thous. m³

Gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2011 increased in comparison with 2010, and its amount was 2.84 million m³. Out of this amount, 2.56 million m³ belonged to the state sector, which was significantly more than in the private sector, since the state sector covered 90% of the total felled timber.

12.2. Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Production total	1,790,446	1,958,081	1,750,475	1,771,841	1,893,542
logs for cutting	963,390	1,007,351	812,106	812,047	866,875
Sale total	1,788,479	1,939,855	1,682,983	1,809,701	1,955,500
logs for cutting	973,678	1,001,533	784,429	847,965	910,105

Total afforested area in 2011 was 1,253 ha, which was slightly more than in the previous year. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 1,069 ha, which was 85% of the total area afforested during 2011.



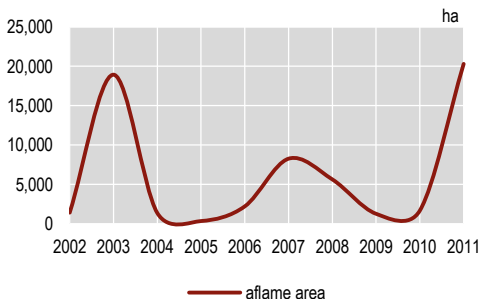
Graph 12.1. Artificial afforestation

12.3. Gross value added in the forestry sector

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross value added in forestry, thous. KM	99,576	116,755	96,942	98,814	108,290
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. KM	7,350,985	8,489,287	8,222,974	8,308,120	8,668,712
Structure, %	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2

Commercial forestry and industry using wood as raw material¹ largely participated in the export structure of Republika Srpska in 2011, with 12.6% or 322 million KM.

¹ Except manufacture of furniture



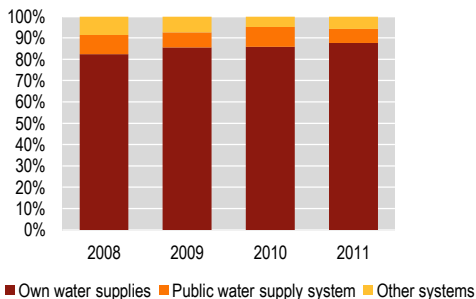
Graph 12.2. Areas of forest and forest land affected by fire

Damages caused by fire in 2011 were recorded over an area of 20,312 ha, while 73,382 m³ of felled timber was damaged.

Did you know that
there are currently 90 active hunting areas in Republika Srpska, covering the area of 2,465 thousand ha, out of which 45% covered by forests.

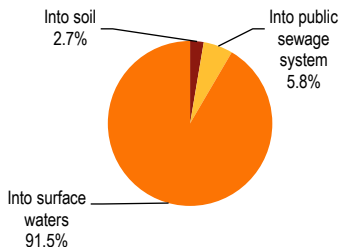
Rivers, sources and recipients of industrial waters

Enterprises in Republika Srpska provide water for the needs of industrial production mainly from their own water supplies. In the period between 2008 and 2011 the share of water provided by enterprises from their own water supplies in the total water supply was between 82% and 87%. Industry captures water mainly from surface waters, that is, from rivers and reservoirs. Excluding water used for electricity production in hydropower plants, 91% of own water supply in 2011 were surface waters. Out of this amount, over 63% of own water supply was captured from rivers, while a somewhat lower amount of 28% was provided from reservoirs. Surface waters were at the same time the most represented recipients of waste water from industry. In 2011, almost 20 million m³ of industry waste water was discharged into this type of recipients, which was 91% of the total discharged amount, while only 6% was discharged into the public sewage system.

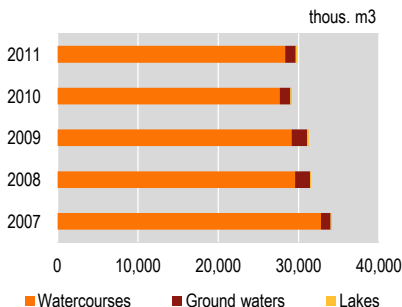


Graph 13.1. Water supply in industry

Through the public sewage system, waste water is mainly discharged into watercourses, that is, into rivers. Out of the total amount of water discharged into the public sewage system, 91% ended up in rivers. This share did not change significantly during the past five years, that is, between 2007 and 2011. Municipal waste water mostly originates from households, which discharge slightly more than 77% of the total amount, while the remaining amount mainly comes from industry, services and agriculture.



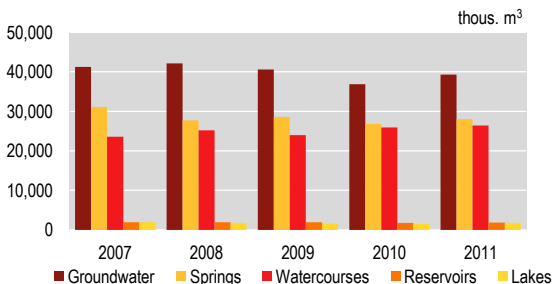
Graph 13.2. Discharge of waste water from industry, 2011



Graph 13.3. Recipients of municipal waste water

Groundwater, the most common source of drinking water in the public water supply system

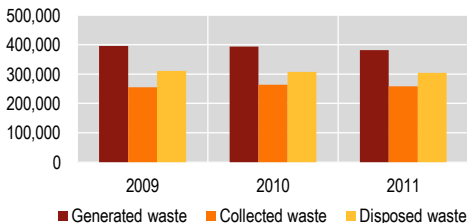
Contrary to industrial plants which capture water from surface waters, public water supply systems captured approximately 70% of drinking water in 2011 from groundwater and springs. This share remained roughly the same during the past five years. Water was mostly supplied to households, that is, 74% of the total water supply. The remaining water supply was delivered to users in industry, agriculture, forestry and fishing, to other activities and to other water supply systems. Such ratio did not change in the period between 2007 and 2011.



Graph 13.4. Sources of drinking water in the public water supply system

Permanent disposal as the most common procedure of municipal waste management

It was estimated that each citizen of Republika Srpska in 2011 produced 267 kg of waste, which was 3% lower than the average amount in the previous year, and significantly below the average of the European Union states (EU-27), which in 2010 was 502 kg per capita. The most common procedure of municipal waste management in Republika Srpska was permanent disposal to waste disposal sites. A very small percentage of waste collected by public municipal enterprises, only 0.3% of it, was allocated to be reused, that is, for component recovery.



Graph 13.5. Generated, collected and disposed municipal waste

Industrial production was constantly increasing between 2007 and 2011

Since 2007, industrial production has been increasing constantly. Increase by 4.7% was recorded between 2010 and 2011.

The most important were electricity production, manufacture of food products, wood processing, mining of metal ores, mining of coal, manufacture of hydrated alumina, manufacture of metal and concrete products and manufacture of refined petroleum products.

For comparison, in the same year an increase in industrial production was also recorded in the FYR Macedonia (3.3%), Slovenia (3.0%), Serbia (2.1%) and the Federation of BH (2.5%), while a decrease was recorded in Croatia (-1.2%).

14.1. Indices of industrial production by section of the Classification of Activities, 2007–2011

Sections	previous year=100				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INDUSTRY TOTAL	101.4	116.8	119.0	105.0	104.7
Mining and quarrying	102.7	114.1	92.5	109.1	118.2
Manufacturing	104.1	119.4	135.1	105.1	103.9
Electricity, water and gas supply	94.6	110.5	107.9	103.0	100.0

In 2011, investments in industry were at the same level as in the previous year

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in industrial activities was 312 million KM, which was 25.0% of the total gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2011.

Industry had a significant share in gross domestic product (15.4%), while the biggest participation was that of Manufacturing (9.0%).

At the end of 2011, there were 3,784 registered industrial enterprises, out of which 86.2% were in private ownership.

Most industrial enterprises, 93% of them, were engaged in Manufacturing, while 4% of enterprises were engaged in Mining and quarrying, and 3% in Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply.

Almost 55 thousand workers were employed in industrial enterprises, out of which 78.1% in Manufacturing. Number of persons employed in industrial activities in 2011 was 5.4% lower than in 2010.

Did you know that
27.4% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska were employed in industrial enterprises.

Products of Manufacturing accounted for two thirds of the total sale

According to the industrial enterprises' reports, sale of industrial products in 2011 increased by 13.2% compared to the previous year. Products of Manufacturing accounted for two thirds of the total value of sale.

The largest share in the total value of sale of industrial products was that of the section Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply (28.0%), followed by Manufacture of food products and beverages (16.3%), Manufacture of basic metals (8.6%), and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (7.0%).

14.2. Value of sale by industrial division, 2011

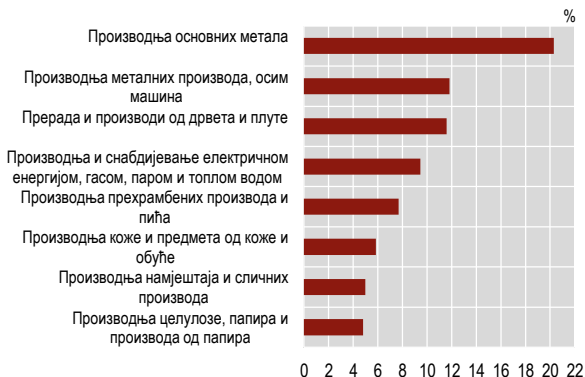
mill. KM

INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INDUSTRY TOTAL	2,644	3,244	2,915	3,412	3,864
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	17	28	31	35	45
Mining of metal ores	81	91	56	90	114
Other mining and quarrying	30	42	31	28	31
Manufacture of food products and beverages	466	537	516	595	631
Manufacture of tobacco products	8	9	10	7	5
Manufacture of textiles	41	43	50	44	43
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	42	43	38	34	36
Leather tanning and dressing; luggage, saddlery, handbags, shoes, etc.manufacture	51	56	64	78	90
Manufacture of wood, and wood, cork, straw and plaiting mat.products	240	248	183	214	259
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	82	92	90	88	99
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	30	29	28	24 ¹⁾	21 ¹⁾
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	42	46	86	97	133
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	34	41	67	73	71
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	71	85	79	80	77
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	83	124	113	152	151
Manufacture of basic metals	243	294	166	292	331
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	268	321	215	244	270
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	25	41	31	44	60
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	9	15	14	9	13
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.c.	48	57	39	54	71
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	5	5	3	3	5
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	5	4	5	6	6
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	15	18	13	12	14
Manufacture of other transport equipment	13	9	14	19	21
Manufacture of furniture, manufacture n.e.c.	87	104	92	107	128
Recycling	49	49	21	51	57
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	558	813	857	932	1 081

¹⁾ Excluding publishing.

Out of the total value of sale of industrial enterprises, 37.3% referred to export

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2011 amounted to 1,440 KM, which was 37.3% of their total value of sale.



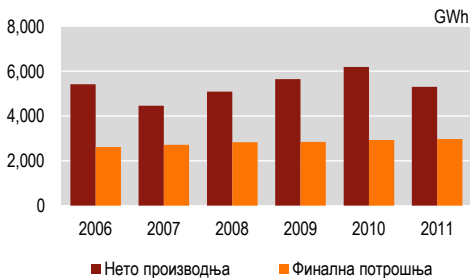
Graph 14.1. Industrial divisions with the highest participation of export in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2011

The largest production of electricity in thermal power stations in the past six years was realised in 2011

Republika Srpska belongs to a group of major net exporters of electricity in the region. In 2011, an increase was recorded in production of electricity in thermal power stations, while in hydroelectric power plants a significant decrease was recorded, mostly due to unfavourable hydrologic conditions.

In 2011, realised net production of electricity was 5,298 GWh, out of which 1,848 GWh or 34.9% was produced in hydroelectric power plants, and 3,450 GWh or 65.1% in thermal power stations.

In the period between 2006 and 2011, a slight increasing trend was recorded in final consumption of electricity.



Graph 15.1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

Participation of industry in final consumption of natural gas 94.5%

Since Republika Srpska does not have its own production of natural gas, all required natural gas is imported. The largest final consumer of gas is industry, which in 2011 consumed 94.5% of the total amount of gas consumed, while the remaining 5.5% was consumed by households and other consumers.

Production of coal in 2011 was the largest realised mine production in the past five years.

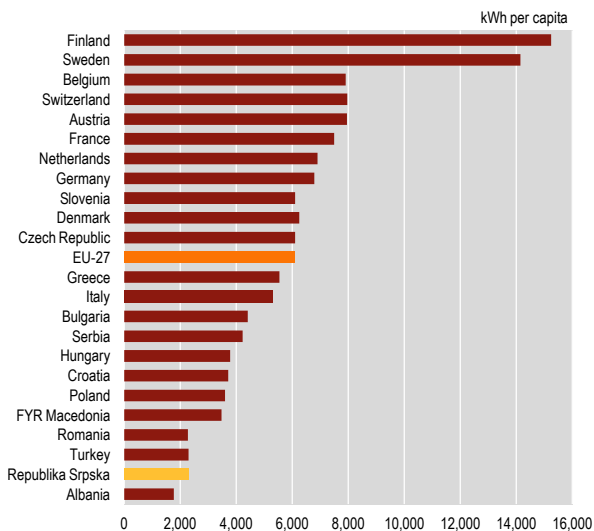
Out of the total available amount of coal, 95% was consumed for production of energy, while the rest was used in mass consumption.

The largest amount of heat was obtained from mazut, followed by coal, biomass and natural gas.

15.1. Production and final consumption of fuels and energy

Production of fuels and energy	2009	2010	2011
Brown coal (1,000 t)	1,930	1,550	2,147
Lignite (1,000 t)	2,834	3,042	3,379
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	5,640	6,183	5,298
Hydroelectric power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,638	3,318	1,848
Thermal power stations ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,993	2,856	3,450
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	9	9	-
Heat (TJ)	1,547	1,680	1,737
Final consumption of fuels and energy	2009	2010	2011
Brown coal (1 000 t)	63	74	81
Lignite (1 000 t)	98	104	134
Electricity (GWh)	2,847	2,922	2,970
Heat (TJ)	1,378	1,483	1,613
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	32,097	36,026	67,037

¹⁾ Production at threshold



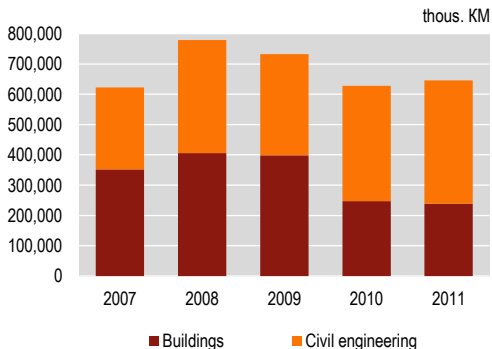
Graph 15.2. Electricity consumption per capita, 2009 (IEA)

Total value of performed construction works in 2011, compared to the previous year, increased by 2.8%. Value of performed civil engineering works was 7.2% higher, and it accounted for 63.1% of the total value of performed works, while the value of building works decreased by 3.8%.

At the same time, the number of employed persons in construction decreased by 9.4%, and this section employed approximately 5% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska.

Value of works performed abroad in 2011, compared to 2010, increased by 91.3%, and it accounted for 4.9% of the total value of performed works.

Participation of gross value added of construction in the formation of the gross domestic product of Republika Srpska in 2011 was 4.4%, while gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in construction participated with approximately 20% of the total gross fixed capital formation.



Graph 16.1. Value of performed works

Compared to the previous year, number of completed dwellings in 2011 was 38.3% lower. The highest decrease in building of dwellings was recorded in one-room dwellings (almost 44%). In 2011, the largest share in the total number of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (44%), followed by one-room dwellings (over 30%), while the rest were three or more-room dwellings.

16.1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2011
TOTAL	number m ²	1,779 96,010
One-room dwellings	number m ²	599 23,772
Two-room dwellings	number m ²	783 41,693
Three-room dwellings	number m ²	338 24,231
Four or more-room dwellings	number m ²	59 6,314

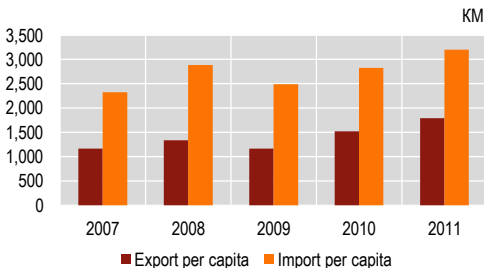
Increase in export in 2011

During the period between 2007 and 2011, export from Republika Srpska was continually increasing, except in 2009. In 2011 export increased by 17.6% compared to 2010, while import increased by 12.9%.

In 2011, volume of external trade of Republika Srpska was 7.1 billion KM, out of which 2.6 billion KM referred to export and 4.6 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year was 2.0 billion KM.

Majority of Republika Srpska's export was to Serbia (18.6%), followed by Italy (14.6%), Croatia (13.0%), Germany (8.2%) and Slovenia (7.8%). In the same year, majority of import was from Russia (28.6%), followed by Serbia (18.0%), Italy (8.4%), Croatia (6.2%) and Germany (5.2%).

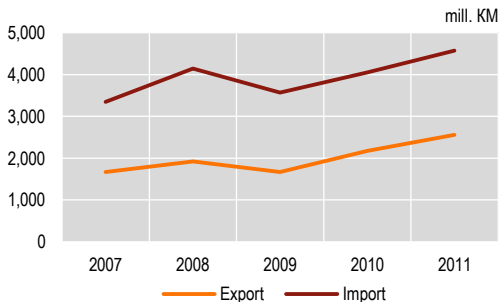
Did you know that
half of total export from Republika Srpska in 2011 was to the European Union countries.



Graph 17.1. Export and import per capita

Coverage of import with export in 2011 was 55.9%

When compared with the neighbouring countries, coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska also increased from 2010 to 2011.

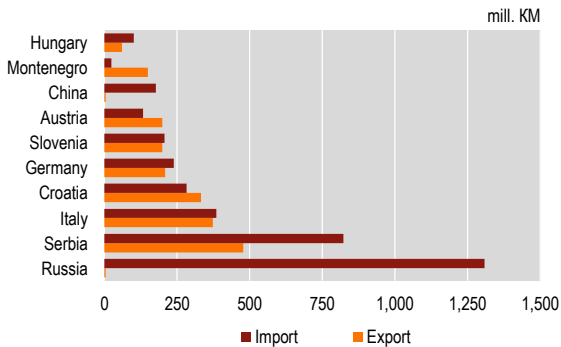


Graph 17.2. External trade balance

In total volume of trade of Republika Srpska with foreign countries in 2011 the largest share was that of mineral products

In the structure of export in 2011, the largest share was that of the section Mineral products with 26.8%, followed by the sections Base metals and articles of base metals (15.0%) and Wood, wood charcoal, cork, and articles of straw (9.5%).

In the structure of import in the same year, the largest share was that of the section Mineral products with 32.7%, followed by the sections Foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, tobacco (9.9%) and Machinery, equipment, apparatus for reproduction of image and sound (9.3%).



Graph 17.3. Countries with the largest participation in the scope of external trade with Republika Srpska, 2011

In the past five-year period a gradual increase in the volume of total turnover was realised both in wholesale trade and in retail trade.

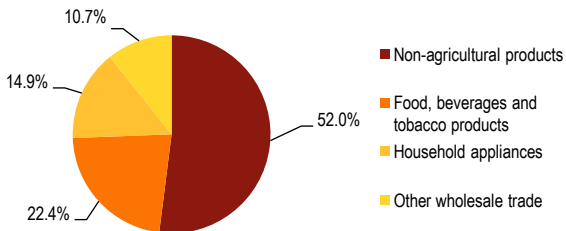
Growth rates of wholesale and retail trade in this period were fairly equal, except in 2009 when in turnover of retail trade a decrease was recorded in comparison with 2008, which was also the case in the neighbouring countries.



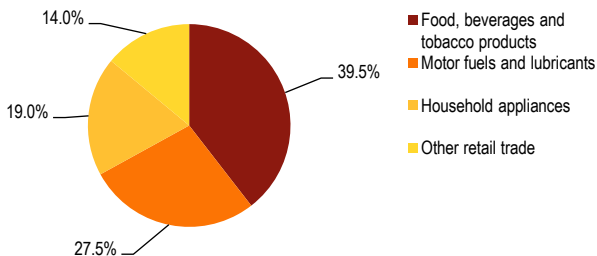
Graph 18.1. Turnover in wholesale and retail trade, 2007–2011

Did you know that almost 70% of total purchase of food, beverages and tobacco products was realised in large shopping malls and supermarkets.

Compared to the previous year, turnover in wholesale trade in 2011 increased by 6.9%, while turnover in retail trade increased by 7.9% in the same period.

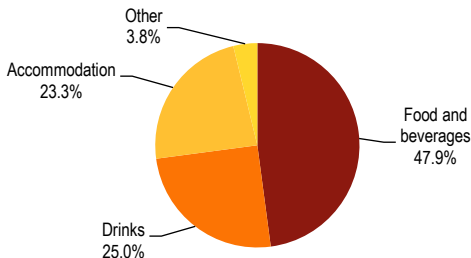


Graph 18.2. The most significant groups of products in realised turnover in wholesale trade



Graph 18.3. The most significant groups of products in realised turnover in retail trade

In 2011, in comparison with the previous year, a slight increasing trend was recorded in turnover of hotels and restaurants, and this increase was 1.1%.



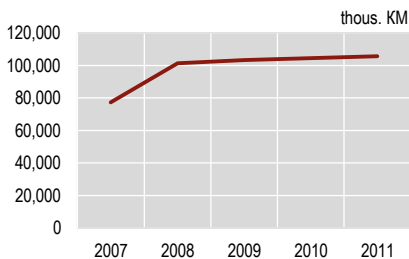
Graph 19.1. Structure of turnover in hotels and restaurant by type of services in 2011

Individually, by type of services, an increase was recorded in turnover from accommodation (5.5%) and other hotel and restaurant turnover (31.5%), while a slight decrease was recorded in turnover of food of beverages (2.8%).

Data do not cover entrepreneurs.

Did you know that

more than a half of total turnover in hotels and restaurants in Republika Srpska in 2011 was realised in the City of Banja Luka (27.9%) and in municipalities Bijeljina (11.3%), Teslić (9.5%) and Pale (8.1%).



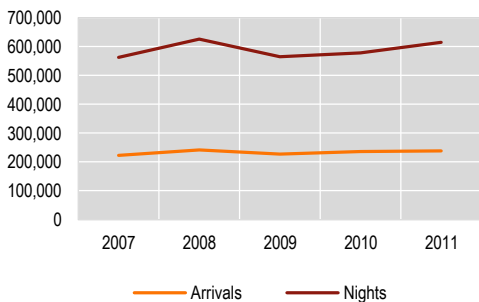
Graph 19.2. Turnover in hotels and restaurants by year, 2007–2011

The importance of tourism in Republika Srpska is becoming increasingly recognised, thus more and more high-quality and diverse offers are being introduced in this field. Accommodation capacities' service offerings are becoming more diverse and plentiful (saunas, wellness, etc.), leading to increases in revenues in the field of tourism.

Did you know that
in 2011 more than a half of all tourist nights were realised in the municipality Teslić (25.3%), in the City of Banja Luka (16.6%), and in the municipality Pale (13.2%).

Number of tourist arrivals and nights increased in 2011.

Number of arrivals increased by 0.6%, and nights increased by 6.4%. As well as in the past years, out of the total number of foreign tourist nights, tourists from Serbia realised the most nights (36.8%), followed by tourists from Croatia (16.4%) and Slovenia (8.7%).



Graph 20.1. Tourist arrivals and tourist nights by year, 2007–2011

Transport of goods and passengers

Over the past five years, positive growth rate was recorded in transport of passengers in road and urban transport, while transport of passengers in railway transport showed the opposite tendency.

21.1. Transport of goods and passengers by mode of transport, 2007–2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Road and urban transport					
Length of roads, km	12,700	12,785	13,092	14,147	14,376
Passengers transported, thous.	27,147	28,063	28,578	30,499	32,171
Goods transported, thous.tonnes	1,310	1,548	1,397	1,447	1,741
Railway transport					
Length of tracks, km	416	416	416	426	426
Passengers transported, thous.	711	728	448	402	317
Goods transported, thous.tonnes	5,323	5,076	4,101	5,087	5,191
Air transport services					
Number of flights	713	1,154	896	662	856
Number of passengers	5,526	11,889	6,973	4,566	8,372

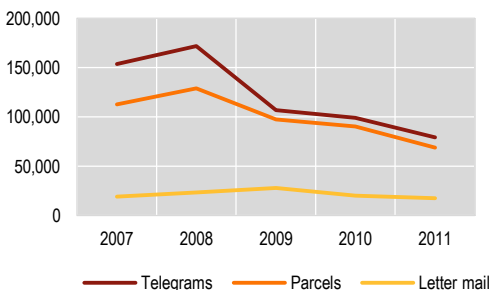
In 2011, 32 million passengers were transported, which was 5.1% more than in the previous year. "Željeznice Republike Srpske" transported 1.0% of all passengers, while the increase by 2.5% was recorded in urban and suburban transport of passengers, which at the same time had the share of 73% in the total transport of passengers.

Positive growth rate was also recorded in transport of goods in road transport. From 2010 to 2011, transport of goods increased by 20.3%. Average length of road per tonne of goods also increased, from 476 km to 578 km.

Increase in the volume of transported goods was also characteristic for railway transport, since 2.0% more goods were transported than in the previous year. Railway transport served to transport 75.0% of all transported goods.

Postal activities

Compared to the previous year, the number of letter mails in 2011 decreased by 13.8% and the number of parcels decreased by 26.5%, while the number of telegrams increased by 16.6%.

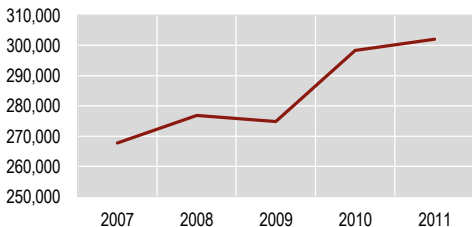


Graph 21.1. Development of postal services, 2007–2011

Registered vehicles

Compared to the previous year, 2.6% more vehicles were registered in 2011 in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of registered vehicles, 82.4% were registered passenger vehicles.

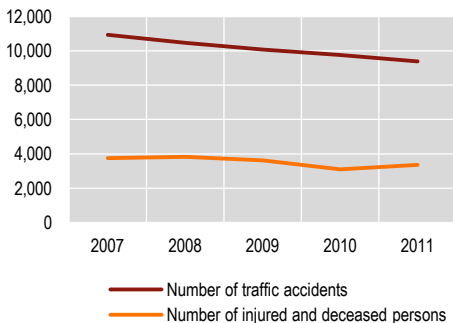
Did you know that
by age structure of vehicles registered in 2011, 53% were vehicles older than 15 years, while only 2.5% were vehicles up to one year old.



Graph 21.2. Total number of registered vehicles, 2007–2011

Traffic accidents

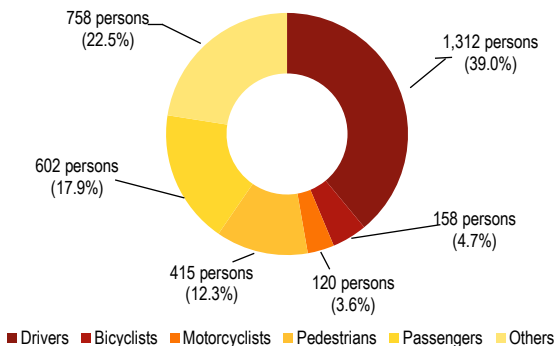
Compared to 2010, number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2011 was 3.8% lower. The number of persons deceased in traffic accidents increased by 15.7%, while the number of injured persons increased by 8.4% during the same period.



Graph 21.3. Traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons, 2007–2011

In 2011, 50% of persons between 40 and 60 years of age deceased in traffic accidents, while majority of all injured persons were those aged between 20 and 30 years.

Did you know that
approximately 45% of all traffic accidents happens on Fridays and weekend days.



Graph 21.4. Injured and deceased persons by participation in traffic accidents, 2011

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Pre-school upbringing and education is a process of early learning and formation of a child's personality from birth to school enrolment, happening in all environments the child lives in.

There were 6,732 children in pre-school institutions in 2011/2012, which means that this number increased by 5.3% in comparison with the previous year. As well as during the previous period, this year there were also more boys than girls in pre-school institutions.



Graph 22.1. Number of children in pre-school institutions

The programme of pre-school education, carried out in kindergartens, primary schools and other institutions prior to school enrolment, included 1,324, while there were 1,596 children who waited to be enrolled in pre-school institutions.

Did you know that
in pre-school institutions in
2011/2012 there were 1,018
employed persons, out of which
91.4% were female.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

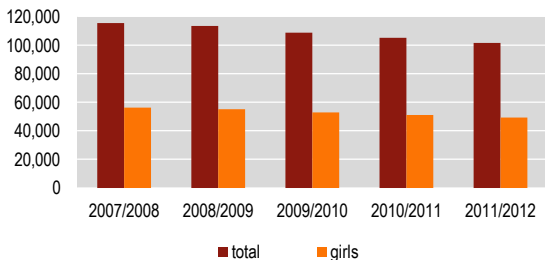
At the beginning of the school year 2011/2012 there were 3,652 pupils less than in the previous school year 2010/2011, which represented the decrease by 3.5%

Education is a continuous process aimed at the transfer of knowledge and skills, development of competencies required for participation in social processes, that is, for functioning within the human society.

Beginning with the school year 2003/2004 primary education in Republika Srpska lasts nine years. Primary education is compulsory and free of charge. During the observed five-year period, a decrease in number of primary school pupils is evident, due to the negative natural increase.

22.1. Primary school pupils at the beginning of the school year

	TOTAL	Girls
2007/2008	115,430	56,116
2008/2009	113,320	55,081
2009/2010	108,736	52,909
2010/2011	105,028	51,003
2011/2012	101,376	49,266



Graph 22.2. Enrolled pupils by sex

22.2. Number of computers in primary schools at the beginning of the school year 2011/2012

	Number of computers in schools, total			Number of computers in schools with Internet access		
	all	for employees in school	for pupils	all	for employees in school	for pupils
Number of computers	4,713	1,423	3,290	2,165	869	1,296

Did you know that

in primary schools 15,698 pupils, that is, 15.5% of all pupils, were provided with free transport to school, while half of all pupils lived 5 to 6 km away from school.

22.3. Central/independent primary schools and regional units by number of pupils, type of classes and number of teaching staff at the beginning of the school year 2011/2012

	TOTAL	Central/independent schools	Regional units
Number of schools	731	191	540
Number of pupils	101,376	81,503	19,873
Non-combined classes	4,582	3,672	910
Combined classes	857	69	788
Teaching staff	8,455	6,324	2,131

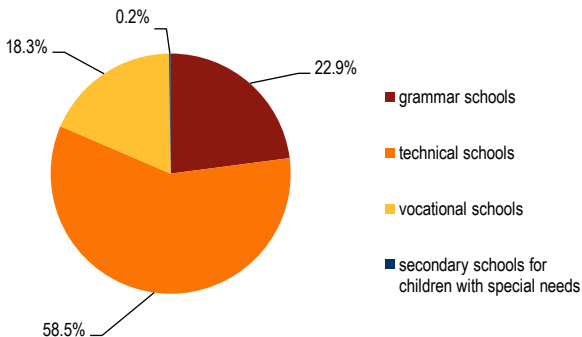
SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education in Republika Srpska lasts between two and five years

In 94 secondary schools in 2011/2012 there were 50,452 enrolled pupils. The largest number of pupils attended technical schools and grammar schools. Graduating from these schools enables students to enroll to higher education institutions.

Did you know that

that the most pupils, 9,708, attended grammar schools – general programme, followed by those attending schools for the occupations economic technician (4,899) and mechanical engineering technician (2,508). The lowest number of pupils attended schools for the occupations carpenter – floor layer (10), precision mechanic (18) and farmer (20).



Graph 22.3. Pupils of secondary schools at the beginning of the school year by type of school

HIGHER EDUCATION

Number of enrolled students in Republika Srpska has been increasing constantly

The number of those studying under the old programme, on the other hand, has been decreasing

At higher education institutions, studies are organised in accordance with the old programme of education and the Bologna-compliant programme. Only 12% of all students enrolled in all cycles of studies were students enrolled under the old programme of education in the academic year 2011/2012. By sex structure of enrolled students, there were more female students at the first cycle of studies and at specialist studies, at master studies the number of female students and the number of male students were approximately the same, while at the third cycle of studies only one in five students was female.

In the academic year 2011/2012 there were 48,381 students in Republika Srpska

Out of the total number of students enrolled in the first cycle of studies, the majority of students opted for acquiring the title in the field *Social Sciences, Business and Law* (42%). If we observe the fields of education by sex structure, there were more female students in the fields *Education, Humanities and Arts, Social Sciences, Business and Law and Health and Social Welfare*. On the other hand, male students were more common in the fields *Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Informatics, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, Agriculture and Veterinary, and Services*.

Out of the total number of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies, 1,713 students were enrolled in master studies and 78 in specialist studies. Almost 70% of those enrolled in master and specialist studies were persons under 30 years of age.

All students enrolled in specialist studies were enrolled under the old programme of studies, while 87% of those enrolled in master studies were enrolled under the Bologna-compliant programme.

There were 43 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, out of which 1/5 were female. All doctoral dissertations were registered in accordance with the old programme of studying.

In 2011, studies were completed by 8,131 students

At the first cycle of studies there were 7,855 students who graduated in 2011. More than a half of graduated students were female (60%). Out of the total number of graduated students, 70% completed studies under the Bologna-compliant programme.

The title master of science and the title specialist in 2011 were awarded to 227 students, out of which 52% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 49 students.

The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field *Social Sciences* (38%), while the lowest number was in the field *Agricultural Sciences* (2%).

The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field *Social Sciences* (41%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields *Humanities* (10%) and *Engineering and Technology* (10%).

At higher education institutions, there were 2,789 employed teachers and assistants

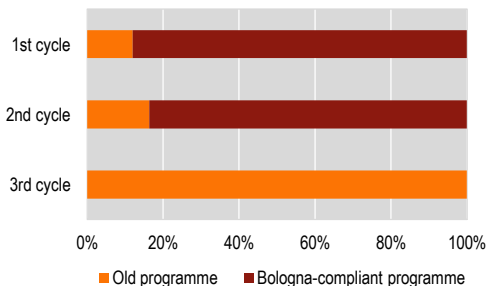
At higher education institutions, in the academic year 2011/2012, there were 2,789 employed teachers and assistants. Presented by the full-time equivalent total number of teachers and assistants was 2,173.7. More than a half of the academic staff at higher education institutions were teachers (58%). Most of the teachers had the academic title docent professor (34%), while most assistants were assistant professors (45%).

22.4. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, academic year 2011/2012

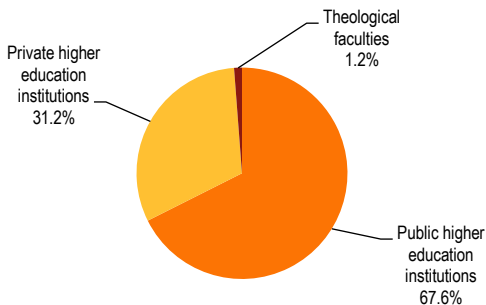
	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	48,381	26,720	5,929	3,587	42,452	23,133
1 st cycle	46,547	25,827	5,593	3,452	40,954	22,375
2 nd cycle	1,791	884	293	126	1,498	758
3 rd cycle	43	9	43	9	-	-

22.5. Graduated students, masters of science, specialists and doctors of science in 2011

	Graduated students		Masters of science		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	7,855	4,718	183	75	44	35	49	23



Graph 22.5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska in the academic year 2011/2012



Graph 22.6. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by type of ownership of higher education institution in the academic year 2011/2012

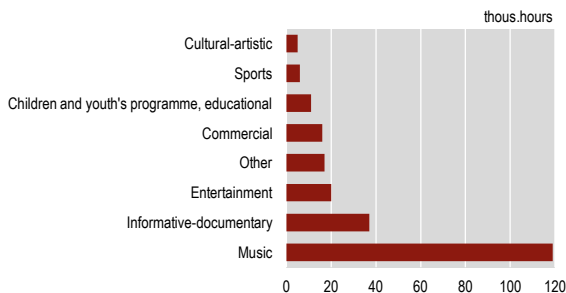
Music was the most frequently broadcast programme at radio stations

The number of plays, the number of cinema and theatre visitors and the number of library fund users all increased

In Republika Srpska, in 2011 an increasing trend was recorded in number of cinema and theatre visitors and library fund users, in comparison with 2010.

Mainly music, informative-documentary and entertainment programmes were broadcast by radio stations, while cultural-artistic programme was the least represented.

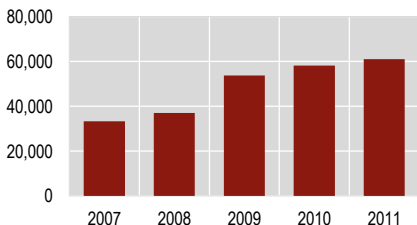
The number of broadcast hours in 2011, compared to 2010, increased by 2.7%.



Graph 24.1. Radio stations broadcast programme, 2011

In 2011, mainly feature, music, informative, commercial and entertainment programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while children and youth's programmes were the least represented.

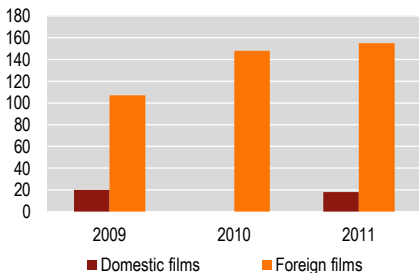
Over the past five years, an increase in number of broadcast TV programme hours was evident. The number of broadcast hours in 2011 was 4.8% higher than in 2010.



Graph 24.2. Television stations broadcast programme, hours

In cinemas, the number of cinema visitors watching foreign films increased when compared to those watching domestic films.

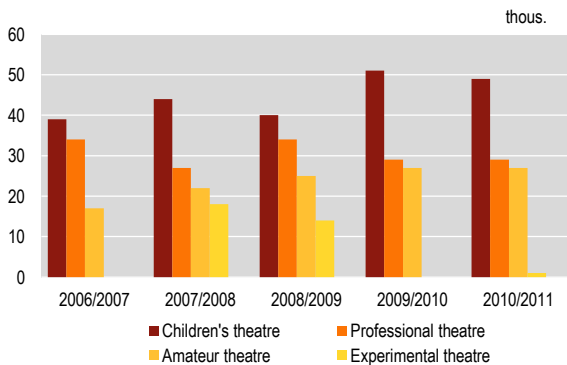
Did you know that
in cinemas in Republika Srpska in 2011 mainly foreign films were shown, and the number of these was higher than that of domestic films.



Graph 24.3. Cinema visitors

Professional theatres were the most visited

Number of professional theatre visitors increased by 12.7% in 2011 compared to 2010, while children's theatre had the most visitors per one performance (306).



Graph 24.4. Theatre visitors

Compared to 2010, number of users of library fund increased in 2011 by 1.8%.

In the public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2011 there were 13,108 employed medical staff and associates, out of which almost 41% were employed at health care centres. Out of the total number of employed persons, slightly over 17% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 1,558 persons, out of which almost 12% were doctors of medicine.

There were almost 4.3 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services, and one in four of these was the first visit to the physician. The first visit is a contact realised for the first time with a physician due to a disease, condition or injury. One person may, in the course of one year, visit a physician several times, but each time due to different disease, and in that case each visit is considered to be the first visit due to that disease.

In the same year, almost 169 thousand persons concluded their hospital treatment, that is, almost 11.5 thousand more than in 2010.

24.1. Doctors of medicine in health institutions

	2010*	2011
Total	2,321	2,471
In public health	2,185	2,286
In private clinics	136	185

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Five new cases of HIV positive persons

Compared to 2010, there were approximately 61% more reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2011 in Republika Srpska.

Out of the total number of reported cases in 2011, five new cases of HIV positive persons were recorded, and well as two new AIDS cases.

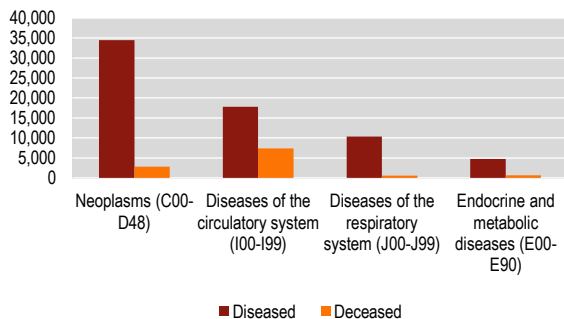
24.2. Reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in Republika Srpska

	Number of reported cases
2007	18,376
2008	15,674
2009	17,344
2010	11,643
2011	19,215

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Among diseased persons, the most frequent were cases of neoplasms, while most deaths occurred due to diseases of the respiratory system

In Republika Srpska in 2011 there were 159 thousand diseased persons. Out of all disease cases, almost 22% were cases of neoplasms, and approximately 20% of persons deceased due to them. Slightly more than 7,000 persons, or 53% of all deceased persons, deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system which affected 11% of persons in the previous year



Graph 24.1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Health Insurance

In 2011 in Republika Srpska there were just over 930 thousand health-insured persons. In the period between 2007 and 2000 the total number of insured persons was increasing, while in 2010 and 2011 a decrease in this number was recorded. Namely, in 2011, compared to 2010, the decrease by 1.7% was recorded in the total number of insured persons. The highest decrease in number of health-insured persons in 2011 (9.4%) was recorded in the category of active insured persons. An increase in number of insured persons was recorded in the category of beneficiaries of insurance from PDI and in the category of unemployed persons.

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance were temporarily unable to work for almost 560 thousand days in 2011, which was 5.9% less than in 2010.

Since 2007 the number of issued prescriptions was constantly increasing, and in 2011 more than 6 million prescriptions were issued, which was 6.8% more than in 2010.

Did you know that
in Republika Srpska in 2011 more than 6 million prescriptions were issued, that is, almost 17,300 prescriptions a day.

25.1. Insured persons by category of health insurance (averages)

Insurance category	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011
TOTAL	943,375	963,552	1,025,518	949,369	932,877
Active insured persons	205,669	198,675	251,831	242,095	219,316
Beneficiaries of insurance from PDI	204,088	213,392	217,372	197,000	202,051
Unemployed persons	191,746	187,864	172,782	148,110	151,171
Family members of an insured person	341,872	363,621	383,533	362,164	360,339

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

25.2. Exercise of health insurance rights

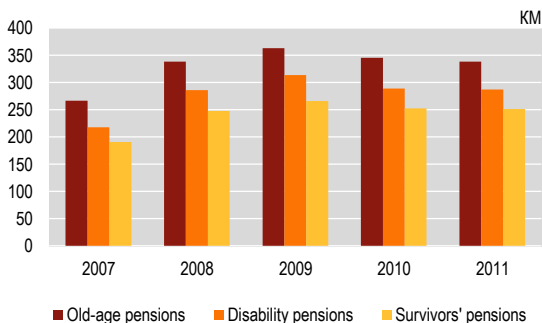
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Temporary inability to work, number of days	279,746	495,505	599,156	594,879	559,761
Number of issued prescriptions	3,856,078	4,676,662	5,185,817	5,902,575	6,303,610

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

Pension and Disability Insurance

Since 2007, the average number of pension beneficiaries was increasing constantly, and in 2011 there were, on average, almost 230 thousand pension beneficiaries, which was almost 3% more than in 2010. Out of the total average number of pension beneficiaries in 2011 more than a half were old-age pension beneficiaries and the number of these increased by 5.2%, compared to 2010.

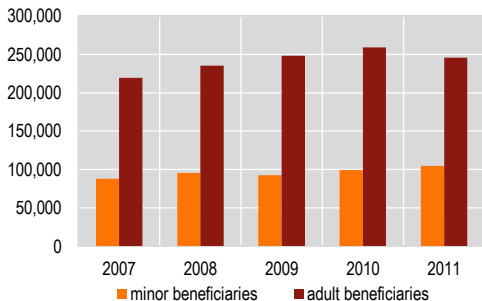
After the period between 2007 and 2009, when an increase was recorded, average pensions started to decrease in 2009. The average pension in 2011 was 300 KM, and it decreased by slightly over 1% compared to 2010. The highest decrease (2%), when compared to 2010, was recorded in the category of old-age pensions.



Graph 25.1. Average pensions

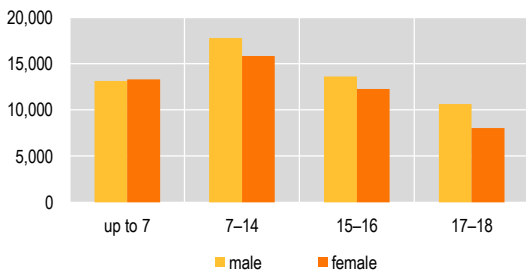
In Republika Srpska in 2011 at least one form of social welfare was received by 350,544 persons, out of which 70.2% were adults, and 29.8% minors.

In 2011 the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 2.3% compared to 2010



Graph 26.1. Number of social welfare beneficiaries

The number of adult social welfare beneficiaries, after the constant increase recorded in the period between 2007 and 2010, slightly decreased in 2011. On the contrary, the number of minor beneficiaries in 2011 increased by approximately 5% compared to 2010.

Most minor beneficiaries of social welfare were between 7 and 14 years of age

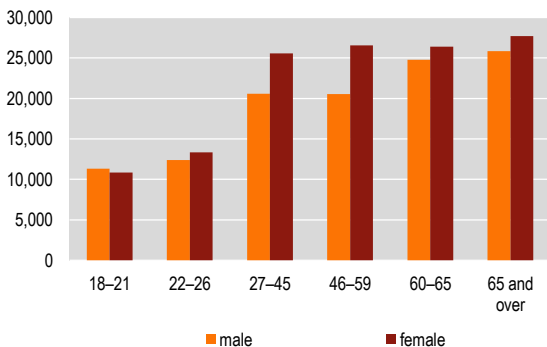
Graph 26.2. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2011

By category, most minor beneficiaries in 2011 were those from the category of the disadvantaged by family situation, 44.2%. The same category included most children of parents not having sufficient income and most children whose development was impaired by family circumstances.

Decrease in number of adult social welfare beneficiaries in 2011

In 2011, at least one of forms of social welfare was received by 245,929 adults, out of which most over 65 years of age. During the period between 2007 and 2010 the number of adult beneficiaries was constantly increasing, and in 2011 this number decreased by approximately 5% compared to 2010.

The biggest share in the total number of adult beneficiaries was that of the category of persons in different social and protection needs (52.7%) and beneficiaries not having sufficient income to support themselves (27.3%).



Graph 26.3 Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2011

Social welfare institutions

In 2011, there were 245 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth, most of them being over 18 years of age (162 persons), mostly female (96.3%).

Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2011 accommodated 299 persons, most of them being over 21 years of age.

In 2011, institutions for adult disabled persons accommodated 46 beneficiaries, most of them being physically disabled.

Institutions of social welfare for the elderly in 2011 accommodated 1,006 persons, most of them female (63.6%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age (349 persons), out of which 239 were female.

In Republika Srpska in 2011 most of those engaged in research and development was employed in the scientific field *Engineering and Technology*

Out of the total number of persons engaged in research and development activities, covering researchers, research associates, technicians, managers and other supporting staff, 2/3 were researchers. Higher education is a sector which employs 3/4 of the total number of researchers.

The majority of researchers (42.6%) carried out research in the scientific field *Engineering and Technology*, which covers electrical engineering, electronics, IT, mechanical and chemical engineering, and other engineering and technologies.

In 2011, almost 26.2 million KM were spent on research and development. The majority of funds were spent in the business sector (59.3%), followed by the sectors of higher education (26.8%), state sector (13.7%) and non-profit sector (0.2%). Out of the total funds spent, 2/3 were spent on labour costs and compensation of employees, material costs for research and development activities, payments under service contracts and other current costs, while the remaining 1/3 was spend on expenditure for land, construction buildings, machinery, equipment, studies, projects and other investment expenditure.

The total number of research and development works was 379, and the majority of them were produced in the fields *Engineering and Technology* (34.3%) and *Social Sciences* (30.1%). In the business and state sector, the majority of works were development research, while in the non-profit sector and in higher education works were applied research.

In the period 2008 – 2010 in Republika Srpska, 29.8% of the total number of enterprises was innovation active**Innovation activity of enterprises increases in proportion to their size**

Innovation – active enterprises are those that have introduced product innovation and/or process innovation, as well as those that have begun their innovation activities or abandoned them, and/or introduced innovation in enterprise organisation and/or marketing innovation.

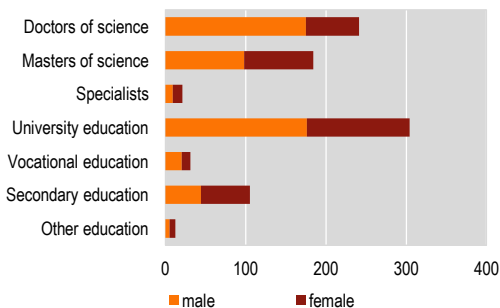
Innovation active enterprises with technological innovation, the share of which in the period 2008–2010 in Republika Srpska was 1/5, are enterprises which introduced new or significantly improved product or service and/or new or significantly improved production or delivery method, that is, those enterprises that have begun innovation activities or abandoned them, before the end of 2010.

Innovation active enterprises with non-technological innovation, the share of which in the observed period in Republika Srpska was 1/4 are enterprises which introduced new organisation method in business practice and/or new marketing concept or strategy which are different from the existing ones in the enterprise.

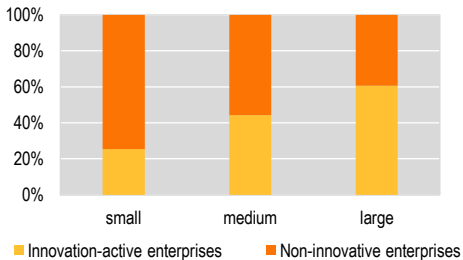
27.1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development by sector and source of funds

thous. KM

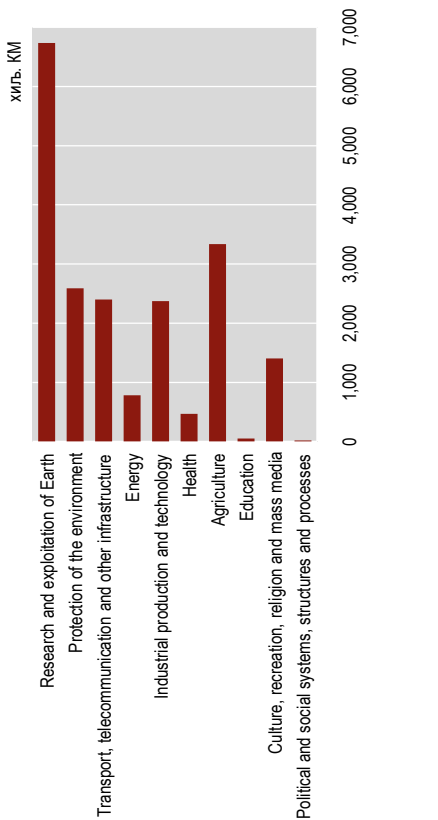
Sources of funds	Total	Sector			
		business	government	higher education	non-profit
2009	24,566	10,017	1,670	12,879	-
2010	20,779	8,520	2,019	10,091	149
2011	26,191	15,526	3,592	7,031	42
TOTAL	26,191	15,526	3,592	7,031	42
Funds of Republika Srpska	20,090	10,037	3,455	6,556	42
Republic and local government	5,096	955	1,427	2,677	37
Private and public enterprises	599	466	-	133	-
Non-profit organisations	6	3	-	3	-
Own funds	14,389	8,613	2,028	3,743	5
Funds from abroad	6,066	5,489	137	440	-
Funds of common institutions of BH	35	-	-	35	-
Funds from the FBH and BD	-	-	-	-	-



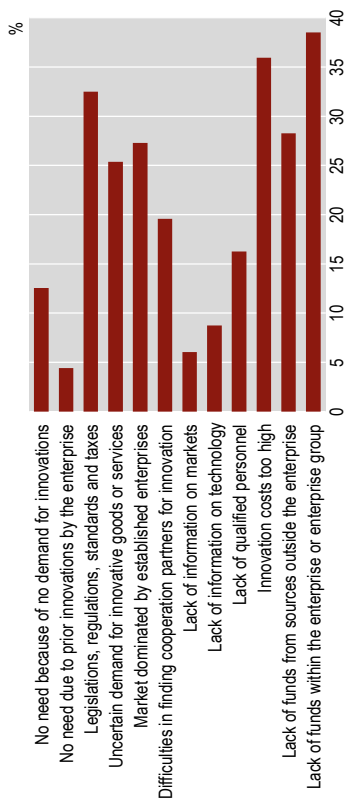
Graph 27.1. Persons engaged in Research and Development by level of education, 2011



Graph 27.2. Enterprises in Republika Srpska by innovation activity, 2008–2010



Graph 27. 3. Resources for Research and Development activity by major socio-economic goal, 2011

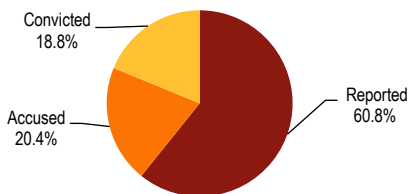


Graph 27.4. Factors marked by enterprises of observed sample as very important in preventing or hampering innovation activities

ADULT PERPETRATORS

In 2011, Public Prosecutor's Offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina resolved 13,169 criminal charges filed against adults, and for almost 30% of them the identity was not determined. Criminal offences against property accounted for half of the total number of resolved criminal charges.

In the same period, 4,426 persons were accused and 4,072 persons were convicted at the competent courts. Over 90% of all convicted persons were male, mostly between 30 and 39 years of age.

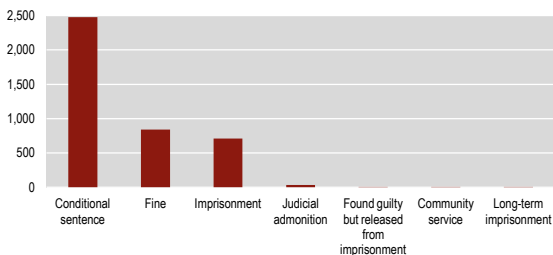


Graph 28.1. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2011

Criminal offences against property were the most common, so one in four accused and convicted perpetrators was charged with a certain form of theft.

Besides property offences, very common were criminal offences of endangering public transportation and of illegal manufacture and trade in weapons and explosive materials. One in seven accused persons was charged with one of these two offences. Out of all perpetrators, 10% were convicted of assault causing bodily harm.

Conditional sentence was imposed for 60% of all convicted persons, and unconditional imprisonment for just below 20% of them.

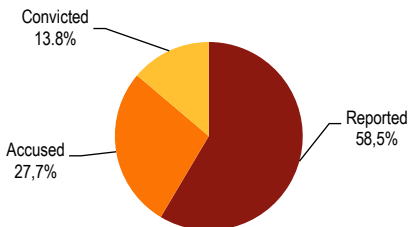


Graph 28.2. Convicted adult persons – imposed criminal sanctions by group of criminal offences, 2011

JUVENILE PERPETRATORS

Out of a total of 216 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2011, more than 60% referred to older juvenile persons (persons who completed 16 years of age, but still did not complete 18 years of age). Criminal offences against property were the most common among juveniles as well, with over 70% of the total number of charges being cases of criminal offences against property.

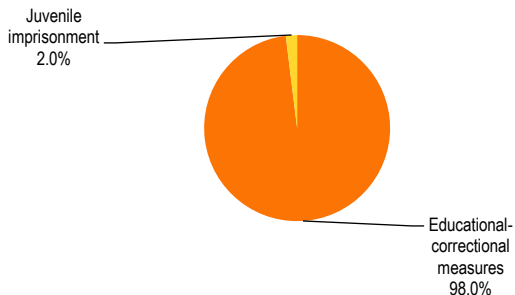
The indictment for perpetrated criminal offence was confirmed for 102 juvenile persons, out of which half of the decisions were decisions to impose criminal sanctions.



Graph 28.3. Juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2011

Out of 51 criminal sanctions imposed, only one was against a female person.

Out of the total number of criminal sanctions, there was only one case of juvenile imprisonment, while educational-correctional measures were imposed in all other cases.



Graph 28.4. Convicted juvenile perpetrators – imposed criminal sanctions by group of criminal offences, 2011

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