REPUBLIKA SRPSKA INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

THIS IS
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
2020

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РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА
РЕПУБЛИЧКИ ЗАВОД ЗА СТАТИСТИКУ
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

THIS IS REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

2020

Banja Luka
December 2020

PREFACE

The publication "This is Republika Srpska" provides all the important facts about the social and economic life in Republika Srpska and it is intended for the widest range of users.

This publication, with 28 chapters and just over 100 pages, seeks to present the complexity of statistical surveys in a simpler and more practical way.

Its aim is to make statistics more popular and to present data on Republika Srpska in a more direct and interesting way.

For that purpose, the publication has been enriched with sayings and the "Do You Know?" section with interesting facts about Republika Srpska, thus making the publication not only useful, but also appealing to readers.

As every year, this publication is published in both English and electronic editions, which makes it available to users around the world.

We invite all users to give us their suggestions and opinions, thus contributing to the improvement of this publication.

Banja Luka, December 2020

Radosav Savanović, Acting Director

Republika Srpska
Institute of Statistics

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

What does not excite the writer won't excite the reader either.
Pasatas

The beauty and excitement of reading, in addition to enjoying the harmony and music of words, is mostly reflected in the unexpectedness of this journey of thought. The beauty of writing, too. Thoughts allow us to travel wherever we want, to the future and to the past, to arrive in an instant, completely freely, without having to pack, without haste, documents and customs clearance. This time we will travel to Jahorina, for a reason, because we choose the most beautiful destinations. Let's travel there together, with images we create and remember. I have been to that wonderful mountain many times and each time I felt a strange excitement, certain joy in my heart and a quiet celebration of being there. This is understandable, because people most often travel to Jahorina for vacation; even when you are there for work, there is enough time left to enjoy nature and clean air. The Sarajevo valley is in fact surrounded by impressive mountains, but neither Bjelašnica, nor Igman, nor Trebević are as tame as Jahorina, which makes it the most popular. It is no wonder that the most beautiful and most visited part of Jahorina is called the Paradise Valley, as that is probably what a vision of paradise looks like, although there is no one to confirm it with certainty. Jahorina is sometimes also harsh, if you do not respect it; it is a mountain, its winters are harsh, but it is usually quite the opposite – it is sunny even in the winter, rich in both evergreen and deciduous trees. Breathing there is different and easier; put simply, a person is reborn there. Originally named Javorina, after the mountain (or Greek) maple (Serbian: javor) that it adopted as its northernmost habitat, the mountain got its current name over time and through its centuries-old pronunciation.

Jahorina spreads over the area of two municipalities of the City of Istočno Sarajevo – Trnovo and Pale. This somewhat "geographical" verb fits perfectly here, because Jahorina spreads in several directions as a beautiful and soft carpet between 43°39' and 43°47' north latitude and 18°31' and 18°43' east longitude. Perhaps these coordinates do not help the reader much to find their way, just like they did not help the folk singer who sighed and sang the now famous song *Kolika je Jahorina planina (What a huge mountain Jahorina is),* with its verse "Siv je soko preletjeti ne može, a kamoli dobar junak na konju..." ("A gray falcon can't fly over it, let alone a hero on a horse…"). We will not resent the fact that horses and heroes do not fly and that girls comb their hair; everything is allowed in the song, because if the verses were not good, they would not be sung even today. Many people know this song in its rock version, performed by the band *Teška industrija*. It is only right that the reader finally finds out how big Jahorina is in fact, after such an expected introduction. Jahorina is a massif of the Dinaric Mountains, about 30 km long and 15 km wide. The main part of the mountain is Gola Jahorina, a plateau 15 km long and 4-5 km wide, overgrown with thick grass in summer and covered with up to 3 metres of snow during winter. The highest peak is Ogorjelica, at 1,916 m, and it is the seventh highest peak in Republika Srpska.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

Traditionally, each chapter of this publication contains thoughts of great minds. "If there was no wind, spiders would cover the skies with their web" is a famous folk saying. Jahorina has its own wind roses, being nestled at the junction of cold continental and warm Mediterranean climates, but its skies are covered with a web of cable cars, ski lifts and gondolas, making both spiders and falcons amazed. A total of 46 km of alpine trails are covered with a single gondola, three six-seater cable cars, one two-seater cable car and three ski lifts. According to the Jahorina Olympic Centre, the capacity of these cable cars is **17,000** skiers per hour. A project is being implemented to provide transport via the most modern gondola cable car for skiers directly from Pale, 15 km away from Jahorina. In this way, the number of tourists visiting the ski resorts on Jahorina would be higher, traffic jam would decrease, while tourism in Pale would be developed rapidly and the number of guests in hotels and private accommodation facilities would increase. It should be noted that Jahorina is mere 28 km away from the international airport in Sarajevo.

The average number of days with snow cover on Jahorina is 175, from October to late May. The ten-year average height of snow cover in February is 106 cm. Jahorina now owns the most modern snowmaking system which is used to supply all ski resorts, which makes a total of **46 km** of alpine trails and **10 km** of Nordic trails. As part of this system, a large artificial lake was built at the top of the mountain, **with and accumulation and water filling of approximately 75,000 m³**, which is an outstanding construction project. In this way, skiers do not depend on natural snow and the ski season is extended. A good illustration for this claim is the fact that, on the day we are writing this text, 1 December 2020, Jahorina is the first destination in the region to open its ski season. All trails are connected by the most modern cable cars so that skiers and boarders can easily change and adapt the trails to their wishes and skills, including the youngest ones who are given the most attention as future skiers. There is also a night ski trail with new lighting, which allows for long-term enjoyment on skis.

Brian Ferry, a world-famous musician, performed at the opening of last year's ski season on Jahorina. Jahorina is becoming known not only as a ski and gastronomic centre, but also as a place of good entertainment, big concerts of the biggest music stars, music festivals and performances.

We should remind our younger readers that Jahorina is also famous for the Olympic Games held in Sarajevo in 1984, as competitions in alpine skiing for women were held on its trails. Jahorina Olympic Center is now a top ski center that has flourished in the last three years, and the potential of the mountain and the sports reputation it enjoys are really great. The Olympic beauty, as they like to call Jahorina, is an ideal place for basic training of athletes. There, for a few days, I was lucky enough to observe trainings of the Olympic and world champions, the then Yugoslav national team members Momir Petković, Ivica Frgić, Refik Memišević and Ferenc Čabo.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

They were coached by the world champion Sreten Damjanović, a coach who also coached the Olympic winner Davor Štefanek.

Being aware of the love Novak Đoković, the best tennis player in the world and one of the best athletes in the world of all time, has for skiing, one of the best skiing trails there has recently been named after him. "Jahorina is a wonderful place to rest", Novak, a world traveler, was sincerely delighted when he visited and this sentence summed up all his impressions.

Jahorina is no longer just a winter destination. Outside the ski season, classical, congress and sports tourism are also being intensively developed. Following the example of some ski centres, Jahorina traditionally hosts a very important economic forum. Not only fresh air and beautiful nature give charm to the summer season. In addition to the wellness and swimming pools of elite hotels, guest can also use many additional facilities. The lake at the top of the mountain and the beautiful lookout point can be reached by walking or by cable car, there are trim trails, mountain biking trails, outdoor gyms, and the mountain bobsled track on rails is a special attraction. The bobsled track that passes through the most beautiful parts of Jahorina in the length of 2,500 m (among the longest ones in Europe) enables visitors to travel at a speed of up to 40km/h. If one wants a little more adrenaline, there are quads, paragliding, football and basketball courts, and much more. Free in nature, during the summer there are also beautiful horses grazing in the fields, as a special attraction of Jahorina.

In addition to locals, tourists and skiers from all over the world come to Jahorina and every year the number of them increases significantly. We joyfully and wholeheartedly welcome them to Srpska. All this would not be possible without large investments and efforts of the Republika Srpska Government, which supported and financed key investments.

Winter is coming. Visit Jahorina to enjoy its beauties, sun and snow, health, rest and joys of life. What pleases the reader, pleases the author as well.

Banja Luka, December 2020

Managing Editor:

Velimir Savić

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GENERAL INFORMATION

We can put everything at stake for the homeland,
but we must not put the homeland at stake.
Kálmán Mikszáth

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 and it is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

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 alphabet Latin alphabet
POPULATION, 2019 (mid-year estimate)	1,142,495
SURFACE AREA[1]	24,641 km^2
municipalities	56
cities	Banja Luka Bijeljina Doboj Gradiška Istočno Sarajevo Prijedor Trebinje Zvornik
TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION	
CURRENCY	Convertible Mark (KM)
International Banking Code (ISO code)	BAM

[1] Preliminary data on the surface area of Republika Srpska, excluding a portion of Brčko District.
  Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property-Legal Affairs

02 GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Don't knock the weather: nine-tenths of the people couldn't start a conversation if it didn't change once in a while.
Kin Hubbard

Geographical location of Republika Srpska

The latitude and longitude of the territory of Republika Srpska are between 42°33'N and 45°17'N and 16°12'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 24,641 km².

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

According to the territorial organisation, the territory of Republika Srpska consists of eight cities: Banja Luka, Istočno Sarajevo, Prijedor, Doboj, Bijeljina, Trebinje, Zvornik and Gradiška, and 56 municipalities. While other cities have no municipalities in their composition, the City of Istočno Sarajevo consists of the following 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 and the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

Republika Srpska is located at the intersection of vital communication links

In terms of transport and geography, the location of Republika Srpska is of particular importance. This is especially the case when it comes to the meridional direction which, by means of the 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 features of Republika Srpska

Complex and curious natural features of Republika Srpska result from 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 furthermost northeastern slopes of Majevica.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

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 (308.5 km), Sava (204.8 km) and Vrbas (131.9 km) and these belong to the Black Sea drainage basin. All smaller rivers in Republika Srpska, except those in Eastern Herzegovina, belong to the Drina and Sava river basin. All waters south of the mountain pass Čemerno, in Eastern Herzegovina, belong to the Adriatic drainage basin.

2.1. Geographical coordinates of the extreme points

	North geographic latitude	East geographic longitude[1]	Settlement
North	45° 16' 36"	16° 56' 08"	Donja Gradina–Municipality of Kozarska Dubica
South	42° 33' 18"	18° 26' 45"	Podštirovnik – City of Trebinje
East	44° 02' 59"	19° 37' 44"	Žljebac – Municipality of Bratunac
West	44° 56' 52"	16° 12' 18"	Srednji Bušević–Municipality of Krupa na Uni

[1] By Greenwich

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
Trebova planina	Velika Košuta	1,872
Bjelasnica (Gatačka)	Bjelasnica	1,867
Sniježnica (Tjentište)	Sniježnica	1,787
Baba	Đed	1,735
Vučevo (Površ)	Živanj	1,696
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

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

DO YOU KNOW?

The protected area of the river Una stretches over the territory of the municipalities Novi Grad, Kozarska Dubica, Krupa na Uni and Kostajnica. The determined category is Category V – Protected landscape – Una National Park, with the total area of 2,772.6 ha.

2.3. The longest rivers (length of river flow)

km

River	TOTAL	in Republika Srpska
Drina	341.0	308.5
Sava	945.0	204.8
Vrbas	249.9	131.9
Bosna	279.4	98.0
Vrbanja	95.4	95.4
Una	212.5	91.8
Sana	157.7	85.0
Ukrina	80.9	80.9

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

2.4. The largest lakes and fishponds

	Surface area, km²	Height above sea level, m	Max. depth, m	Water volume, mill. m³
ARTIFICIAL LAKES				
Bilećko (on Trebišnjica)	27.064	400	104.0	1,280.0
Perućačko (on Drina)	12.401	290	70.0	355.0
Zvorničko (on Drina)	8.876	140	28.0	89.0
Višegradsko (on Drina)	8.900	336	78.0	161.0
Bočac (on Vrbas)	2.330	282	62.0	52.7
NATURAL LAKES				
Štirinsko (on Zelengora)	0.129	1,672	4.5	0.255
Kotlaničko (on Zelengora)	0.044	1,528	10.0	0.250
Uloško (on Crvanj)	0.043	1,058	14.0	0.255
Donje Bare (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,475	4.5	0.057
Orlovačko (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,438	5.0	0.054
FISHPONDS				
Saničani (on Gomjenica)	11.179	143	4.0	...
Bardača (on Matura)	7.472	90	2.2	...
Prnjavor (on Vijaka)	6.664	134	3.5	...
Sjekovac (on Ukrina)	3.980	85	3.0	...

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

Natural resources are certainly one of the key factors in the present and future development of Republika Srpska and its economic and 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.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

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

3. Modified Mediterranean-Adriatic climate

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

2.5. Annual values of major meteorological parametres and average monthly air temperatures, 2019

Measuring station	Air temperature annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	13.4	5.5	75	2,190.3
Bijeljina	13.6	5.9	78	2,119.1
Bileća	13.2	4.6	69	2,446.3
Višegrad	12.1	6.5	69	...
Gradiška	13.6	4.9	73	...
Doboj	13.0	6.3	75	2,031.3
Kalinovik	8.4	5.6	66	...
Mrkonjić Grad	10.9	5.7	74	1,725.5
Novi Grad	12.7	6.3	68	...
Prijedor	13.0	5.8	77	1,935.9
Ribnik	11.9	5.8	63	...
Rudo	11.7	6.2	72	...
Sokolac	8.6	5.6	73	2,052.1
Srbac	12.7	6.0	75	...
Srebrenica	11.4	5.8	82	1,537.7
Trebinje	15.3	4.4	67	...
Foča	11.4	6.5	79	...
Han Pijesak	7.9	5.9	85	1,906.3
Čemerno	7.5	5.7	77	1,919.6
Šipovo	10.8	5.8	80	...

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Earthquakes in Republika Srpska

An earthquake occurs due to movements of tectonic plates, movements of the Earth's crust or impacts, which result in the shaking of Earth's crust caused by a powerful release of energy.

2.6. Earthquakes

Place (location)	Date	Hypocentre time[2]	Latitude	Longitude	Magnitude[3]	Intensity[4]
Bočac	20 Feb 1996	14:12:13	44.50	17.23	4.7	6-7
Teslić	26 Feb 1998	12:09:20	44.72	17.71	4.1	5-6
Istočni Drvar	15 Apr 1998	23:30:47	44.37	16.63	4.1	5-6
Trebinje	22 Jul 2001	20:08:16	42.79	18.18	4.6	6-7
Kotor Varoš	29 Mar 2002	16:04:01	44.60	17.39	4.0	5-6
Milići	14 Dec 2003	10:09:29	44.08	19.09	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	21 Sep 2004	04:46:09	43.18	18.13	4.2	5-6
Berkovići	27 Sep 2005	00:25:34	43.22	18.15	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:01:10	43.39	18.09	4.3	6
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:09:26	43.36	18.15	4.2	5-6
Trebinje	14 Nov 2008	13:26:05	42.56	18.60	4.7	6-7
Pale	31 Mar 2009	01:46:03	43.84	18.54	4.1	5-6
Volujak	25 Jan 2013	18:52:26	43.26	18.70	4.1	6
Volujak	03 Feb 2013	12:01:00	43.22	18.67	4.1	6
Potkozarje region	28 Jan 2014	00:03:32	44.99	17.13	4.2	6
Gacko region	04 May 2014	23:29:53	44.52	17.56	3.9	5-6
Gacko region	30 Sep 2014	15:12:43	43.06	18.40	4.0	5-6
Jahorina	12 Apr 2015	00:05:32	43.75	18.56	4.2	6
Maslovare	28 Apr 2015	16:16:50	44.52	17.56	4.0	5-6
Slatina (Banja Luka reg.)	03 Nov 2016	15:04:04	44.80	17.30	3.9	5-6
Bileća region	09 Nov 2016	15:58:44	42.93	18.47	4.1	5-6
Foča	02 Mar 2017	06:36:23	43.40	18.97	3.6	5
Ljubinje	12 Jan 2018	02:20:35	43.03	18.05	3.7	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	09:19:26	43.20	18.01	5.5	7-8
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	09:40:20	43.15	18.19	3.4	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	11:58:26	43.12	18.09	3.4	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov 2019	16:30:43	43.20	18.10	3.4	5

[2] Time of earthquake is shown by UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)
[3] Magnitude of earthquake is expressed in the Richter scale units
[4] Earthquakes of five or more degrees are shown. Intensity of earthquake at the epicenter is rated by the Mercalli – Cancani – Sieberg scale (MCS).
Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

The Balkan Region is affected both by the large lithospheric plates of Eurasia and Africa, as well as by smaller units such as the Arabian plate and the Adriatic microplate. Contrary to the widespread belief that earthquakes are rare, they occur very often, but most of them are of low intensity, occurring in relatively small areas of land or ocean floor.

DO YOU KNOW?

Most earthquakes occur at tectonic plate boundaries. More than half of the earthquakes happen in the Pacific Ring of Fire, while the second zone in terms of the number of earthquakes is the Mediterranean-Alpine-Himalayan area. Chile, Japan and Indonesia are most earthquake prone countries.
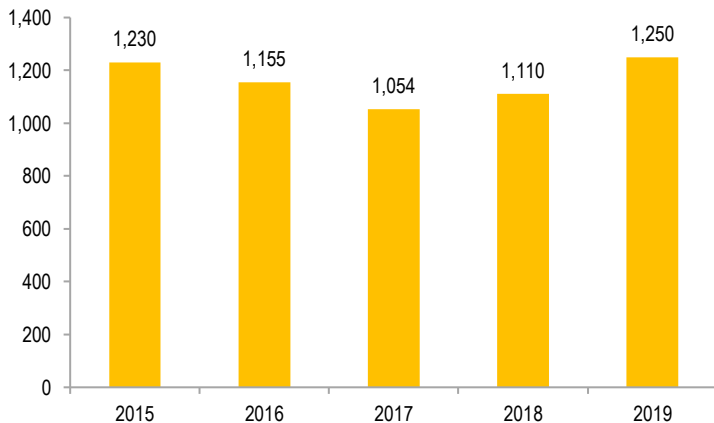
03 REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

A friend is someone who will for sure always count on us.
Valentin Kataev

Data on business entities with headquarters in the territory of Republika Srpska are obtained from the Register of Business Entities. On 1 December 2013 the Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services became responsible for the procedure of registration and classification of business entities by activity in the Register of Business Entities. Physical entities engaged in entrepreneurial activity are not entered into the Register.

In 2019, there were 1,250 newly established business entities, which represented an increase by 12.6% compared to the previous year.

Graph 3.1. Number of established business entities

Source: Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

Based on their prevailing activity, approximately one third (28.1%) of all registered business entities are classified into the section *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles,* while one half as many (13.2%) are registered in the section *Manufacturing*.

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REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

3.1. Number of business entities by section of activity classification, as on 31 December

Section	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	29,140	30,275	31,286	32,376	33,447
A	1,057	1,106	1,144	1,180	1,205
B	178	182	185	192	197
C	3,941	4,075	4,187	4,324	4,427
D	171	189	200	209	226
E	233	,241	248	261	269
F	1,556	1,625	1,696	1,757	1,805
G	8,588	8,829	9,029	9,227	9,389
H	1,368	1,419	1,461	1,499	1,517
I	,389	407	425	451	470
J	544	595	644	694	754
K	177	184	196	200	202
L	158	174	192	212	233
M	1,399	1,490	1,570	1,687	1,832
N	361	396	423	470	541
O	342	342	349	351	358
P	591	615	636	650	668
Q	714	754	789	839	889
R	2,203	2,258	2,318	2,363	2,419
S	5,167	5,391	5,591	5,807	6,043
T	2	2	2	2	2
U	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

DO YOU KNOW?

In the registration process, the business name reservation is valid for 60 days from the moment of entry in the Register.

04 POPULATION

Children and women know everyone. Men often do not know their first neighbour.
Louis Bromfield

Live-born children

The total number of live-born children in 2019 decreased by 3% compared to the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in Republika Srpska is 27.8 years, which represented an increase by 0.2 years in comparison with the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in the EU (according to the latest available data provided by Eurostat, referring to 2018) was 30.8 years. The data indicate that women postpone giving birth, thus the age of mother at birth has been increasing. The total average age of mothers at birth in Republika Srpska in 2019 was 29.3 years.

In recent years, taking into account live-born children and the five-year average, approximately 83% of children have been born in wedlock.

4.1. Live-born children in Republika Srpska

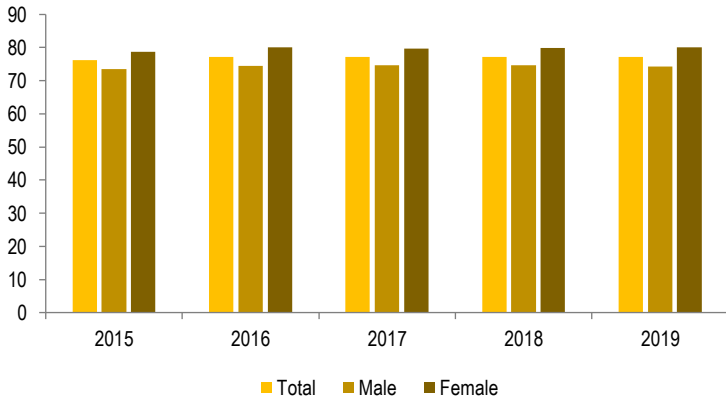|	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ALL	9,357	9,452	9,339	9,568	9,274
Male	4,842	4,931	4,886	5,001	4,907
Female	4,515	4,521	4,453	4,567	4,367

Life expectancy

In Republika Srpska, life expectancy at birth increased by 1.22 years for women and 0.74 years for men from 2015 to 2019, with the highest increase being recorded between 2015 and 2016. In 2019, life expectancy was 80.00 years for women and 74.34 years for men.

4.2. Life expectancy in Republika Srpska

	TOTAL	Male	Female
2015	76.19	73.60	78.78
2016	77.24	74.40	80.10
2017	77.20	74.68	79.71
2018	77.22	74.59	79.86
2019	77.15	74.34	80.00

Graph 4.1. Life expectancy

4.3. The most common male and female names registered in the birth registers

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male names	**Stefan**	**Stefan**	**Stefan**	**Stefan**	**Luka**
	Luka	Luka	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar
	Nikola	Lazar	Luka	Luka	Stefan
	Lazar	Nikola	Nikola	Nikola	Nikola
	Pavle	Pavle	Pavle	Pavle	Pavle
Female names	**Marija**	**Marija**	**Marija**	**Sofija**	**Sofija**
	Ana	Sofija	Sofija	Milica	Milica
	Milica	Ana	Milica	Marija	Marija
	Sofija	Milica	Ana	Ana	Ana
	Sara	Sara	Dunja	Teodora	Sara

POPULATION
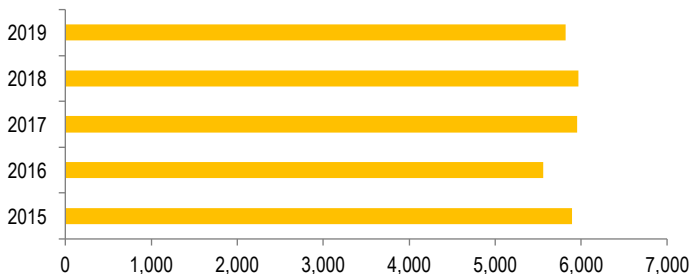
Deaths in Republika Srpska

In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons in 2019 increased by 2.2%. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death is 74.5 years. On average, women live approximately six years longer than men do. More than a half of all deceased persons die due to diseases of the circulatory system, while approximately one fifth of them die due to malignant tumors. Per one thousand live-born babies, on average two babies up to one year of age decease. Republika Srpska has a low infant mortality rate when compared with the neighbouring countries; it amounted to 1.6‰ in 2019.

4.4. Deaths in Republika Srpska

|	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ALL	15,054	13,970	14,663	14,763	15,081
Male	7,640	7,198	7,363	7,449	7,753
Female	7,023	7,419	6,772	7,300	7,328

New marriages

In Republika Srpska, there are approximately five new marriages per one thousand citizens. In 2019, the number of new marriages decreased by 2.4% in comparison with 2018. The oldest groom in 2019 was 90 years old, while the oldest bride was 82 years old. The youngest groom was 18 years old and the youngest bride was 16. Average age of bride at marriage was 28.9 years, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 27.2 years. Average age of men at marriage was 32.1 years and grooms enter their first marriage at the average age of 30.2.

Graph 4.2. New marriages

Migrations in Republika Srpska

The largest population movements in Republika Srpska were recorded in the age group of 20 to 34 years. When it comes to this age group, women opt for moving more often than men. In the age group of 35 years and older, participation of men in migration is higher than that of women.
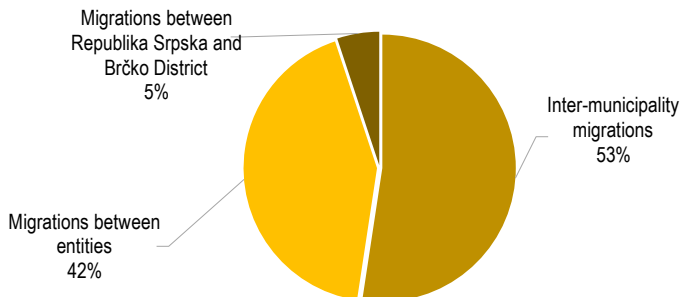
Graph 4.3. Internal migrations
(immigration/emigration) in Republika Srpska, 2019

DO YOU KNOW?

The infant mortality rate in Republika Srpska in 2019 was lower than the infant mortality rate in the EU-28.. In 2019, the infant mortality rate was 1.6‰. According to the latest available data provided by Eurostat, referring to 2018, the infant mortality rate in the EU-28 was 3.5‰. This low infant mortality rate is positively affected by favourable endogenous factors (genetic factors, physique, etc.), as well as by exogenous or environmental factors, such as appropriate health care and health education of both pregnant women and new mothers.

I let no one peek into my purse nor into my soul.
Giovanni Boccaccio

Increase in average after-tax (net) wage in 2018 compared to the previous year

The average after-tax (net) wage in 2019 amounted to 906 KM, namely 49 KM more than in 2018. Nominally, the average after-tax (net) wage increased by 5.8%. An increase was recorded in all 19 sections, with the highest increase being recorded in the sections *Real estate activities* with 18.9% and *Administrative and support service activities* with 17.1%.
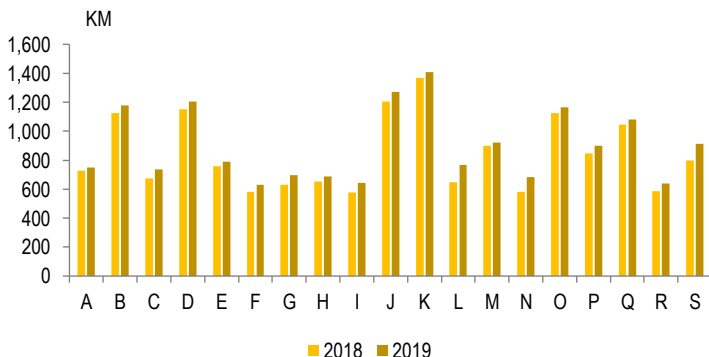
Graph 5.1. Average after-tax (net) wages by section of activity classification

Real index of average after-tax (net) wage, which represents the ratio between the nominal index of average after-tax (net) wage and the consumer price index in the given period, increased as well. Thus, compared to 2018, the average after-tax (net) wage in 2019 in Republika Srpska increased in real terms by 5.3%.

The situation in the neighbouring countries is similar. In Slovenia, the average net wage increased in real terms by 2.1%, in Croatia by 2.6%, and in Serbia it increased by as much as 8.5%. In Montenegro, the average net wage in 2019 was really 0.4% higher compared to 2018. In the Federation of BiH, the average net wage increased in real terms by 3.8%.

WAGES

In the past five years, the average net wage increased by 9.0%. The highest wage was still that of those employed in the section *Financial and insurance activities*, in which every second employee has completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They accounted for 2.1% of the total number of employed persons in 2019 and they received on average 1,409 KM per month. In 2019, the lowest monthly after-tax (net) wage (630 KM) was earned by those employed in the section *Construction*, which employs 4.6% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, majority of employed persons, approximately 44% of them, completed secondary school.

DO YOU KNOW?

The highest increase in average after-tax (net) wage in the five-year period was recorded in the section *Other service activities,* by 218 KM.

5.1. Average after-tax (net) wages by section of activity classification

KM

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	831	836	831	857	906
A	682	710	725	729	751
B	1,097	1,090	1,084	1,126	1,178
C	612	626	638	675	736
D	1,067	1,074	1,083	1,152	1,205
E	679	688	696	759	791
F	520	537	548	580	630
G	602	585	589	628	696
H	629	626	630	652	688
I	581	561	562	575	645
J	1,149	1,161	1,136	1,204	1,270
K	1,261	1,269	1,321	1,369	1,409
L	683	679	623	646	768
M	772	794	896	901	922
N	515	518	552	581	681
O	1,104	1,115	1,098	1,126	1,167
P	851	855	833	846	898
Q	1,052	1,059	1,041	1,047	1,080
R	551	548	564	588	638
S	695	685	813	797	913

06 LABOUR MARKET

Every time I appoint someone to a vacant position,
I make a hundred unhappy and one ungrateful.
Louis XIV

In 2019, labour market in Republika Srpska kept recovering from negative effects of the global economic crisis. The decreasing unemployment rate is one of the main indicators of the recovering labour market. The unemployment rate has been decreasing gradually since 2015, while in 2019 it decreased significantly, namely by 5.5 percentage points, in comparison with the previous year

By sex, female unemployment rate in 2019 was 3.8 percentage points lower than in the previous year, while male unemployment rate decreased by 6.8 percentage points.

6.1. Unemployment rates

%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	25.2	24.8	21.0	17.2	11.7
Male	23.4	21.6	18.0	16.3	9.5
Female	27.7	29.5	25.1	18.5	14.7

The structure of employed persons by group of sections of economic activity in 2019 was as follows: agricultural 29.8%, industrial (non-agricultural) 27.1% and services 43.1%. By type of employment, the structure was as follows: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 65.1%, self-employed persons 29.6% and unpaid supporting family members 5.3%. By educational attainment, most employed persons completed secondary school 65.8%.

Developed countries are characterised by a dominant share of those employed in the services sector, as well as high participation of those working for a wage in total employment.
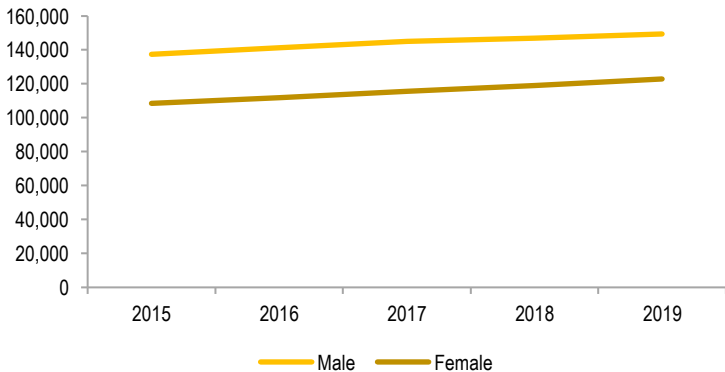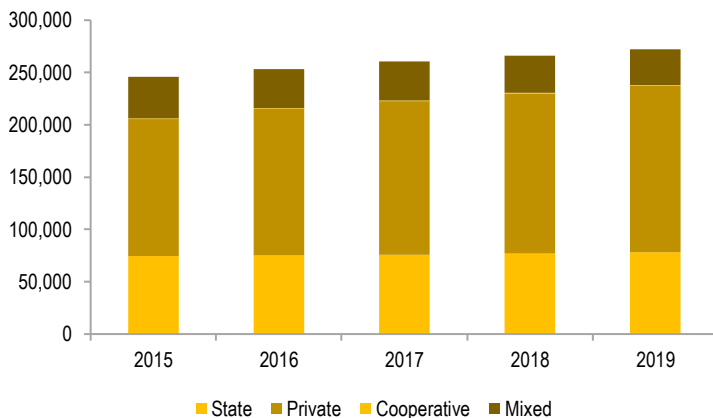
%
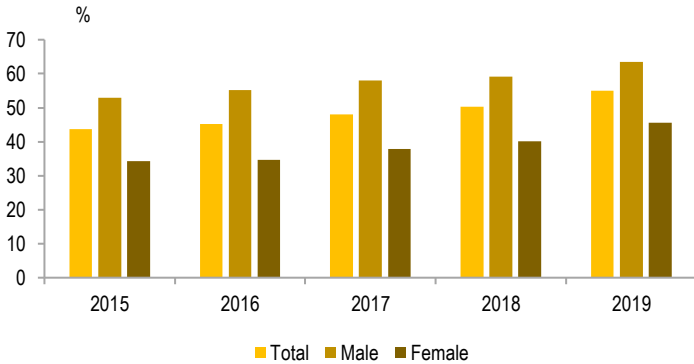
Graph 6.1. Employment rates (15–64 years of age)

Graph 6.2. Employed persons by sex, annual average

LABOUR MARKET

Graph 6.3. Employed persons by type of ownership

Private sector has the highest number of employed persons. Every second employed person works in business entities in private ownership, while every sixth 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 employed person 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.

6.2. Employed persons by section of activity classification, annual average

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	245,975	253,305	260,608	266,309	272,366
A	8,345	8,468	8,482	8,530	8,468
B	5,288	5,277	5,357	5,114	5,045
C	49,857	52,116	54,434	56,436	56,738
D	7,832	7,854	8,201	8,680	8,878
E	4,788	4,833	4,956	4,902	5,040
F	11,072	11,542	11,731	12,155	12,596
G	42,595	44,909	46,172	46,571	48,192
H	11,570	11,761	11,987	12,073	12,454
I	11,602	12,106	12,879	13,341	13,742
J	5,168	5,150	5,587	5,876	6,194
K	5,608	5,558	5,505	5,614	5,788
L	493	519	529	552	636
M	7,130	7,423	7,657	7,788	7,883
N	2,850	2,948	3,134	3,310	3,405
O	24,135	24,202	24,580	24,895	25,426
P	22,314	22,608	22,691	22,830	23,073
Q	17,054	17,198	17,484	18,007	18,842
R	3,293	3,583	3,846	4,118	4,457
S	4,981	5,250	5,396	5,517	5,509
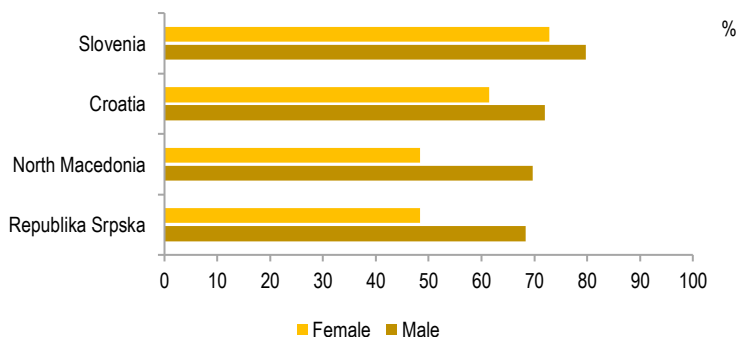
Graph 6.4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries (20–64 years of age)

07 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

*No one is too busy to not have time to talk about being too busy.*
Max Fisher

Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured with the real growth rate of GDP, increased by 2.5% in 2019.

7.1. Gross domestic product and gross value added[1], 2019

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	966,370	0.4
Mining and quarrying	179,065	-0.6
Manufacturing	1,328,546	-2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	579,337	-10.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	130,455	2.3
Construction	643,664	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,324,630	5.3
Transportation and storage	365,581	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	186,483	5.0
Information and communication	494,448	4.3
Financial and insurance activities	378,121	6.2
Real estate activities	452,016	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	314,108	12.1
Administrative and support service activities	66,806	9.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	916,431	2.1
Education	395,891	2.0
Human health and social work activities	517,171	5.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	169,899	11.5
Other service activities	106,016	2.9
FISIM (minus)	224,843	5.1
Gross value added	9,290,195	2.3
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	1,961,129	3.3
Gross domestic product	11,251,324	2.5

[1] The calculation of Gross domestic product is based on the international methodology of the European System of Accounts - ESA 2010.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

mill. KM
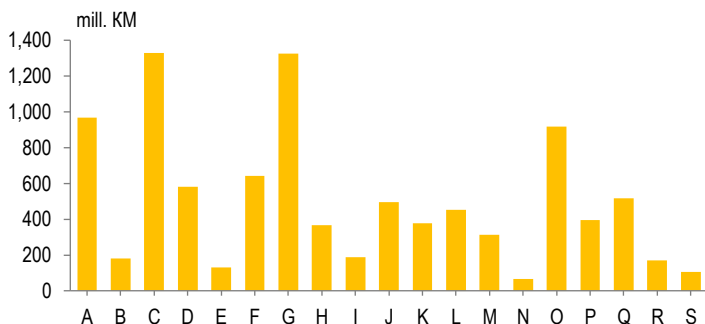
Graph 7.1. Gross value added, current prices, 2019

Over 2.2 billion KM of Gross value added originated from industrial activities

In the total Gross domestic product in 2019, the section *Manufacturing* had a share of 11.8%, *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 5.1%, the section *Mining and quarrying* had a share of 1.6%, while the section *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* had a share of 1.2%. In terms of employment, these sections were also dominant, as they employ approximately a quarter of the total number of employed persons

7.2. Gross domestic product and Gross value added, current prices, structures

%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agricultural activities (A)	9.3	9.3	8.4	8.8	8.6
Industrial activities (B,C,D,E)	17.4	18.4	19.3	20.3	19.7
Construction (F)	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.7
Service activities (G,H,I,J,K,L,M, N,O,P,Q,R,S)	52.5	51.3	51.1	50.1	50.6
FISIM (minus)	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Gross value added	82.2	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.6
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	17.8	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.4
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Manufacturing is one of the most significant sections of the economy of Republika Srpska in terms of its share in the total Gross value added, its share in exports, and the number of employed persons.

In terms of its scope, the economy of Republika Srpska is very small. Thus, it is not realistic to expect its structure to change significantly in a short period of time. It is characterised by a dominant share of activities that rely on domestic resources, such as agriculture, forestry, mining and energy.

DO YOU KNOW?

Manufacture of food products has the highest share in the section *Manufacturing*. Of the total number of business entities in the division manufacture of food products, 2.1% are large enterprises that generate 38.4% of the Gross value added.

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

%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Non-financial sector	51.9	53.7	55.8	56.7	57.3
Financial sector	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1
Government sector	22.3	21.4	20.2	19.5	19.2
Households sector	23.7	23.0	21.9	21.6	21.1
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
FISIM (minus)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

7.4. Gross domestic product

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	9,205,038	9,630,569	10,077,017	10,679,612	11,251,324
Gross domestic product per capita[2), KM	7,921	8,320	8,740	9,304	9,848
Gross domestic product, real growth rates, %	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.5

[2) The population estimate is based on the results of the Census of Population 2013

Gross domestic product per capita, as an indicator of the achieved level of welfare of the population of an economy, amounted to 9,848 KM in 2019, which represented an increase by 24.3% compared to 2015.

The largest part of the Gross domestic product is allocated for compensation of employees

Allocation of the Gross domestic product realised in 2019 was as follows: 44.6% on compensation of employees, 37.8% on gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 17.6% on net taxes on products and production.

DO YOU KNOW?

Other payments to employees (various off-wage benefits) account for 17.6% of the total compensation of employees.

7.5. Income components of Gross domestic product, current prices

thous. KM

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross domestic product	9,205,038	9,630,569	10,077,017	10,679,612	11,251,324
Compensation of employees	4,396,844	4,400,367	4,502,263	4,755,872	5,009,276
Net taxes on products and production	1,663,040	1,758,514	1,799,149	1,885,148	1,985,064
Gross operating surplus/ Gross mixed income	3,145,154	3,471,688	3,775,605	4,038,592	4,256,984

08 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

If everyone does as much as they are capable of, the nation will not perish.
Vuk Karadžić

In Republika Srpska in 2019, gross fixed capital formation in fixed assets amounted to 1,789,555,000 KM. The most significant share in the structure of gross fixed capital formation by activity of investor, with 17.7%, was that of the section *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*.

As in the previous year, a significant increasing trend in gross fixed capital formation was continued in the section *Real estate activities,* namely by 146.0%, as well as in the section *Human health and social work activities,* in which an increase by 37.1% was recorded. A large increase in gross fixed capital formation was recorded in the section *Arts, entertainment and recreation*, in which the index was higher than 300.

8.1. Gross fixed capital formation in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2019

	Value of gross fixed capital formation, thous. KM	Structure, %
Total gross fixed capital formation	1,789,555	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46,249	2.6
Mining and quarrying	23,652	1.3
Manufacturing	301,769	16.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	213,829	11.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14,816	0.8
Construction	175,936	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	154,783	8.7
Transportation and storage	45,711	2.6
Accommodation and food service activities	17,326	1.0
Information and communication	115,678	6.5
Financial and insurance activities	44,401	2.5
Real estate activities	123,408	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,256	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	9,063	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	316,802	17.7
Education	18,915	1.1
Human health and social work activities	116,777	6.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34,849	1.9
Other service activities	4,335	0.2

[1] The calculation of gross fixed capital formation in fixed assets is based on the ESA 2010.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

By activity of investor, the highest shares in the structure of gross fixed capital formation were those of the following sections: *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*, *Manufacturing* and *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*. By purpose of gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets, the highest shares referred to the sections *Construction*, *Manufacturing* and *Human health and social work activities*.

Nearly one billion KM invested in buildings and other structures

By its technical composition, more than half of the total gross fixed capital formation was invested in buildings and other structures. In 2019, the highest gross fixed capital formation in construction structures was that of business entities from the sections *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (26.0%), *Construction* (12.5%) and *Real estate activities* (12.5%).

The highest gross fixed capital formation in machinery, equipment and transport equipment was that of business entities from the section *Manufacturing* (25.8%).

When it comes to gross fixed capital formation in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section *Financial and insurance activities* had a share of 20.5%, the section *Information and communication participated* with 15.0% and *Agriculture, forestry and fishing* with 13.8%.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and other structures	52.0	51.2	49.7	54.1	54.9
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	41.9	43.2	44.0	40.9	40.3
Other	6.1	5.6	6.3	5.0	4.8

Gross fixed capital formation in 2019 was mostly financed from own financial assets (49.7%), followed by financial loans (24.0%), assets of budgets and funds (9.3%), joint assets (7.7%), other sources (7.7%), and financial leasing (1.6%)

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

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

thous. KM

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Financing of gross fixed capital formation	1,578,537	1,683,292	1,562,817	1,849,104	1,710,690
Gross fixed capital formation	1,650,506	1,668,689	1,612,886	1,879,489	1,789,555

DO YOU KNOW?

Gross fixed capital formation of business entities registered in the section *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* accounts for 26.4% of the total gross fixed capital formation in the section *Human health and social work activities*.

In wealth, the heart hardens faster than an egg in boiling water.
Mahatma Gandhi

**9.1. Quantities of food products and beverages consumed by households
(annual average per household member)**

	Unit of measure	2004	2007	2011	2015
Flour and other cereals	kg	120.48	104.35	95.73	101.66
Bread (basic and special types of bread)	kg	54.83	55.01	38.59	30.34
Pasta	kg	8.95	9.70	7.12	5.83
Veal and beef (fresh or frozen)	kg	11.25	10.30	8.38	6.32
Pork (fresh or frozen)	kg	12.30	11.57	15.12	14.31
Lamb (fresh or frozen)	kg	2.96	2.16	2.63	2.01
Poultry (fresh or frozen)	kg	17.96	15.82	18.27	16.82
Dried and smoked meat (all types), salami, sausages, hams and other meat preparations	kg	9.10	12.15	11.38	11.05
Canned meat, including meat with additives	kg	1.00	1.23	1.62	1.70
Cooking oils (sunflower oil, corn oil, soybean oil, etc.)	l	21.77	21.20	15.57	14.90
Fresh milk, pasteurized and sterilized	l	78.44	72.01	62.75	58.66
Yoghurt and soured milk, kefir, including yoghurts with added sugar, fruit, etc.	l	17.86	17.85	18.02	20.50
Other dairy products	kg	4.62	4.54	4.80	5.71
Cheese, all types	kg	8.93	10.73	9.97	10.96
Eggs	pcs	288.00	282.00	239.14	225.65
Fresh leaf vegetables (lettuce, spinach, chard, radicchio)	kg	4.19	3.85	3.58	3.34

STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY

9.1. Quantities of food products and beverages consumed by households (annual average per household member) (continued)

	Unit of measure	2004	2007	2011	2015
Brassicas (cabbage, cauliflower, kale, collard, Brussels sprouts, broccoli)	kg	18.97	16.16	12.85	10.00
Potato	kg	52.24	46.23	46.43	25.15
Tomato, pepper, cucumber, aubergine, zucchini	kg	27.85	28.20	30.68	29.80
Fresh citrus fruits (lemon, orange, mandarine, grapefruit, clementine, kiwi, etc.)	kg	11.46	9.80	11.37	11.32
Bananas	kg	16.40	16.30	11.71	13.14
Apples	kg	19.66	19.36	16.05	19.89
Pears	kg	2.95	2.88	3.43	3.10
Sugar	kg	34.89	29.13	20.69	17.54
Jam, marmalade, jelly, compote, honey	kg	7.26	6.97	5.63	3.14
Chocolate	kg	1.74	1.97	1.55	1.88
Coffee	kg	7.22	7.08	5.67	5.58
Mineral water	l	26.07	37.46	29.24	24.49
Carbonated soft drinks	l	18.96	17.34	14.03	17.37
Non-carbonated beverages (fruit and vegetable juices, energy drinks, ice tea, etc.)	l	15.22	14.76	13.02	13.74
Spirits	l	4.48	2.44	3.96	3.70
Wine	l	3.26	3.34	2.22	2.5
Beer	l	34.20	37.06	27.32	27.14
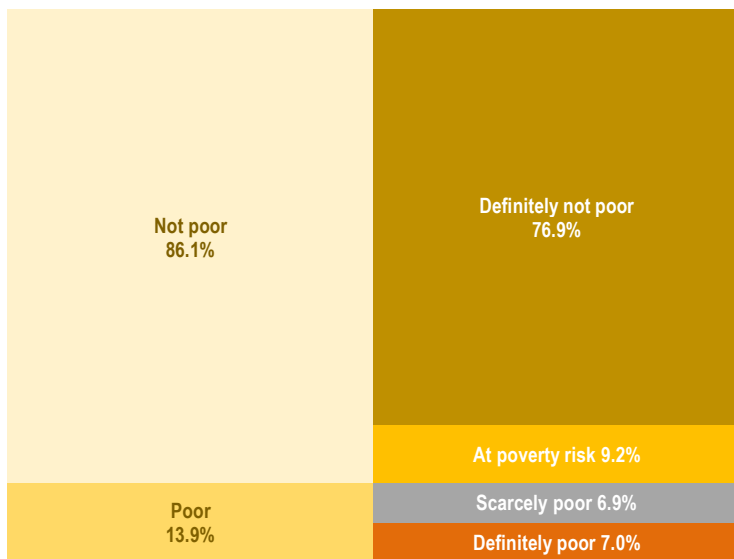
Graph 9.1. Poor and non-poor households by three different poverty lines, 2015

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2015, 3.2% of the population of Republika Srpska needed a medical examination, but did not receive it. As the main reason for not receiving medical service, 48.9% of them indicated the inability to afford an examination.

STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY

9.2. Poverty according to different poverty lines, 2015

Poverty line	%
50% of median expenditure (301.95 KM)	7.0
60% of median expenditure (362.34 KM)	13.9
70% of median expenditure (422.73KM)	23.0
Definitely poor	7.0
Scarcely poor	6.9
At risk of poverty	9.2
Definitely not poor	76.9
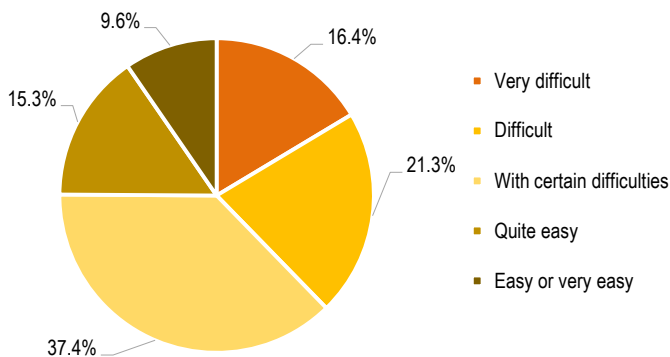
Graph 9.2. How do households cope with their usual monthly expenditures, 2015

10 STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

It is better dealing with men in appetite,
than with those that are where they would be.
Francis Bacon

Information and communication **was the most productive section of economic activities in 2018, while** *Real estate activities* **was the most profitable one**

Average profitability rate, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, amounted to 14.2% in Republika Srpska.

By business operations in 2018, the section *Information and communication* can be singled out as one of the most successful sections of activity in the economy of Republika Srpska. With 305 enterprises and 97 entrepreneurs, as well as 6,140 employed persons, this section has a share of over 7.5% in the total value added. It also realises the highest labour productivity with 66,598 KM, and its labour costs of 24,768 KM per employed person and profitability rate of 34.7% are high.

10.1. Indicators of success of non-financial business economy

KM

	Turnover per person employed	Value added per person employed (productivity)	Labour costs per person employed	Gross operating surplus per person employed
TOTAL	115,039	29,083	14,086	16,342
Industrial activities	97,610	29,276	15,294	14,381
Construction	113,661	34,313	11,896	23,092
Trade	211,003	27,040	12,172	16,572
Non-financial service activities	62,350	29,230	14,293	17,306

Market business entities (enterprises and entrepreneurs) in the sections of industry employ over 40.6% of all employed persons, while they also provide the greatest contribution to the formation of total value added at factor costs, approximately 40.8%, which in 2018 amounted to over 5.4 billion KM in total.

Trade generates the highest turnover of all the economic activities in Republika Srpska, accounting for approximately half of total turnover, but it has the lowest profitability rate. One third of all business entities operate in the trade sector which employs one quarter of the total number of employed persons.

The lowest number of business entities, namely 60 enterprises and 88 entrepreneurs, operates in the section *Arts, entertainment and recreation*, but these business entities achieve significant labour productivity (38,091 KM) and profitability rate (38.9%).

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

DO YOU KNOW?

The highest-paid employees are those employed in enterprises engaged in electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply.

**10.2. Indicators of business activities of non-financial business economy, structures**

%

	Number of business entities	Number of employed persons	Turnover	Value added at factor costs	Gross operating surplus
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial activities	14.6	40.6	34.4	40.8	35.7
Construction	5.2	6.8	6.8	8.1	9.7
Trade	33.7	23.5	43.0	21.8	23.8
Non-financial service activities	46.5	29.1	15.8	29.3	30.8

Approximately 70 percent of Republika Srpska's large business entities are industrial enterprises.

By size of business entities, the highest profitability in 2018 was achieved by large enterprises, namely 19.4%, which was 5.2 percentage points higher than the Republika Srpska average.

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS
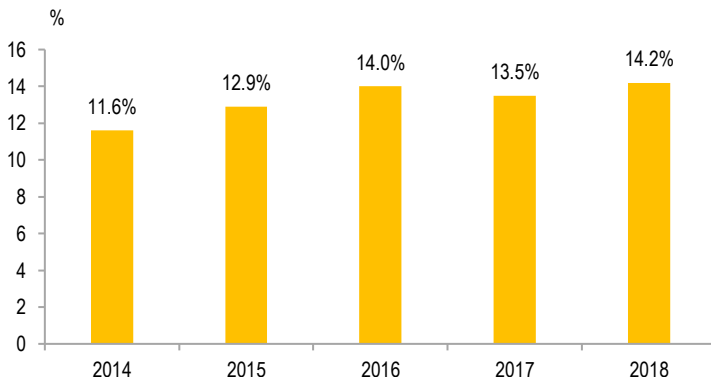
Graph 10.1. Profitability rates of non-financial business economy in Republika Srpska

In addition, large enterprises were also the most productive, with 37,394 KM, while the lowest productivity was achieved by medium business entities, with 25,187 KM. At the level of Republika Srpska, achieved productivity amounted to 29,083 KM.
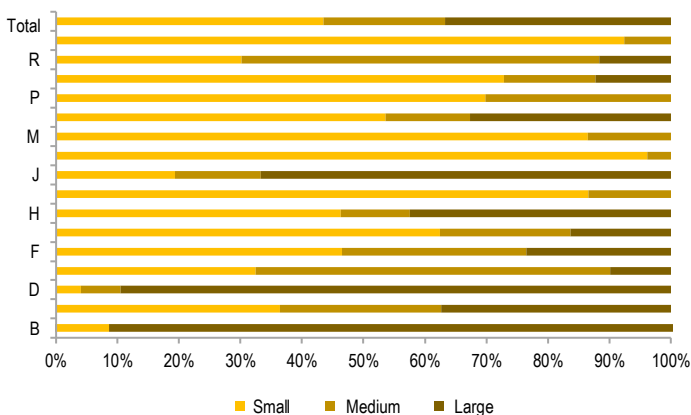
Graph 10.2. Value added at factor costs, by size of enterprises, 2018

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

DO YOU KNOW?

Foreign investors were most interested in enterprises from industrial sections (52.3%), followed by those from the sections trade (24.4%), services (21.4%) and construction (1.9%).

Of the total number of foreign-owned enterprises operating in the territory of Republika Srpska, most are owned by Serbia (27%), followed by Italy (10%) and Austria (9%).

Foreign affiliates, or enterprises which are majority foreign-owned, operated in 2018 with the profitability rate of 13.2%.

bn KM
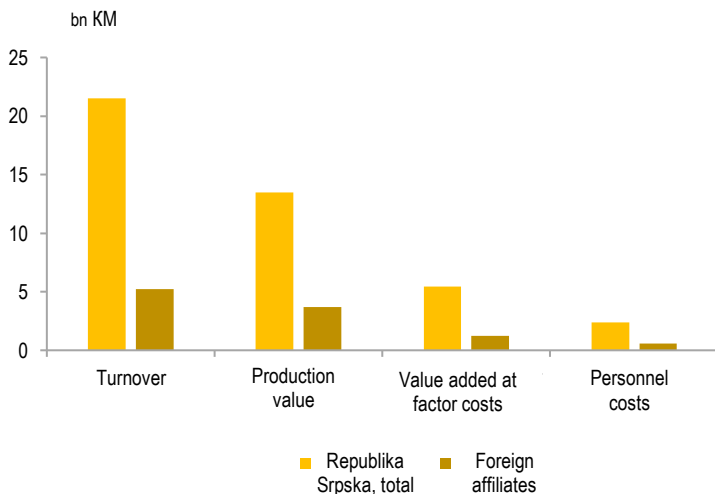
Graph 10.3. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska, 2018

European Union member states have the largest share in the capital of foreign affiliates operating in Republika Srpska, with 56.9%. These enterprises generate 52.4% of the total tunover of foreign affiliates.

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

bn KM
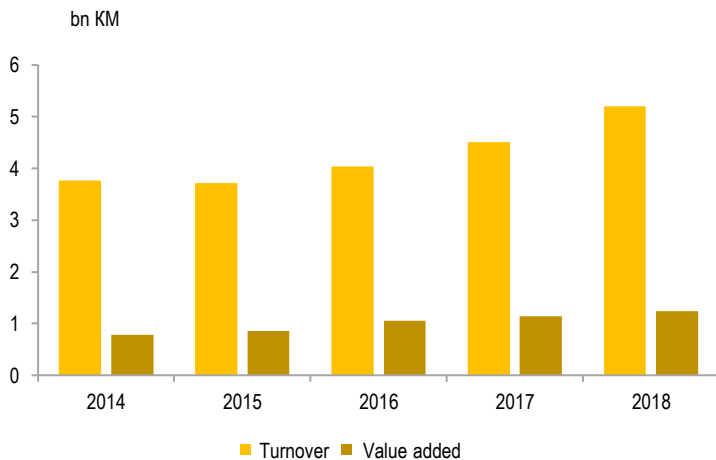
Graph 10.4. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in Republika Srpska

11 PRICES

Producer prices of industrial products in 2019 increased on average by 1.2% compared to 2018.

By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities BiH 2010, compared to 2018, an increase in prices in 2019 was recorded in the sections *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* by 1.5%, *Mining and quarrying* by 1.4% and *Manufacturing* by 1.0%. On the other hand, a decrease in prices in 2019, compared to 2018, was recorded in the section *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* by 10.3%.

11.1. Industrial producer price indices

previous year=100

Section of activity classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	99.8	101.5	102.0	104.9	101.2
Mining and quarrying	101.2	101.0	107.7	103.5	101.4
Manufacturing	99.3	99.1	100.5	107.2	101.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	100.0	107.3	103.4	100.0	101.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	112.5	89.7
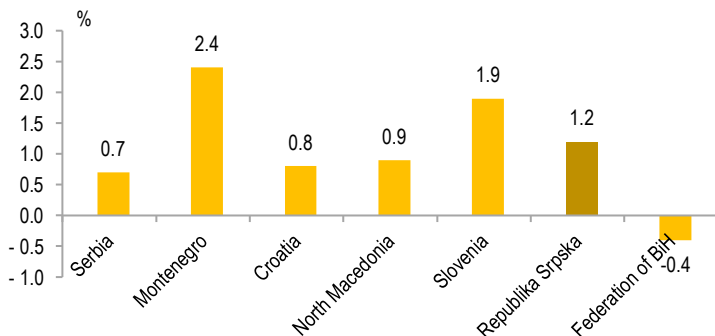
Graph 11.1. Rate of producer prices of industrial products, 2019

PRICES

Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2019, compared to 2018, increased on average by 0.5%.

By main division of consumption, by purpose, the highest increase in prices in 2019 was recorded in the division Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, by 4.5%, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Clothing and footwear, by 12.0%.

11.2. Consumer price indices according to the COICOP

previous year=100

Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	98.6	98.8	100.5	101.2	100.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.0	99.0	100.1	100.4	100.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	106.3	106.7	104.9	105.8	104.5
Clothing and footwear	90.9	89.3	88.8	87.4	88.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other energy commodities	100.8	101.3	101.2	101.8	102.8
Furnishings, household equipment and regular maintenance of the house	99.4	98.6	98.3	99.0	100.0
Health	102.4	101.3	102.5	102.7	101.5
Transport	92.7	93.9	104.1	109.2	100.9
Communication	99.3	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.1
Recreation and culture	100.1	99.9	100.6	101.0	101.9
Education	100.5	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.0
Restaurants and hotels	101.0	102.5	100.9	100.3	100.7
Other goods and services	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.0	99.0

PRICES
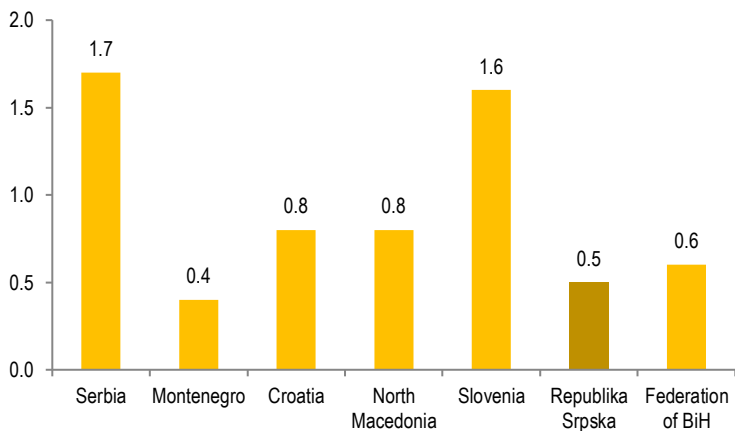
Graph 11.2. Inflation rates in the neighbouring countries, 2019.

DO YOU KNOW?

Goods and services in the sample of consumer prices are selected based on the average household consumption and are grouped into 12 main categories according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

12 AGRICULTURE

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 7.1%

In 2019, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska was 7.1%, which represented a decrease by 0.2% compared to the share realised in the previous year.

With the share of 9.8% in the Gross domestic product formation, agroindustry[1] (production and processing of agricultural products) represents one of the most significant areas of the economy in Republika Srpska.

%
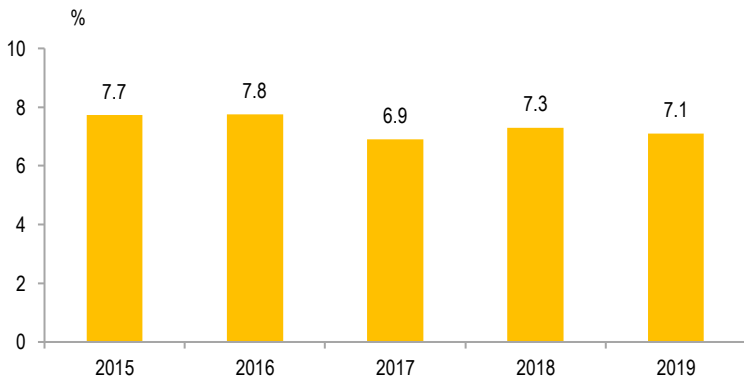
Graph 12.1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

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[1] Section A division 01 and section C divisions 10, 11 and 12 of the Classification of Economic Activities based on NACE Rev.2.

AGRICULTURE

Primary agriculture employs 29.8% of all employed persons

According to the data obtained through the Labour Force Survey in 2019, there were 104 thousand persons employed in agriculture, which represented an increase by 8.2% compared to the previous year. The number of persons employed in agriculture accounts for 29.8% of the total number of employed persons, or 12.6% of the total working-age population.

Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 77.9% were full-time employees, while the remaining 22.1% were part-time employees. The average weekly working hours in agriculture in 2019 amounted to 40.3 hours, namely 42.1 hours for men and 38.2 hours for women employed in agriculture
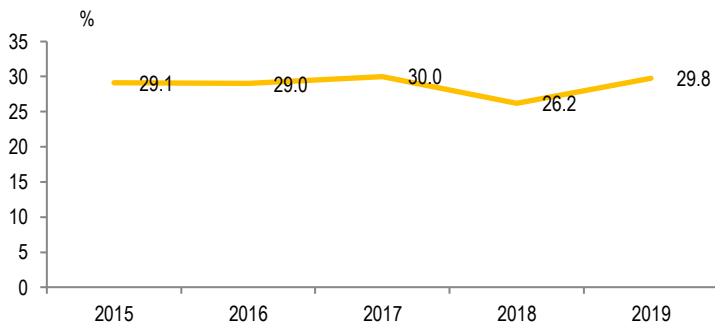
Graph 12.2. Share of persons employed in agricultural activities

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 251.2 million KM

The value of total external trade of agricultural products in 2019 amounted to 251.2 million KM, which represented a decrease by 6.7% or 17.9 million KM in comparison with the previous year.

Total value of import of agricultural products in 2019 amounted to 189.2 million KM, which represented a decrease by 8.0% or 16.4 million KM compared to the import realised in the previous year. During the same period, total value of export of agricultural products was 62.0 million KM, which represented a decrease by 2.4% or 1.5 million KM compared to the previous year.
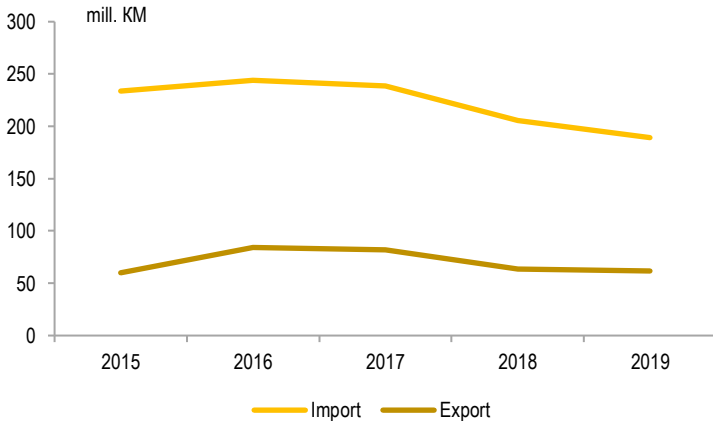
Graph 12.3. Value of realised annual import and export

The share of agricultural products in total export of Republika Srpska realised in 2019 was 1.7%, while in total import these products participated with 4.0%. The coverage of import with export amounted to 32.7%, which represented an increase by 1.9% compared to the coverage recorded in the previous year.

Production of milk 258.5 million litres

In 2019, family farms in Republika Srpska produced 258.5 million litres of milk, which represented a decrease by 6.8% compared to the previous year. Of the total amount, production of cow's milk accounted for 98.2%, production of goat's milk for 1.4%, while production of ewe's milk accounted for mere 0.4% of the total production.

Total value of production of milk in 2019 was approximately 189 million KM, which accounted for 11.0% of the total agricultural gross product.

Of the total amount of milk produced in Republika Srpska in 2019, dairies purchased 45.8% or 118.4 million litres of milk at an average price of 0.57 KM per litre.

The total production of cow's milk of 254 million litres was achieved by milking 89.4 thousand dairy cows and through the average milk yield of 2,840 litres of milk per cow.

AGRICULTURE

Value of agricultural production in 2019 amounted to 1.8 billion KM

The value of total agricultural production in 2019 amounted to 1.8 billion KM, which represented an increase by mere 0.1% compared to the previous year.

During the same period, the total value of intermediate consumption[2] amounted to approximately 1.1 billion KM, which also represented an increase by 0.1%. Intermediate consumption in agriculture in 2019 accounted for 61.2% of the value of agricultural production.

mill. KM
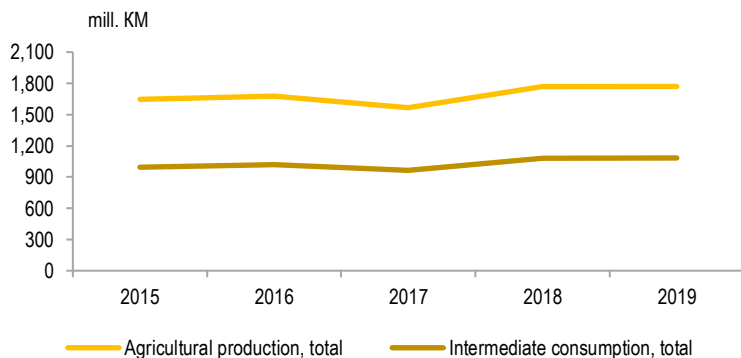
Graph 12.4. Value of total agricultural production and intermediate consumption

[2] Intermediate consumption in agriculture is the value of consumed raw materials and services (input) in agriculture in performing agricultural production. It is presented at purchase prices.

Hard wood sharpens the axe.
Giuseppe Garibaldi

Republika Srpska is one of the few European regions where forests are predominantly natural, belonging to different biogeographical regions and being adapted to different natural conditions. The Adriatic Sea in the south, high mountains in the central part and fertile plains in the north have a favourable effect on the diversity of forest communities and on a significantly higher average annual growth in comparison with the surroundings. In Republika Srpska, the average annual increase of timber in high forests with natural regeneration amounts to 8.0 m^3/ha (state forests). Of the total surface area of Republika Srpska, approximately 50% are areas covered with forests, which is approximately 0.75 ha per capita. Approximately one million hectares of forests and forest lands are in state ownership, while private forests cover approximately 20% of the total forest area in Republika Srpska.

The forests of Republika Srpska are managed by applying all the principles of long-term forest exploitation for the purpose of present and future fulfillment of appropriate environmental, social and social functions of forests at the local, national and global levels.

All forests in Republika Srpska are covered by the *FSC (The Forest Stewardship CouncilTM – FSC)* international certificate. The objective of the FSC programme is to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests, by establishing general standards that will be recognised and respected through the principles of sustainable forest management. In Republika Srpska, forests are a major element of national parks, nature parks and hunting areas (hunting grounds).

13.1. Forest exploitation

thous. m^3

|	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
2015	3,274	2,913	362	1,763	1,511
2016	3,368	2,921	436	1,802	1,555
2017	3,259	2,782	477	1,856	1,403
2018	3,224	2,743	480	1,792	1,433
2019	3,072	2,628	444	1,738	1,334

FORESTRY

Average gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2019 decreased in comparison with 2018 and it amounted to approximately three million m³. Out of this sum, approximately 2.6 million m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, as the state sector covers 85.5% of the total felled timber.

13.2. Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

m³

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production, total	2,062,708	2,101,196	2,033,235	2,019,665	1,939,364
logs for cutting	1,013,860	1,021,763	1,002,377	987,268	963,948
Sale, total	2,139,793	2,107,004	2,069,161	2,018,213	1,916,159
logs for cutting	1,063,600	1,027,755	1,013,895	998,414	960,860

Afforestation activities in 2019 in Republika Srpska increased in comparison with 2018. Thus, total afforested area in 2019 covered 855 ha, which represented an increase by 4.8% compared to 2018 and an increase by 31.1% compared to 2017. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 702 ha, which accounted for 82.1% of the total area afforested during 2019.
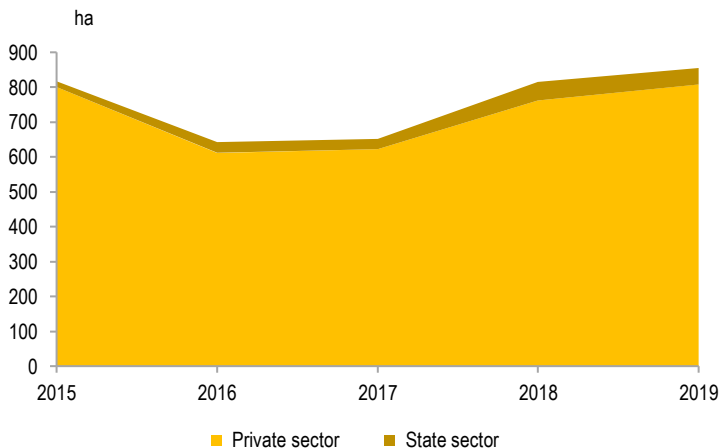
Graph 13.1. Artificial afforestation

13.3. Average price of sold forest assortments in state forests, VAT excluded

KM/m^3

	TOTAL	Conifers	Broadleaves
2015	83.84	99.97	71.26
2016	82.94	96.91	70.41
2017	83.45	98.13	70.95
2018	86.82	102.24	74.20
2019	94.83	109.54	81.46

13.4. Gross value added in the forestry sector[1)]

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross value added in the forestry sector, thous. KM	143,534	148,434	145,480	154,388	158,022
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. KM	9,205,038	9,630,569	10,077,017	10,679,612	11,251,324
Structure, %	1.6	1.5	14	1.4	1.4

In accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4), commercial forestry and industry[2)] based on wood as raw material had a significant share in the structure of export of Republika Srpska in 2019, with 13.1%, and its value was 474 million KM.

[1)] The data referring to 2015 have been revised in accordance with the ESA 2010.
[2)] Cork and wood, pulp and waste paper, cork and wood manufactures and paper, cardboard and pulp products (excluding furniture)

FORESTRY
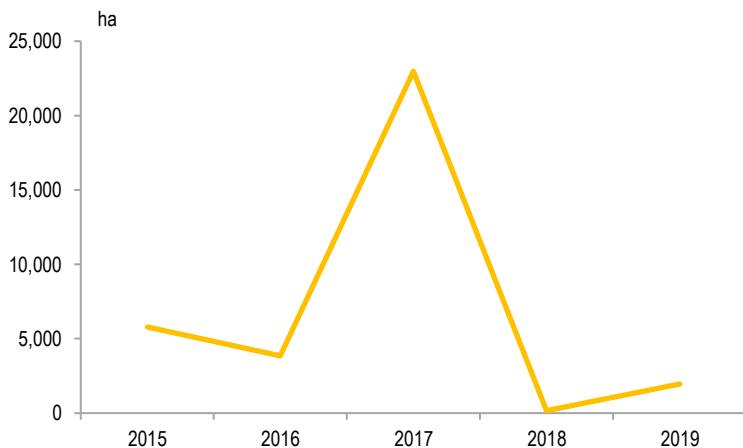
Graph 13.2. Forest area and forest land affected by fire

Damage caused by fire in 2019 were recorded over an area of 1,958 ha, with 13,204 m^3, which represented a significant increase in comparison with the previous year.

DO YOU KNOW?

Forest air is rich in essential oils that destroy microbes. In a year, one hectare of coniferous forest emits into the atmosphere approximately 30 kg of substances with bactericidal action, which is enough to disinfect a small town.

According to this calculation, in 2019, forests of pure coniferous stands in Republika Srpska emitted about 1.1 t of bactericidal substances into the atmosphere.

We tend to underestimate what we have and overestimate what we are.
Honoré de Mirabeau

Outlays for environmental protection

In 2019, industrial enterprises allocated almost 60 million KM for environmental protection, of which 77% referred to investment and the remaining 23% to current expenditure.

Over 90% of environmental protection investment was realised in the area of protection of ambient air. When it comes to current expenditure, the highest percentage was allocated for waste disposal, namely 45%, followed by wastewater management expenditure with 19% and protection of ambient air with 17%.

The proportion of environmental protection investment and current environmental protection expenditure in industry did not change significantly in the period 2017-2019. During this period, the share of environmental protection investment ranged between 76% and 85%, while current environmental protection expenditure accounted for 15% to 24% of the total environmental protection expenditure.
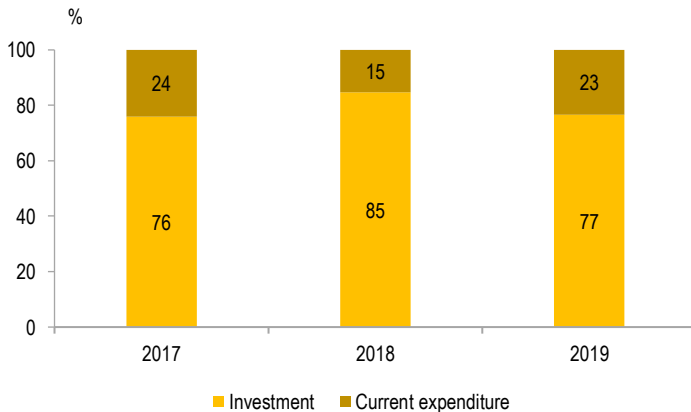
Graph 14.1. Structure of environmental protection expenditure in industry

ENVIRONMENT

thous. KM
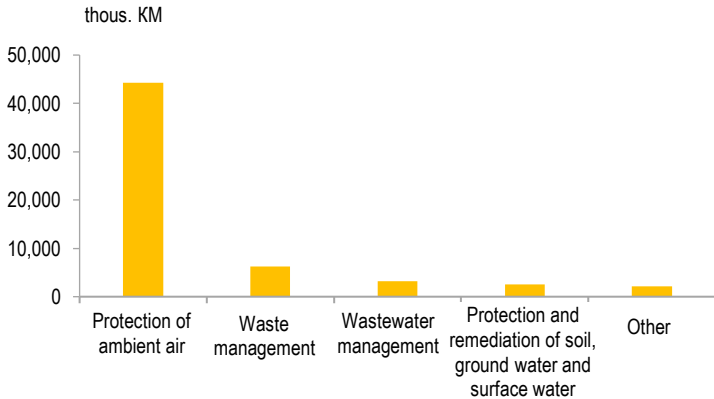
Graph 14.2. Industry costs by classes of environmental protection, 2019

While industrial enterprises mainly invested in environmental protection, enterprises in the field of waste collection spent the most on ongoing maintenance of assets and gross wages of employees. In this activity, 78% of total expenditures in 2019 referred to internal current expenditure, while only 3% referred to investment. The remaining 19% was paid to other entities for environmental protection services, most often for waste disposal in regional waste disposal sites. This proportion of investment and current expenditure almost did not change in the period 2017-2019. During this period, these enterprises collected 10% more waste, with an increase by 19% in generated revenues.
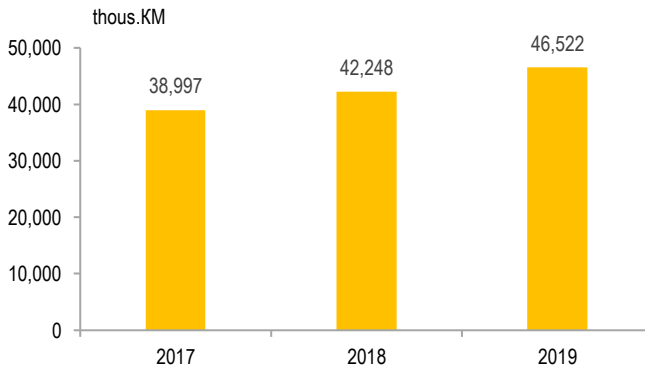
Graph 14.3. Revenues of enterprises from the collection of municipal waste, 2019

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2019, industrial enterprises in Republika Srpska generated over seven billion KM in savings, as revenue from activities related to environmental protection.

15 INDUSTRY

Industrial production decreased by 11.4% in 2019 compared to 2018

Industrial production has been increasing in the last five years. However, in 2019, a decrease by 11.4% was recorded in comparison with 2018.

Even though in 2019 a decrease was recorded in comparison with 2018, the most significant divisions of industrial production were *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, Manufacture of food products, Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials,* and *Manufacture of basic metals.*

15.1. Indices of industrial production by section of activity classification

previous year=100

Section	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
INDUSTRY TOTAL	103.0	108.1	101.2	103.6	88.6
B	110.5	100.7	97.4	104.1	95.6
C	103.2	103.5	106.2	97.2	87.6
D (except group 35.3)	99.0	125.3	92.5	119.8	87.2

15.2. Indices of industrial production by section of activity classification

2015=100

Section	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
INDUSTRY TOTAL	100.0	108.1	109.5	113.4	100.5
B	100.0	100.7	98.1	102.2	97.7
C	100.0	103.5	109.8	106.8	93.5
D (except group 35.3)	100.0	125.3	115.9	138.8	121.1

Industry had a share of 18.6% in the total Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2019 amounted to 488 million KM, which represented a decrease by 16.0% compared to 2018.

INDUSTRY

Gross value added of industrial activities in 2019 increased by 1.6% in comparison with 2018, totaling 2.1 million KM, with *Manufacturing* having the highest share (63.5%).

At the end of 2019, there were 4,926 registered industrial enterprises, of which 90.1% in private ownership.

DO YOU KNOW?

Of the total number of industrial enterprises in Republika Srpska, 89.9% are engaged in manufacturing.

In 2019, there were new 164 business entities that were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 89.9% of them, were engaged in *Manufacturing*, while 4.6% were engaged in *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*, 4.0% in *Mining and quarrying*, and 1.5% in *Materials recovery.*

Industrial enterprises employ 27.6% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska; these enterprises employ 63,743 workers, of which 77.9% in *Manufacturing.*

According to reports of industrial enterprises, value of sale of industrial products in 2019 amounted to 5.4 billion KM, with products of *Manufacturing* accounting for 69.9% of the total value. Value of sale of industrial products decreased by 9.9% in 2019 in comparison with 2018.

Five industrial divisions generate 61.5% of the total value of sale of industrial products, namely: *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 24.6%, *Manufacture of food products* 14.7%, *Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment* 10.1%, *Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials* 8.1% and *Manufacture of basic metals* 4.1%.
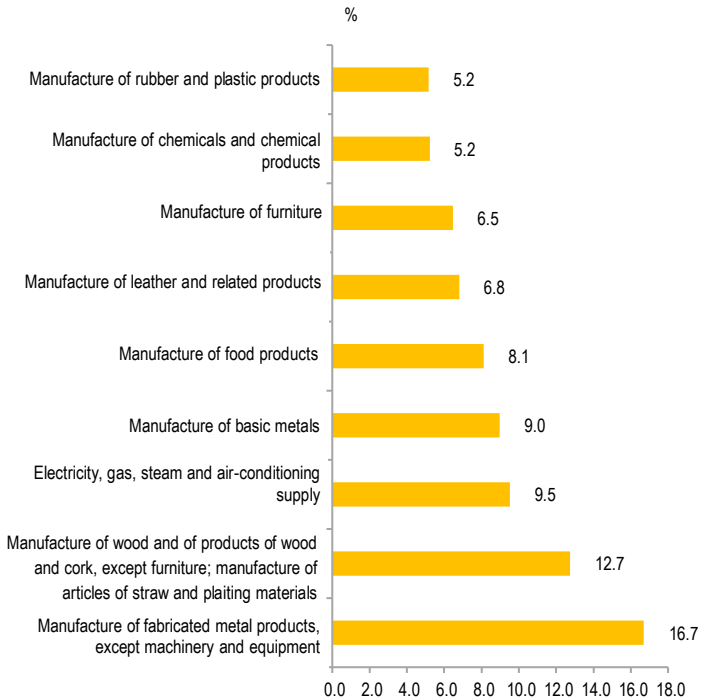
INDUSTRY

15.3. Value of sale of industrial division

mill. KM

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
INDUSTRY TOTAL	4,874	5,138	5,605	5,984	5,394
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	75	51	40	37	36
Mining of metal ores	147	132	150	146	122
Other mining and quarrying	36	35	35	40	41
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of food products	790	834	802	784	791
Manufacture of beverages	93	102	109	114	111
Manufacture of tobacco products	18	19	14	1	-
Manufacture of textiles	31	37	37	37	31
Manufacture of wearing apparel	64	50	51	54	60
Manufacture of leather and related products	107	124	139	164	171
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	358	398	429	413	435
Manufacture of paper and paper products	118	118	122	137	130
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	28	28	27	25
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	661	570	759	760	129
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	93	133	184	191	165
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	37	50	29	35	37
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	126	145	166	178	204
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	112	128	118	134	144
Manufacture of basic metals	168	163	227	263	222
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	299	335	421	482	543
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8	9	12	10	20
Manufacture of electrical equipment	71	78	98	101	93
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	55	64	77	86	93
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	31	28	35	46	34
Manufacture of other transport equipment	12	11	11	12	9
Manufacture of furniture	183	207	215	238	211
Other manufacturing	14	17	17	25	24
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	46	49	56	65	87
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	1,059	1,181	1,099	1,286	1,325
Water collection, treatment and supply	-	-	77	77	72
Materials recovery	40	40	50	42	29

Export of industrial enterprises accounted for 41.7% of the total value of sale

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2019 amounted to 2.2 billion KM, of which 88.4% was realised in *Manufacturing.*

%

Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	5.2
Manufacture of furniture	6.5
Manufacture of leather and related products	6.8
Manufacture of food products	8.1
Manufacture of basic metals	9.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	9.5
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	12.7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	16.7

0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 12.0 14.0 16.0 18.0

Graph 15.1. Industrial divisions with the highest shares of export in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2019

16 ENERGY

Electricity consumption in Republika Srpska is fully covered by production in domestic power plants, with surplus being exported to other markets. Supply security is high, given that domestic primary energy sources are used.

Total net production of electricity in 2019 amounted to 7,303 GWh. In the structure of total net production, thermal power stations participated with 69.6%, hydro power plants with 29.4%, and other producers with 1.0%.

In recent years, there has been a steady rise in final consumption of electricity.

GWh
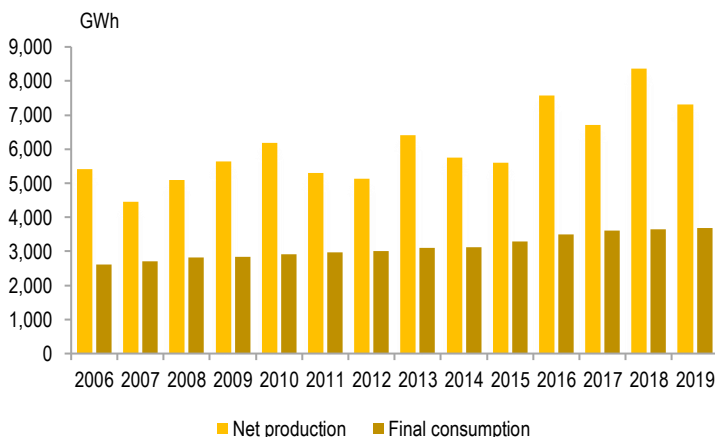
Graph 16.1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

An increase in coal consumption in industry

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

The largest consumer of coal in final consumption was industry, with a share of 67.9%. In the last three years, there has been an increase in coal consumption in industry.

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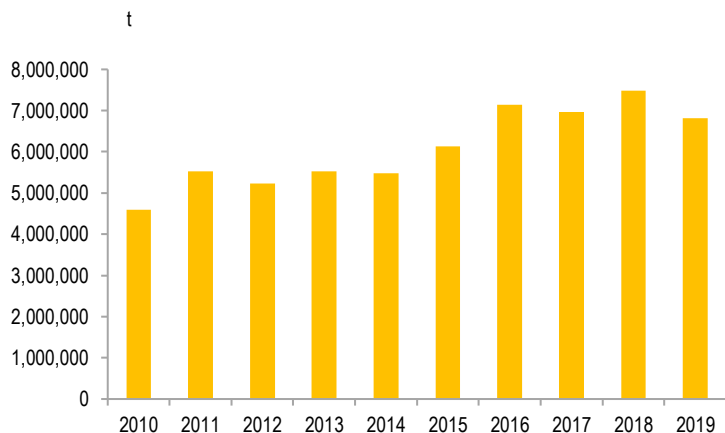
Graph 16.2. Production of coal

Since Republika Srpska does not have its own sources of natural gas, all the necessary amounts are imported. In final consumption of natural gas, the highest share is that of industry, namely 91.7%, while the remaining 8.3% is consumed by households, transport and other consumers.

Increase in production of heat from biomass

Production of heat from biomass has been increasing constantly and its share in total production of heat in 2019 was 67.2%.

DO YOU KNOW?

The amount of heat produced from biomass in 2019 was almost six times higher than five years ago.

ENERGY

16.1. Production and final consumption of fuels and energy

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	2,239	2,240	1,802	2,289	2,045
Lignite (thous. t)	3,887	4,902	5,151	5,192	4,774
Electricity[1] (GWh)	5,610	7,565	6,708	8,354	7,303
Hydro power plants[1] (GWh)	2,267	2,680	1,740	2,974	2,146
Thermal power plants[1] (GWh)	3,298	4,828	4,897	5,306	5,085
Other production[1] (GWh)	45	57	71	74	72
Heat (TJ)	1,488	1,521	1,499	1,649	1,517
Biogas (thous. m³)	-	-	3,143	4,539	3,547
Final consumption of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	242	168	209	211	251
Lignite (thous. t)	112	121	74	80	81
Stone coal (thous. t)	-	-	-	14	22
Electricity (GWh)	3,293	3,489	3,612	3,655	3,687
Heat (TJ)	1,392	1,414	1,374	1,525	1,395
Natural gas (thous. Sm³)	42,511	59,223	66,863	68,915	52,134

[1] Production at threshold
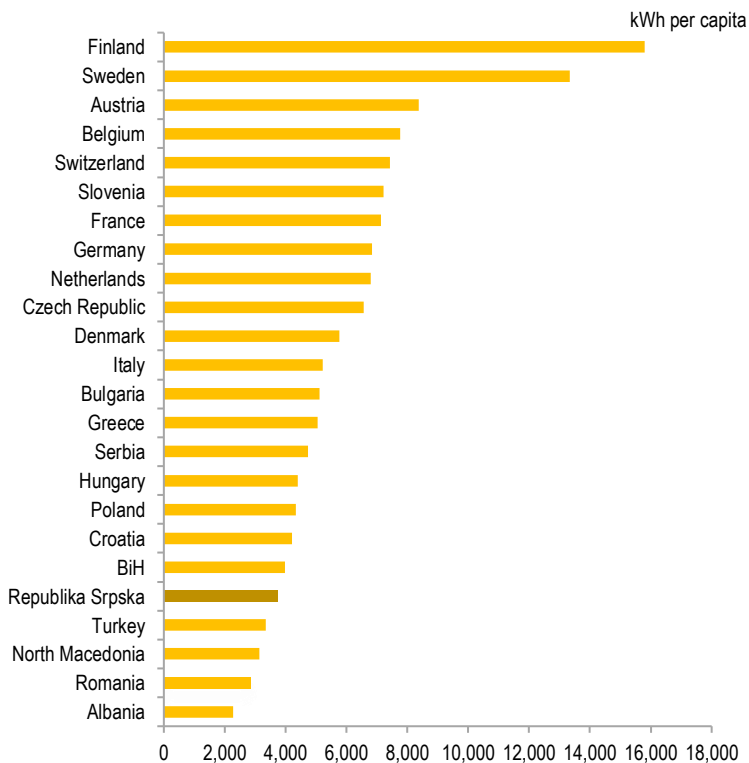
Graph 16.3. Electricity consumption per capita, 2018 (IEA)

ENERGY

In 2019, approximately 230 million KM was invested in the energy sector

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in the energy sector (divisions 5, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 230 million KM, which accounted for 12.7% of the total financing of gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2019.

Energy had a share of 5.4% in the total Gross domestic product.

Approximately 12 thousand workers were employed in the energy sector, which accounted for around 5% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in the energy sector was 0.3% higher in 2019 than in 2018.

Knowing how things are done is not difficult. Doing them is difficult.
Socrates

The value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska decreased by 11.5% in 2019 compared to 2018. Buildings accounted for 47.0% of the total value of performed works and their value increased by 0.5%, while for civil engineering a decrease by 20.0% was recorded. During the same period, the number of workers engaged on construction sites increased by 2.7%.

In 2019, Gross value added of construction had a share of 5.7% in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska, while gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in construction participated with 17.2% in the total gross fixed capital formation.

mill. KM
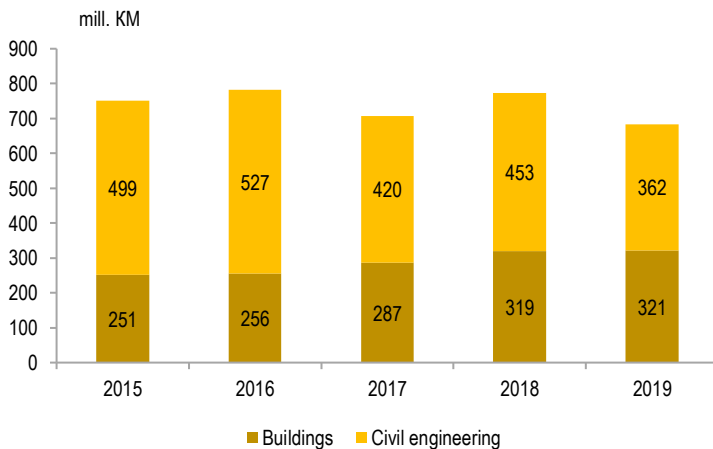
Graph 17.1. Value of performed works

Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2019 was 26.2% higher. An increase in dwelling construction was recorded for one-room dwellings (70.9%) and for two-room dwellings (26.5%). The highest share in the structure of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (42.1%), followed by one-room dwellings with 31.0%, while the rest were three- or more-room dwellings.

CONSTRUCTION

17.1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2018	2019
TOTAL	number	1,607	2,028
	m^2	88,067	107,622
One-room dwellings	number	368	629
	m^2	13,536	24,175
Two-room dwellings	number	675	854
	m^2	33,982	43,888
Three-room dwellings	number	448	426
	m^2	29,831	28,400
Four- or more-room dwellings	number	116	119
	m^2	10,718	11,159

Construction employs 4.6% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2019, the most common newbuilding works were works on residential buildings with three or more dwellings (32.6%) and roadworks on motorway network (19.5%).

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18 EXTERNAL TRADE

There can be no negotiation with conscience.
Saint-Simon

Data on import and export refer to business entities with headquarters in Republika Srpska.

External trade statistics covers all traffic of goods exported from and imported into the country, homogenous by type of product, country of origin, destination, payment method and moment of border crossing.

In accordance with European standards, data are covered under the special trade system, which means that in addition to regular exports and imports, exports and imports based on the refinement process, i.e. processing and finishing, are also covered, while temporary exports and imports are excluded.

Export and import realised by physical entities is excluded from the total value of export and import.

Decrease in external trade in 2019

In the period between 2015 and 2018, export from Republika Srpska was continually increasing, while in 2019 a decrease was recorded.

Compared to 2018, export decreased by 3.5% in 2019, while import decreased by 8.4%. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2019 was 8.4 billion KM, of which 3.6 billion KM referred to export and 4.8 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year amounted to 1.2 billion KM.

The highest value of export from Republika Srpska in 2019 was that of export to Italy (15.8%), followed by Serbia (13.7%), Croatia (11.6%), Slovenia (10.9%) and Germany (9.2%).

During the same year, the highest value of import was that of import from Serbia (18.6%), followed by Italy (14.9%), Germany (9.4%), China (7.9%) and Slovenia (6.1%).

Coverage of import with export in 2019 was 75.5%

Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska, as in most neighbouring countries, increased from 2018 to 2019.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2019, the highest share in export was that of products from the division Products of the chemical or allied industries, while the highest share in import was that of products from the division Machinery, apparatus and mechanical devices.

In the structure of export in 2019, the highest share was that of the division Products of the chemical or allied industries with 12.9%, followed by the division Basic metals and related products with 12.6% and the division Footwear, hats and caps with 12.5%.

In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the division Machinery, apparatus and mechanical devices with 15.5%, followed by the division Products of the chemical or allied industries with 10.4% and the division Food products, beverages, alcoholic beverages with 9.8%.

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2019, of total export from Republika Srpska, 92.2% was export to the EU member states and CEFTA countries.
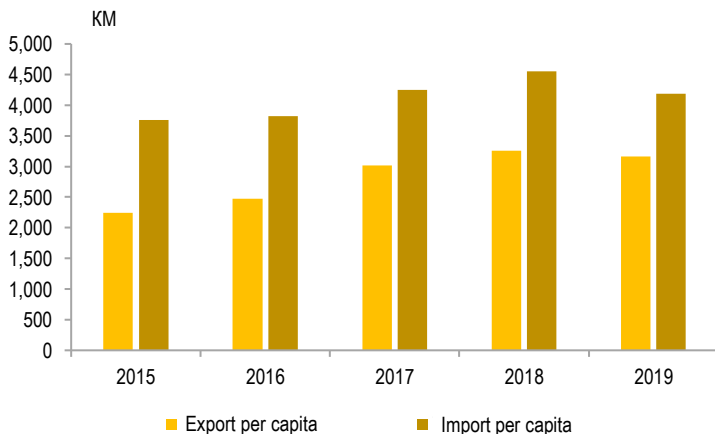
Graph 18.1. Export and import per capita

mill. KM
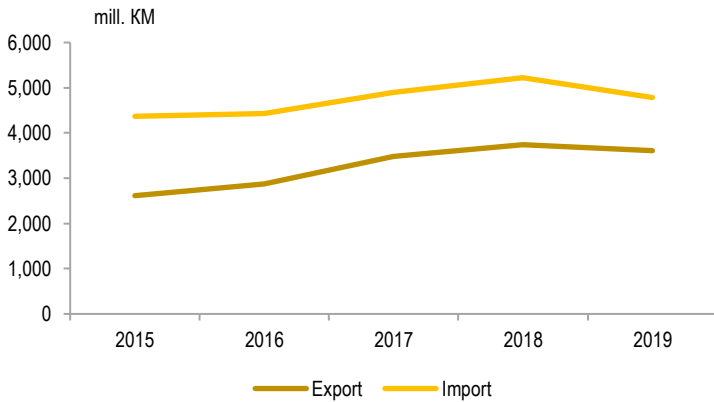
Graph 18.2. External trade balance

mill. KM
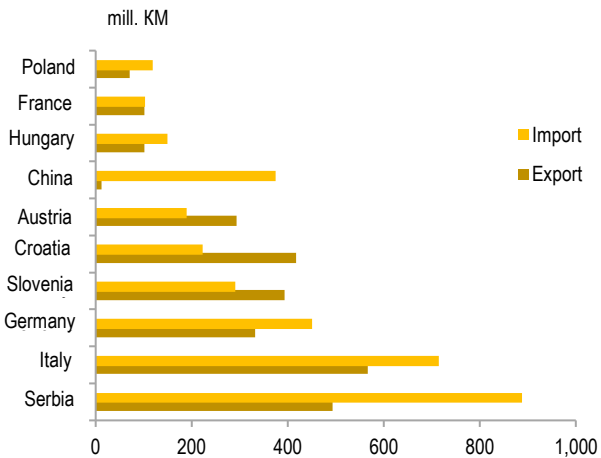
Graph 18.3. Countries with the highest shares in volume of trade with Republika Srpska, 2019

19 DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark.
Steuart Henderson Britt

Distributive trade is a set of all forms of trade activities, from the purchase of goods from manufacturers to the delivery of goods to final consumers on domestic market. It covers wholesale trade for own account, intermediation in wholesale trade, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and retail trade of household goods.

Data on turnover realised by entrepreneurs are not included in total turnover.

Turnover in retail trade in 2019, compared to the base year 2015, was nominally 31.8% higher and really 31.6% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, increased by 36.4%.

19.1. Indices of turnover in distributive trade by class of activity classification

	Distributive trade, TOTAL	Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	
				nominal	real
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	99.4	105.2	96.4	108.5	112.2
2017	107.1	122.1	107.5	112.7	115.4
2018	115.3	120.9	112.4	123.3	123.0
2019	123.1	136.4	120.9	131.8	131.6

DO YOU KNOW?

Turnover in online retail trade in 2019 increased more than fourfold in comparison with 2010.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

- Retail trade predominantly in food and tobacco products
- Retail trade predominantly in non-food products
- Retail trade of motor fuels
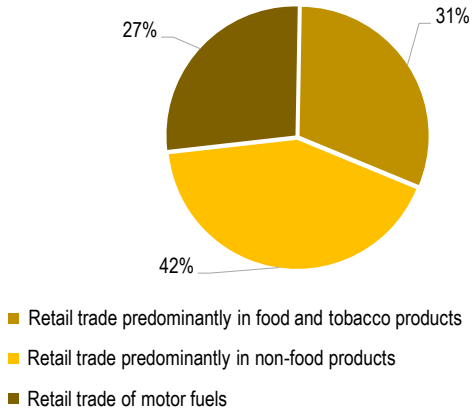
Graph 19.1. Share of turnover according to activity classification in total retail trade turnover, 2019

20 TOURISM

The trend of intensified tourism growth in Republika Srpska continued in 2019. This was to be expected based on the indicators from 2018 and previous years. It is of particular importance that the collected and processed data indicate an increase both in the number of tourist arrivals and in the number of tourist nights. The increase in the number of tourist nights has been significant, which is very important. Obviously, this is the key to blossoming tourism; the goal is not only to attract tourists, but also to keep them for a long time, making the country's tourism more than just mere transit tourism.

Attracting tourists with abundant natural beauties only is not enough for fruitful tourism. Investment in infrastructure and well-planned tourism and marketing strategy pay off; the Olympic mountain Jahorina is a proof of this, as it recorded an awesome winter season. Also, additional facilities are being built in order to make Jahorina attractive to more tourists during the rest of the year. Apart from Banja Vrućica which is representative in terms of success, Kulaši, Slatina and Laktaši also achieved good results when it comes to spa tourism. In cultural tourism, both domestic and international tourists were especially attracted to Andrićgrad near Višegrad, while national parks Kozara and Sutjeska stand out among the pearls of domestic tourism. The construction of the road towards Sutjeska and Tjentište opened new routes for festival tourism, as a new form of tourist offer (very popular OK Fest), while also allowing communication towards Herzegovina and the sea. Drina is certainly about to become a huge tourist treasure being intact and unexplored in its upper course. Also, the National Park Drina was founded in the territory of the Municipality of Srebrenica.

In terms of congress tourism, ethno village Stanišići is very important. Also, further development of ethno tourism is expected, as other ethno villages, besides the famous Zelenkovac, Kotromanićevo, Pecka, are also developing. The vicinity of the sea and wine roads, as well as religious tourism, are bringing more and more guests to the destinations in Herzegovina as well, especially to the City of Trebinje. New tourist "products", when it comes to investments, include the impressive Sun City in Trebinje, Ravna Planina near Pale with a new gondola, and "Pecka Outdoor Festival", held in ethno village Pecka.

A large shopping centre has been opened in Banja Luka, which means that this city will add the so-called shopping tourism component to its existing offer, including the beautiful Vrbas, Kastel and excellent gastronomic offer. Sports tourism is also rapidly developing, as prestigious city races for marathon runners and recreational runners are being organised, as well as through the increasingly popular trail running (Jahorina Ultra Trail), bicycle race Belgrade-Banja Luka as a first-class international race, and competitions in kayaking and canoeing in wild waters, especially on Vrbas.

TOURISM

In addition to the existing highway 9 January, between Banja Luka and Doboj, the announced construction of the Belgrade-Sarajevo highway, the start of activities related to the construction of the Banja Luka-Prijedor highway and the 5c corridor, the plan is also to build high-speed roads in Republika Srpska.

Such infrastructure will certainly increase tourism income, as many travelers will visit Srpska more often thanks to good roads.

Air transport is being rapidly developed by means of low-cost airlines, as new routes from the airport Mahovljani near Banja Luka towards Western Europe have been opened (Brussels, Stockholm, Menningen, Berlin) and new routes announced. In this way, Republika Srpska is becoming connected with the world by means of air transport, as the number of passengers from the Mahovljani airport has multiplied, about which we also provide data in this publication.

It is important to point out that the Ministry of Trade and Tourism of Republika Srpska has declared Banja Luka and Istočno Sarajevo tourist centres with the aim of establishing centres that will play a key role in the development of tourism in Republika Srpska.

All the above has or will significantly affect the increase in the number of tourists in Republika Srpska. The goal is to keep the guests and extend their stay, but also to give them a reason to visit again.

DO YOU KNOW?

During the year, most overnight stays of tourists are generally realised in August, as shown by an analysis of the data referring to the last three years (2017-2019).

In 2019, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 4.8% in comparison with 2018, while the number of tourist nights increased by 5.0% during the same period. Of the total number of nights realised by foreign tourists, tourists from Serbia realised the highest number of nights, with a share of 27.1%, followed by tourists from Croatia with 25.6% and Slovenia with 9.6%.

When it comes to overnight stays of tourists from outside the region, guests from Germany, Turkey, Italy, Austria, France and China take the lead.

TOURISM
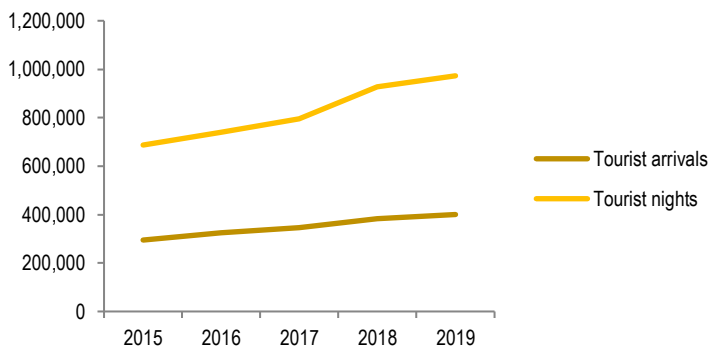
Graph 20.1. Tourist arrivals and nights, by year[1]

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[1] Since January 2013, for accommodation facilities in spa resorts where people stay for medical rehabilitation, only arrivals and nights for persons who pay for the stay themselves are shown.

21 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Suspicion amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they never fly by twilight.
Francis Bacon

Transport of passengers and goods

In 2019, approximately 25 million passengers were transported, which represented a decrease by 7.6% compared to the previous year, with 76.2% of the total number of passengers being transported in municipal transport

21.1. Transport of passengers and goods by transport branch

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019[1]
ROAD AND URBAN TRANSPORT					
Length of roads, km[2]	14,226	14,336	13,960	15,402	13,947
Transported passengers, thous.	29,568	28,477	29,334	27,670	25,566
Transported goods, thous.tonnes	3,747	3,522	4,020	4,184	2,940
RAILWAY TRANSPORT					
Length of tracks, km	426	417	417	417	417
Transported passengers, thous.	178	160	117	137	160
Transported goods, thous.tonnes	4,964	4,416	4,529	4,569	4,567
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES					
Number of flights	1,043	1,474	1,468	1,474	2,464
Number of passengers	22,793	21,697	20,761	36,411	149,968

A decrease by 29.7% was recorded in transport of goods in road transport in comparison with 2018, with transport of goods in railway transport remaining unchanged. Railway transport served to transport approximately 60% of all transported goods.

An increase was recorded in airport services, with the number of flights and the number of passengers both increasing. Compared to the previous year, the number of passengers transported by international aircrafts increased fourfold.

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[1] In 2019, the decrease in the length of road network was caused by a recategorisation of main and regional roads into local roads

[2] Source: Local self-government units, PE "Putevi Republike Srpske" and PE "Autoputevi Republike Srpske "

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal activities

The number of letter-post items in 2019 increased by 10.8% and the number of parcel mail items increased by 7.9% compared to the previous year.
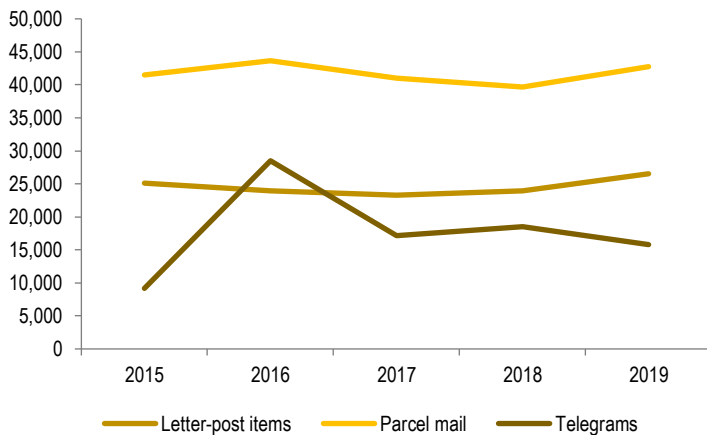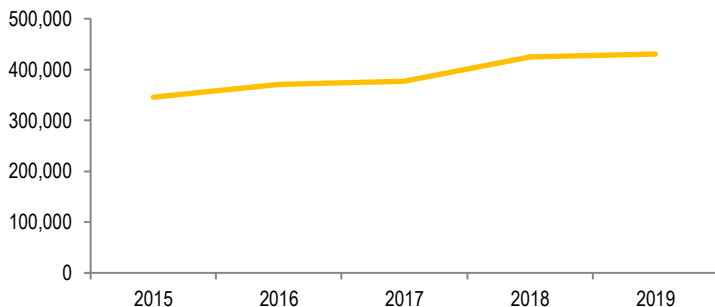

Graph 21.1. Postal activities

Registered vehicles

In 2019, in Republika Srpska the number of registered vehicles increased by 1.4% compared to 2018.

Of the total number of registered vehicles, 84.6% were registered passenger vehicles.

Graph 21.2. Total number of registered vehicles

Traffic accidents

Compared to 2018, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2019 decreased by 1.4%. The number of persons who deceased due to traffic accidents decreased by 9.2% and the number of persons injured in traffic accidents decreased by 9.4% compared to the previous year.
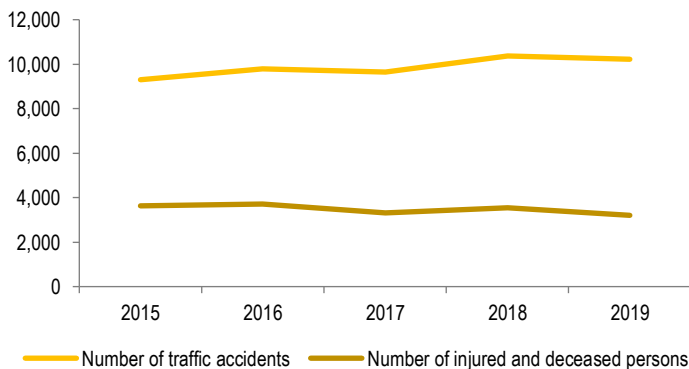
Graph 21.3. Number of traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The highest number of traffic accidents occur during holidays and vacations – in August and December.

The most endangered participants in traffic accidents were drivers (45.4%).

Speeding, failure to maintain a safe trailing distance and reversing were the most common causes of traffic accidents.
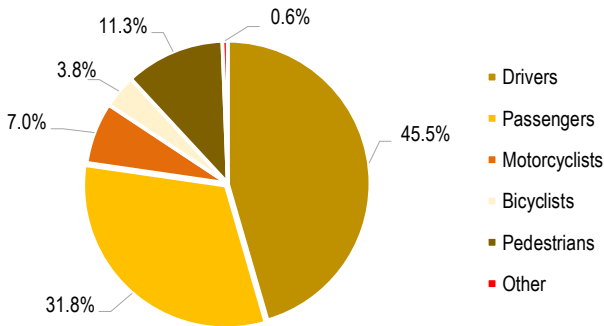
Graph 21.4. Injured persons by their participation in traffic accidents, 2019

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
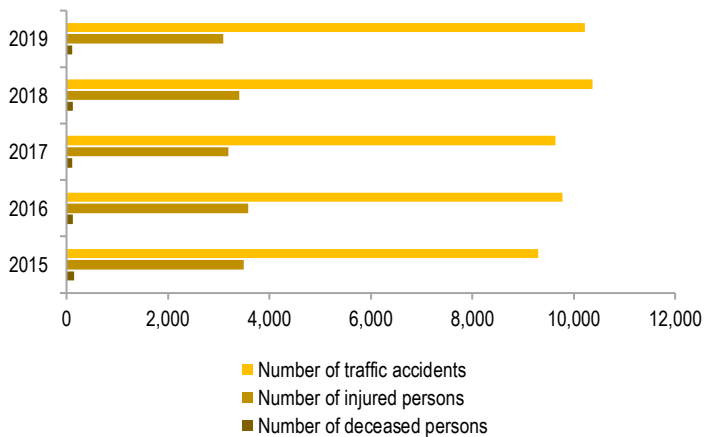
Graph 21.5. Number of traffic accidents, number of injured and deceased persons

22 EDUCATION

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The system of preschool education and upbringing in the school year 2019/2020 consisted of 174 preschool institutions, of which 91 were established by local communities and 83 were established by private entities, citizens' associations and religious organisations.

There were 13,138 children in preschool institutions in the school year 2019/2020, of which 6,801 (51.8%) boys and 6,337 (48.2%) girls. Twenty municipalities in Republika Srpska have no preschool institutions. However, a significant increase in the number of preschool institutions was recorded in comparison with the previous school year, resulting in an increased number of children in these institutions.

In the school year 2019/2020, there were 1,996 employed persons in preschool institutions, of which 1,144 were educators.

In the structure of employed persons in preschool institutions, 92.8% were female, which indicates an underrepresentation of male educators and other male employees in general. However, this is also a typical situation in systems of preschool upbringing and education of developed countries.

22.1. Preschool education and upbringing

School year	Number of institutions	Children	Girls	Children in crèche	Preparation programme prior to school enrolment	Employed persons, total	Female	Educators
2015/2016	124	9,093	4,367	1,675	3,705	1,392	1,276	724
2016/2017	132	9,953	4,769	2,081	3,602	1,518	1,389	794
2017/2018	132	10,240	4,942	2,097	4,130	1,587	1,459	843
2018/2019	161	12,156	5,815	2,470	4,352	1,860	1,719	1,010
2019/2020	174	13,138	6,337	2,704	3,938	1,996	1,854	1,144
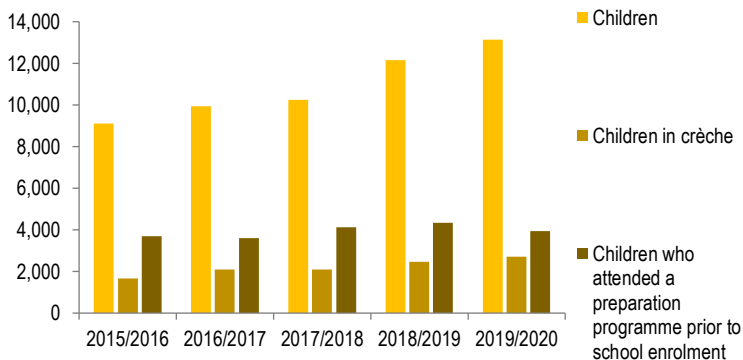
Graph 22.1. Preschool education and upbringing

DO YOU KNOW?

Due to the shortage of places in public kindergartens in Republika Srpska, there is a waiting list of 1,406 children.
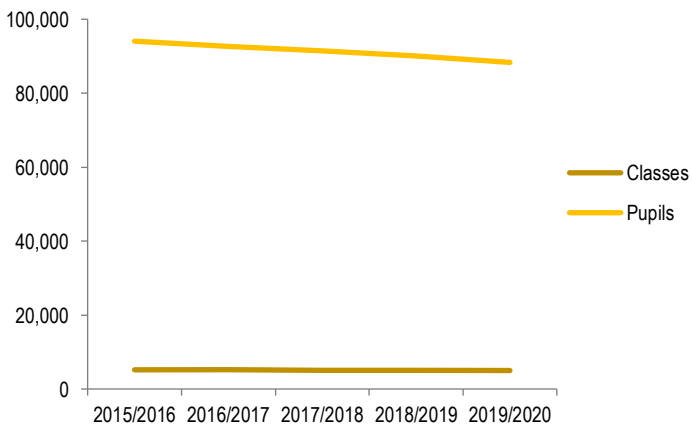
PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

A decreasing birth rate, negative migration balance, fewer new marriages and a growing number of divorces are just some of the reasons that directly affect the population decline, thus also causing a decrease in the number of children who enroll in primary school. Therefore, primary education statistics referring to the previous five-year period indicate that the so-called "white plague" is becoming an increasingly serious problem.

At the beginning of the school year 2019/2020, compared to 2018/2019, the number of pupils in primary schools decreased by 1.8%, therefore there were 1,672 pupils fewer. There were 47 classes fewer and five teachers fewer. There were 18 pupils per class on the average, while this percentage in the EU is 25 to 30. In accordance with the Law on Primary Education and Upbringing, a class should optimally have 25 pupils, with the minimum of 18 and the maximum of 30, or 32 if there is only one class of the given grade.

EDUCATION

22.2. Primary education and upbringing at the beginning of the school year

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Number of primary schools	708	701	692	687	686
Pupils	94,064	92,683	91,370	90,003	88,331
Classes	5,189	5,159	5,121	5,057	5,010
Teachers	8,181	8,179	8,194	8,217	8,212
Average number of pupils per class	18	18	18	18	18
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	11	11	11	9

Graph 22.2. Classes and pupils in primary schools

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The main objective of secondary education is to develop and improve knowledge, competences and skills required for vocational work, to provide internationally comparable level of knowledge, and to prepare for further education at higher education institutions.

There were 37,206 pupils enrolled in secondary schools at the beginning of the school year 2019/2020, which represents a decrease by 3.3% compared to 2018/2019. As in the previous years, the most popular school among pupils was grammar school, thus 7,781 pupils or 20.9% of all pupils were enrolled in grammar schools.

22.3. Secondary education and upbringing at the beginning of the school year

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Number of secondary schools	94	94	94	95	95
Pupils	42,089	41,136	39,831	38,499	37,206
Classes	1,794	1,826	1,758	1,755	1,744
Teachers	3,872	3,820	3,771	3,888	3,944
Average number of pupils per class	23	23	23	22	21
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	11	11	10	11
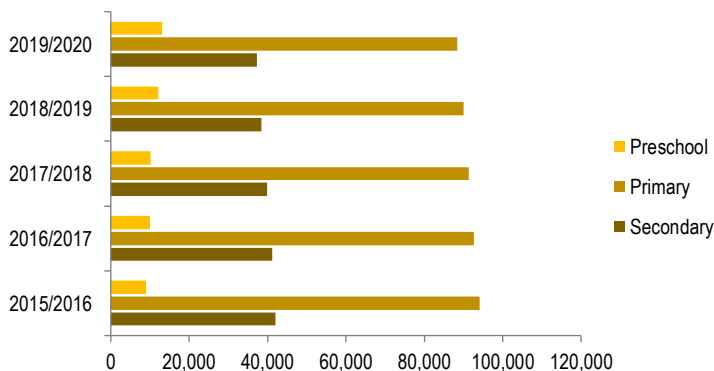
Graph 22.3. Children-pupils in educational institutions at the beginning of the school year

EDUCATION

Halls of residence for pupils and students

Halls of residence for pupils and students are educational institutions providing accommodation, food and upbringing to pupils and students during their schooling. The main role of these premises is to provide pupils and students separated from their families with educational activities, accommodation, food, learning conditions, completion of their school obligations, and cultural and sporting activities.

If we observe beneficiaries of halls of residence for pupils and students by sex, it can be concluded that there are more female beneficiaries in halls of residence for pupils, with the percentage of 55.9%, while this percentage is even higher in halls of residence for students, namely 60.1%

22.4. Halls of residence for pupils and students

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Halls of residence	13	14	11	11	11
Pupils and students in halls of residence	3,223	3,204	3,715	3,502	3,364
Number of rooms	964	945	1,325	1,326	1,261
Number of educators	29	29	26	27	25

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the academic year 2019/2020, the number of students enrolled in the first and second cycles of studies decreased, while the number of those enrolled in the third cycle increased.

In the academic year 2019/2020, at higher education institutions in Republika Srpska, the total number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies was 29,440, which represents a decrease by 6.4% compared to the previous academic year. In the academic year 2019/2020, the number of students enrolled in the first and second cycles of studies decreased, while the number of students enrolled in the third cycle increased. There were 2,026 students fewer than in the previous academic year at the first cycle of studies. At the second cycle of studies, there were 23 students fewer, while there were 46 students more at the third cycle. By sex structure of enrolled students, there were more female students at all three cycles of studies.

In Republika Srpska, 20,981 students are enrolled at four public higher education institutions, namely 71.3% of all enrolled students. Public higher education institutions are the University of Banja Luka, the University of Istočno Sarajevo, High Medical School in Prijedor and Higher School of Hotel Management and Tourism in Trebinje. There were 8,459 students (28.7%) enrolled at sixteen private higher education institutions.

There were 26,980 students enrolled in the first cycle of studies and slightly over half of them belong to the age group between 20 and 24 years.

Of the total number of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies, 16 students were enrolled in master studies according to the old programme and 2,109 in master studies according to the new programme, while 170 students were enrolled in specialist studies. Two thirds of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies were persons under 30 years of age.

There were 119 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, with higher participation of female students. Approximately 72% of doctoral candidates were persons under the age of 39.

In 2019, studies were completed by 4,652 students

At the first cycle of studies, 4,144 students graduated. More than half of graduated students were female (59%). A third of students who graduated in 2019 completed studies in the field Business, administration and law, while the lowest number of graduated students was recorded in the field Services (3.1%).

The title of master of science and master and the title of specialist in 2019 were awarded to 466 candidates, of which approximately 40% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 42 candidates, of which 62% were male.

The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field Social sciences, journalism and information (31.8%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine (2.4%) and Services (0.2%).

The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field Social sciences, journalism and information (59.6%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields Humanities and arts (2.3%) and Information and communication technologies (2.3%).

At higher education institutions, there were 2,795 employed teachers and assistants

At higher education institutions, in the academic year 2019/2020, there were 2,795 employed teachers and assistants. Presented by full-time equivalent, the total number of teachers and assistants was 2,173.8. Every third teacher had the academic title docent professor, while half of all assistants were senior assistants.
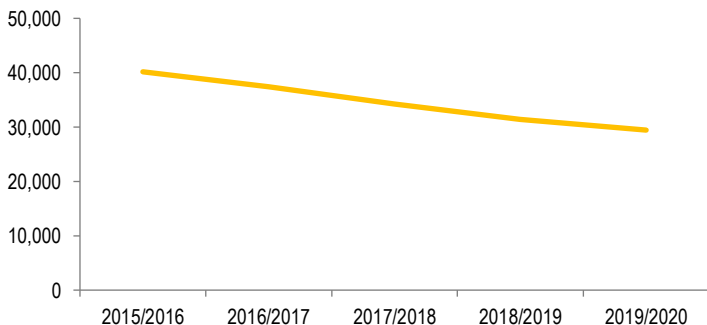
EDUCATION

22.5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, academic year 2019/2020

	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	29,440	17,253	145	85	29,295	17,168
1st cycle	26,980	15,878	129	81	26,851	15,797
2nd cycle	2,295	1,281	16	4	2,279	1,277
3rd cycle	165	94	-	-	165	94

22.6. Graduated students, masters of science, masters, specialists and doctors of science, 2019

	Graduated students		Masters of science, old programme		Masters, new programme		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	4,144	2,456	39	22	332	196	95	60	42	16

Graph 22.4. Students enrolled in all three cycles of studies in Republika Srpska, academic year 2015/2016 - 2019/2020
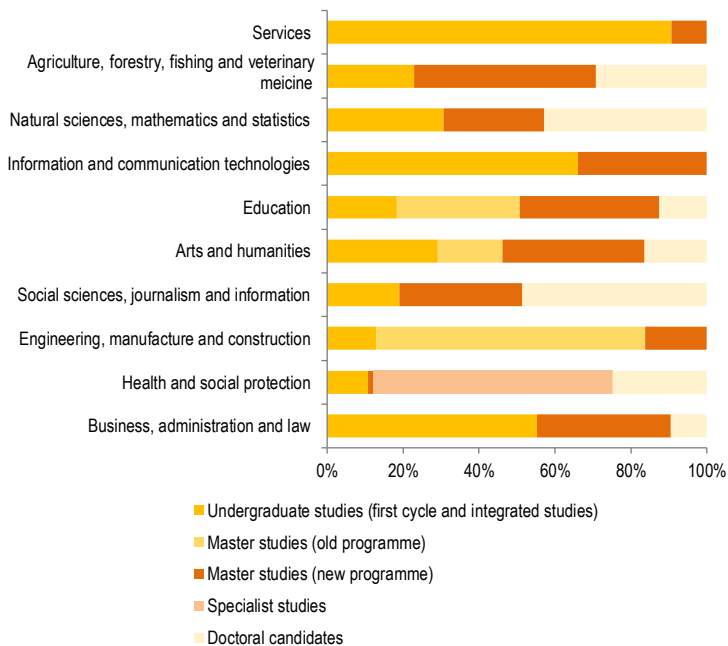
Graph 22.5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by field of education, academic year 2019/2020

Legend:
- Undergraduate studies (first cycle and integrated studies)
- Master studies (old programme)
- Master studies (new programme)
- Specialist studies
- Doctoral candidates

Fields (top to bottom):
- Services
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary meicine
- Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
- Information and communication technologies
- Education
- Arts and humanities
- Social sciences, journalism and information
- Engineering, manufacture and construction
- Health and social protection
- Business, administration and law

23 CULTURE AND ART

Love art in yourself, and not yourself in art.
Stanislavski

Culture represents not only a spiritual need or food for the soul, but also the character and identity of a nation. Art is an important thread of life for every individual; it is an immeasurable and invisible fluid that elevates and ennobles humans and makes them happy. The need to create, even artistically, develops the human mind to unimaginable limits.

In Republika Srpska, in 2019, compared to 2018, an increase was recorded in the number of visitors of domestic film screenings, which was also the case with plays in children's theatre and professional theatre.

The number of cinema visitors in 2019 increased by 104% for domestic film screenings in comparison with 2018. During the same period, an increase in number of visitors per play (184) was recorded for children's theatre.

Mainly music, entertainment and informative-documentary programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2019, while educational and programme for children and youth were least represented.

Compared to 2018, the number of broadcast hours increased by 1.5% in 2019.

hours
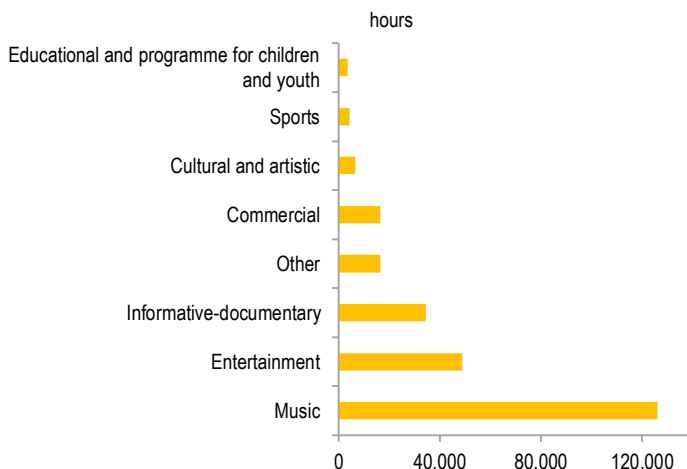
Graph 23.1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2019

CULTURE AND ART

In 2019, mainly informative, feature and music programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while scientific and cultural programmes were least represented.

Compared to 2018, the number of broadcast hours decreased by 10% in 2019.
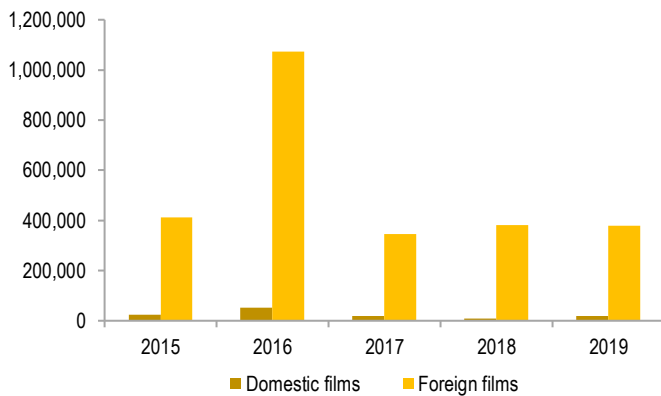
DO YOU KNOW?

Although in Republika Srpska the number of visitors of domestic film screenings increased by 104% in 2019 in comparison with 2018, the number of visitors of foreign film screenings decreased by 0.8 %.
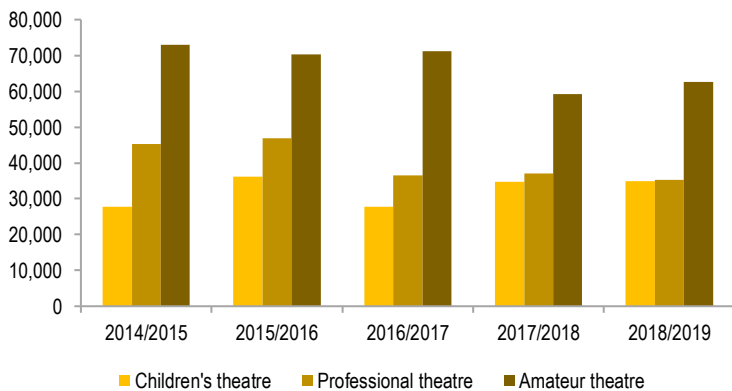
hours
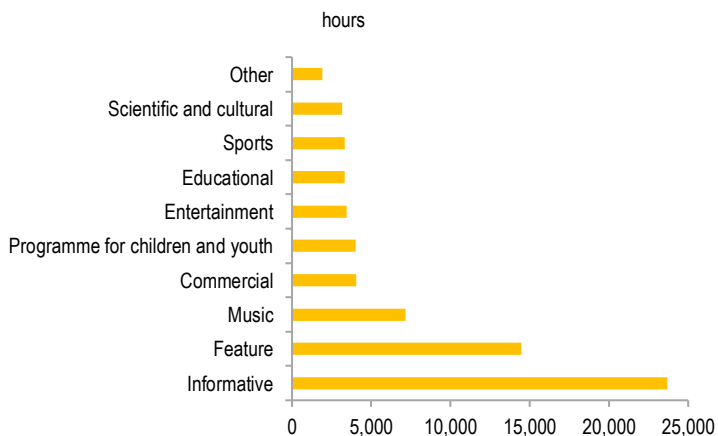
Graph 23.2. Programme broadcast by TV stations, 2019

In 2019, the number of users of the library fund decreased by 7.5% compared to 2018.

CULTURE AND ART

Graph 23.3. Cinema visitors

Graph 23.4. Theatre visitors

The easier the tears flow, the easier they dry.
Nikolai Gogol

In the public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2019 there were 13,841 employed medical staff and associates, out of which 38.1% were employed at health care centres. Out of the total number of employed persons, 18.9% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 2,802 persons, out of which 8.9% were doctors of medicine.

There were approximately 4.55 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 28.0% 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 2019, there were 224,715 persons who concluded their hospital treatment, which represented an increase by 4.7% compared to 2018.

24.1. Doctors of medicine in health care institutions

	2018	2019
TOTAL	2,850	2,858
In public health	2,588	2,610
In private clinics	262	248

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

 DO YOU KNOW?

The total number of pharmacists performing their primary activity in public health has been evidently increasing. Thus, in 2019, the total number of pharmacists increased by 14.7% in comparison with 2010.

HEALTH

Cases of varicella were the most common

Among all reported cases in 2019, the highest number was that of varicella cases (approximately 3.8 thousand), even though their share in the total number decreased by 33.4% compared to 2018.

In 2019, a weakening of the measles (B05) epidemic observed in 2014 in Republika Srpska was recorded. The share of measles cases in the total number of diseased persons in 2015 was 14.7%, while in 2019 this share amounted to 0.9%.

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

	Number of reported cases
2015	16,418
2016	14,289
2017	13,419
2018	14,535
2019*	7,922

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

* In 2019, the Public Health Institute of Republika Srpska revised the list of infectious diseases. Thus, the new list does not include certain diseases which were included in the list used in previous years (streptococcal pharyngitis and tonsillitis, contact and exposure to rabies, scarlet fever, erysipelas, bacterial meningitis, scabies, nonspecific viral hepatitis, HBsAg carriers and HCV antibody carriers).

In addition to this modification, in 2019 the data we observe as part of influenza surveillance are presented differently.

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

In 2019, there were 212,694 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of disease cases, 19.5% were cases of neoplasms and during this period approximately 19.2% of persons deceased due to this disease. There were 7,473 persons, or 49.6% of all deceased persons, who deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 10.7% of persons in the previous year.
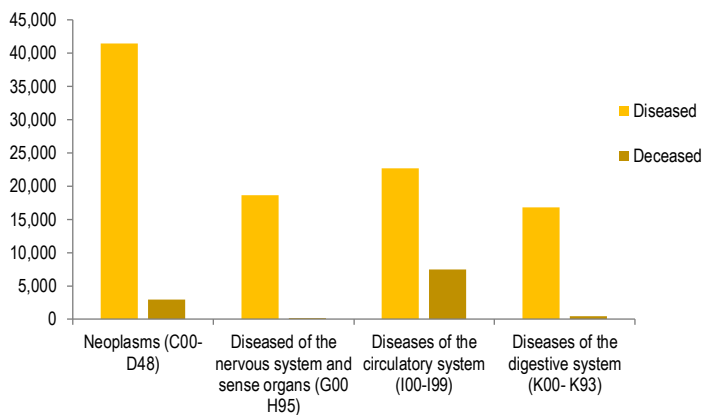
Graph 24.1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group, 2019

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

25 HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

I never think of the future – it comes soon enough.
Albert Einstein

HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2019, in Republika Srpska there were slightly under 908 thousand beneficiaries of health insurance; thus, there were 2,700 beneficiaries fewer than in 2018

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2019 were temporarily unable to work for 707 thousand days, in slightly under 14 thousand cases. Compared to the previous year, this represented an increase by nearly 91 thousand days and 2,217 cases.

DO YOU KNOW?

In Republika Srpska, nearly 6.3 million prescriptions were issued in 2019, which was approximately 312 thousand prescriptions fewer than in 2018.

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

Category insurance	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL	910,055	917,357	913,275	910,484	907,770
Active insured persons	191,583	195,471	229,442	236,537	244,993
Beneficiaries of the insurance of the PDI Fund	214,574	211,044	213,809	216,340	218,838
Unemployed persons	176,631	183,318	166,209	163,249	158,532
Family members of an insured persons	327,267	327,524	303,815	294,358	285,407

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

25.2. Exercise of health insurance rights

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Temporary inability to work, number of days	528,964	531,360	564,691	616,323	707,084
Number of issued prescriptions	6,573,847	6,882,844	6,908,239	6,600,335	6,288,653

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska
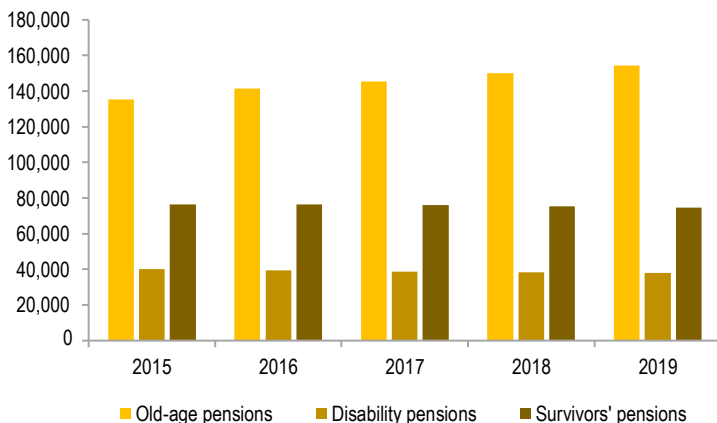
HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2019 was just over 267 thousand. Of these, approximately 155 thousand were old-age pension beneficiaries, around 38 thousand were disability pension beneficiaries, and around 75 thousand were survivors' pension beneficiaries.

Total average pension in 2019 amounted to 336 KM, average old-age pension was 363 KM, and average disability pension was 316 KM, while average survivors' pension was the lowest, amounting to 290 KM.

DO YOU KNOW?

Total average pension in Republika Srpska in 2019 increased by 13 KM in comparison with 2018.

Graph 25.1. Pension right beneficiaries (as on 31 December 2019)

Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

26 SOCIAL WELFARE

In Republika Srpska, in 2019 at least one form of social welfare was received by 171,282 persons, of which majority were adults, namely 72.5%, while 27.5% of beneficiaries were minors.

By sex, there were more male beneficiaries of social welfare
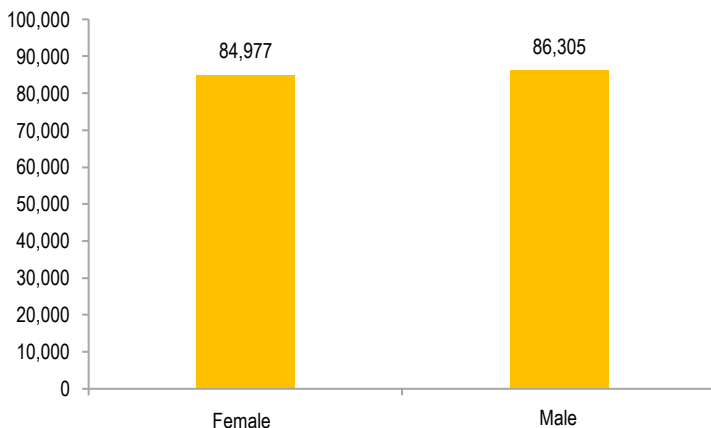
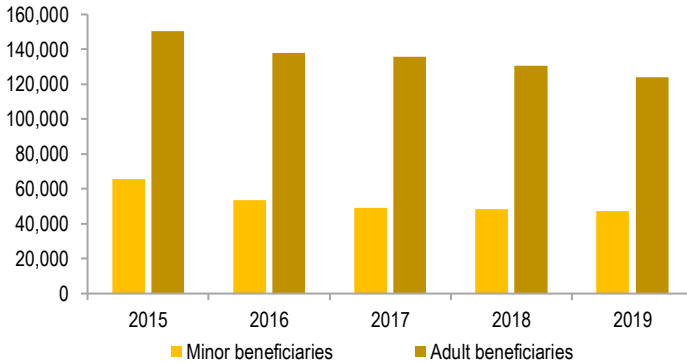Graph 26.1. Social welfare beneficiaries by sex, 2019

In 2019, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 4.4% compared to 2018.

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2019, there were 287 registered foster families in Republika Srpska.

The number of minor beneficiaries decreased by 2.7% and the number of adult beneficiaries decreased by 5.0%.

Graph 26.2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries by year

In the period between 2015 and 2019, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 26%.

In 2018, in Republika Srpska 47,135 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were registered. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while those belonging to the category 17 and 18 years of age were least represented.
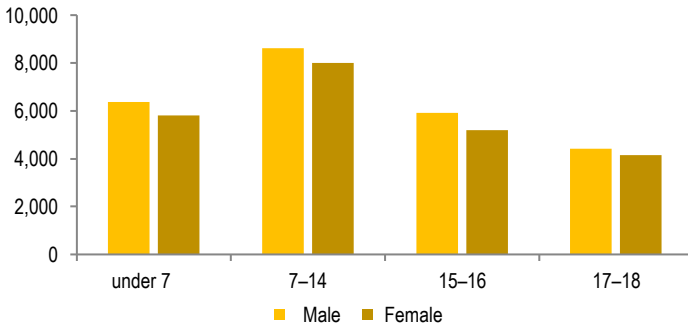
Graph 26.3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2019

SOCIAL WELFARE

In 2019, one of the forms of social welfare was received by 124,147 adults. Majority of them were aged between 46 and 59, while those from the age group between 18 and 21 years were least represented.
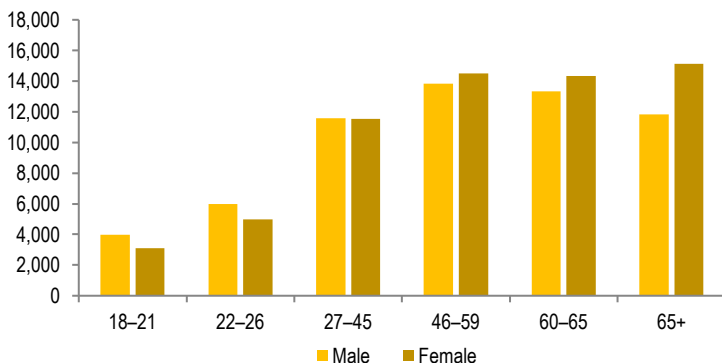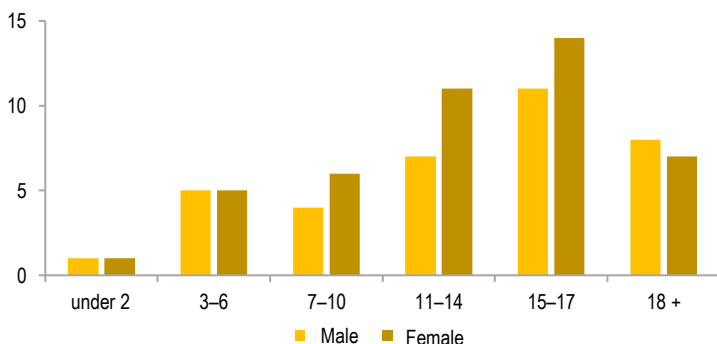

Graph 26.4. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2019

Social welfare institutions

In 2019, there were 72 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 11 and 14 years of age, while those aged under two years were least represented.
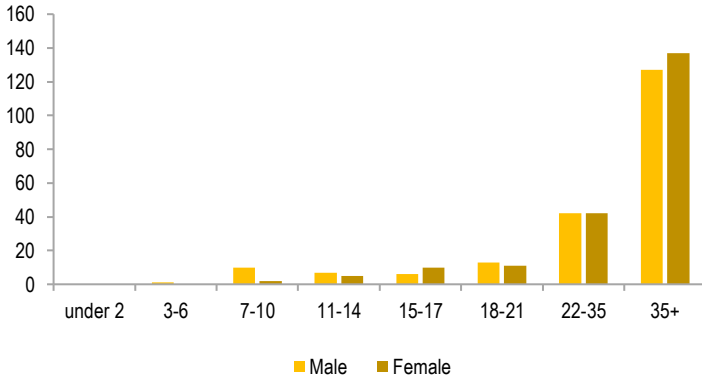
There were more female beneficiares in homes (57%).

Graph 26.5. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2019
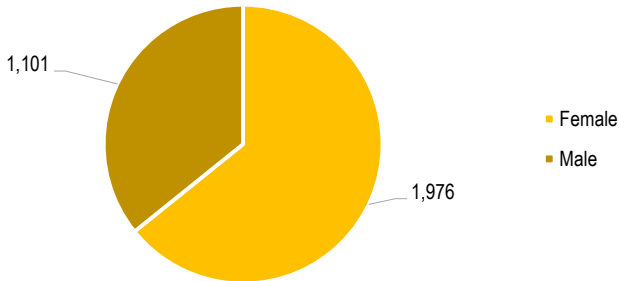
SOCIAL WELFARE

Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2019 accommodated 413 persons, most of them older than 35 years of age (63.9%).

Graph 26.6. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2019

Institutions of social welfare for adults and the elderly in 2019 accommodated 3,077 persons, most of them female (64.2%). Most beneficiares were over 80 years of age (55.6%).


Graph 26.7. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2019

SOCIAL WELFARE

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2019 was 15,388, and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 21,862.

In 2019, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support decreased by 29.5%, while the number of children realising this right decreased by 19.6%.
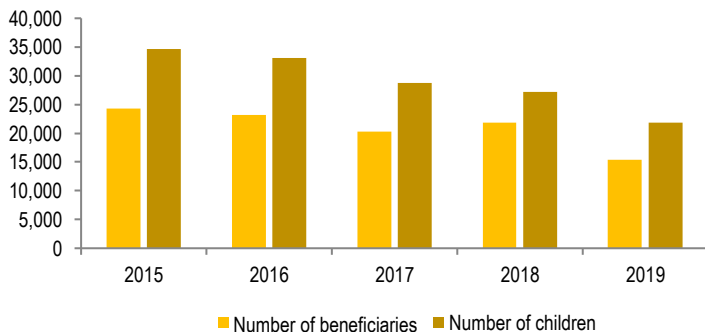
Graph 26.8. Number of child support beneficiaries and number of children

27 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Don't be eager to know everything lest you become ignorant of everything.
Democritus

The modern market is characterised by permanent uncertainty and the need for constant adjustment, which can be achieved only by systematic investment in research and innovation.

In 2019 in Republika Srpska, 17.7 million KM was spent on research and development, of which 9.6 million KM was spent in the business sector

Gross domestic expenditure for research and development in Republika Srpska in 2019 amounted to 17,687,000 KM, of which current expenditure accounted for 86.6%, while the rest was investment expenditure. Current costs cover labour costs, costs of compensation to employees and other current costs, while investment expenditures cover expenditure for land and buildings, machinery and equipment, patents, licences, studies and projects, hardware and software, and other investment expenditures. Nearly half of the total gross domestic expenditure was spent in the field of *Engineering and Technology* (47.4%). *Engineering and Technology* is a field of science that covers construction and architecture, materials, electrical engineering, electronics and information engineering, as well as mechanical, chemical, medical and environmental engineering, industrial and environmental biotechnology, nanotechnology and other engineering and technology.

The term research and development covers three types of activity: basic research, applied research and experimental development. In Republika Srpska, 57.7% of total funds was spent on applied research, 28.3% on basic research, and 14.0% on experimental development.

Almost a third of total funds spent on research and development was spent on *General advancement of knowledge* (31.5%), while 26.9% was spent on *Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures,* 15.6% on *Agriculture* and 10.9% on *Industrial production and technology.*
Own funds of units engaged in research and development were a source of 4/5 of the funds spent.

In 2019, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 24.8 million KM. By sector, the largest part of funds was intended for higher education 96.6%, followed by government sector with 2.7%, business sector with 0.4% and non-profit sector with 0.3%. There were no appropriations or outlays for the abroad sector. The objective of *General advancement of knowledge: Research and development financed from general university funds* received the largest part of the appropriations (69.7%).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2019, there were 1,355 persons engaged in research and development, or 830.3 persons if expressed in full-time equivalent. Full-time equivalent represents the number of persons engaged full-time in research and development.

Of all employed and hired persons, including researchers, technicians and other supporting staff, 70.6% were researchers. Of the total number of researchers, almost half are women.

In the period 2016 – 2018 in Republika Srpska nearly 1/4 of enterprises were innovation active

Innovation-active enterprises are those that, in the observation period, have had completed product or process innovation activities and/or ongoing innovation activities (activities that were ongoing at the end of 2018) and/or abandoned innovation activities and/or in-house research and development activities and/or contract-out research and development activities. In the period 2016 – 2018, 24.3% of enterprises introduced at least one of the above innovation activities, while 75.7% introduced no innovation activities whatsoever.

Innovation activity of enterprises increases as their size increases. Thus, nearly half of the enterprises in the observed number of large enterprises (250 employees and more) were innovation-active, 28.3% in the observed number of medium enterprises (between 50 and 249 employees), while 21.9% of enterprises in the group of small enterprises (between 10 and 49 employees) were innovation-active.

Most enterprises introduced product or process innovation activities. A product innovation is a new or improved good or service that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous goods or services and which has been implemented on the market. In the period 2016 – 2018, 17.5% of enterprises introduced product innovation.

A business process innovation is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous business processes and which has been brought into use by the enterprise. In the period 2016 – 2018, 16.5% of enterprises introduced business process innovation.

DO YOU KNOW?

Almost two thirds of the enterprises in the period 2016-2018 purchased machinery, equipment or software based on the same or improved technology previously used in the enterprise.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

27.1. Research and development in Republika Srpska

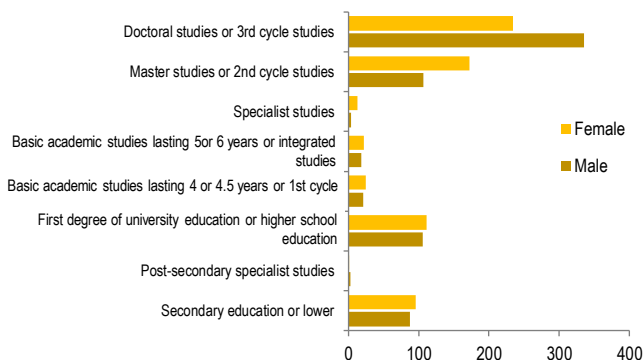|	Persons engaged in research and development				Research and development papers				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2015	884	368	559	220	237	46	119	72	17,935	14,547	3,388
2016	709	327	438	204	167	30	100	37	16,736	14,650	2,086
2017	843	369	535	225	234	46	135	53	17,196	13,821	3,375
2018	803	362	516	223	196	18	118	60	18,341	15,072	3,269

27.1. Research and development in Republika Srpska (continued)

|	Total number of persons engaged in research and development[1]				Research and development papers				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2019[2]	1,355	674	956	467	454	233	173	48	17,687	15,323	2,364

[1] Total number of persons engaged in research and development covers persons engaged under employment contracts and persons hired under temporary service contracts and copyright agreements in research and development, in the period between 1 January and 31 December of the reference year. For reporting units in the business sector, the definition of employed persons, in addition to persons employed under employment contracts, also covers self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

[2] The survey methodology complies with international standards set by OECD and published in the Frascati Manual in 2015. Thus, the data referring to 2019 are not fully comparable with the data referring to previous years.
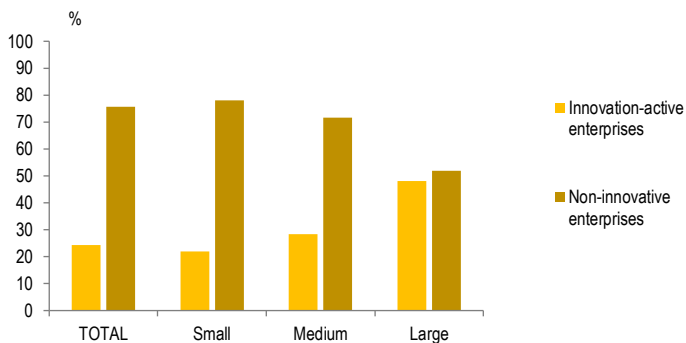
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Graph 27.1. Total number of persons engaged in research and development by level of education, 2019
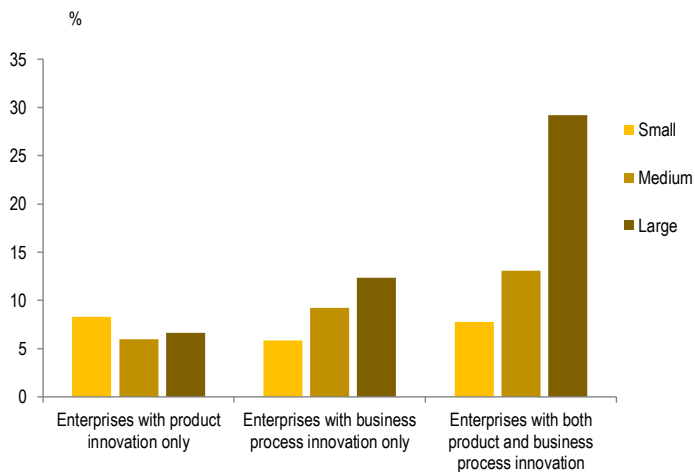

thous. KM
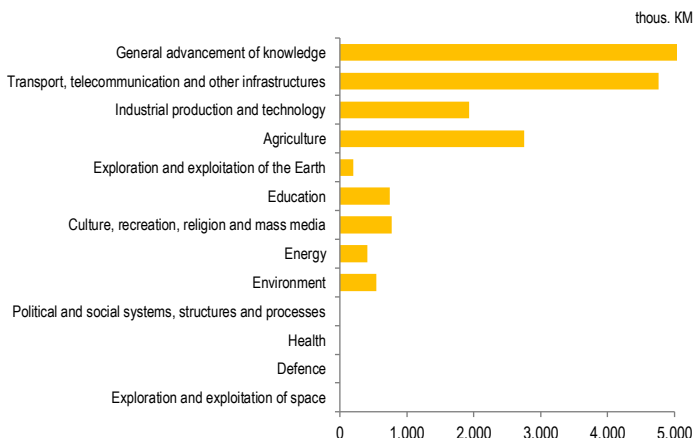
Graph 27.2. Funds for research and development by socio-economic goal, 2019

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Graph 27.3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity,
2016 – 2018

Graph 27.4. Structure of innovation-active enterprises by size of enterprise and by type of
innovation activities, 2016 – 2018

If man fails to reconcile justice and freedom, he fails in everything.
Albert Camus

Fight against crime and criminal activities is manifested through detecting and resolving criminal offences and the prosecution and punishment of offenders.

A criminal offence in any case represents an attack against social and civilisation values which each country seeks to ensure maximum protection. Therefore, all modern legal systems have an interest and will to respond effectively to threats to their protected values by sanctioning criminal offences.

At a time when contemporary crime becomes a transnational phenomenon, reactions of a legal state to its manifestations are becoming increasingly important.

Criminal and legal liability and imposing sanctions for perpetrated criminal offences pursuant to legislative solutions are for obvious reasons defined and applied (and also statistically monitored) for both adult and juvenile offenders.
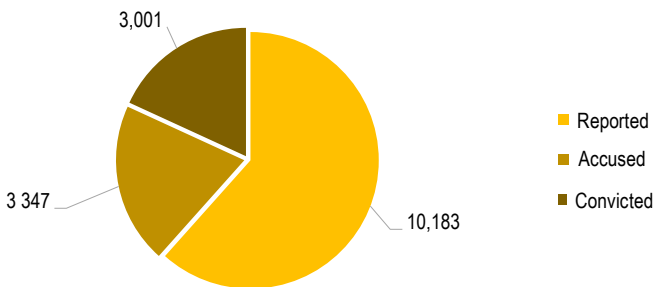
ADULT PERPETRATORS

In 2019, Public Prosecutor's Offices in Republika Srpska resolved 10,183 criminal charges filed against adults and for 28.6% of these the identity of the perpetrator was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for 48.9% of the total number of resolved criminal charges.

During the same period, 3,347 persons were accused and 3,001 persons were convicted at the competent courts. Of all convicted persons, 92.4% were male, of which 21.7% were between 30 and 39 years of age. Nearly one in three accused persons was charged with a property offence, while one in seven perpetrators was charged with a criminal offence against life and body.

When it comes to perpetrators who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, namely in 53.8% cases. Fine was imposed in 31.8% cases, while in 14.2% cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.

DO YOU KNOW?

When it comes to criminal offences against civil rights and freedoms, an increase by 18.1% was recorded in the number of resolved criminal charges in 2019 when compared with the same group of criminal offences in 2018. During the same period, an increase by 29.3% was recorded in the number of perpetrators of criminal offences against public order.

3,001

3 347

10,183

■ Reported

■ Accused

■ Convicted

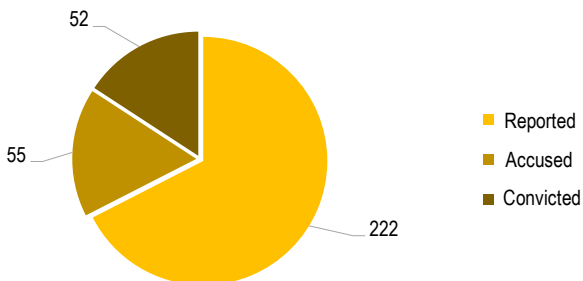Graph 28.1. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2019

JUVENILE PERPETRATORS

Out of the total of 222 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2019, 130 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 reported persons, namely 50.5%, followed by criminal offences against life and body, with 22.5%.

There were 55 accused juvenile perpetrators and for 94.5% of them a criminal sanction was imposed. Besides property offences, of which 56.4% of all juvenile perpetrators were accused, 16.4% of juvenile perpetrators were accused of criminal offences against life and body.

CRIME

Of the total of 52 imposed criminal sanctions, 98.1% were imposed against male persons. No juvenile imprisonment sanctions were imposed in 2019. The most common measures were increased supervision, 55.8%, followed by warning and guidance measures 36.5% and institutional measures 7.7%.

Graph 28.2. Juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2019
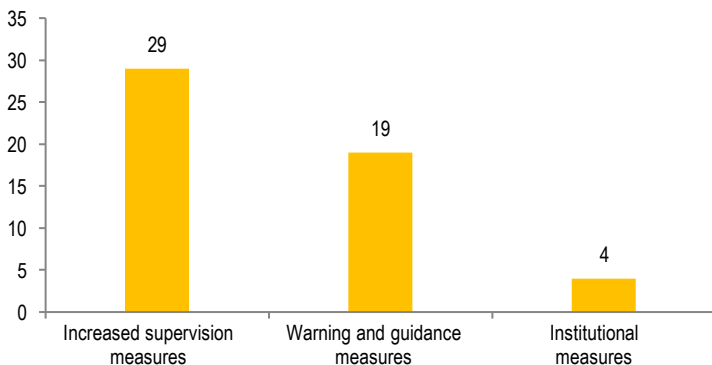
Graph 28.3. Imposed criminal sanctions, juvenile perpetrators, 2019

USER GUIDE

Dear Users,

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

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

For easy reference, data in certain tables and graphs are given in larger units of measure (thousand, million), while, due to the 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 presented pursuant to the KD BiH 2010, which in its content and structure fully complies with the EU Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.2.

In order to achieve compliance with the current regulations in the field of short-term statistics and EU standards, since 2015 the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics has been carrying the survey "Quarterly indicators in hotels and restaurants" instead of the quarterly survey on hotels and restaurants, thus regularly producing and publishing relative indicators at the quarterly level. Data obtained through the new survey are linked to data referring to previous years by means of the recalculation using growth rates; the series of indices in the field of hotels and restaurants has therefore been preserved.

Note: In chapters which provide tabulated data by the KD BiH, sections of the classification of economic activities are specified by English alphabet letter codes, in accordance with international labelling, while a full explanation of these codes is given in the chapter entitled "Sections of Economic Activity".

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).

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	no occurrence
...	data not available
0	data lower than 0.5 of the given unit of measure
Ø	average
( )	less reliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0,2 and equal to or higher than 0.1 or expressed in percentage as follows 10%≤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%≤CV<30%
•	extremely unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) is equal to or higher than 0.3 or expressed in percentage as follows CV≥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
Gg	gigagram
CO_{2-eq}	carbon dioxide equivalent
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
bn	billion
pcs	pieces
Sm^3	a cubic metre of gas under a standard condition
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	Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
KM	Convertible Mark (BAM)
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 activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use
U	Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies

[1] Pursuant to the Regulation on the Classification of Economic Activities of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 8/14).

LITTLE SCHOOL OF STATISTICS

In the end, dear readers, we wish to provide you in this book with at least some statistical concepts you might not know, while knowing these could be useful.

CONCEPTS

Statistics: Statistics is a science that deals with the collection, analysis and interpretation of data on variable phenomena, based on the probability theory.

Statistical set: Statistical set (basic set or population) is a set of all elements on which a certain variable phenomenon is manifested and statistically observed.

Characteristic: Properties based on which units within a statistical set differ from one another and which are subject to a statistical survey are called characteristics (variables). Various forms in which one characteristic may occur are called **modalities** or **values** of this characteristic.

Statistical sample: Statistical sample is a part of a statistical set. Based on its characteristics we make statistical conclusions about relevant characteristics of the population the sample was selected from.

Representative sample: A sample is representative if its characteristics faithfully reflect characteristics of the statistical set the sample was selected from.

Statistical census: Statistical census covers all units of a set at a specific moment called **critical moment**.

Statistical series: Statistical series are sequences of data arranged by values of characteristics or chronologically. If they are arranged by characteristics they represent **structural series**; if they are arranged chronologically they represent **time series**.

Arithmetic mean: Arithmetic mean (or mean) is mean value most commonly used in practice. It is often called **average**. It represents the sum of values of an observed characteristic divided by the number of the values.

Geometric mean: Geometric mean represents a measure of the central tendency that compensates proportional changes observed between data in the observed series. Values of characteristics are multiplied in succession and then the root of the total product is taken, with an exponent which is equal to the number of observed units.

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Median: Median is the value of a characteristic that is in the middle of a series whose data are arranged by size. It separates a data series into two equal parts (50% of units is lower than the median, while 50% is higher, in terms of characteristic value).

Variance: Variance shows the average squared deviation of all data from their arithmetic mean.

Standard deviation: Standard deviation represents the average deviation of all individual data from their arithmetic mean. Standard deviation may be calculated directly from variance, as a positive value of the squared root of variance.

Indices: Indices are relative numbers that indicate the ratio between levels of one or more occurrences in the current (reporting) period in comparison with the base period. They are usually expressed as percentages.

Current period: Current period (year, quarter, month, etc.) is a period in which the level of occurrence is observed, while the period with which this level is compared is called **base period** or **base**.

Average growth rate: Average growth rate (geometric growth rate) is the rate at which an occurrence increases or decreases during the period covered by the time series.

Time series: Time series are sequences of numerical data on an occurrence, arranged chronologically in successive and equal intervals.

Trend: Trend (secular tendency) is a developmental tendency of an occurrence within the observed period.

Seasonal adjustment: Seasonal adjustment is a process through which seasonal effects are eliminated from original data in a time series. In the multiplicative model, this is accomplished by dividing the original data by seasonal indices and multiplying by 100.

Source: Lovrić, M.; Komić, J.; Stević, S. (2006). Statistička analiza – metodi i primjena, Banja Luka, Faculty of Economics, University of Banja Luka.

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