



РЕПУБЛИЧКИ ЗАВОД ЗА СТАТИСТИКУ
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

20 13

THIS is

Republika Srpska





РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА
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INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

Dear Readers,

Here is the sixth edition of the annual publication entitled "This is Republika Srpska", published by the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics. As in the previous editions, we present you with basic statistical data on Republika Srpska once again in a simple, interesting and picturesque way.

In this publication we present the current fields of life and functioning of Republika Srpska, in 28 chapters, using graphs, tables and short texts and focusing on the five-year period, in order to provide You with a more detailed image of Republika Srpska through the comparison of situation in the given time period.

Additional value is given to this publication by the fact that it compares our statistical data with data for the neighbouring countries, which provides readers with a more complete view of Republika Srpska.

Also, this publication is available in English as a separate edition, and both editions may be downloaded free of charge at 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 quality of this year's edition.

Radmila Čičković, PhD
Acting Director of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics



Dear users,

This publication is designed for a wide range of users, while providing main indicators of the situation and changes in 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 present 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 for individual categories.

Data presented by specific level of the activity classification are given in accordance with the KD BiH 2010 which is in its content and structure fully harmonised with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.2. Recalculation of data to the KD BiH 2010 was performed for the period between 2005 and 2010. For 2011 and 2012, data collection and processing were directly based on the KD BiH 2010.

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
∅	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	tonne
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
Sm ³	a cubic metre of gas under a standard condition

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

pcs.	pieces
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
NACE Rev. 2	European Classification of Economic Activities
KM	Convertible Mark
KD	Classification of Economic Activities

SECTIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ¹⁾

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

¹⁾ Pursuant to the Decision on the Classification of Economic Activities of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 9/13 and 33/13).

General Information



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 the Serbian people, language of the Bosniak people, language of the Croatian people
	Official scripts	Cyrillic and Latin alphabet
	Population (2012, estimate)	1,429,290
	Square area¹⁾	24,641 km ²
Territorial organisation	municipalities	57
	cities	6
	Currency	Convertible Mark (KM)
	International banking code (ISO code)	BAM

¹⁾ Preliminary data on the surface area of Republika Srpska which do not include the portion 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'N and 45°16'N and 16°13'E and 19°38'E 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 24,641km².

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 six cities: the City of Banja Luka, the City of Istočno Sarajevo, the City of Prijedor, the City of Doboj, the City of Bijeljina and the City of Trebinje, and 57 municipalities. The City of Banja Luka, the City of Prijedor, the City of Doboj, the City of Bijeljina and the City of Trebinje have no municipalities in their 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, as well as the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the country.

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	Žlijebac – Municipality of Bratunac
West	44° 57'	16° 12'	Krupa na Uni	Srednji Bušević – Municipality of Krupa na Uni

¹⁾ by Greenwich

Geographical and Meteorological Data

Republika Srpska is located on the intersection of vital communication links

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 river valleys of Bosna and Neretva, while going through the Dinara mountain complex, connects Central European with Mediterranean macroregion. 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 geographical 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 Majevica. 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 Maglić, located at 2,386 metres above sea level, on the mountain also named Maglić.

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

River	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: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina

Geographical and Meteorological Data

2.4. The largest lakes and fishponds

	Square 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
Peručačko (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 geographical 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 result of the natural factors and 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.

Geographical and Meteorological Data

2.5. Annual values of main meteorological parameters, 2012

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.7	5.6	70	2,085
Bijeljina	13.0	5.3	75	-
Bileća	12.9	4.3	65	2,607
Višegrad	12.6	5.8	70	-
Gradiška	13.1	4.6	69	-
Doboj	12.3	5.7	72	2,083
Mrkonjić Grad	10.2	5.3	73	-
Novi Grad	11.7	5.6	72	-
Prijedor	12.5	5.7	71	2,047
Ribnik	11.3	5.2	69	-
Sokolac	8.1	5.3	71	2,014
Srbac	11.4	-	71	-
Trebinje	15.4	3.8	57	-

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
Derвента	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 higher are shown. Intensity of earthquake at the epicentre is rated by the MCS (Mercalli-Cancani-Sieberg) scale. The time is presented in GMT

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

Kozara National Park, in the geographical and geomorphological terms, covers the Peri-Pannonian area of the internal Dinarides in Republika Srpska. From the geographical aspect, it covers the area between 44°59' N and 45°3'N and 16°51'E and 16°55'E respectively, by Greenwich.

The square area of the Kozara National park is 3,520 ha and it was proclaimed a national park in 1967 in order to protect the cultural, historical and natural values of the mountain Kozara. Kozara National Park is a member of the Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe – EUROPARC.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

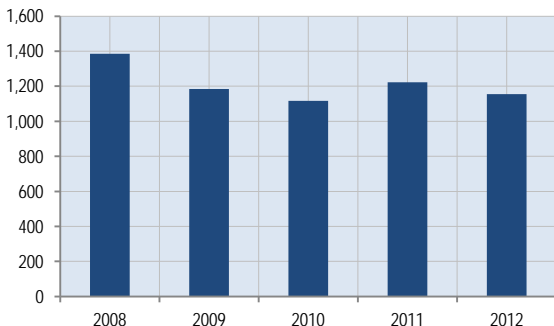
Kozara was proclaimed a national park in 1967.

Kozara is a mountain of dynamic relief, with peaks not exceeding one thousand metres above sea level. Moderate continental climate, a lot of sunny days and cultivated mountaintops – vantage points from which one can observe Gradiška, Prijedor, Kozarska Dubica and other surrounding places give a special value to this mountain. On the territory of the National Park there are sources of large streams and rivers (Mlječanica, Moštanica, Kozaračka rijeka – Starenica), which makes the Kozara National Park an orohydrographical node of the mountain with the same name. The central part of the National Park and of the mountain covers the area of Mrakovica, and there are several plateaus at between 700 and 800 metres above sea level in this area. Geomorphologically, the territory of the park is rather heterogeneous and orographically very pronounced, which is particularly manifested in specific vegetation and climate change. Triassic limestone and dolomite in the southern part of the mountain, at certain places, build typical karst forms of relief, with reefs.

Register of Business Entities

Decrease in number of established business entities in 2012 compared to the previous year

The number of business entities established in 2012 was 5.5% lower compared to 2011.



Graph 3.1. Number of established business entities by year, 2008–2012

The highest number of business entities was established in the section of activities S (Other service activities) and in the section of activities G (Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), and these accounted for 33.2% and 17.0% respectively.

Trade activity – the most common activity of business entities

Three fifths of all business entities, in terms of their predominant activity, are classified into the section G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), section S (Other service activities) and section C (Manufacturing).

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

	2011	2012
TOTAL	25,173	26,233
A	912	938
B	157	161
C	3,462	3,576
D	125	136
E	192	203
F	1,401	1,438
G	7,958	8,087
H	1,203	1,253
I	329	343
J	447	458
K	164	165
L	112	126
M	1,117	1,173
N	299	307
O	507	468
P	514	528
Q	489	603
R	1,849	1,968
S	3,935	4,301
U	1	1

Register of Business Entities

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.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

in one fifth of all established business entities in Republika Srpska directors/managers are under the age of 30.

Population of Republika Srpska

Estimated number of citizens in Republika Srpska in 2012 was 1,429,290, which was 378 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 in the FYR Macedonia, Slovenia and Montenegro.

Live-born children

Average age of mother at birth of the first child in Republika Srpska was 26.4 years. Compared to the previous year, this age was almost the same. 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 (2011) was 30, while in Republika Srpska this age in 2012 was 28.1.

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

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

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

Deaths in Republika Srpska

In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons increased by 1% in 2012. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death was 73 years. On the average, women live approximately six years longer than men. More than a half of all deceased persons died due to diseases of the circulatory system, while approximately one fifth died due to malignant tumors.

Per one thousand live-born babies, on the average four babies up to one year of age decrease. Republika Srpska has a low infant mortality rate when compared with the neighbouring countries, and in 2012 it amounted to 3.7‰.

Population

4.1. Deaths in Republika Srpska

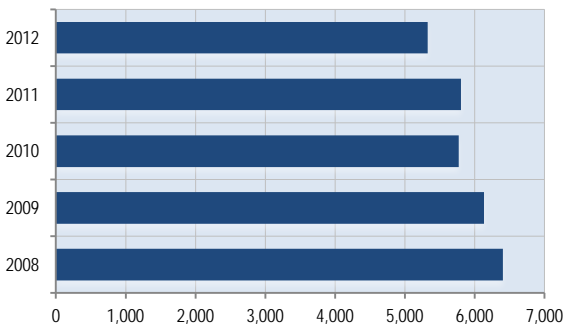
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ALL	13,501	13,775	13,517	13,658	13,796
Male	7,058	7,099	6,935	7,001	7,064
Female	6,443	6,676	6,582	6,657	6,732

Marriages

Since 2007, the number of marriages has been decreasing. Per one thousand citizens, there are on the average 3.7 new marriages. Compared to the previous year, a slight decrease in this number was recorded, as in 2011 there were four new marriages per one thousand citizens.

The oldest groom in 2012 was 89 years old, while the oldest bride was 79 years old. The youngest groom was 17 years old, and the youngest bride was 16 years old.

Average age of bride at marriage was 27.8 years, while average age of bride at first marriage was 26.3 years. Average age of groom at marriage was 31.5 years, and average age of groom at first marriage was 29.6 years.



Graph 4.1. Marriages, by year

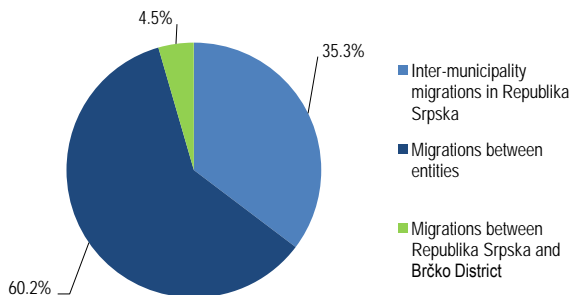
Migrations in Republika Srpska

Approximately 35% of internal migrations in Republika Srpska were inter-municipality migrations in Republika Srpska, while more than a half of those were migrations between Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

there are more immigrants from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District to Republika Srpska than emigrants from Republika Srpska to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District.

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 migration is higher than that of women.

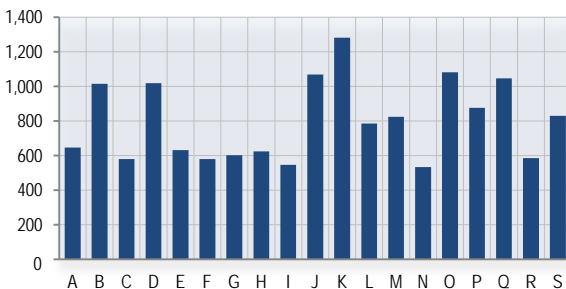


Graph 4.2. Internal migrations (immigration/emigration) in Republika Srpska, 2012

Wages

Average wage increasing again

In the past five years, the average net wage has increased 1.4 times. In 2012, the net wage increased by 9 KM or 1.1% compared to 2011. As in the previous period, the highest wage was that of those employed in the section Financial and insurance activities, in which every second employee completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They account for 2.8% of the total number of employed persons and receive on the average 1,280 KM. The lowest net monthly wage, 532 KM, was earned by those employed in the section Administrative and support service activities, which employs 1.1% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, the highest number of employees completed secondary school, 56.5%, while 13.9% of them have a university degree.



Graph 5.1. Average net wages by section of the Classification of Economic Activities, 2012

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

in the past five years the net wage in the section Education has doubled.

5.1. Average net wages by section of the Classification of Economic Activities, 2008-2012

	KM				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	755	788	784	809	818
A	635	621	604	638	645
B	846	891	947	990	1,015
C	483	518	544	565	579
D	899	1,017	1,008	1,022	1,017
E	578	608	611	625	631
F	529	546	552	587	578
G	513	559	586	601	601
H	631	643	632	645	624
I	472	500	525	541	546
J	944	1,045	1,026	1,053	1,068
K	1,206	1,253	1,212	1,252	1,280
L	665	562	689	836	784
M	710	735	712	789	824
N	618	574	571	575	532
O	1,026	1,085	1,048	1,063	1,081
P	829	900	885	883	875
Q	1,127	1,046	1,024	1,038	1,045
R	557	584	594	579	585
S	852	890	812	891	829

The highest nominal increase in net wages in 2012, compared to 2011, was realised in the section Professional, scientific and technical activities (4.4%), followed by that in the sections Mining and quarrying and Manufacturing (2.5%). On the other hand, a decrease in wages was recorded in the sections Administrative and support service activities (7.5%) and Other service activities (7%).

Real wage index, which represents a ratio between the nominal wage index and consumer price index in certain period, has been decreasing in the past two years. Thus, compared to 2010 this decrease amounted to 0.7% in 2011, while in 2012, compared to 2011, it amounted to 1%.

Labour Market

Increasing trend of unemployment rate continued in 2012

Labour market in Republika Srpska is 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, in 2011 by 0.9 percentage points, and in 2012 it increased by 1.1 percentage points.

By sex, female unemployment rate in 2012 was 1.7 percentage points higher than in the previous year, while male unemployment rate increased by 0.8 percentage points during the same period.

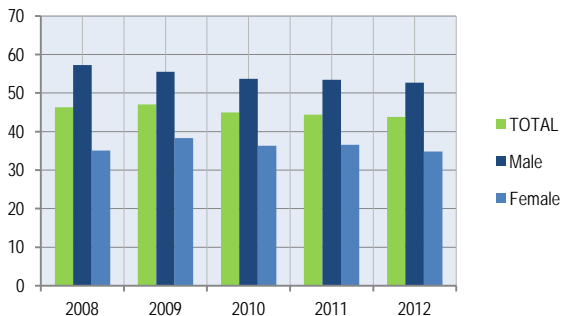
6.1. Unemployment rates

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	20.5	21.4	23.6	24.5	25.6
Male	18.2	20.6	22.0	23.0	23.8
Female	24.1	22.4	25.9	26.5	28.2

In spite of the global economic crisis, employment rate changes in the period between 2008 and 2012 were lower than one percentage point.

Structure of employed persons by group of sections of activities in 2012 was as follows: agricultural 31.7%, industrial (non-agricultural) 24.7% and services 43.6%, while by employment the structure was: employed persons (employees) 62.7%, self-employed persons 29.2%, and unpaid supporting family members 8.1%.

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



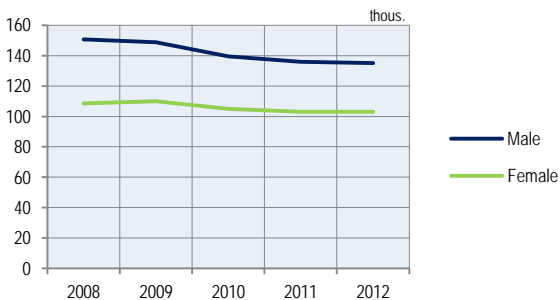
Graph 6.1. Employment rates (15-64 years of age)

Male employment rate in 2012 was 44.1%, and it was 16.9 percentage points higher than female employment rate, which is a common divergence in this region.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

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

Labour Market



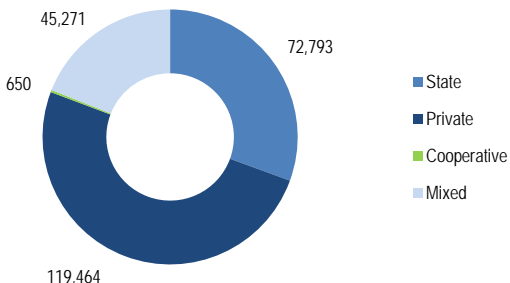
Graph 6.2. Employed persons by sex, annual average

Number of employed persons kept decreasing in 2012

Decrease in number of employed persons continued in 2012, thus, compared to 2011, the number of employed persons decreased by 0.33%, while the number of unemployed persons increased by 1.9%.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

there were twice as many employed Doctors of Science in 2012 as in 2005.



Graph 6.3. Employed persons by type of ownership, 2012

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

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

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

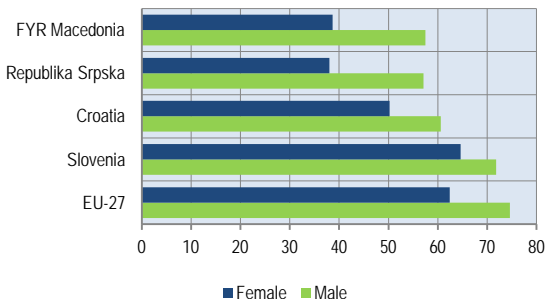
Every second person seeking employment has completed secondary education, while every fifteenth person has completed a higher education school or has a university degree. One in three unemployed persons is under the age of 30, while one in five is older than 50.

Labour Market

6.2. Employed persons by section of the Classification of Economic Activities, annual average

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	259,205	258,634	244,453	238,956	238,178
A	8,349	8,468	8,176	8,159	7,816
B	4,970	4,711	4,841	4,918	4,932
C	56,874	52,951	48,816	46,372	45,968
D	6,907	6,999	7,101	6,952	7,114
E	4,448	4,602	4,524	4,498	4,566
F	15,152	15,278	13,763	12,590	11,702
G	54,028	54,308	49,344	47,447	45,902
H	11,870	12,036	11,512	11,316	11,032
I	16,660	15,090	12,848	11,840	11,330
J	4,788	4,968	5,030	5,034	5,106
K	3,799	5,180	5,122	5,252	5,616
L	1,131	854	756	623	608
M	7,141	7,224	6,752	6,880	6,938
N	2,200	2,520	2,540	2,599	2,550
O	21,062	22,708	22,444	22,394	23,198
P	18,837	19,516	20,126	20,778	21,156
Q	14,208	14,449	14,784	15,394	16,350
R	2,036	2,503	2,355	2,500	2,540
S	4,745	4,269	3,619	3,410	3,754

Decrease in employment recorded in the neighbouring countries as well



Graph 6.4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries (between 20 and 64 years of age)

Neighbouring countries are 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 2012.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

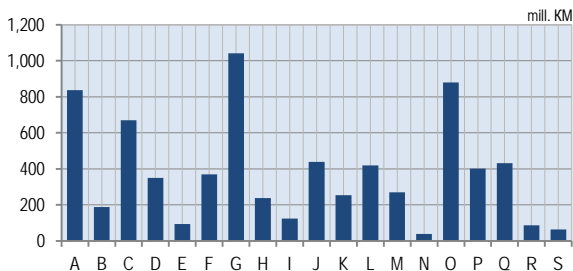
in case all persons currently having the status of unemployed persons found a job, that is, if they all became employed, the employment rate in Republika Srpska would still be below the EU average.

Gross Domestic Product

After a real increase by 0.8% which was recorded in the Gross Domestic Product both in 2010 and 2011, in 2012 it really decreased by 1.1%.

7.1. Gross Domestic Product and Gross Value Added, 2012

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	836,493	-7.9
B Mining and quarrying	188,788	-1.7
C Manufacturing	669,986	-4.5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	349,845	-3.7
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	93,478	-7.3
F Construction	369,345	-3.2
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,040,807	0.6
H Transport and storage	238,015	2.3
I Accommodation and food service activities	125,027	-1.7
J Information and communication	439,201	1.4
K Financial and insurance activities	254,356	5.1
L Real estate activities	419,468	-1.0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	269,290	0.0
N Administrative and support service activities	38,068	13.1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	879,332	3.4
P Education	401,034	0.9
Q Human health and social work activities	431,170	2.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	86,568	2.3
S Other service activities	63,845	0.5
FISIM (minus)	195,933	6.3
Gross Value Added	6,998,183	-1.1
Taxes on products minus subsidies on products	1,586,789	-1.1
Gross Domestic Product	8,584,972	-1.1



Graph 7.1. Gross Value Added, current prices, 2012

Over 1,200 million KM of Gross Value Added originated from industrial activities

In the total Gross Domestic Product in 2012, the section Manufacturing participated with 7.8%, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply with 4.2%, and Mining and quarrying with 2.2%. In terms of employment, these sections were also dominant, since they employ approximately a quarter of the total number of employed persons.

7.2. Gross Domestic Product and Gross Value Added, current prices, structures

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural activities	11.4	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.7
Non-agricultural activities	21.7	22.5	21.0	20.8	19.6
Service activities	51.1	52.2	53.2	53.3	54.5
FISIM(minus)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Gross Value Added	82.1	83.6	82.6	82.1	81.5
Taxes on products and services, subsidies on products excluded	17.9	16.4	17.4	17.9	18.5
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gross Domestic Product

Certain changes in the structure of Gross Domestic Product of Republika Srpska can be observed in the five-year period. Participation of agricultural activities (agriculture, forestry and fishing) has been in decline, while participation of service activities has been increasing constantly, and in 2012 it was 3.4 percentage points higher than in 2008.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

out of the total number of market enterprises, 0.7% were large enterprises which realise 19.0% of the Gross Value Added.

7.3. Gross Value Added by institutional sector, current prices, structures

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Non-financial sector	49.7	48.5	49.2	49.6	49.0
Financial sector	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5
State sector	20.8	22.0	21.9	22.8	23.5
Households sector	28.1	28.0	27.2	25.8	25.7
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
FISIM (minus)	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8
Gross Value Added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.4. Gross Domestic Product

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross Domestic Product, current prices, thous. KM	8,490,642	8,236,270	8,318,217	8,682,397	8,584,972
Gross Domestic Product per capita, KM	5,907	5,739	5,805	6,073	6,006
Gross Domestic Product, real growth rates	6.3	-3.0	0.8	0.8	-1.1

Gross domestic product per capita is a rough measure of the material standard of living and in 2012 it was 1.7% higher than in 2008.

The largest part of the Gross Domestic Product is allocated for compensation of employees

Allocation of the Gross Domestic Product calculated by production approach in 2012 was as follows: 49.5% for compensation of employees, 32.0% for gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 18.5% for net taxes on products and production. Compensation of employees in the observation period was constantly increasing, and compared to 2008 it increased by 5.4 percentage points.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

20.4% of compensation of employees consisted of other payments to employees.

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross Domestic Product	8,490,642	8,236,270	8,318,217	8,682,397	8,584,972
Compensation of employees	3,746,017	3,866,619	3,937,423	4,233,305	4,247,460
Net taxes on products and production	1,510,734	1,320,604	1,413,153	1,538,634	1,583,303
Gross operating surplus/Gross mixed income	3,233,891	3,049,047	2,967,641	2,910,458	2,754,209

Standard of Living and Poverty

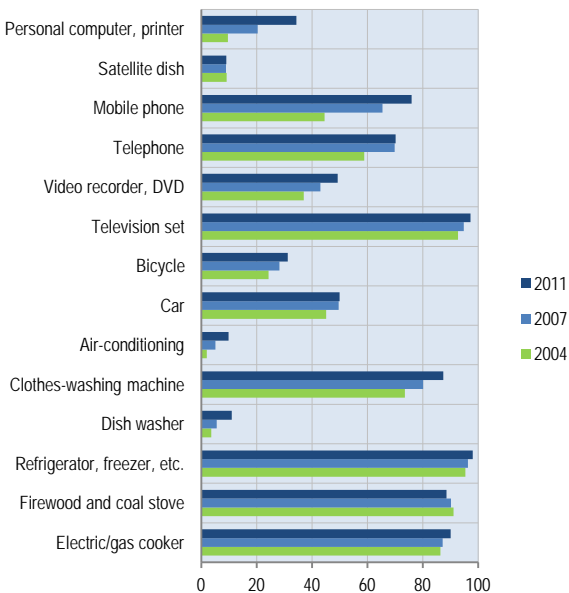
In 2011, total monthly expenditure of households in Republika Srpska was 1,381.45 KM.

8.1. Average monthly expenditure of households by category of expenditures, HBS

	Average monthly expenditure (KM)			Structure, %		
	2004	2007	2011	2004	2007	2011
Average household size	3.17	3.11	2.95			
TOTAL	1,227.33	1,364.31	1,381.45	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and beverages, total	419.12	473.18	469.18	34.1	34.7	34.0
Bread and cereals	54.66	59.07	64.18	4.5	4.3	4.6
Meat	94.82	115.95	124.47	7.7	8.5	9.0
Fish	11.09	14.07	11.16	0.9	1.0	0.8
Milk, cheese and eggs	64.11	66.42	65.98	5.2	4.9	4.8
Oils and fats	17.94	18.54	18.93	1.5	1.4	1.4
Fruits and vegetables	69.28	77.97	75.57	5.6	5.7	5.5
Sugar, jam, honey, confectionery, syrups, etc.	44.77	52.88	45.97	3.6	3.9	3.3
Non-alcoholic beverages	36.91	44.42	39.48	3.0	3.3	2.9
Alcoholic beverages	25.53	23.86	23.14	2.1	1.7	1.7
Non-food, total	808.21	891.14	912.27	65.9	65.3	66.0
Tobacco	23.95	24.91	30.61	2.0	1.8	2.2
Clothing and footwear	59.96	66.64	70.4	4.9	4.9	5.1
Housing	196.00	198.32	214.43	16.0	14.5	15.5
Electricity, gas, water and other fuels	94.6	100.93	127.93	7.7	7.4	9.3
Furnishing, household equipment	-	68.52	64.93		5.0	4.7
Health	53.66	65.29	46.70	4.4	4.8	3.4
Transport	121.82	156	150.91	9.9	11.4	10.9
Communication	28.83	42.89	48.08	2.3	3.1	3.5
Recreation and culture	41.41	44.12	34.16	3.4	3.2	2.5
Education	-	7.36	8.94		0.5	0.6
Catering services	17.88	23.00	20.36	1.5	1.7	1.5
Accommodation services	7.68	11.17	11.11	0.6	0.8	0.8
Other goods and services	70.19	81.98	83.72	5.7	6.0	6.1

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

a third of total monthly expenditure went towards purchase of food and beverages, of which almost one third went towards purchase of meat.



Graph 8.1. Structure of ownership of consumer durable goods in households, total (HBS 2011)

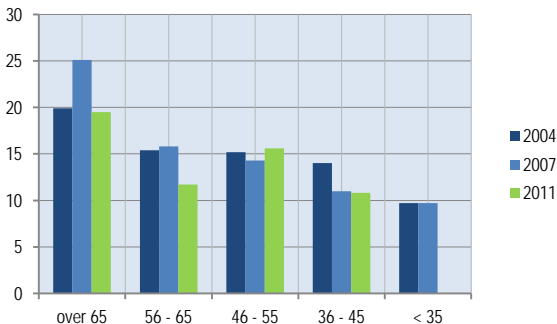
Standard of Living and Poverty

8.2. Relative poverty

	2004	2007	2011
Relative poverty line per adjusted household member, monthly KM	298.96	350.22	381.09
Percentage of the poor per adjusted household member(%)	15.80	15.60	14.80

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

In Republika Srpska, 14.8% of the population were relatively poor, that is, these persons lived in households whose monthly consumption per adjusted household member was lower than 381.09 KM (in 2011). Out of the total number of households, 8.3% lived at the poverty threshold.



Graph 8.2. Poverty incidence by age of the household head, 2004, 2007 and 2011

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

After several years of the gross fixed capital formation decline, these activities increased in 2012, and as a consequence gross fixed capital formation in this year was 19.2% higher than in the previous year. By activity of investor, gross fixed capital formation in the section Mining and quarrying was more than twice as high as in 2011. A significant increase in gross fixed capital formation was recorded in the following sections: Education 161.6%, Professional, scientific and technical activities 126.3%, Accommodation and food service activities 124.6%, and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 120.1%.

9.1. Gross fixed capital formation in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2012

	Value of gross capital formation, thous. KM	Structure, %
Total gross fixed capital formation	1,622,047	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41,668	2.6
Mining and quarrying	266,866	16.4
Manufacturing	234,140	14.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	244,776	15.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15,503	1.0
Construction	65,634	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	115,821	7.1
Transport and storage	46,160	2.8
Accommodation and food service activities	25,764	1.6
Information and communication	77,680	4.8
Financial and insurance activities	31,888	2.0
Real estate activities	10,346	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35,111	2.2
Administrative and support service activities	4,638	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	313,284	19.3
Education	43,339	2.7
Human health and social work activities	39,842	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,701	0.5
Other service activities	886	0.1

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

By activity of investor, the largest share in the structure of gross fixed capital formation was that of the following sections: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, Mining and quarrying, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and Manufacturing. By purpose of gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets, the largest share was that of Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Construction, and Manufacturing.

Over 700 million KM was invested in machinery, equipment and transport equipment

By technical composition, more than a half of total gross fixed capital formation was invested in machinery, equipment and transport. In 2012, largest investments in construction structures were those of business entities from the section Public administration and defence; compulsory social security with 40.6%, followed by Manufacturing with 9.5% and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 9.2%.

When it comes to gross fixed capital formation in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section Mining and quarrying had a share of 78.9%, Professional, scientific and technical activities participated with 5.5%, and the section Public administration and defence; compulsory social security had a share of 4.6%.

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction structures and spaces	56.0	58.2	55.6	52.9	41.2
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	41.2	37.3	40.2	42.8	43.9
Other	2.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	14.9

Gross fixed capital formation in 2012 were mostly financed from own financial assets (48.4%), followed by financial loans (36.6%), other sources (6.3%), assets of budgets and funds (4.7%), joint assets (2.4%), and financial leasing (1.6%).

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

in terms of kind of construction, 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Financing of gross fixed capital formation	1,673,858	1,565,353	1,443,308	1,367,206	1,630,244
Gross fixed capital formation	1,784,784	1,551,808	1,446,629	1,359,836	1,622,047

thous. KM

Prices

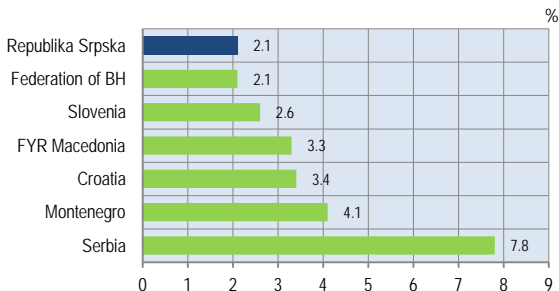
Oil prices, gas prices and food prices at the world market are the factors that have had a significant impact on inflation in the past few years.

The highest increase in prices in Republika Srpska in 2012 was recorded in the division Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Clothing and footwear.

10.1. Consumer price indices according to the COICOP, 2008–2012

	previous year=100				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	107.2	99.6	102.5	103.9	102.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	111.2	98.3	99.2	105.6	101.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101.2	111.0	120.5	108.0	109.1
Clothing and footwear	98.2	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.1
Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	108.2	104.4	104.1	102.8	101.2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	102.0	100.8	99.8	101.1	101.1
Health	101.5	101.1	102.8	99.0	99.9
Transport	112.5	90.0	106.5	108.1	105.4
Communication	104.9	102.1	108.3	110.3	104.3
Recreation and culture	103.1	102.2	100.0	100.3	99.8
Education	103.2	100.8	105.4	99.8	100.3
Hotels and restaurants	104.4	103.5	100.4	100.7	100.2
Other goods and services	102.7	102.9	100.7	99.5	100.5

Compared to Republika Srpska, neighbouring countries Slovenia, FYR Macedonia, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia recorded higher inflation rates.



Graph 10.1. Inflation in 2012 – comparison

Producer prices of industrial products increased by 0.4% on the average in 2012.

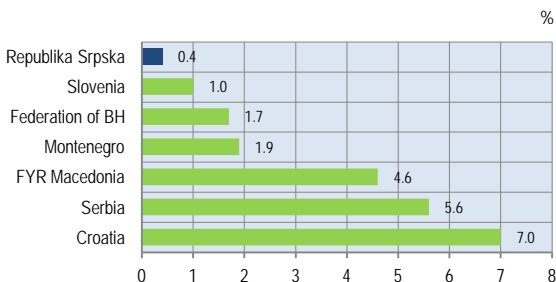
By purpose of consumption, the highest increase in prices was recorded for intermediate goods, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded for durable consumer goods.

Prices

10.2. Producer price indices of industrial products by section of the KD BiH 2010, 2008–2012

previous year = 100

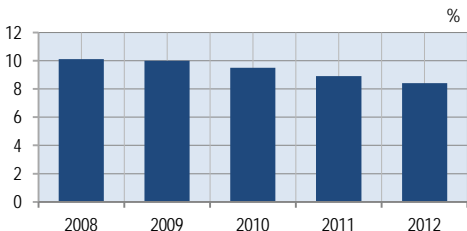
Section	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
INDUSTRY TOTAL	109.0	98.1	102.2	104.7	100.4
Mining and quarrying	108.0	101.2	101.2	111.2	102.8
Manufacturing	108.7	97.0	101.4	106.0	100.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	110.0	99.0	103.9	100.0	100.1



Graph 10.2. Producer prices of industrial products
in 2012 – comparison

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 8.4%

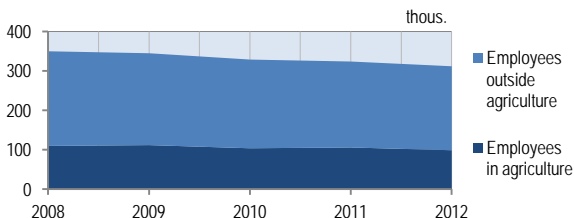
The share of agriculture in the structure of Gross Domestic Product of Republika Srpska has been decreasing constantly in the past years, but it remains high when compared with developed and highly developed countries. In 2012, the share of agricultural Gross Value Added in the Gross Domestic Production formation was 8.4%, which was 0.5% lower than the share realised in the previous year and 1.7% lower than that from 2008.



Graph 11.1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

29.4% of all employed persons were employed in primary agriculture

Persons employed in primary agricultural production have a relatively high participation in the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska. According to the Labour Force Survey 2012 results, 29.4% of all employed persons were employed in agriculture, out of which 58.6% were male and 41.4% were female.



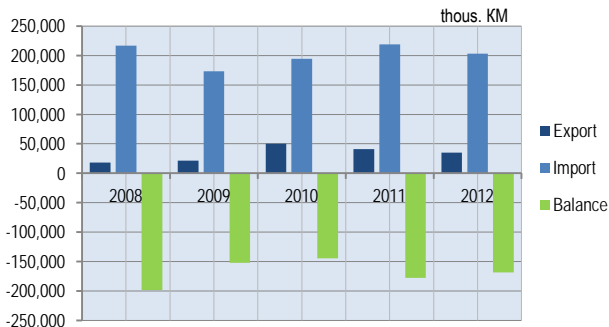
Graph 11.2. Number of persons employed in agricultural and non-agricultural activities

Agriculture

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 238.1 million KM

Agricultural products did not have a significant share in the structure of external trade of Republika Srpska. This state is supported by the fact that realised volume of external trade of agricultural products in 2012, which amounted to 238.1 million KM, accounted for only 3.5% of the value of total trade of goods.

Agriculture of Republika Srpska in 2012, as well as in previous years, had a negative external trade balance. Thus, during 2012, Republika Srpska exported agricultural products whose value was 34.8 million KM, while at the same time the value of imported agricultural products was 203.3 million KM. Therefore, the rate of coverage of import with export was 17.1%.



Graph 11.3. External trade balance of agricultural products trade

Compared to 2011, realised external trade deficit in the trade of agricultural products in 2012 decreased by 5.1% or 9.1 million KM.

Export of agricultural products from Republika Srpska participated with 1.5% in the total realised export in 2012, while import participated with 4.5%.

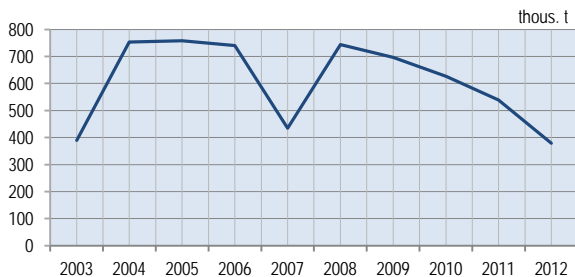
In the structure of total export, eggs of poultry had the highest share, with 6.9 million KM or 19.8% of the total value of export realised during 2012.

The most represented agricultural product in the structure of export was wheat. The value of imported wheat was 52.7 million KM, or 25.9% of the value of total realised import in the field of agriculture.

Average yield of maize 2.7 t/ha

According to the 2012 data, total sown area of arable land and gardens in Republika Srpska covers 296,755 ha.

Observed separately by individual crop, the structure of sown arable land was dominated by areas under maize, which covered 143,024 ha, or 45.1% of the total sown arable land in 2012. Area under maize increased slightly compared to the previous year (by 0.3%) and to the ten-year average (by 0.8%).



Graph 11.4. Yield of maize

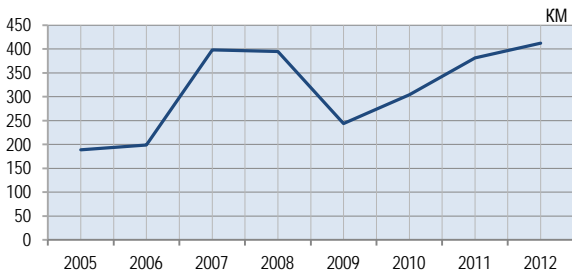
Agriculture

In 2012, total yield of maize of 378,714 tonnes was recorded; therefore the average yield amounted to 2.7t/ha. Realised yield of maize was approximately 160 thousand tonnes less or 29.7% lower than in the previous year. Compared to the ten-year average, it was 37.5% lower or 227 thousand tonnes less.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

maize had a share of 9.4% in the total value of agricultural production realised in 2012.

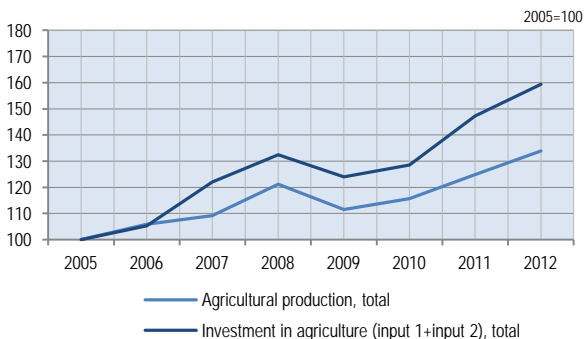
Average price of maize recorded in 2012 was 412 KM per tonne, which was an increase in the price by 13.4% compared to the average price from the previous year and by 102.4% compared to 2005.



Graph 11.5. Average price of maize

Prices of agricultural products 7.3% higher, investment in agricultural production 8.3% higher

In 2012, 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 2011.



Graph 11.6. Annual indices of input and output prices

Investment in agriculture increased by 59.4% in comparison with 2005, with goods and services currently consumed increasing by 59.7% and goods and services contributing to agricultural investment by 32.7%. Compared to 2011, investment in agriculture increased by 8.3%. During this period, goods and services currently consumed increased by 8.4%, and goods and services contributing to agricultural investment by 0.7%.

When it comes to investment in agriculture, the highest increase in prices in 2012 was recorded for forage. Compared to the previous year, price of forage increased by 18.9%.

Prices of agricultural products in Republika Srpska were 33.9% higher in 2012 than in the base year 2005, and 7.3% higher than in 2011.

This increase in prices of agricultural products was mainly caused by the increase in prices of crops by 55.7% compared to 2005 and by 5.3% compared to the previous year. Prices of livestock and livestock products were 16.8% higher than in 2005 and 9.6% higher than in 2011.

Cereals, as a group of products, realised the highest increase in prices. This increase was 89.9% compared to 2005 and 10.7% compared to the previous year.

Forestry

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. Percentage of forest cover is close to that of Europe and it amounts to approximately 46%. Forests in Republika Srpska fulfill their economic, ecological and social functions to a large extent. It is important to note that Republika Srpska is one of rare European regions where forests' structure is mainly natural. 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 290,000 ha.

12.1. Forest exploitation

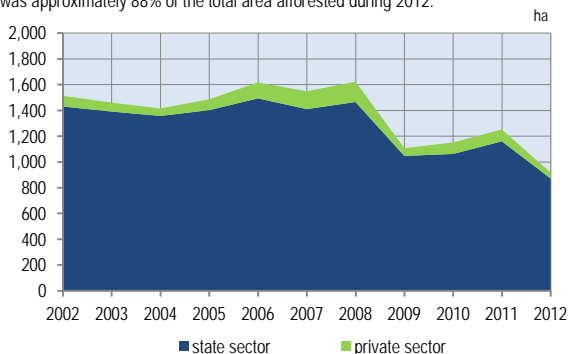
	Gross felled timber			thous. m ³	
	total	state forests	private forests	broadleaves	conifers
2008	2,943	2,582	361	1,787	1,156
2009	2,543	2,325	218	1,595	949
2010	2,550	2,314	236	1,523	1,028
2011	2,838	2,555	283	1,640	1,198
2012	2,853	2,558	296	1,585	1,269

Gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2012 increased in comparison with 2011, and its amount was 2,853 thousand m³. Out of this sum, 2,558 thousand 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production total	1,958,081	1,750,475	1,771,841	1,893,542	1,848,712
logs for cutting	1,007,351	812,106	812,047	866,875	862,997
Sale total	1,939,855	1,682,983	1,809,701	1,955,500	1,815,978
logs for cutting	1,001,533	784,429	847,965	910,105	862,869

Total afforested area in 2012 was 918 ha, which represented a decrease by a quarter compared to the previous year. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 808 ha, which was approximately 88% of the total area afforested during 2012.



Graph 12.1. Artificial afforestation

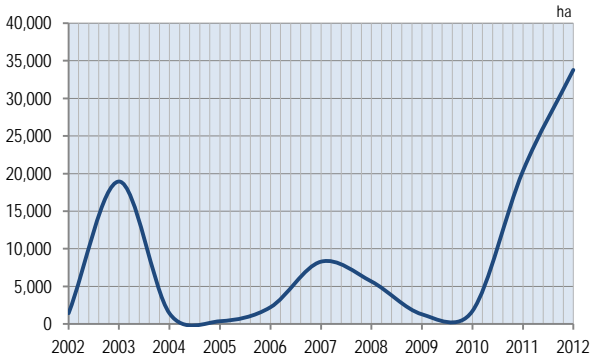
12.3. Gross Value Added in the forestry sector

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross Value Added in forestry, thous. KM	115,771	94,456	99,643	109,500	109,318
Gross Domestic Product at market prices, thous. KM	8,490,642	8,236,270	8,318,217	8,682,397	8,584,972
Structure, %	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

Commercial forestry and industry using wood as raw material¹⁾ had a significant share in the structure of export²⁾ of Republika Srpska in 2012, with 13.8% or 326 million KM..

¹⁾Except manufacture of furniture,²⁾Export in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4)

Forestry



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

Damages caused by fire in 2012 were recorded over an area of 33,781 ha, with 177,761 m³ of damaged felled timber, which represented a volume increase by 142% compared to the previous year.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

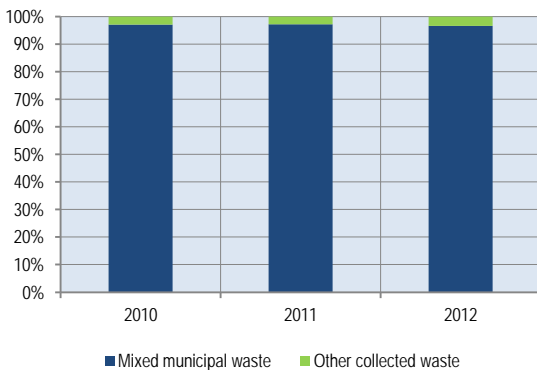
there are currently 90 active hunting areas in Republika Srpska, covering the area of 2,468 thousand hectares, out of which 45% covered by forests.

Chamois is one of the few animal species that is due to its abundance still hunted in our country. Chamois hunt represents one of the most challenging types of hunting. The autochthonous population of chamois in Republika Srpska is increasing constantly and its most important habitats are on Bjelašnica and Treskavica and in the special-purpose hunting areas "Zelengora", "Kamenica" and "Sušica".

Mixed municipal waste dominant in the composition of collected municipal waste

Municipal waste in Republika Srpska is collected mainly as mixed waste, which in the period between 2010 and 2012 accounted for 97% of the total amount of collected municipal waste. During the same period, a share of separated collected packaging waste in the total collected municipal waste was practically insignificant and it was between 0.1% and 0.2%.

It is estimated that each citizen of Republika Srpska in 2012 produced 263 kg of waste, which was 1.5% lower than in the previous year, and significantly below the average of the European Union members (EU-27), which in 2011 amounted to 503 kg per capita.



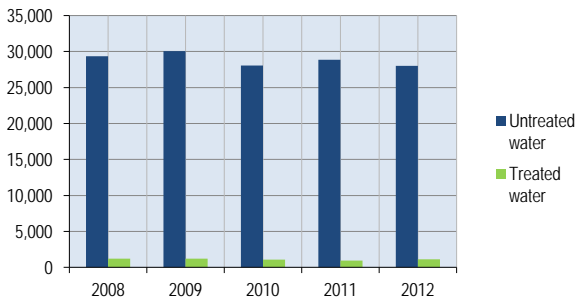
Graph 13.1. Collected municipal waste

Environment

Increased volume of treated municipal waste water in natural recipients

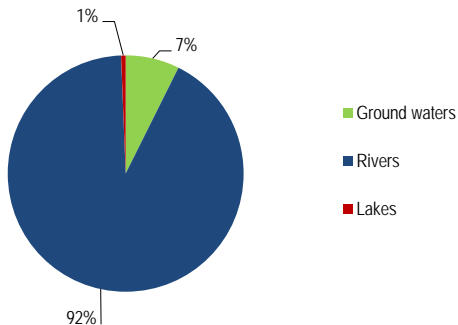
Volume of municipal waste water treated before being discharged into a natural recipient in 2012 in Republika Srpska was 16% higher than in the previous year. Municipal water was treated mainly using the secondary treatment process, which was used for as much as 84% of the total volume of treated water. The remaining volume was treated using the tertiary treatment process. The tertiary treatment process of municipal waste water was for the first time recorded in 2012 and in the years before that the secondary treatment process and to a lesser extent the primary process were used.

When it comes to the system of waste water disposal, the length of closed sewer network has been constantly increasing, thus in 2012 it was 23.5% longer than in 2005.

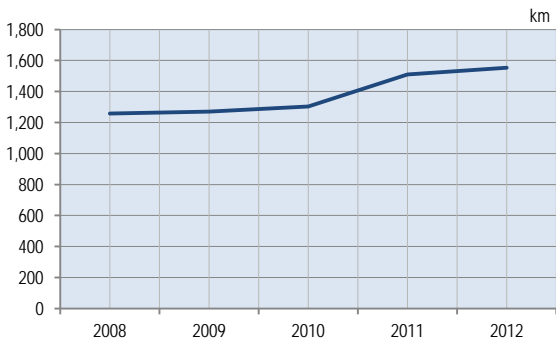


Graph 13.2. Treated and untreated municipal waste water

In 2012, in the public water supply system, water was mostly supplied to households, that is, 76% of the total volume of water supplied to consumers. This share increased by 3% in the period between 2008 and 2012. Consumers of the remaining volume of water include industry, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and other activities.



Graph 13.3. Recipients of municipal waste water, 2012



Graph 13.4. Total length of closed sewer network

Industry

Industrial production decreased by 4.0% in 2012 compared to 2011

After quite a long period of the growth of industrial production, between 2008 and 2011, a decrease by 4.0% was recorded in 2012, compared to 2011.

Production of electricity, food products, manufacturing of wood, mining of coal, mining of metal ores, manufacture of hydrated alumina, manufacture of metal and concrete products, manufacture of refined petroleum products, and manufacture of footwear were still the most important.

For comparison, in the same year a decrease in industrial production was also recorded in Serbia (-2.9%), Croatia (-5.5%), the FYR Macedonia (-6.6%) and the Federation of BH (-4.4%), while an increase was recorded in Slovenia (0.4%).

14.1. Indices of industrial production by section of the Classification of Economic Activities, 2008–2012

Section	previous year=100				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
INDUSTRY TOTAL	117.7	110.7	105.4	104.8	96.0
Mining and quarrying	114.1	92.9	109.1	118.2	96.1
Manufacturing	120.8	121.4	105.5	104.3	95.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (except 35.3)	110.5	103.6	103.0	100.0	96.3

14.2. Indices of industrial production by section of the Classification of Economic Activities, 2008–2012

Section	2010=100			
	2008	2009	2011	2012
INDUSTRY TOTAL	85.6	94.8	104.8	100.5
Mining and quarrying	98.6	91.6	118.2	113.6
Manufacturing	78.1	94.7	104.3	99.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (except 35.3)	93.7	97.1	100.0	96.3

In 2012, investments in industry were 2.3% higher than in the previous year

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in industrial activities amounted to 715 million KM, which was 48.0% of the total gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2012.

Industry had a significant share in the Gross Domestic Product (14.1%), while the biggest share was that of Manufacturing (7.8%).

At the end of 2012, there were 3,938 registered industrial enterprises, out of which 87.2% were in private ownership.

Most industrial enterprises, 90.8% of them, were engaged in Manufacturing, while 4.1% were engaged in Mining and quarrying, 3.5% in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and 1.7% in Materials recovery.

More than 53 thousand workers were employed in industrial enterprises, out of which 76.9% in Manufacturing. Workers employed in industrial enterprises accounted for 26.4% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

In 2012, 141 business entities were recorded in the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities

Products of Manufacturing accounted for almost three quarters of the total sale

According to the reports of industrial enterprises, the sale of industrial products in 2012 amounted to 5 billion KM. Products of Manufacturing accounted for 74.3% of the total value of sale.

The highest shares in the total value of sale of industrial products were those of the following divisions: Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products 26.5%, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 20.5%, Manufacture of food products 12.1%, Manufacture of basic metals 5.4%, Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture 5.3%, and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment 5.1%.

14.3. Value of sale by industrial division, 2008–2012

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	mill. KM				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
INDUSTRY TOTAL	3,231	2,902	3,415	3,864	5,032 ¹⁾
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	28	31	35	45	61
Mining of metal ores	91	56	90	114	135
Other mining and quarrying	42	31	28	31	32
Manufacture of food products	477	454	537	574	609
Manufacture of beverages	60	63	57	57	72
Manufacture of tobacco products	9	10	7	5	4
Manufacture of textiles	39	46	42	39	36
Manufacture of wearing apparel	46	42	36	38	33
Manufacture of leather and related products	56	64	77	88	71
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	247	181	214	260	269
Manufacture of paper and paper products	96	94	93	106	103
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	19	19	16	14
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	46	86	97	133	1 331 ¹⁾
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	30	57	64	40	60
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	10	9	12	31	38
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	85	80	71	77	81
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	124	113	152	151	125
Manufacture of basic metals	304	177	296	336	274
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	288	191	227	253	257
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11	9	8	8	7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	35	23	44	47	51
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	40	29	26	37	46
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	28	14	24	26	26
Manufacture of other transport equipment	3	2	2	1	7
Manufacture of furniture	95	87	102	122	136
Other manufacturing	10	8	8	8	12
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	45	48	66	82	74
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	813	857	932	1 081	1 030
Materials recovery	49	21	51	57	38

¹⁾ The data is not optimally comparable with the data from the previous year

Out of the total value of sale of industrial enterprises, 31.7% referred to export

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2012 amounted to 1,594 million KM, which represented 31.7% of their total value of sale.



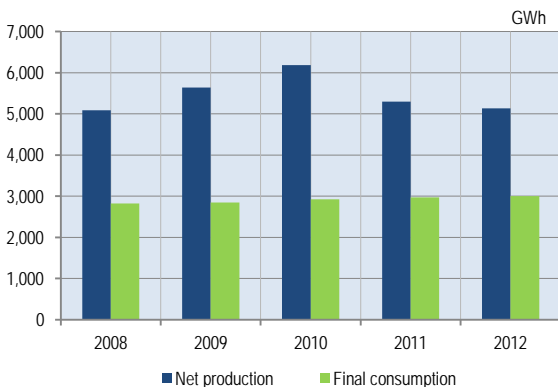
Graph 14.1. Industrial divisions with the highest share of export in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2012

Energy

In the past two years, a decrease in production of electricity in hydroelectric power plants was recorded

Republika Srpska is an important exporter of electricity on the regional market. Unfavourable hydrologic conditions which characterised 2011 continued also in 2012, which resulted in a decrease in production of electricity in hydroelectric power plants. Realised net production of electricity in 2012 amounted to 5,130 GWh, out of which 1,878 GWh or 36.6% was produced in hydroelectric power plants, and 3,252 GWh or 63.4% in thermal power stations.

In the period between 2006 and 2012, a slight increasing trend was recorded in final consumption of electricity.



Graph 15.1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

Over 95% of the total available amount of coal was consumed for production of energy

Brown coal and lignite represent significant natural resources in Republika Srpska.

Out of the total available amount of coal, 95% was consumed for production of energy, while the rest was used in mass consumption. Given the fact that Republika Srpska does not have its own production of natural gas, all the necessary amounts are imported. The largest final consumer of natural gas was industry, which accounted for 86.9% of the consumption, while the remaining 13.1% of natural gas was consumed by households and other consumers.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

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	2012
Brown coal (1,000 t)	1,930	1,550	2,147	2,201
Lignite (1,000 t)	2,834	3,042	3,379	3,024
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	5,640	6,183	5,298	5,130
Hydroelectric power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,638	3,318	1,848	1,878
Thermal power stations ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,993	2,856	3,450	3,252
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	9	9	-	-
Heat (TJ)	1,547	1,680	1,737	1,806
Final consumption of fuels and energy	2009	2010	2011	2012
Brown coal (1,000 t)	63	74	81	71
Lignite (1,000 t)	98	104	134	133
Electricity (GWh)	2,847	2,922	2,970	3,000
Heat (TJ)	1,378	1,483	1,613	1,506
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	32,097	36,026	67,037	27,883

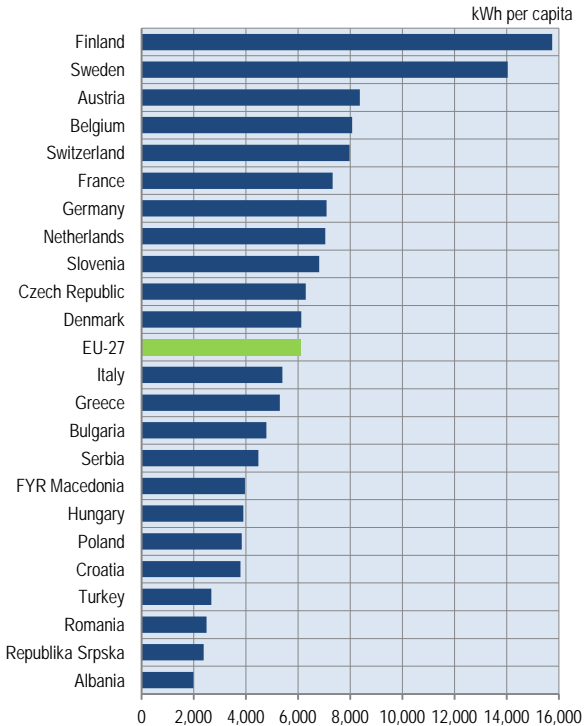
¹⁾ Production and threshold

In 2012, more than 560 million KM was invested in energy

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in energy (divisions 05, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 565 million KM, which was 34.9% of the total gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2012. Energy had a share of 4.0% in the total Gross Domestic Product.

Energy

Approximately 11 thousand workers were employed in energy, which accounted for approximately 6% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in energy was 1.2% higher in 2012 than in 2011.

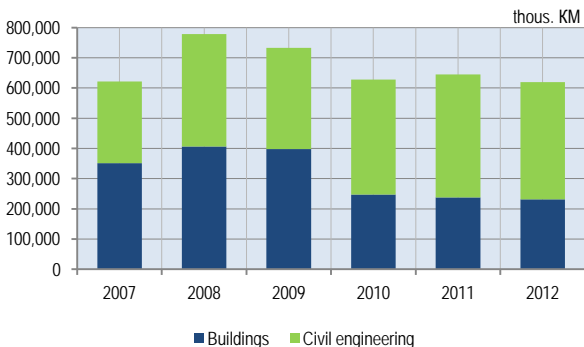


Graph 15.2. Electricity consumption per capita, 2011 (IEA)

Total value of performed construction works in 2012, compared to the previous year, decreased by 4.1%. Value of performed civil engineering works, which accounted for 37.4% of the total value of performed works, decreased by 2.9%, while the value of building works decreased by 4.8%. At the same time, the number of employed persons in construction decreased by 1.8%.

Value of works performed abroad in 2012, compared to 2011, decreased by 28.1%, and it accounted for 3.7% of the total value of performed works.

In 2012, the Gross Value Added of construction had a share of 4.3% in the Gross Domestic Product formation in 2012, while the gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in construction participated with approximately 17% in the total gross fixed capital formation.



Graph 16.1. Value of performed works

Construction

Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2012 was 18.0% lower. The highest decrease in building of dwellings was recorded in three-room dwellings (almost 33%). Namely, in 2012, the highest share in the total number of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (43.7%), followed by one-room dwellings (37.6%), while the rest were three or more-room dwellings.

16.1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2012
TOTAL	number	1,459
	m ²	75,211
One-room dwellings	number	548
	m ²	20,674
Two-room dwellings	number	637
	m ²	32,821
Three-room dwelling	number	226
	m ²	16,133
Four or more-room dwellings	number	48
	m ²	5,583

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Approximately 5% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska were employed in construction.

Decrease in import in 2012

During the period between 2008 and 2012, export from Republika Srpska was continually increasing, except in 2009 and 2012.

In 2012, compared to 2011, export decreased by 7.3% and import decreased by 2.0%.

Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2012 was 6.9 billion KM, out of which 2.4 billion KM referred to export and 4.5 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year was 2.1 billion KM.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

more than half of the total export from Republika Srpska in 2012 was to the European Union countries.

The highest value of export from Republika Srpska was that of export to Italy with 16.0%, followed by Serbia 15.6%, Croatia 13.5%, Austria 9.5% and Germany 8.3%.

In the same year, majority of import was from Russia with 26.0%, followed by Serbia 17.2%, Italy 9.2%, Germany 6.0% and Croatia 5.4%.

Coverage of import with export in 2012 was 52.9%

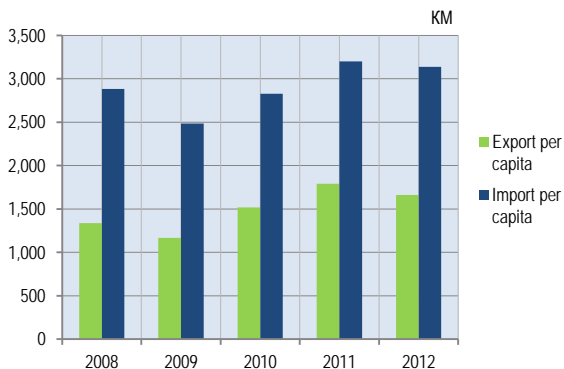
Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska, just as in most neighbouring countries, also decreased from 2011 to 2012.

In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2012, the highest share was that of mineral products.

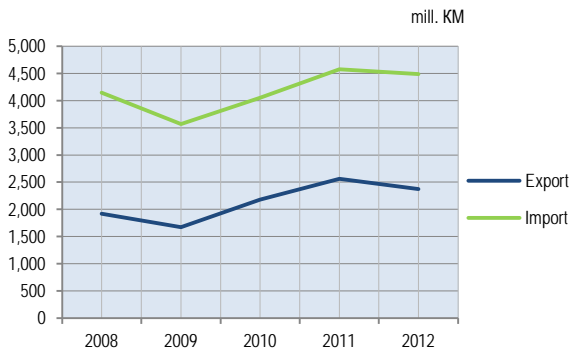
In the structure of export in 2012, the highest share was that of the division Mineral products with 20.7%, followed by the division Basic metals and related products with 15.1%, and Wood; charcoal; cork; products of straw with 10.8%.

In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the division Mineral products with 30.4%, followed by the division Machinery; equipment; apparatus for reproduction of image and sound with 10.44%, and Foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and tobacco with 10.38%.

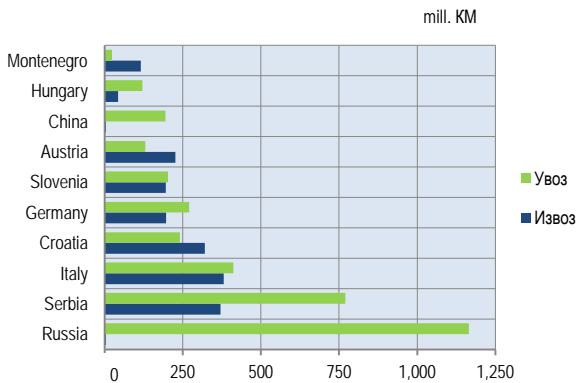
External Trade



Graph 17.1. Export and import per capita



Graph 17.2. External trade balance

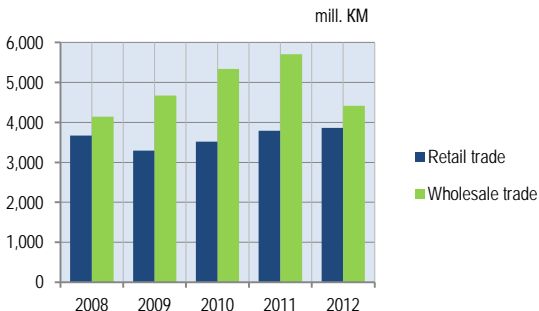


Graph 17.3. Countries with the largest share in the volume of external trade with Republika Srpska, 2012

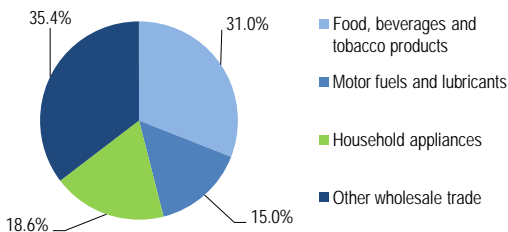
Distributive trade

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

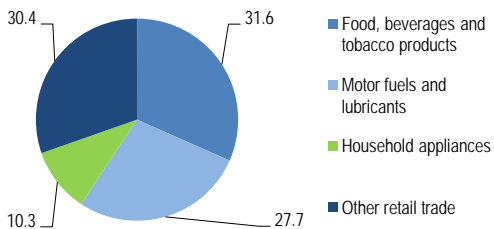
An increase in turnover in retail trade in 2012, compared to the previous year, was 2.3%, while in wholesale trade a decrease by 22.6% in turnover was recorded, which was a consequence of the harmonisation and transition to the new Classification of Economic Activities KD BiH 2010.



Graph 18.1. Turnover in wholesale and retail trade



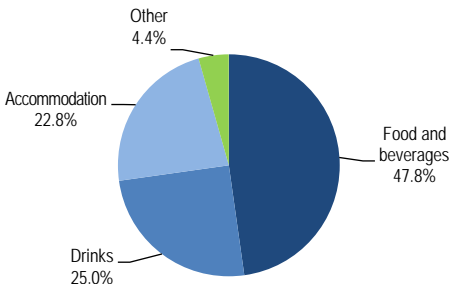
Graph 18.2. The most significant groups of products in realised turnover in wholesale trade



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

Hotels and Restaurants

In 2012, in comparison with the previous year, turnover in hotels and restaurants increased by 5.5%.



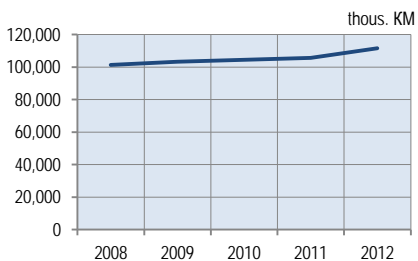
Graph 19.1. Structure of turnover in hotels and restaurants by type of services, 2012

Increase in turnover was recorded for all types of services and the highest increase was that in other turnover in hotels and restaurants (23.7%).

The data do not cover entrepreneurs.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

turnover in hotels and restaurants has been constantly increasing in the past five years. Also, the highest turnover in a year is realised in the third quarter, which is evident from the data referring to the past five years.



Graph 19.2. Turnover in hotels and restaurants by year, 2008-2012

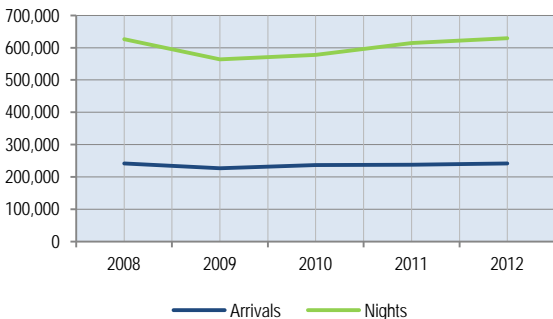
Tourism

Tourism activity in Republika Srpska has continued its increasing trend, which has been characterised by a constant increase in number of tourist nights in the past three years.

In 2012, an increase in number of both tourist arrivals and tourist nights was recorded. The number of arrivals was 1.4% higher and the number of nights 2.4% higher. Out of the total number of foreign tourist nights, tourists from Serbia realised the most nights (35.9%), followed by tourists from Croatia (18.9%) and Slovenia (8.3%).

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

the share of domestic tourist nights in the total number of tourist nights in 2012 was 61.1%, and 51.2% of these were realised in spa resorts.



Graph 20.1. Tourist arrivals and tourist nights by year, 2008–2012

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 transport branch, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Road and urban transport					
Length of roads, km	12,785	13,092	14,147	14,376	14,299
Transported passengers, thous.	28,063	28,578	30,499	32,171	32,612
Transported goods, thous. tonnes	1,548	1,397	1,447	1,741	2,063
Railway transport					
Length of tracks, km	416	416	426	426	426
Transported passengers, thous.	728	448	402	317	321
Transported goods, thous. tonnes	5,076	4,101	5,087	5,191	5,372
Air transport services					
Number of flights	1,154	896	662	856	658
Number of passengers	11,889	6,973	4,566	8,372	6,397

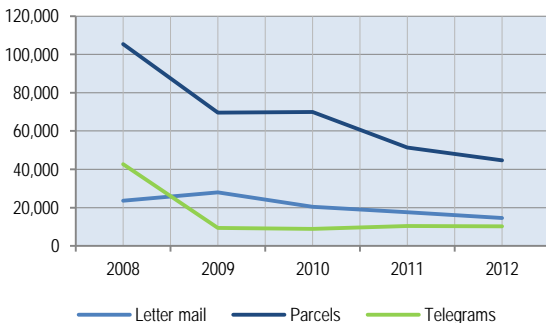
In 2012, 33 million passengers were transported, which was 1.4% more than in the previous year. "Željeznice Republike Srpske" transported 1.0% of all passengers, while an increase by 2.0% was recorded in urban and suburban transport of passengers, which at the same time had a share of 75% in the total transport of passengers.

Positive growth rate was also recorded in transport of goods in road transport. From 2011 to 2012, transport of goods increased by 18.5%. This increase in the volume of transported goods was also recorded for railway transport, as 3.5% more goods were transported than in the previous year. Railway transport served to transport 72.3% of all transported goods.

Transport and communications

Postal activities

The development of postal activities has been characterised by a decreasing trend, therefore the number of letter mails was 17.5% lower than in the previous year, of packages 12.9%, and of telegrams 2.4% lower.



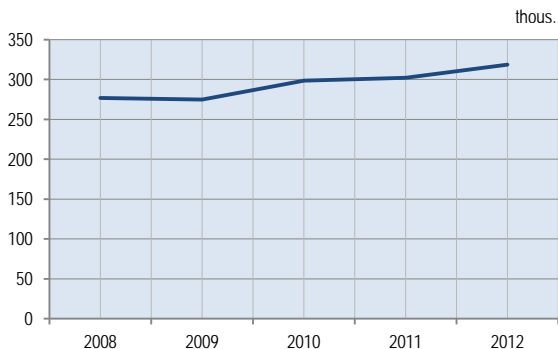
Graph 21.1. Postal services, 2008–2012

Registered vehicles

Compared to the previous year, 5.5% more vehicles were registered in 2012 in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of registered vehicles, 83% were registered passenger vehicles.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

by age structure of vehicles registered in 2012, 50% were vehicles older than 15 years, while only 2% were vehicles up to one year old.

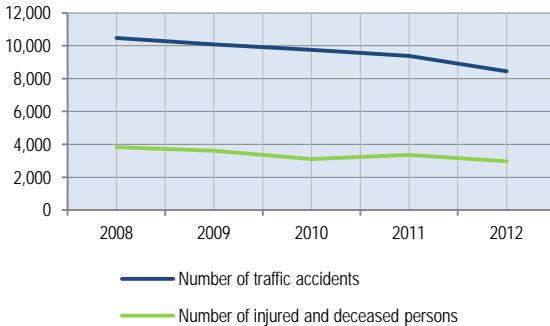


Graph 21.2. Total number of registered vehicles, 2008–2012

Traffic accidents

Compared to 2011, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2012 was 10.0% lower. The number of persons deceased in traffic accidents decreased by 13.6%, while the number of injured persons decreased by 11.9% during the same period.

Transport and communications



Graph 21.3. Traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons, 2008–2012

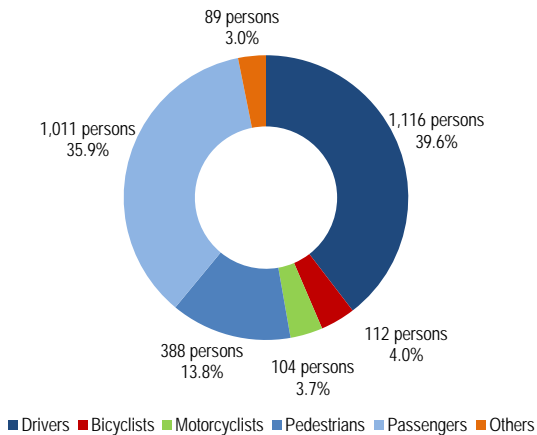
In 2012, 36% of all persons who deceased in traffic accidents were persons between 20 and 40 years of age, while majority of all injured persons were those aged between 20 and 30 years.

Speeding vehicles caused 30% of all traffic accidents.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

one third of all traffic accidents happen in the period between noon and 4 PM.

Transport and communications



Graph 21.4. Injured and deceased persons by participation in traffic accidents, 2012

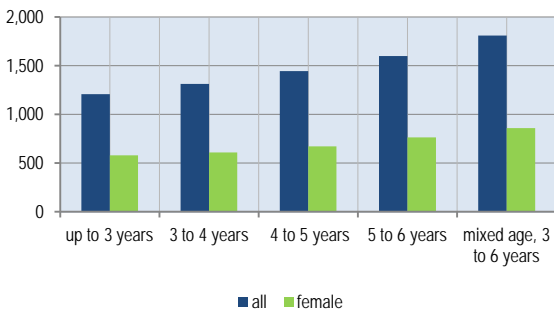
Education

Good education for all is a prerequisite for the progress and prosperity of the country. Developed societies aspire to create a "society of knowledge", therefore the investment in education becomes a manner of investing in human capital.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The objective of pre-school education and upbringing in Republika Srpska is to provide optimal conditions for the full development and realization of children's rights to every child, within an integrated system of upbringing and education.

There were 7,369 children in pre-school institutions in 2012/2013, which means that there were 9.5% or 637 children more in comparison with 2011/2012. There were 5.8% more boys than girls in pre-school institutions.



Graph 22.1. Pre-school institutions in 2012/2013 by number of children in educational group

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

there were 1,110 persons employed in pre-school institutions, out of which 48.5% were pre-school teachers.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Number of pupils in primary schools in Republika Srpska has been decreasing by an average school each year.

The cause of this decrease is the declining birth rate in the past years, as well as migrations of population.

22.1. Primary education at the beginning of the school year

	At the beginning of the school year				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Number of primary schools	779	754	751	731	727
pupils, total	113,320	108,736	105,028	101,376	99,025
female pupils, %	48.6%	48.7%	48.6%	48.6%	48.7%
Teaching staff in primary schools	7,994	8,223	8,360	8,455	8,448
female, %	69.6%	68.6%	68.9%	69.1%	69.6%

Education

SECONDARY EDUCATION

22.2. Secondary education at the beginning of the school year

	At the beginning of the school year				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Number of secondary schools	92	92	93	94	94
pupils, total	46,938	48,225	48,788	50,452	49,367
female pupils, %	49.8%	49.9%	49.7%	49.5%	49.6%
Teaching staff at secondary schools	3,309	3,598	3,768	3,981	4,013
female, %	58.2%	58.3%	59.7%	60.7%	61.7%

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

Out of 4,013 teachers in secondary schools, 47.5% were in the age group between 25 and 39 years.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The number of students studying under the old programme has been decreasing

At higher education institutions, studies are organised in accordance with the old programme of education which is harmonised with the Bologna Declaration. Only 8% of all students enrolled in all three cycles of studies were students enrolled under the old programme of education in the academic year 2012/2013. 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 two in five students were female.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

there were 46,945 students in Republika Srpska in the school year 2012/2013.

Out of the total number of students enrolled in the first cycle of studies, the majority of students still opted for acquiring the title in the field Social Sciences, Business and Law (41%). 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, 2,009 students were enrolled in master studies and 166 in specialist studies. Almost 65% 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 Bologna-compliant programme, while 97% of those enrolled in master studies were enrolled under the Bologna-compliant programme.

There were 50 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, out of which 2/5 were female. All doctoral dissertations were registered in accordance with the old programme of studying.

In 2012, studies were completed by 7,916 students

At the first cycle of studies there were 7,567 students who graduated in 2011. More than a half of graduated students were female (58.9%). Out of the total number of graduated students, four in five students completed studies under the Bologna-compliant programme

The title master of science and the title specialist in 2012 were awarded to 282 students, out of which 47% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 67 students.

Education

The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field Social Sciences (38.7%), while the lowest number was in the field Agricultural Sciences (0.4%).

The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field Social Sciences (40.3%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields Agricultural Sciences (6.0%) and Natural Sciences (1.5%).

At higher education institutions, there were 2,802 employed teachers and assistants

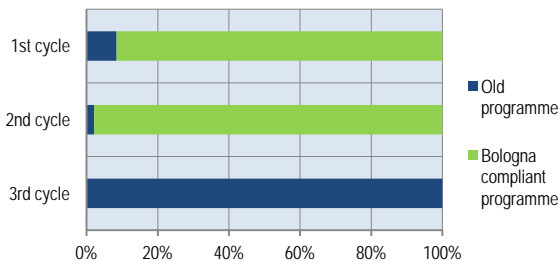
At higher education institutions, in the academic year 2012/2013, there were 2,802 employed teachers and assistants. Presented by the full-time equivalent, the total number of teachers and assistants was 2,190.6. More than a half of the academic staff at higher education institutions were teachers (60%). Most of the teachers had the academic title docent professor (37%), while most assistants were assistant professors (45%).

22.3. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, academic year 2012/2013

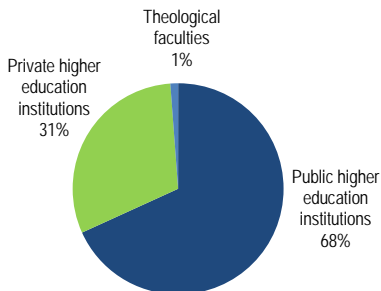
	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	46,945	25,730	3,865	2,319	43,080	23,411
1 st cycle	44,720	24,588	3,768	2,281	40,952	22,307
2 nd cycle	2,175	1,122	47	18	2,128	1,104
3 rd cycle	50	20	50	20	-	-

22.4. Graduated students, masters of science, specialists and doctors of science, 2012

	Graduated students		Masters of science		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	7,567	4,459	206	90	76	58	67	20



Graph 22.2. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska in the academic year 2012/2013



Graph 22.3. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by type of ownership of higher education institution in the academic year 2012/2013

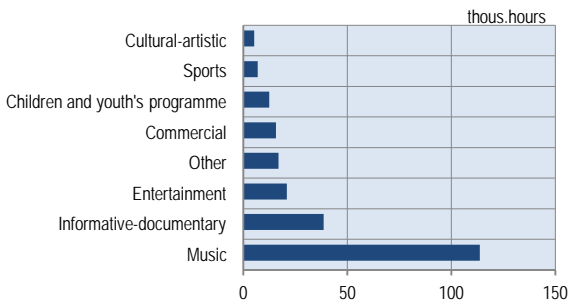
Culture and Art

In Republika Srpska in 2012, an increasing trend was recorded in foreign film audience and in number of theatre visitors, in comparison with 2011.

The number of visitors of professional theatre increased by 25.8% in 2012 compared to 2011, while children's theatre had the most visitors per performance (296).

Mainly music, informative-documentary, entertainment and commercial programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2012, while cultural-artistic programmes were the least represented.

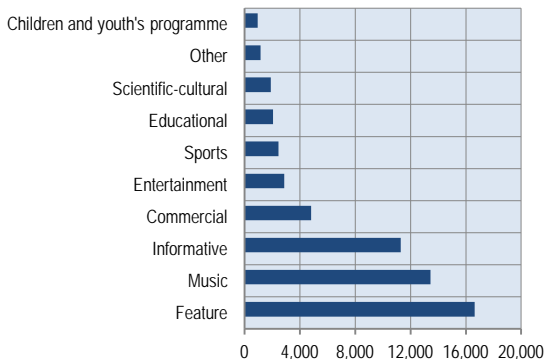
Compared to 2011, the number of broadcast hours decreased by 2.1% in 2012.



Graph 23.1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2012

In 2012, mainly feature, music, informative, commercial and entertainment programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while children and youth's programmes were the least represented.

Compared to 2011, the number of broadcast hours decreased by 5.5% in 2012.

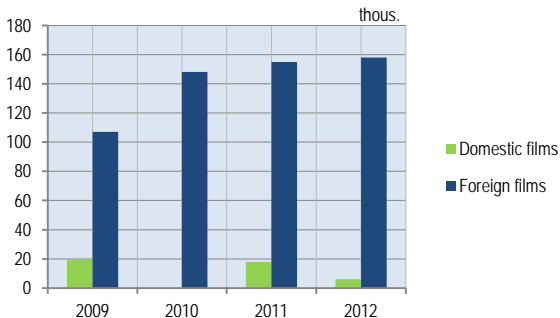


Graph 23.2. Programme broadcast by television stations, 2012

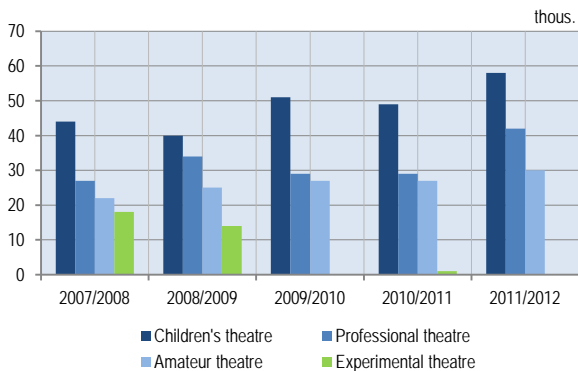
In cinemas, the number of cinema visitors watching foreign films increased when compared to those watching domestic films. Compared to 2011, the number of visitors watching foreign films increased by 1.9% in 2012.

The number of users of library fund in 2012 was 1.6% lower than in 2011.

Culture and Art



Graph 23.3. Cinema visitors, 2012



Graph 23.4. Theatre visitors

In the public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2012 there were 13,275 employed medical staff and associates, out of which almost 41% were employed at health care centres. Out of the total number of employed persons, approximately 18% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 1,607 persons, out of which almost 11% were doctors of medicine.

There were approximately 4.25 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services, and approximately 26% of these were first visits 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, 174,000 persons concluded their hospital treatment, which represented an increase by 3.2% compared to 2011.

24.1. Doctors of medicine in health institutions

	2011	2012
TOTAL	2,471	2,530
In public health	2,286	2,355
In private clinics	185	175

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

The most cases of parotitis epidemics

Compared to 2011, there were approximately 1.1% more reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2012 in Republika Srpska, which represents a significant decrease in comparison with the period 2010/2011.

Out of the total number of reported cases in 2012, a significant number of cases of parotitis epidemics was recorded (approximately 5.5 thousand), which represented an increase by 148% compared to 2011. During the same period, the number of influenza (J10-J11) cases decreased by 75% compared to 2011.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

there were eight new reported cases of HIV positive persons and one new AIDS case in 2012 in Republika Srpska.

Health Care

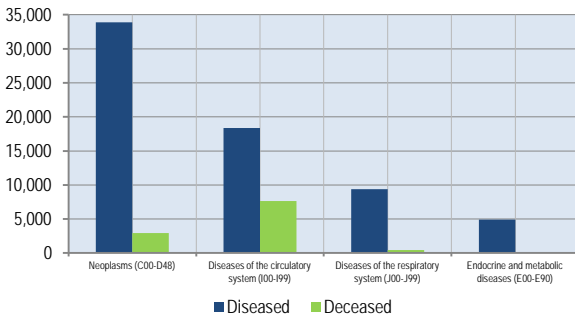
24.2. Reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in Republika Srpska

	Number of reported cases
2008	15,674
2009	17,344
2010	11,643
2011	19,215
2012	19,434

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 circulatory system

In Republika Srpska in 2012 there were 167,000 diseased persons. Out of all disease cases, 20.3% were cases of neoplasms, and during the same period approximately 22% of persons deceased due to this disease. Slightly more than 7,500 persons, or 58% 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, 2012

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Health Insurance

In 2012 in Republika Srpska there were almost 930 thousand health-insured persons. Since 2010, the number of these persons has been decreasing in comparison with 2008 and 2009, when the number of health-insured persons was increasing.

The highest decrease in the number of health-insured persons in 2012 was recorded in the category of active insured persons, and this decrease amounted to 3.4%. An increase in number of insured persons was recorded in the category of beneficiaries of insurance from the PDI and in the category of unemployed persons.

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance were temporarily unable to work for almost 578 thousand days in 2012, in almost 16 thousand cases.

Since 2008, the number of issued prescriptions has been constantly increasing, thus in 2012 there were almost 390 thousand prescriptions more than in 2011.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

in Republika Srpska in 2012 approximately 6.7 million prescriptions were issued, that is, approximately 18,300 prescriptions a day.

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

Insurance category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	963,552	1,025,518	949,369	932,877	928,561
Active insured persons	198,675	251,831	242,095	219,316	211,814
Beneficiaries of insurance from the PDI	213,392	217,372	197,000	202,051	204,577
Unemployed persons	187,864	172,782	148,110	151,171	158,992
Family members of an insured person	363,621	383,533	362,164	360,339	353,178

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

25.2. Exercise of health insurance rights

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Temporary inability to work, number of days	495,505	599,156	594,879	559,761	578,208
Number of issued prescriptions	4,676,662	5,185,817	5,902,575	6,303,610	6,690,369

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

Health, Pension and Disability Insurance

Pension and Disability Insurance

Since 2008, the average number of pension beneficiaries has been increasing constantly, and in 2012 there were, on the average, almost 235 thousand beneficiaries, which was an increase by 2% compared to 2011. Out of the total average number of pension beneficiaries in 2012, more than a half were old-age pension beneficiaries and the number of these increased by 4.6%, compared to 2011.

After an increase was recorded in 2008 and 2009, average pensions began to decrease in 2010. The average pension in 2012 was 288 KM, and it decreased by 4% compared to 2011. The highest decrease (6%) in comparison with 2011 was recorded in the category of disability pensions.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

members of male population exercise their right to personal pension for 16.6 years on the average, and members of female population for 19.9 years.

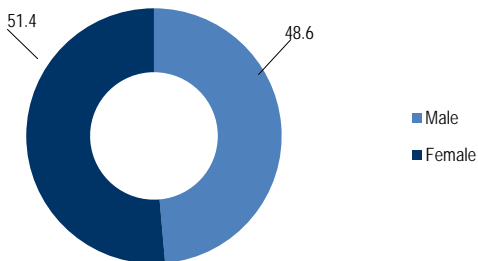


Graph 25.1. Pension right beneficiaries in the period 2008 – 2012 (average)

Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

In Republika Srpska in 2012 at least one form of social welfare was received by 376,802 persons, out of which 70.6% were adults and 29.4% minors.

By sex, there were more female social welfare beneficiaries



Graph 26.1. Social welfare beneficiaries, 2012

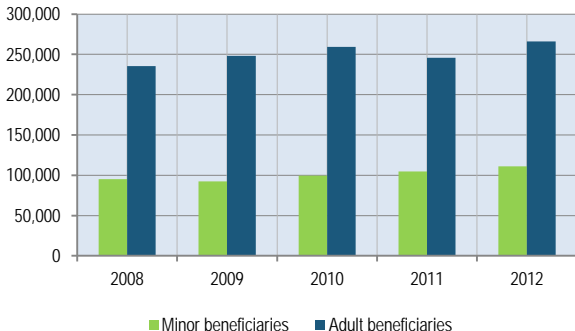
In 2012, the number of social welfare beneficiaries increased by 7.5% compared to 2011. An increase was recorded in both categories of beneficiaries.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

in 2012 in Republika Srpska 182 children were abandoned by their parents.

Social Welfare

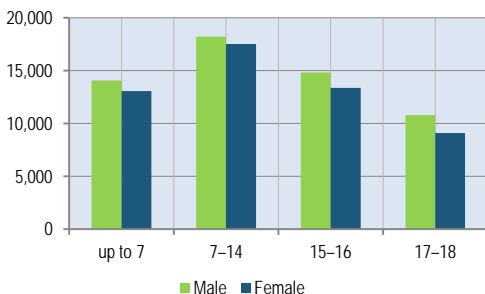
The number of minor beneficiaries increased by approximately 6% and the number of adult beneficiaries increased by 8.1%



Graph 26.2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries

In 2012, there were 110,921 recorded minor beneficiaries of social welfare. Most minor beneficiaries were between 7 and 14 years of age, while the lowest number of them were in the category of 17 and 18 years of age.

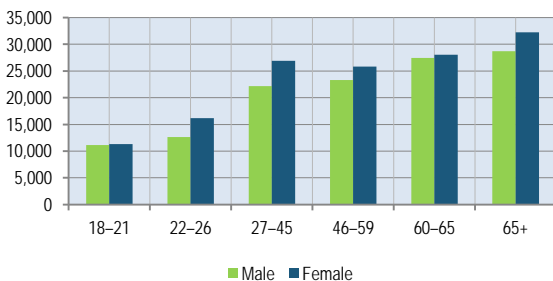
By category, most minor beneficiaries were those from the category of the disadvantaged by family situation (44.8%). The same category included most children of parents not having sufficient income to support the family (85.9%).



Graph 26.3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2012

In 2012, at least one of the forms of social welfare was received by 265,881 adults, out of which most over 65 years of age, while the lowest number of them were in the age group between 18 and 21 years.

The biggest share in the total number of adult beneficiaries was that of the category of persons in different social and protection needs (52.5%) and among them 53.8% were female.

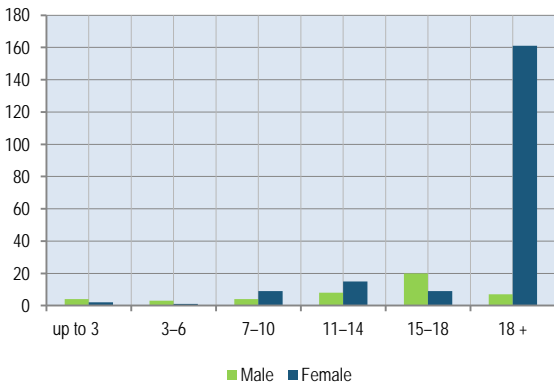


Graph 26.4 Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2012

Social Welfare

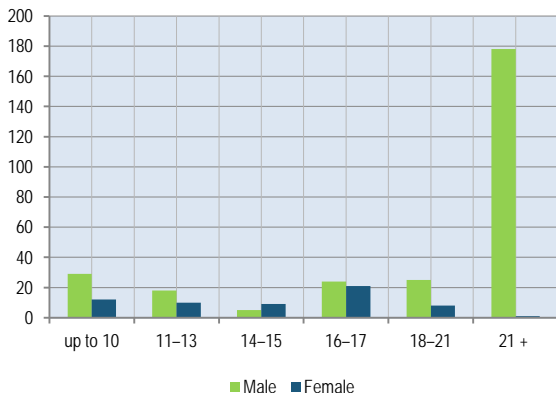
Social welfare institutions

In 2012, there were 243 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth, and most of them were over 18 years of age, mostly female (96.3%), while most male beneficiaries were in the age group between 15 and 18 years.



Graph 26.5 Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2012

Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2012 accommodated 340 persons, most of them 21 years of age.



Graph 26.6 Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2012

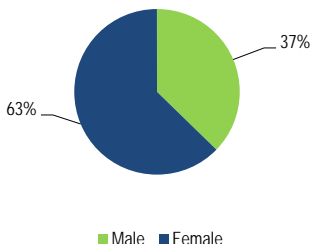
In 2012, institutions for adult disabled persons accommodated 43 beneficiaries, most of them physically disabled (74.4%).

Institutions of social welfare for the elderly in 2012 accommodated 1,068 persons, most of them female (approximately 63%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age - 392 persons, out of which 251 were female.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

social work centres in Republika Srpska processed 720,542 cases in 2012.

Social Welfare

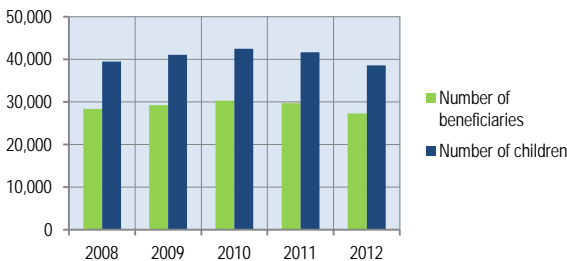


Graph 26.7 Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2012

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2012 was 27,281, and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 38,552.

Compared to 2011, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2012 decreased by 8.1%, and the number of children realising this right decreased by 7.4% during the same period.



Graph 26.8. Number of child support beneficiaries and number of children

The role and significance of science and technology in the development of modern societies represent indispensable and irreplaceable factors in any consideration of quality and sustainable development. Research and development and innovations are the driving force of development, representing at the same time the foundation of aspiration to create a society of knowledge.

In Republika Srpska in 2012 most of those engaged in research and development were 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. The majority of researchers (46.2%) carried out research in the scientific field Engineering and Technology, which covers mechanical and chemical engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, information engineering, and other engineering and technologies.

Higher education, which covers higher education schools, universities with faculties and academies, and institutes under direct control or management of higher education institutions, is a sector which in 2012 employed 62.2% of the total number of persons employed in all sectors in which research and development is carried out.

In 2012, 34,297,000 KM were spent on research development, out of which 4/5 were spent in the business sector. Out of the total funds spent, 44% 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 56% were spent on expenditure for land, construction buildings, machinery, equipment, studies, projects and other investment expenditure.

In the period 2010 – 2012 in Republika Srpska, 27.8% of the total number of enterprises were 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 2010–2012 in Republika Srpska was 16.5%, 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 2012.

Research and Development

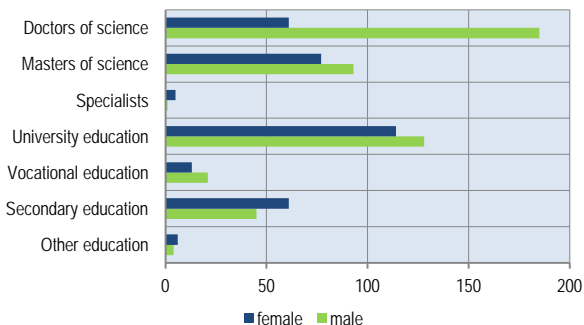
Innovation active enterprises with non-technological innovation, the share of which in the observed period in Republika Srpska was 23.2%, are enterprises which introduced new organisational method in business practice and/or new marketing concept or strategy which are different from the existing ones in the enterprise.

In the period 2010 – 2012, in order to introduce innovation in their business activities, enterprises were mostly engaged in the acquirement of machinery, equipment, software and buildings. Sources of information for innovation activities may be internal and market sources, educational and research institutions, and other sources. Sources within the enterprise or enterprise group were marked as very important by the highest number of enterprises (34.1%). Through the introduction of innovations, most enterprises increased their range of goods, services or processes.

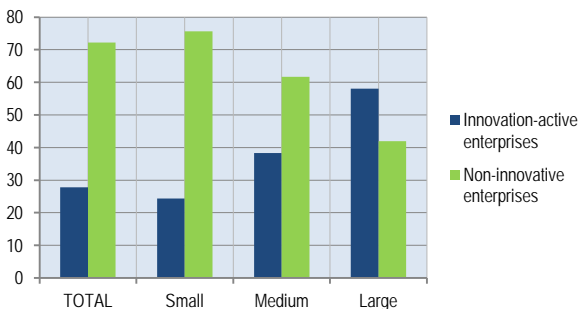
27.1. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development by sector and source of funds

thous. KM

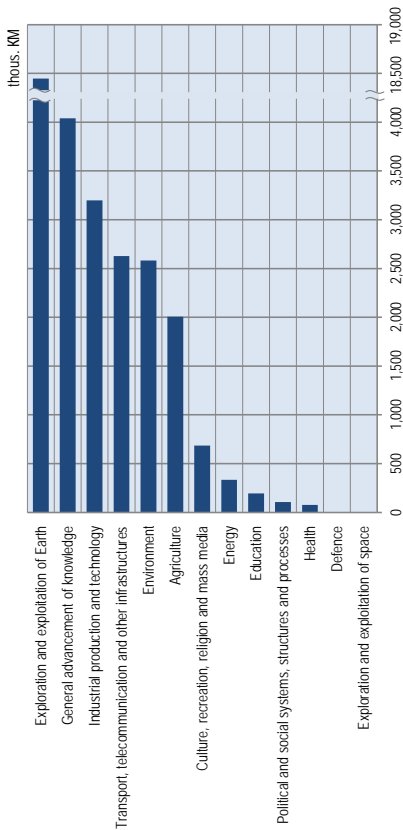
Sources of funds	TOTAL	Sector			
		business	government	higher education	non-profit
2009	24,566	10,017	1,670	12,879	-
2010	20,779	8,520	2,019	10,091	149
2011	26,191	15,526	3,592	7,031	42
2012	34,297	27,430	1,946	4,875	46
TOTAL	34,297	27,430	1,946	4,875	46
Funds from Republika Srpska	14,748	8,531	1,745	4,430	42
Republic and local government	2,442	976	377	1,055	34
Private and public enterprises	478	98	10	370	-
Non-profit organisations	5	-	-	5	-
Own funds	11,823	7,457	1,358	3,000	8
Funds from abroad	19,318	18,899	-	419	-
Funds of common institutions of BH	227	-	201	26	-
Funds from the FBH and BD	4	-	-	-	4



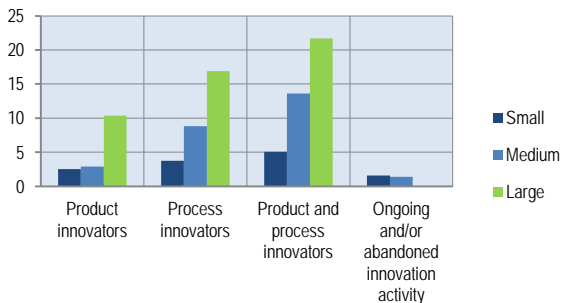
Graph 27.1. Persons engaged in Research and Development by level of education, 2012



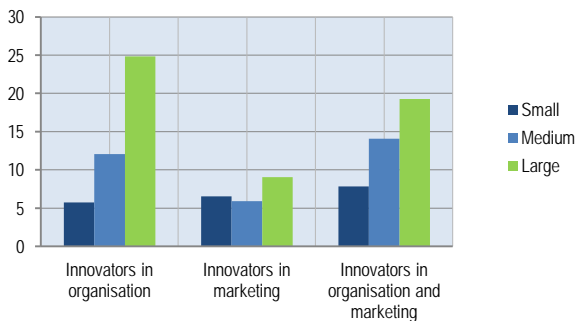
Graph 27.2. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2010 – 2012



Graph 27.3. Resources for Research and Development activity by socio-economic goal, 2012



Graph 27.4. Enterprises with technological innovations by type of innovations, 2010–2012



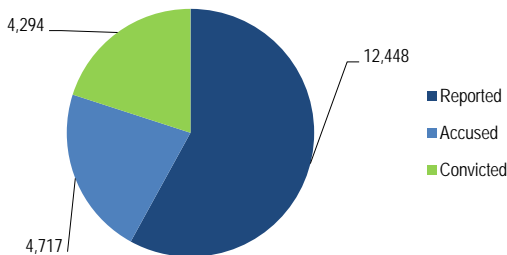
Graph 27.5. Enterprises with non-technological innovations by type of innovations, 2010 – 2012

ADULT PERPETRATORS

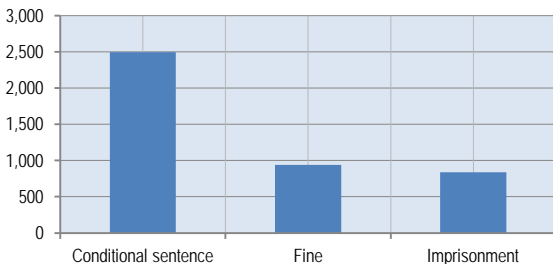
Public Prosecutor's Offices resolved 12,448 criminal charges filed against adults, and for almost 30% of them the identity perpetrator was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for almost 50% of the total number of resolved criminal charges, and if we take into account unknown perpetrators only, these accounted for more than 90% of the total number of unknown persons.

In the same period, 4,717 persons were accused and 4,294 persons were convicted at the competent courts. Over 90% of all convicted persons were male, mostly between 30 and 39 years of age. Besides property offences, with which one in three accused or convicted person was charged, 15% were criminal offences against public order. Out of all accused and convicted perpetrators, 10% were charged with criminal offences of endangering public transport and 10% with assault causing bodily harm.

When it comes to perpetrators who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, which was recorded in almost 60% of all cases. Unconditional imprisonment and fine were imposed in almost 20% of cases.



Graph 28.1. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2012



Graph 28.2. Convicted adult persons – imposed criminal sanctions by group of criminal offences, 2012

JUVENILE PERPETRATORS

Out of a total of 353 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2012, 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.

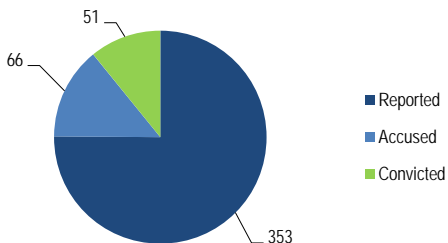
The indictment for perpetrated criminal offence was confirmed for 66 juvenile persons, and for 80% of them one of criminal sanctions was imposed in further proceedings.

Out of 51 imposed criminal sanctions, only two were against female persons.

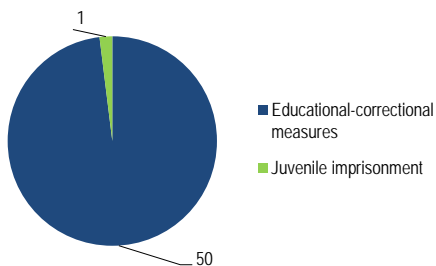
Out of the total number of criminal sanctions, there was only one case of juvenile imprisonment. Educational-correctional measures were imposed in all other cases, and 60% of these were measures of intensified supervision.

Besides property offences, for which over 65% of all accused juveniles were found guilty, criminal sanctions for 15% of juveniles were imposed due to perpetrated criminal offences from the group of assaults causing bodily harm.

Crime



Graph 28.3. Juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2012



Graph 28.4. Convicted juvenile perpetrators – imposed criminal sanctions by group of criminal offences, 2012



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