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THIS IS REPUBLIKA SRPSKA 2021



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Paragliding flight from the peak Gostilj, Ozren Mountain

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Paragliding Club ParaGhost, Dobož

PREFACE

"This is Republika Srpska" is a publication intended for the widest range of users, aimed at popularising statistics by presenting statistical data in a more user-friendly and simple way.

This publication, with its 27 chapters and just over 100 pages, seeks to provide all the significant information about the social and economic life in our Republika Srpska.

Sayings and the "Do You Know" section complement each chapter of the publication, making it more appealing and interesting to readers.

"This is Republika Srpska" is a bilingual edition, published in Serbian and English, which opens the door to data on Republika Srpska to users on all meridians and parallels.

We welcome all your ideas, suggestions and opinions so that we can contribute together to the improvement of this publication.

Banja Luka, December 2021



Darko Milunović, Acting Director

Republika Srpska
Institute of Statistics

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

"What is it like there, on Ozren? I should come next weekend with some friends; We want to try paragliding from the top of the mountain."

When I do not know what to answer, I try to be honest. Negative experiences with dodgery have taught me this. I'm looking at the map. Ozren is only 140 km from Banja Luka; via the motorway "9 January" you quickly reach Doboj, which is exactly one hundred kilometres away, and then via the main road you have to travel 40 kilometres to reach Petrovo, a small municipality at the foot of Ozren. It would only take me a little over an hour. I don't know where Marina sends the message from, because during the year she lives and travels between three big capitals – Belgrade, Ljubljana and London.

"I am ashamed to admit that I have never been to Ozren. Especially to someone who is a world traveler. But I will ask around. What I do know is that everyone glorifies their homeland, but people from Ozren seem to be really exaggerating. I can find you a guide, I know some people from Ozren, and later you can write me how it was and send me some photos."

I knew that such adventurers did not need a guide. So, when the photos and enthusiastic impressions arrived, I knew for sure that we should write about Ozren and give the most important information about this tame mountain, for all those who come from there and for those who were there, but most of all for those who should go there, because "This is Republika Srpska".

I packed a small suitcase (and it turned out that it should have been bigger) to "pack" my many impressions and chose a weekend to study Ozren – as much as possible in two days. But first, here are a few data about Ozren, which is expected from a statistical publication. Legend has it that the name Ozren is actually derived from the word "ozaren" (Serbian word for beaming) or from an old verb "ozreti se" (look around), which according to this legend should mean that one who climbs this mountain is beaming because of the beautiful view that extends from its tops. I guess this is the reason why this beautiful toponym (geographical name) was given to two mountains in eastern and western Serbia and the top of the mountain Zelengora above the legendary Tjentište. Statistically, Ozren is also quite a common male name in our region.

Although it belongs to the vast Dinaric mountain range, Ozren is a relatively low mountain. Its highest peak is Velika Ostravica, located at 918 metres above sea level (geographical coordinates are 44°35'26" N and 18°16'57" E), and the most important peaks are Krstata Ploča (893 m), Kraljica (883 m), Bojište (848 m), Kamenički Vis (816 m), Veliki Brijeg (782 m) and Gostilj (773 m). Ozren is nestled between the Bosna River in the west and the Spreča River in the north; in the south it stretches along the river Krivaja and borders the mountain Konjuh, while its eastern slopes end at Modračko Lake.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

The geographical area of the mountain is territorially divided between Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Part of the mountain, including the highest peak, is located in Srpska in the area of the City of Doboj and the municipality of Petrovo, and the other part in the Federation in the area of the municipalities of Maglaj, Zavidovići, Lukavac and Gračanica.

The population coming from Ozren is quite scattered. People went to cities or abroad in search of work, but the consequences were also left by tragic war conflicts that did not spare this area, which led to the well-known exodus. Ozren is naturally located at the crossroads, so even in the past, since the Romans, armies passed there, and with them the wars that destroyed and disrupted the peaceful life of these good and very loving people.

The climate in the Ozren area is temperate-continental with warm summers and cold and harsh winters. The mountain is overgrown with beautiful and lush vegetation, rich in pine and oak forests, but also glades and pastures, and medicinal plants. Ozren is also extremely rich in water. This is apparent at first sight. In the village of Osojnica, which has 390 inhabitants, there are as many as 25 springs! The most important watercourses are: the river Jadrina, which springs below the peak Kraljica and flows into Spreč, where Prenja also ends its flow, being born between the peaks of Gostilja and Ostravica, as well as Krušički and Duboki Potok, the river Jablanica (springs in Gornja Bukovica and flows into the River Bosnia near Maglaj), Skakavac - springs on Stojanovići near Jajina Voda, flows into Goransko Lake, Osojnička river springs in Jadova jama, flows into the River Bosna, same as Paklenica which springs below the village Paklenica, and Velika rijeka; Rakovac springs in Donji Rakovac, flows into Jablanica, and Bukovica whose spring is near the village of Tumare, and flows into the river Turija which goes to Modračko Lake. Interestingly, the eponymous river Turia, famous for its relocated riverbed, which has been turned into one of the most beautiful parks in the world, flows through Valencia in Spain. The difference is that this park was created by people, and Ozren is a park of an unsurpassed artist - nature. Ozren is adorned with three lakes Orlovo, Goransko and the so-called Jelenovo Lake, which has not yet received its official toponym. The Ozren area is especially characterised by thermal springs, some of which are extremely healing.

If you travel toward Petrovo from Doboj via the main road, as I did, you will first come across a village with an unusual name Kakmuž. It is believed that the village was named after Kakmuž Odramčić, who is mentioned in the charter to the people of Dubrovnik as a witness of the Serbian ban of Bosnia, Matija Ninoslav, back in 1269. The village of the same name also exists in Eastern Herzegovina, and the legend has it that the inhabitants of this area are originally from the north of Montenegro and from Herzegovina.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

Not only does the village have road infrastructure, but a railway also crosses its territory. However, what will really surprise you in Kakmuž and the first meeting with Ozren and what can be seen from afar is the really impressive and very modern hotel complex "Terme Ozren", built less than two years ago on the famous geothermal source of healing water that is extremely rich in minerals. (calcium, sodium magnesium). The hotel has 11 outdoor and indoor pools as well as a state-of-the-art spa. It currently carries a high category of four stars, but by upgrading the accompanying facilities it will achieve five stars. I found it so unusual that such a top hotel would be built in this rather passive area. Nevertheless, this facility provided job opportunities for young people and became the carrier of the tourist development of the entire region. Of course, in order for a person to stay somewhere, and not just pass, he needs to have a place to stay. So I chose this hotel for my destination. You can't go strawberries, says the people (and we decorated this edition above each chapter with folk sayings and also chose from the multitude of wise sermons two thoughts of Patriarch Pavle) there are many strawberries on Ozren, but for this trip I needed a good guide on the mountain. You have to wait and see which way the cat jumps, one could say, so for this trip I needed a good guide not to wander the mountain. I was joined by a colleague from statistics from the Institute's department in Doboj, Petar. He is a native of Ozren. We drove off in an off-road vehicle to one of the most famous and beautiful peaks – Gostilja. The reason for such a route was simple and rational, I wanted to visit a deer farm in the village of Konopišta, Jelenovo Lake, the take-off base of a paragliding club, and to see the view from the mountain top. For me, the two most impressive descriptions of fog are given in Miloš Crnjanski's Migrations and in Mihailo Lalić's The Wailing Mountain. Miloš described fog in plains and swampy river cuts, and Mihailo fog in mountains. Yes, I felt exactly like in Lalić's novel, because that day the November fog pressed Ozren and it seemed to me that it was wrapped around me like a cloak, that I wore a trick on my shoulders, like sugar wool as a child. It was the first time I had seen fog at the very top of a mountain. You could see nothing beyond ten metres. This means that everything I should usually be able see from the top, Doboj, Petrovo, Gracanica, Tuzla, I will have to see some other time. Deer and hinds in the village of Konopljište at 550 meters above sea level looked unreal in that fog. It was already getting dark when we reached the base of the famous paragliding club ParaGhost. This place is home to indigenous brown bears called Ljubica and Masha known in the whole area of Ozren and Doboj, fawns and even a llama, eternally amazed at finding herself here on Ozren, that arrived from the distant Andes (which I always liked to call by the Spanish toponym Cordillera). I admit, it was not easy for me to feed Ljubica from my hand with her fruit caramels. She is a huge and powerful animal, and she could bite me. Someone called Maša, who, lazy and even bigger, did not want to leave her shelter, far more luxurious than the den, so the guard laughed out loud and said that the bears did not respond to being called by their name.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

This did not stop Ljubica from finishing the caramels, so I got rid of my worries. In general, Ozren is widely and internationally known among fans of extreme sports for paragliding, because the winds around the mountain are extremely suitable for sailing. They have five airfields, and the best known is one for the most experienced paragliders at the peak of Gostilj. Every year in early August, this club organises a showcase competition in paraglider overfly called "Ozrenalin", which attracts a large number of paragliders from various parts of the world to Ozren. Among other events on Ozren, special mention should be made of the "Ozren Hiking Marathon", which has been held on the first weekend in June for 16 years, bringing together hundreds of marathon runners and hikers from the former Yugoslavia and other countries. The event itself lasts for three days and is preceded by a competition in the preparation of the "Ozren Golden Cauldron". Locals claim this is not to be missed. Since September 2020, the "Ozren Mountain Bike Marathon" over a route 50 km long is also held.

If you are a passionate hunter, there is a hunting ground on Ozren and two hunting associations that traditionally organize the events "Lov na divlju svinju" and "Vučiji dani na Ozrenu".

For nature lovers of a more peaceful spirit, they say that the right time to come to Ozren is 11 September. This date is known in the world as the day of the attack on the Twin Towers in New York, but in our country it is better known as the day that marks another suffering - the beheading of St. John the Baptist. The locals believe that the grass "Iva that makes the dead alive" harvested on this day has a greater benefit than before or after this Orthodox holiday. The centuries-old tradition has gained world importance, because this ancient custom under the official name "Picking of Iva Grass on Ozren Mountain" has been included in the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage of mankind. It is an impressive success and event.

A few words about gastronomy. Rest assured that the traditional local cuisine on Ozren and at "Terme Ozren", is top quality. Special and autochthonous specialties are "Ozren smoked cheese" and medicinal Ozren honey from heather, conifers and forest fruits. The diversity and richness of flora and fauna on Ozren are astonishing

I left the most valuable and most important thing for the end, something I visited on the first day. This is something Ozren is most famous for - Ozren Monastery, dedicated to St. Nicholas, built, legend has it, in 1284 (before the arrival of the Turks), by the founder Stefan Dragutin Nemanjić (around 1251 - March 12, 1316), son of Stefan Uroš and Jelena Anžijska, King of Serbia and Srem, who ruled this region at the time.

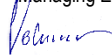
A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

The monastery underwent a complete renovation in the 16th century. It is located in the village of Kaludjerica, seven kilometers south of Petrovo, in a gentle mountain environment through which the river Spreča flows. The Kaludjerica spring is also in the monastery complex. This beautiful and harmonious building, the whole complex and the promenade around the monastery, the river Spreča, and the fast river Jadrina should not be described but visited, to feel the eight centuries of history of inspiration and spirituality. The monastery is most visited during the religious holiday Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, when a large assembly is held near the monastery. In March 2003, the monastery was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina

There is much more about Ozren that needs to be seen and experienced. That is why Ozren should be visited, not just once, to enjoy its beauties.

Banja Luka, December 2021

Managing Editor



Velimir Savić

Bears from Ozren



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01 GENERAL INFORMATION



Republika Srpska was proclaimed on 9 January 1992, while as an entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina it was verified by the Dayton Peace Agreement and peace ratification in Paris, on 14 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
emblem	
SYMBOLS	
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, 2020 (mid-year estimate)	1,136,274
SURFACE AREA¹⁾	24,641 km ²
municipalities	55
cities	Banja Luka Bijeljina Derventa Doboj Gradiška Istočno Sarajevo Prijedor Trebinje Zvornik
TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION²⁾	
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

²⁾ With the adoption of the Law on the City of Derventa and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Territorial Organisation of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No 15/21), changes were made to the territorial organisation of Republika Srpska. Thus, as of 3 March 2021, the territory of Republika Srpska consists of 55 municipalities and nine cities.

02 GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Everything comes in time to those who can wait.

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 nine cities: Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Derventa, Doboj, Gradiška, Istočno Sarajevo, Prijedor, Trebinje and Zvornik, and 55 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, Istočni Stari Grad, Pale, Sokolac 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 furthestmost 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"	Žiljebac – 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
Maqlić	Maqlić	2,386
Volujak	Volujak	2,336
Lelija	Velika Lelija	2,032
Zelenčora	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 River Drina is formed at the point of confluence of the Piva and Tara rivers, near Šćepan Polje, at an altitude of 434 metres. It flows into the Sava near Rača at 78 m above sea level. The length of the stream is 345 km and it flows mainly from south to north, while its 220 km represent the border between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The area of the Drina drainage basin is 19,226 km², of which 6,391 km² or 33.2% belongs to Republika Srpska, while 837 km² or 4.4% belongs to the FBiH. The most important tributaries of the Drina are Lim, Tara, Piva, Čehotina, Drinjača, Prača, Sutjeska, Jadar and Rzav.

2.3. The longest rivers (stream length)

River	km	
	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, km ²	Height above sea level, m	Max. depth, m	Water volume, mill. m ³
ARTIFICIAL LAKES				
Bilečko (on Trebišnjica)	27.064	400	104.0	1 280.0
Perućačko (on Drina)	12.401	290	70.0	355.0
Zvorničko (on Drina)	8.876	140	28.0	89.0
Višegradsko (on Drina)	8.900	336	78.0	161.0
Bočac (on Vrbas)	2.330	282	62.0	52.7
NATURAL LAKES				
Štirinsko (on Zelengora)	0.129	1,672	4.5	0.255
Kotlaničko (on Zelengora)	0.044	1,528	10.0	0.250
Uloško (on Crvanj)	0.043	1,058	14.0	0.255
Donje Bare (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,475	4.5	0.057
Orlovačko (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,438	5.0	0.054
FISHPONDS				
Saničani (on Gomjenica)	11.179	143	4.0	...
Bardača (on Matura)	4.800	90	2.2	...
Prnjavor (on Vijaka)	6.664	134	3.5	...
Sjekovac (on Ukrina)	3.980	85	3.0	...

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina

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.

Climate 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 parameters and average monthly air temperatures, 2020

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.8	5.4	74	2,305.1
Bijeljina	13.0	5.9	78	2,049.0
Bileća	13.3	4.3	66	2,061.0
Višegrad	11.6	6.6	74	...
Gradiška	12.6	5.2	74	...
Doboj	12.5	6.3	74	2,000.7
Kalinovik	8.2	5.3	69	...
Mrkonjić Grad	10.9	5.1	71	1,806.2
Novi Grad	12.3	6.2	69	...
Prijedor	12.5	5.7	77	1,978.2
Ribnik	11.4	5.4	63	...
Rudo	11.2	6.3	74	...
Sokolac	8.2	5.6	74	2,058.5
Srbac	12.1	5.9	68	...
Srebrenica	10.7	5.7	83	1,572.7
Trebinje	15.4	3.9	65	...
Foča	10.9	6.4	79	...
Han Pijesak	7.7	5.6	87	1,967.0
Čemerno	7.5	5.3	76	2,019.7
Šipovo	10.4	5.4	80	...

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Earthquakes in Republika Srpska

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
Maslovar	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
Nevesinje	01 Jan 2020	10:07:08	43,20	18.01	3.6	5
Trebinje	16 Apr 2020	06:13:18	42,64	18.24	3.6	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

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.

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?

Experts have found that there are 12 types of earthquakes.

The descriptions are as follows:

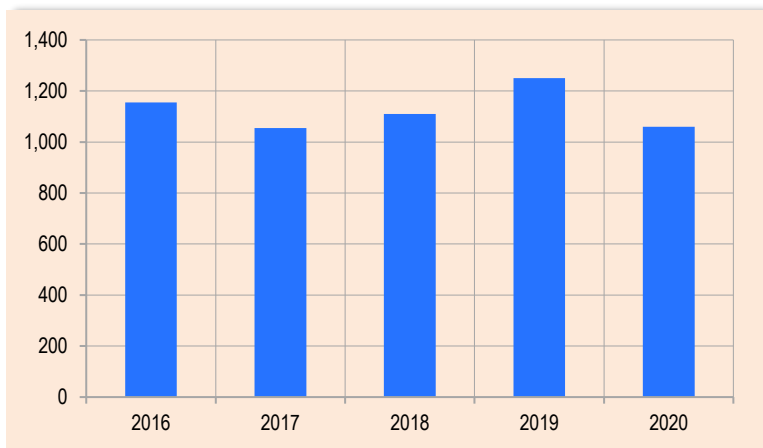
1. Not felt: Recorded by seismographs only,
2. Barely felt: Felt on upper floors only,
3. Mild earthquake: Vibrations similar to those caused by a passing vehicle,
4. Moderate earthquake: Windows rattle,
5. Quite strong earthquake: Pictures on the wall sway, some people leave buildings (this type of earthquake has hit BiH recently),
6. Strong earthquake: Weak houses crack, furniture moves,
7. Very strong earthquake: Chimneys fall, houses crack, roofs fall,
8. Damaging earthquake: Weak houses collapse, stronger crack; ground cracks,
9. Destructive earthquake: Houses heavily damaged, large cracks and landslides occur,
10. Devastating earthquake: Most houses collapse, dams and bridges destroyed,
11. Catastrophic earthquake: Most buildings destroyed, large movements of soil and rocks,
12. Great catastrophic earthquake: Everything that man has built is destroyed.

03 REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

Strike while the iron is hot.

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 2020, there were 1,060 newly established business entities, which represented a decrease by 15.2% compared to the previous year.



Graph 3.1. Number of established business entities

Source: Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

The total number of business entities from three sections of economic activity accounts for more than half of the total number of registered business entities classified based on their primary activity, namely: (G) *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* (27.7%), (S) *Other service activities* (18.1%) and (C) *Manufacturing* (13.2%).

REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

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

Section	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	30,275	31,286	32,376	33,447	34,467
A	1,106	1,144	1,180	1,205	1,245
B	182	185	192	197	212
C	4,075	4,187	4,324	4,427	4,521
D	189	200	209	226	243
E	241	248	261	269	276
F	1,625	1,696	1,757	1,805	1,875
G	8,829	9,029	9,227	9,389	9,555
H	1,419	1,461	1,499	1,517	1,559
I	407	425	451	470	486
J	595	644	694	754	799
K	184	196	200	202	210
L	174	192	212	233	248
M	1,490	1,570	1,687	1,832	1,941
N	396	423	470	541	611
O	342	349	351	358	361
P	615	636	650	668	678
Q	754	789	839	889	932
R	2,258	2,318	2,363	2,419	2,462
S	5,391	5,591	5,807	6,043	6,249
T	2	2	2	2	2
U	1	1	1	1	2

Source: Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

DO YOU KNOW?

The Regional Business Registry Portal BIFIDEX (*Business and Financial Data Exchange*), connected to the business registers of Serbia, Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Republika Srpska (BiH), allows for real-time browsing through about 1.5 million companies and legal entities and over two million owners and managers.

04 POPULATION

When you were born, you cried and the world rejoiced. Live your life so that when you die, the world cries and you rejoice.

Live-born children

The total number of live-born children in 2020 decreased by 1.2% compared to the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in Republika Srpska is 27.9 years, which represented an increase by 0.1 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 2019) was 30.9 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 2020 was 29.4 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ALL	9,452	9,339	9,568	9,274	9,161
Male	4,931	4,886	5,001	4,907	4,792
Female	4,521	4,453	4,567	4,367	4,369

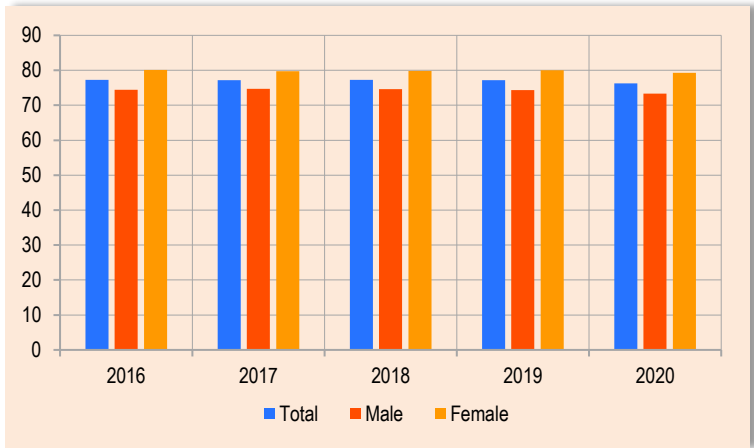
Life expectancy

In Republika Srpska, life expectancy at birth decreased by 1.01 years for men and 0.86 years for women from 2016 to 2020, with the highest increase being recorded between 2015 and 2016. In 2020, life expectancy was 79.24 years for women and 73.34 years for men.

4.2. Life expectancy in Republika Srpska

	TOTAL	Male	Female
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
2020	76.23	73.34	79.24

POPULATION



Graph 4.1. Life expectancy

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male names	Stefan	Stefan	Stefan	Luka	Luka
	Luka	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar
	Lazar	Luka	Luka	Stefan	Stefan
	Nikola	Nikola	Nikola	Nikola	Vasilije
	Pavle	Pavle	Pavle	Pavle	Nikola
Female names	Marija	Marija	Sofija	Sofija	Sofija
	Sofija	Sofija	Milica	Milica	Milica
	Ana	Milica	Marija	Marija	Marija
	Milica	Ana	Ana	Ana	Ana
	Sara	Dunja	Teodora	Sara	Dunja

POPULATION

Deaths in Republika Srpska

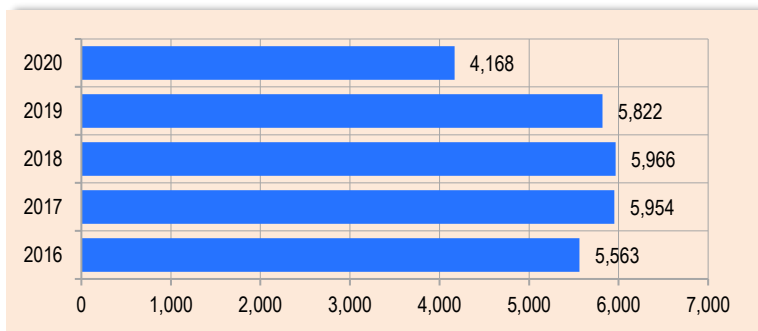
In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons in 2020 increased by 9.9%. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death is 74.8 years. On average, women live approximately six years longer than men do. About half of all deceased persons die due to diseases of the circulatory system, while approximately one fifth of them die due to malignant tumors. Per one thousand live-born babies, on average five babies up to one year of age decease. In Republika Srpska, infant mortality rate in 2020 amounted to 4.7‰.

4.4. Deaths in Republika Srpska

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ALL	13,970	14,663	14,763	15,081	16,582
Male	7,198	7,363	7,449	7,753	8,613
Female	7,419	6,772	7,300	7,328	7,969

New marriages

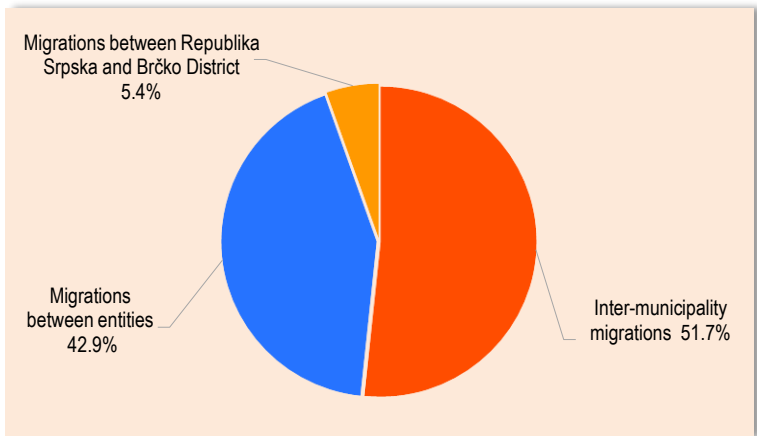
In Republika Srpska, there are approximately four new marriages per one thousand citizens. In 2020, the number of new marriages decreased by 28.4% in comparison with 2019. The oldest groom in 2020 was 85 years old, while the oldest bride was 79 years old. The youngest groom was 17 years old and the youngest bride was 16. Average age of bride at marriage was 29.2 years, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 27.3 years. Average age of men at marriage was 32.5 years and grooms enter their first marriage at the average age of 30.3.



Graph 4.2. New marriages

Migrations in Republika Srpska

The largest population movements in Republika Srpska were recorded in the population group of 20 to 34 years of age. 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, 2020

DO YOU KNOW?

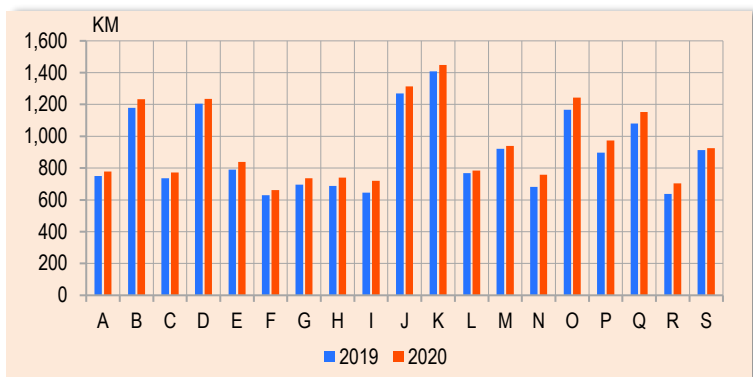
The migration balance (difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants) in 2020 increased by 807 compared to 2019.

05 WAGES

The more you have, the more you want.

Increase in average after-tax (net) wage in 2020 compared to the previous year

The average after-tax (net) wage in 2020 amounted to 956 KM, namely 50 KM more than in 2019. Nominally, the average after-tax (net) wage increased by 5.5%. An increase was recorded in all 19 sections of economic activity, with the highest increase being recorded in the sections (I) *Accommodation and food service activities* with 11.6% and *Administrative and support service activities* with 11.5%.



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 2019, the average after-tax (net) wage in Republika Srpska increased in real terms by 6.8%.

The situation in the neighbouring countries is similar. In Slovenia, the average net wage increased in real terms by 6.7%, in Croatia by 2.6%, and in Serbia it increased by as much as 7.7%. In Montenegro, the average net wage in 2020 was really 2.1% higher compared to 2019. In the Federation of BiH, the average net wage increased in real terms by 3.9%.

In the past five years, the average net wage increased by 14.4%. The highest wage was still that of those employed in the section (K) *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 2020 and they received on average 1,449 KM per month. In 2020, the lowest monthly after-tax (net) wage (661 KM) was earned by those employed in the section *Construction*, which employs 4.9% 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 (N) *Administrative and support service activities*, by 241 KM.

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

	KM				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	836	831	857	906	956
A	710	725	729	751	779
B	1,090	1,084	1,126	1,178	1,233
C	626	638	675	736	772
D	1,074	1,083	1,152	1,205	1,235
E	688	696	759	791	838
F	537	548	580	630	661
G	585	589	628	696	736
H	626	630	652	688	740
I	561	562	575	645	719
J	1,161	1,136	1,204	1,270	1,314
K	1,269	1,321	1,369	1,409	1,449
L	679	623	646	768	784
M	794	896	901	922	940
N	518	552	581	681	759
O	1,115	1,098	1,126	1,167	1,244
P	855	833	846	898	973
Q	1,059	1,041	1,047	1,080	1,152
R	548	564	588	638	704
S	685	813	797	913	925

06 LABOUR MARKET

We are each the blacksmith of our own happiness.

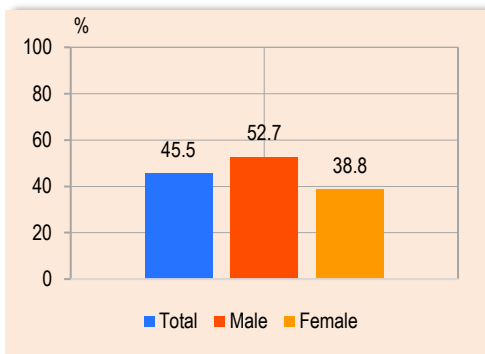
By sex, female unemployment rate in 2020 was 13.0%, while male unemployment rate was 12.7%.

6.1. Unemployment rates, 2020

	%	
TOTAL	Male	Female
12.9	12.7	13.0

The structure of employed persons by group of sections of economic activity in 2020 was as follows: agricultural 23.8%, industrial (non-agricultural) 27.7% and services 48.5%. By type of employment, the structure was as follows: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 69.9%, self-employed persons 22.2% and unpaid supporting family members 7.9%. By educational attainment, most employed persons completed secondary school 64.4%.

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.

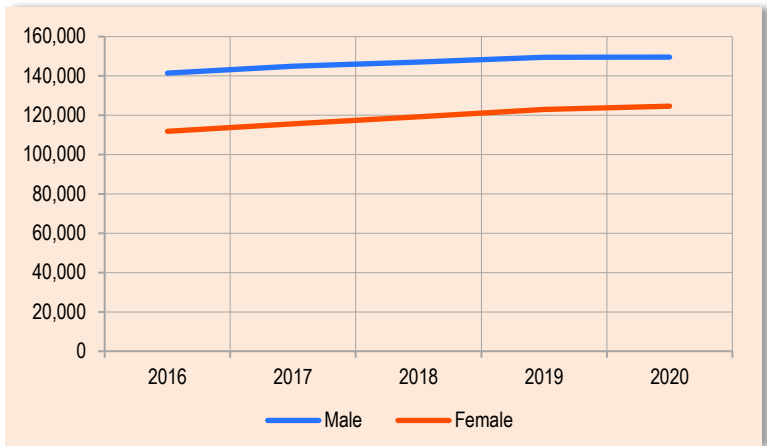


Graph 6.1. Employment rates (15+ years of age), 2020

LABOUR MARKET

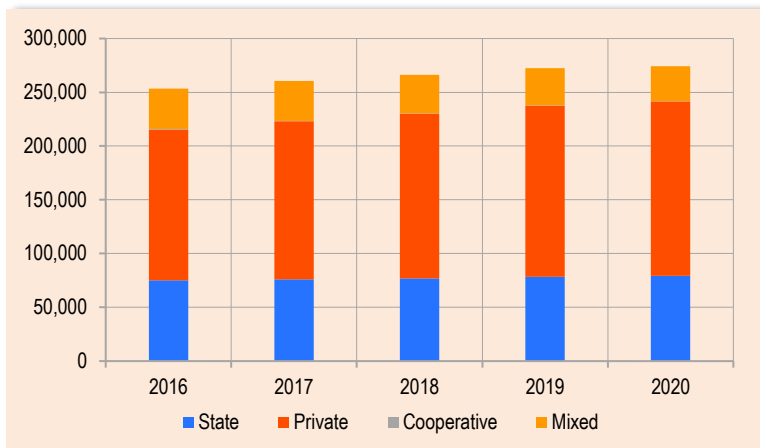
DO YOU KNOW?

The employment rate of male population was 13.9 percentage points higher than that of female population.



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.

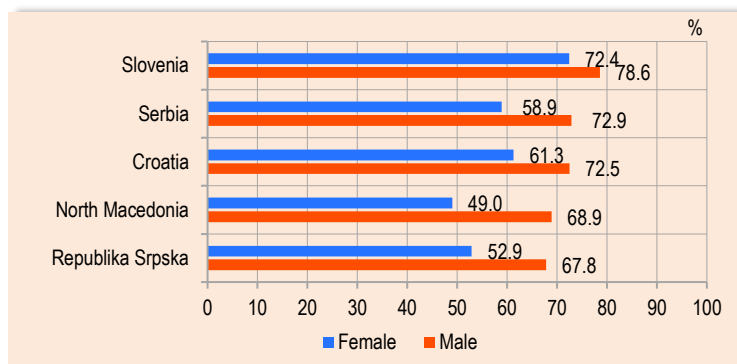
Half of all employed persons in Republika Srpska work in the sections (C) *Manufacturing*, (G) *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* and (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*. Every second employed person has completed secondary education, 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.

LABOUR MARKET

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	253,305	260,608	266,309	272,366	274,227
A	8,468	8,482	8,530	8,468	8,473
B	5,277	5,357	5,114	5,045	4,731
C	52,116	54,434	56,436	56,738	58,013
D	7,854	8,201	8,680	8,878	8,385
E	4,833	4,956	4,902	5,040	5,026
F	11,542	11,731	12,155	12,596	13,342
G	44,909	46,172	46,571	48,192	48,247
H	11,761	11,987	12,073	12,454	12,257
I	12,106	12,879	13,341	13,742	13,523
J	5,150	5,587	5,876	6,194	6,342
K	5,558	5,505	5,614	5,788	5,831
L	519	529	552	636	640
M	7,423	7,657	7,788	7,883	7,929
N	2,948	3,134	3,310	3,405	3,320
O	24,202	24,580	24,895	25,426	25,887
P	22,608	22,691	22,830	23,073	22,996
Q	17,198	17,484	18,007	18,842	19,448
R	3,583	3,846	4,118	4,457	4,380
S	5,250	5,396	5,517	5,509	5,457



Graph 6.4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries (20–64 years of age), 2020

07 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Better to sing in the hut than cry in the court.

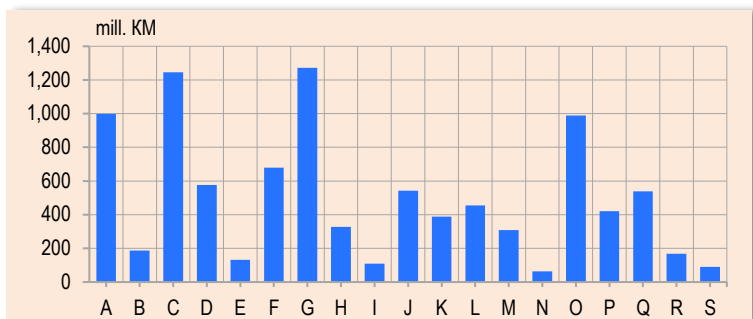
Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured with the real growth rate of GDP, decreased by 2.5% in 2020.

7.1. Gross domestic product and gross value added ¹⁾, 2020

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	997,631	4.7
Mining and quarrying	187,951	-1.7
Manufacturing	1,245,526	-9.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	576,713	-3.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	132,800	3.0
Construction	679,485	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,271,948	-2.8
Transportation and storage	327,518	-11.9
Accommodation and food service activities	109,551	-34.5
Information and communication	541,712	7.2
Financial and insurance activities	389,300	3.4
Real estate activities	454,459	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	309,457	-3.3
Administrative and support service activities	63,387	-2.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	988,993	1.8
Education	420,757	-0.4
Human health and social work activities	538,581	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	167,633	-3.4
Other service activities	90,944	-11.7
FISIM (minus)	230,753	2.9
Gross value added	9,263,593	-1.7
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	1,868,256	-5.8
Gross domestic product	11,131,849	-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



Graph 7.1. Gross value added, current prices, 2020

Over 2.1 billion KM of Gross value added originated from industrial activities

In the total Gross domestic product in 2020, the section (C) *Manufacturing* had a share of 11.2%, (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 5.2%, the section (B) *Mining and quarrying* had a share of 1.7%, while the section (E) *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

	%				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agricultural activities (A)	9.3	8.4	8.8	8.6	9.0
Industrial activities (B,C,D,E)	18.5	19.3	20.4	19.7	19.3
Construction (F)	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.1
Service activities (G,H,I,J,K,L,M, N,O,P,Q,R,S)	51.1	51.1	50.0	50.6	50.9
FISIM (minus)	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Gross value added	82.1	82.4	82.6	82.6	83.2
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.8
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 (C) *Manufacturing*. Of the total number of business entities in the division manufacture of food products, 2.8% are large enterprises that generate 40.5% of the Gross value added.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Non-financial sector	53.8	55.9	56.8	57.3	57.5
Financial sector	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
Government sector	21.3	20.2	19.5	19.2	20.7
Households sector	23.0	21.8	21.5	21.1	19.4
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
FISIM (minus)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

7.4. Gross domestic product

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	9,650,962	10,099,280	10,701,007	11,251,324	11,131,849
Gross domestic product per capita ²⁾ , KM	8,338	8,759	9,322	9,848	9,797
Gross domestic product, real growth rates, %	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.5	-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 in an economy, amounted to 9,797 KM in 2020, which represented an increase by 17.5% compared to 2016.

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

Allocation of the Gross domestic product realised in 2020 was as follows: 47.1% on compensation of employees, 36.2% on gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 16.7% on net taxes on products and production.

DO YOU KNOW?

Other payments to employees (various off-wage benefits) account for 17.3% of the total compensation of employees.

7.5. Income components of Gross domestic product, current prices

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	thous. KM				
Gross domestic product	9,650,962	10,099,280	10,701,007	11,251,324	11,131,849
Compensation of employees	4,400,658	4,502,499	4,756,193	5,009,276	5,246,808
Net taxes on products and production	1,758,514	1,799,149	1,885,148	1,985,064	1,860,816
Gross operating surplus/ Gross mixed income	3,491,790	3,797,632	4,059,666	4,256,984	4,024,225

08 INVESTMENTS

The sweetest bite for a woman is a man's heart.

In Republika Srpska, a significant increase in investment activity was recorded in 2020, namely by 9.5%. The highest contribution to the increase in investments was that of large investments in roads and hospital capacities.

The most significant share in the structure of investments by activity of investor, with 22.3%, was that of the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*.

As in the previous year, a significant increasing trend in investment activity was continued in the section (Q) *Human health and social work activities*, namely by 132.1%, as well as in the section (F) *Construction*, in which an increase by 52.7% was recorded.

8.1. Investments in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2020

	Value of investments, thous. KM	Composition, %
Total gross fixed capital formation	1,959,943	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52,205	2.7
Mining and quarrying	12,483	0.6
Manufacturing	251,894	12.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	187,409	9.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14,063	0.7
Construction	268,657	13.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	176,608	9.0
Transportation and storage	36,419	1.9
Accommodation and food service activities	17,030	0.9
Information and communication	92,302	4.7
Financial and insurance activities	31,436	1.6
Real estate activities	4,099	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,256	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	8,270	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	438,286	22.3
Education	29,470	1.5
Human health and social work activities	271,087	13.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	47,921	2.4
Other service activities	3,048	0.2

¹⁾ The calculation of investments in fixed assets is based on ESA 2010.

INVESTMENTS

By activity of investor, the highest shares in the composition of investments were those of the following sections: (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*, (Q) *Human health and social work activities* and (F) *Construction*. By purpose of investments in new fixed assets, the highest shares referred to the sections (F) *Construction*, (Q) *Human health and social work activities* and (C) *Manufacturing*.

Over one billion KM invested in buildings and other structures

By their technical composition, more than half of the total investments was invested in buildings and other structures. In 2020, the highest investments in buildings were those of business entities from the sections (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (30.3%), (F) *Construction* (18.8%) and (Q) *Human health and social work activities* (14.9%).

The highest investments in machinery, equipment and transport equipment were those of business entities from the section (C) *Manufacturing* (21.2%).

When it comes to investments in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* had a share of 40.0%, the section (C) *Manufacturing* participated with 19.2% and (J) *Information and communication* with 11.3%.

8.2. Composition of investments in fixed assets by technical composition

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Investments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and other structures	51.2	49.7	54.1	54.9	56.4
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	43.2	44.0	40.9	40.3	37.4
Other	5.6	6.3	5.0	4.8	6.2

Investments in 2020 were mostly financed from own financial assets (49.3%), followed by financial loans (20.1%), other sources (16.4%), assets of budgets and funds (10.3%), joint assets (2.5%), and financial leasing (1.4%).

INVESTMENTS

8.3. Financing of investments and investments

	thous. KM				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Financing of investments	1,683,292	1,562,817	1,849,104	1,710,690	1,852,057
Investments	1,668,689	1,612,886	1,879,489	1,789,555	1,959,943

DO YOU KNOW?

Investments of business entities registered in the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* account for 27.4% of the total investments in the section (Q) *Human health and social work activities*.

09 STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

If acquiring was as easy as saying, we would all be rich.

Real estate activities was the most productive and most profitable section of economic activities in 2019

Average profitability rate, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, amounted to 14.7% in Republika Srpska.

By business operations in 2019, the section (L) *Real estate activities* can be singled out as one of the most successful sections of activity in the economy of Republika Srpska. With 106 enterprises and 33 entrepreneurs, as well as 558 employed persons, this section has the highest labour productivity with 83,029 KM, and its labour costs of 16,779 KM per employed person and profitability rate of 54.3% are high.

9.1. 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	113,490	29,947	14,643	16,661
Industrial activities	92,895	29,043	15,960	13,510
Construction	114,145	35,118	12,729	23,170
Trade	207,720	27,750	12,625	16,775
Non-financial services activities	66,122	31,704	14,751	19,287

Market business entities (enterprises and entrepreneurs) in the sections of industry employ around 40.0% of all employed persons, while they also provide the greatest contribution to the formation of total value added at factor costs, 38.7%, which in 2019 amounted to over 5.8 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 62 enterprises and 87 entrepreneurs, operates in the section (R) *Arts, entertainment and recreation*, but these business entities achieve significant labour productivity (42,195 KM) and profitability rate (40.3%).

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

DO YOU KNOW?

The highest-paid employees are those employed in enterprises engaged in electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, while the lowest-paid are those working in other service activities.

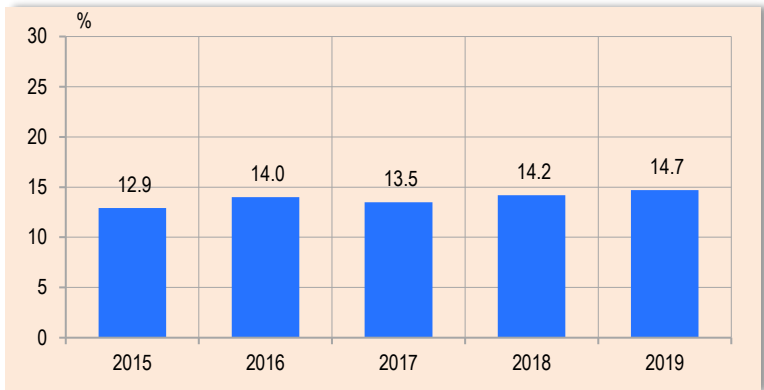
9.2. Indicators of business activities of non-financial business economy, structures

	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	14.9	39.9	32.7	38.7	32.3
Construction	5.5	6.9	7.0	8.1	9.6
Trade	32.8	23.6	43.1	21.8	23.7
Non-financial service activities	46.8	29.6	17.2	31.4	34.4

Approximately 70 percents of Republika Srpska's large business entities are enterprises from the sections of industrial activities

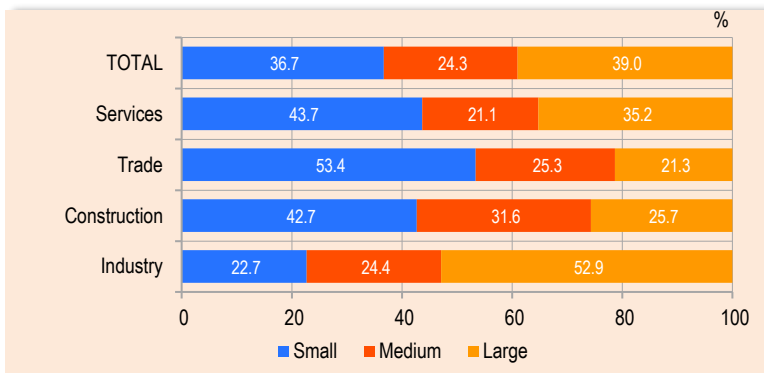
By size of business entities, the highest profitability in 2019 was achieved by large enterprises, namely 17.3%, which was 2.6 percentage points higher than the Republika Srpska average.

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS



Graph 9.1. Profitability rates of non-financial business economy in Republika Srpska

In addition, large enterprises were also the most productive, with the value added per person employed of 35,186 KM, while the lowest productivity was achieved by medium business entities, with 27,171 KM. At the level of Republika Srpska, achieved productivity amounted to 29,947 KM.



Graph 9.2. Value added at factor costs, by size of enterprises, 2019

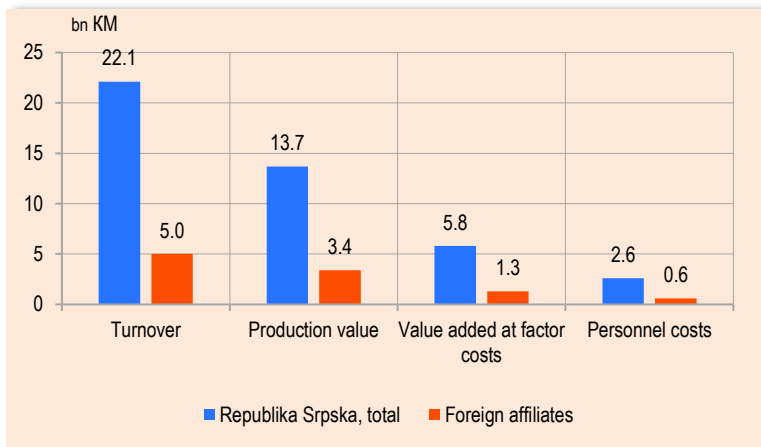
STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

DO YOU KNOW?

Of the total number of foreign-owned enterprises operating in the territory of Republika Srpska, most are owned by Serbia (29%), followed by Italy (11%) and Austria (9%).

Foreign investors were most interested in enterprises from industrial sections (51.3%), followed by those from the sections trade (23.4%), services (22.6%) and construction (2.7%).

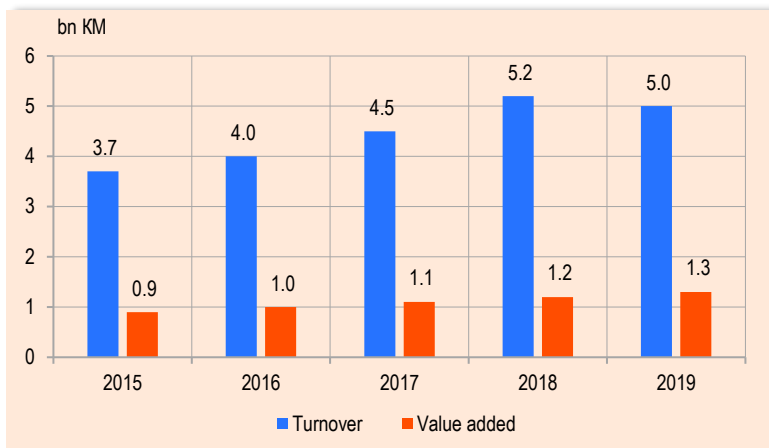
Foreign affiliates, or enterprises which are majority foreign-owned, operated in 2019 with the profitability rate of 13.6%.



Graph 9.3. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska, 2019

European Union member states have the largest share in the capital of foreign affiliates operating in Republika Srpska, with 58.6%. These enterprises generate 57.2% of the total turnover of foreign affiliates.

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS



Graph 9.4. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in Republika Srpska

10 PRICES

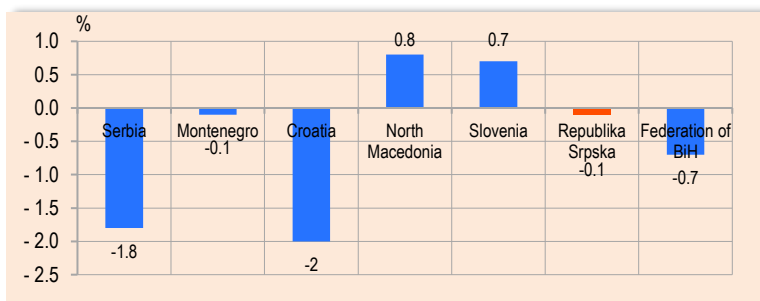
Evil knows where evil sleeps.

Producer prices of industrial products in 2020 decreased on average by 0.1% compared to 2019.

By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities KD BiH 2010, compared to 2019, an increase in prices in 2020 was recorded in the sections (B) *Mining and quarrying* by 0.8% and (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* by 0.6%. On the other hand, a decrease in prices in 2020, compared to 2019, was recorded in the sections (E) *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* by 9.8% and (C) *Manufacturing* by 0.4%.

10.1. Producer price indices of industrial products

Section	previous year=100				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	101.5	102.0	104.9	101.2	99.9
Mining and quarrying	101.0	107.7	103.5	101.4	100.8
Manufacturing	99.1	100.5	107.2	101.0	99.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	107.3	103.4	100.0	101.5	100.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	112.5	89.7	90.2



Graph 10.1. Rates of producer prices of industrial products, 2020

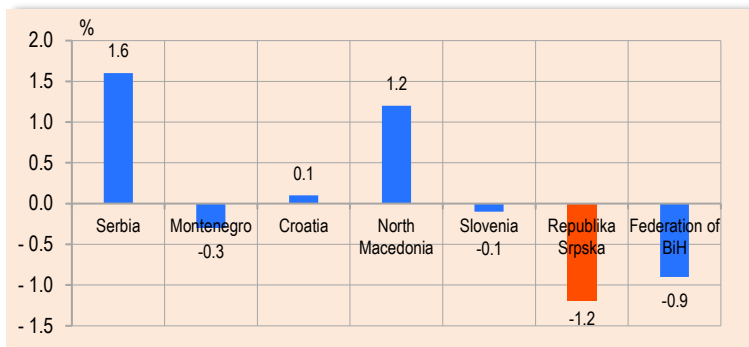
Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2020, compared to 2019, decreased on average by 1.2%.

By main division of consumption, by purpose, the highest increase in prices in 2020 was recorded in the division Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, by 4.5%, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Furnishings and household equipment, by 1.7%.

10.2. Consumer price indices according to COICOP

Name	previous year=100				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	98.8	100.5	101.2	100.5	98.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.0	100.1	100.4	100.8	100.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	106.7	104.9	105.8	104.5	104.5
Clothing and footwear	89.3	88.8	87.4	88.0	90.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other energy commodities	101.3	101.2	101.8	102.8	100.3
Furnishings, household equipment and regular maintenance of the house	98.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	98.3
Health	101.3	102.5	102.7	101.5	100.8
Transport	93.9	104.1	109.2	100.9	91.0
Communication	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.5
Recreation and culture	99.9	100.6	101.0	101.9	102.1
Education	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.0
Restaurants and hotels	102.5	100.9	100.3	100.7	100.2
Other goods and services	99.7	99.7	99.0	99.0	100.0

PRICES



Graph 10.2. Inflation rates in the neighbouring countries, 2020

DO YOU KNOW?

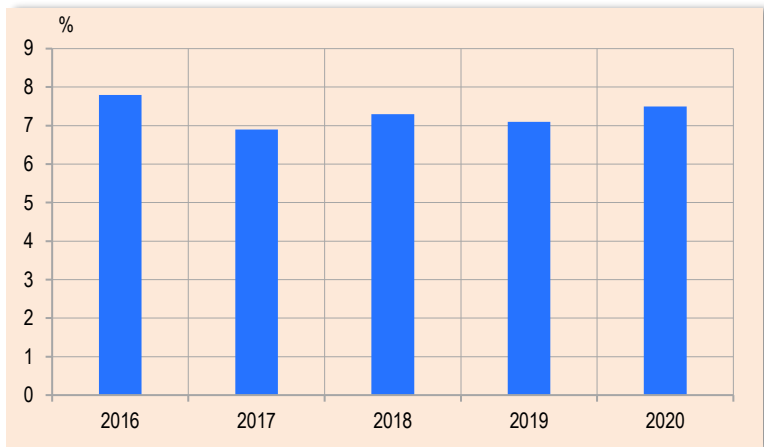
The share of manufacturing in the total producer price index of industrial products for producers that sell their products on the domestic market is 63.6%.

A garden wants a hoe, not a prayer.

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 7.5%

In 2019, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska was 7.5%, which represented an increase by 0.4% compared to the share realised in the previous year (Graph 11.1).

With the share of 9.9% in the Gross domestic product formation, agroindustry¹⁾ (production and processing of agricultural products) represents one of the most significant areas of the economy in Republika Srpska.



Graph 11.1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

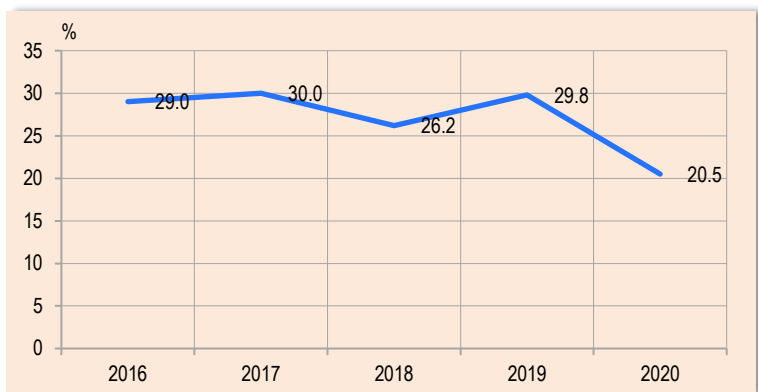
¹⁾ Section A division 01 and section C divisions 10, 11 and 12 of the Classification of Economic Activities based on NACE Rev.2.

AGRICULTURE

Primary agriculture employs 20.5% of all employed persons

According to the data obtained through the Labour Force Survey in 2020, there were 92 thousand persons employed in agriculture. The number of persons employed in agriculture accounts for 20.5% of the total number of employed persons (Graph 11.2).

Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 91.7% were full-time employees, while the remaining 8.3% were part-time employees. The average weekly working hours in agriculture in 2020 amounted to 39.6 hours, namely 43.8 hours for men and 35.0 hours for women employed in agriculture.

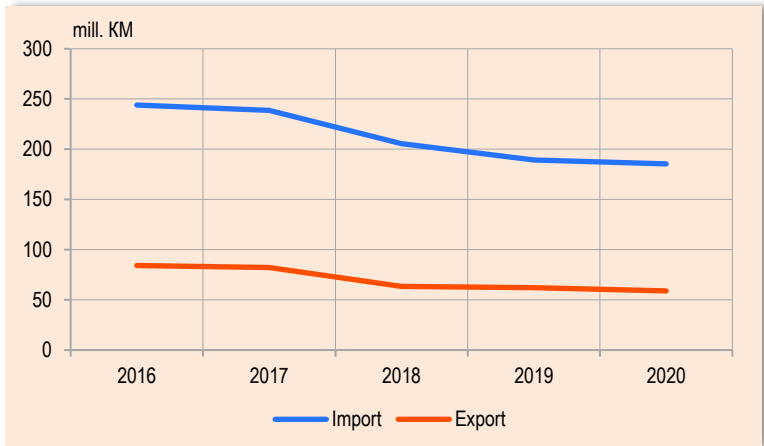


Graph 11.2. Share of persons employed in agricultural activities

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 244.3 million KM

The value of total external trade of agricultural products in 2020 amounted to 244.3 million KM, which represented a decrease by 2.7% or 6.8 million KM in comparison with the previous year.

Total value of import of agricultural products in 2020 amounted to 185.4 million KM, which represented a decrease by 2.0% or 3.8 million KM compared to the import realised in the previous year. During the same period, total value of export of agricultural products was 58.9 million KM, which represented a decrease by 4.9% or 3.0 million KM compared to the previous year.



Graph 11.3. Value of realised annual import and export

The share of agricultural products in total export of Republika Srpska realised in 2020 was 1.7%, while in total import these products participated with 4.1%. The coverage of import with export amounted to 31.8%, which represented a decrease by 1.0% compared to the coverage recorded in the previous year.

Pork production 75.5 million kilograms

During 2020, farms in Republika Srpska produced a total of 75.5 million kilograms of pork, which represented an increase by 10.0% compared to the previous year.

The produced amount was achieved by breeding and slaughtering of about 1.1 million pigs with an average body weight of 96.1 kilograms per head.

Of about 1.1 million pigs slaughtered during 2020 in the territory of Republika Srpska, only 7.6% were slaughtered in registered slaughterhouses, while the remaining 92.4% of pigs were slaughtered on family farms.

The total value of pork production in 2020 was about 229.9 million KM, which accounted for 12.7% of total agricultural gross domestic product.

AGRICULTURE

DO YOU KNOW?

In the observation year, the average price per kilogram of pig liveweight was 2.74 KM, which represented a decrease by 2.6% in comparison with the previous year.

Value of agricultural production in 2020 amounted to approximately one billion and 847 million KM

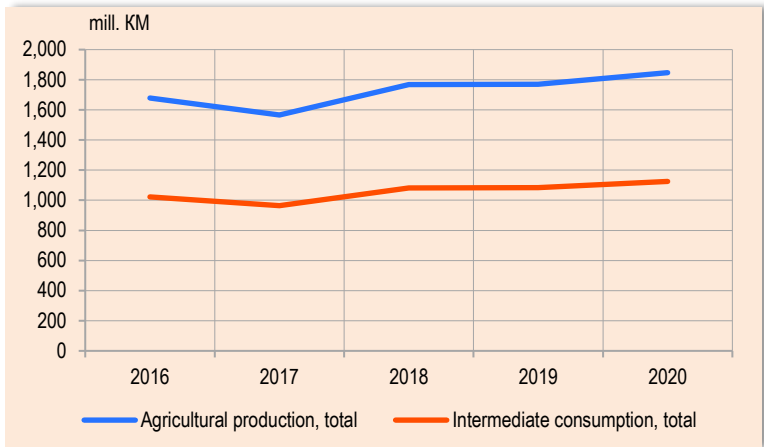
The value of total agricultural production²⁾ in 2020 amounted to one billion and 847 million KM, which represented an increase by 4.4% compared to the previous year.

During the same period, the total value of intermediate consumption³⁾ amounted to approximately one billion and 125 million KM, which represented an increase by 3.3% compared to the previous year (Graph 11.4). Intermediate consumption in agriculture in 2020 accounted for 60.9% of the value of total agricultural production.

²⁾ The value of agricultural production equals the sum of the values of crop production, livestock production and agricultural services and the value of production of inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities of farms.

³⁾ 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.

AGRICULTURE



Graph 11.4. Value of total agricultural production and intermediate consumption

In 2020, the share of production of agricultural goods in the total production of agricultural goods and services was 98.9%, while the share of agricultural services and non-agricultural secondary activities of farms was 1.1%.

In the same period, the share of livestock output in the total production of agricultural goods and services was 42.2%, while the share of crop production output was 56.7%.

12 FORESTRY

One bad apple spoils the whole bunch.

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 m³/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 Council*™ – 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).

12.1. Forest exploitation

	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
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
2020	2,950	2,685	266	1,574	1,376

thous. m³

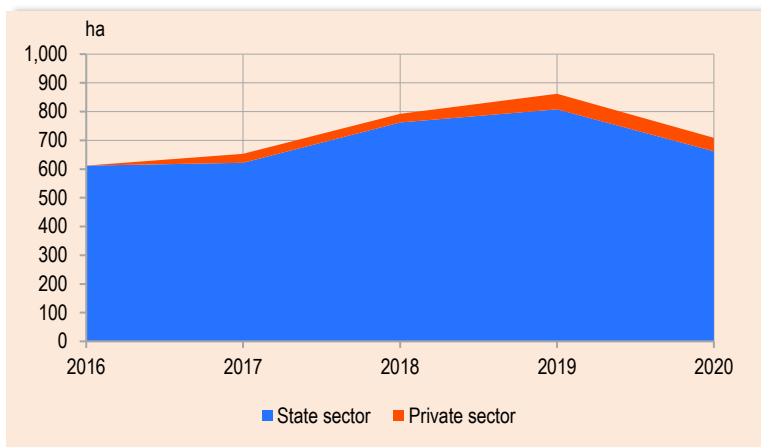
Average gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2020 decreased in comparison with 2019 and it amounted to approximately three million m³. Out of this sum, approximately 2.6 million m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, as the state sector covers 85.5% of the total felled timber.

12.2. Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production, total	2,101,196	2,033,235	2,019,665	1,939,364	1,984,780
logs for cutting	1,021,763	1,002,377	987,268	963,948	962,806
Sale, total	2,107,004	2,069,161	2,018,213	1,916,159	1,939,628
logs for cutting	1,027,755	1,013,895	998,414	960,860	953,247

m³

Afforestation activities in 2020 in Republika Srpska decreased in comparison with 2019. Thus, total afforested area in 2020 covered 694 ha, which represented a decrease by 18.8% compared to 2019 and a decrease by 15.0% compared to 2018. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 600 ha, which accounted for 86.5% of the total area afforested during 2020.



Graph 12.1. Artificial afforestation

FORESTRY

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

KM/m³

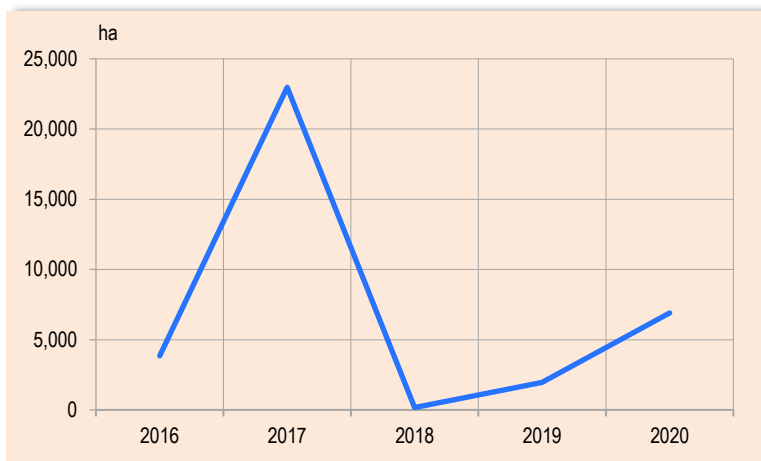
	TOTAL	Conifers	Broadleaves
2016	82.94	96.91	70.41
2017	83.45	98.13	70.95
2018	86.82	102.24	74.20
2019	94.83	109.54	81.46
2020	93.63	107.20	81.24

12.4. Gross value added in the forestry sector

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross value added in the forestry sector, thous. KM	148,434	145,480	154,388	158,022	158,299
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. KM	9,630,569	10,077,017	10,679,612	11,251,324	11,131,849
Structure, %	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

In accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4), commercial forestry and industry¹⁾ based on wood as raw material had a significant share in the structure of export of Republika Srpska in 2020, with 13.6%, and its value was 462 million KM.

¹⁾ Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture), paper and articles of paper.



Graph 12.2. Forest area and forest land affected by fire

Damages caused by fire in 2020 were recorded over an area of 6,893 ha, with 32,196 m³, which represented a significant increase in comparison with the previous year.

DO YOU KNOW?

One hectare of forest consumes about four tonnes of carbon dioxide per day and releases three tonnes of oxygen. According to this, in just one day, 4,383,564 tonnes of carbon dioxide are consumed in our forests, and 3,287,673 tonnes of oxygen were produced.

13 ENVIRONMENT

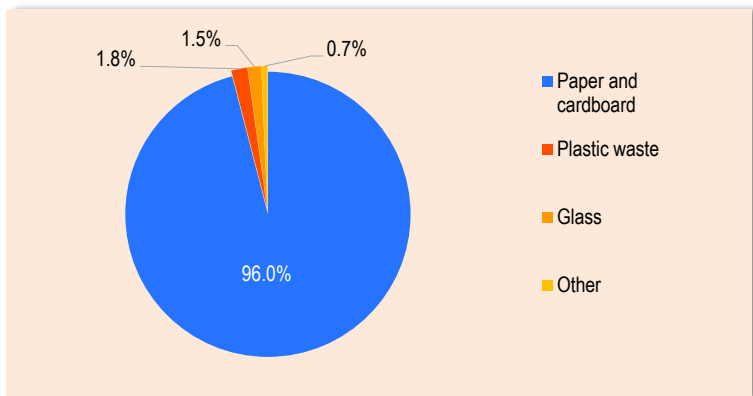
Where there is a flower, there is also honey.

Municipal waste and wastewater

Waste generation and methods of its disposal are complex indicators of consumption patterns, level of economic development and efficiency of waste management systems. The most desirable form of waste disposal is its reuse and recycling. The last and least desirable option is to deposit waste.

In Republika Srpska, 282,575 tonnes of municipal waste were collected in 2020, which represented an increase by 2.4% compared to the previous year. Most of the collected waste, over 97%, was permanently disposed of in landfills. This share, however, was slightly lower than in previous years, when it was around 99%.

The decrease in the share of waste that ends up in landfills is accompanied by an increase in the share of waste handed over to secondary raw material operators for further processing. The share of waste handed over for processing in the total collected municipal waste in 2020 was just over 2%. However, the absolute amount is more than twice as high as in the previous year, as well as compared to the entire period 2016-2020.

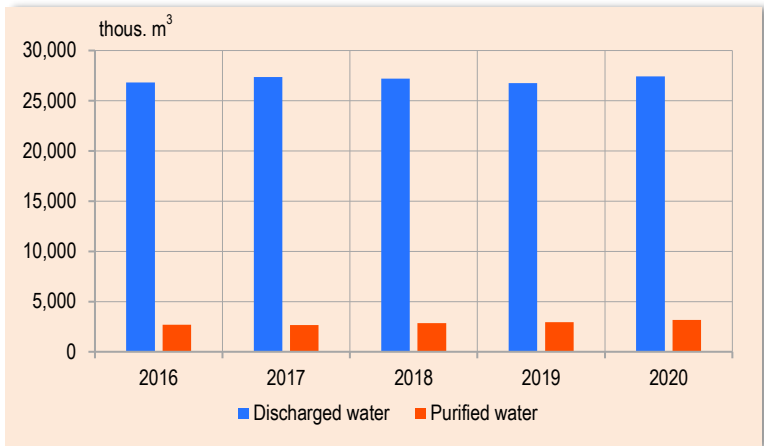


Graph 13.1. Municipal waste handed over for processing, by type, 2020

ENVIRONMENT

During the same period, the amount of waste permanently disposed of in landfills is continuously increasing. In 2020, 334,713 tonnes of municipal and other types of waste were disposed of in regional and municipal landfills, which represented an increase by 23.0% compared to 2016.

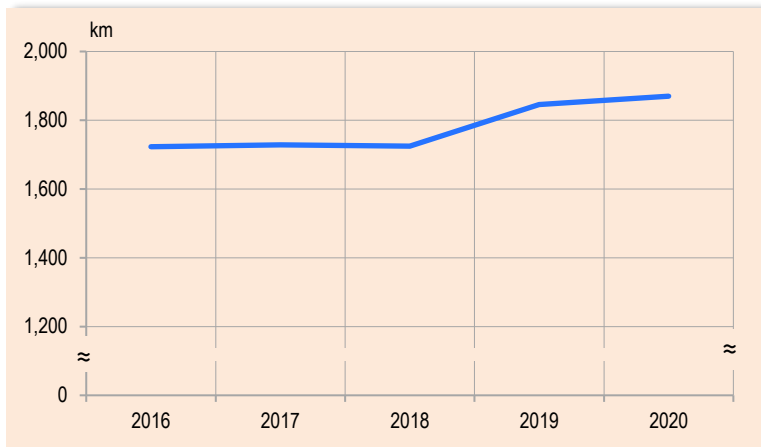
The increase in the amount of collected, processed and disposed of municipal waste is accompanied by the amounts of discharged and purified municipal wastewater.



Graph 13.2. Discharged and purified municipal wastewater

During the period 2016-2020, the amount of discharged municipal wastewater in Republika Srpska recorded a slight increase, namely by 2.2%. Compared to 2016, an increase by 17.5% was recorded in the amount of purified municipal wastewater in 2020. The number of households connected to the public sewage network increased by a similar percentage, namely by 18.4%, and this number amounted to 177,438 in 2020. During the last five years, the sewage network became 147 km or 8.5% longer.

ENVIRONMENT



Graph 13.3. Length of closed sewage collection network

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2020, the public waste collection service covered about 71% of the population of Republika Srpska, with one inhabitant producing on average 349 kg of waste.

To get to the core, you have to break the shell.

Industrial production in 2020 decreased by 6.7% in comparison with 2019

Between 2016 and 2018, industrial production was recording an increase. In the previous two years, a decrease in industrial production was recorded, with a decrease by 6.7% in 2020 in comparison with 2019.

The most significant divisions in terms of the value 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 furniture.

14.1. Indices of industrial production by section of activity classification

previous year=100

Section	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	108.1	101.2	103.6	88.6	93.3
B	100.7	97.4	104.1	95.6	99.6
C	103.5	106.2	97.2	87.6	90.1
D (except group 35.3)	125.3	92.5	119.8	87.2	96.1

14.2. Indices of industrial production by section of activity classification

2015=100

Section	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	108.1	109.5	113.4	100.5	93.8
B	100.7	98.1	102.2	97.7	97.4
C	103.5	109.8	106.8	93.5	84.3
D (except group 35.3)	125.3	115.9	138.8	121.1	116.3

Industry had a share of 18.1% in the total Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska

INDUSTRY

Investments in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2020 amounted to 417 million KM, which represented a decrease by 14.6% compared to 2019.

Gross value added of industrial activities in 2020 decreased by 3.7% in comparison with 2019, totaling 2.0 billion KM, with *Manufacturing* having the highest share (61.7%).

At the end of 2020, there were 5,057 registered industrial enterprises, of which 90.3% in private ownership.

DO YOU KNOW?

Investments in industry in 2020 accounted for 22.8% of the total investments in Republika Srpska.

In 2020, there were new 121 business entities that were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 89.4% of them, were engaged in *Manufacturing*, while 4.8% were engaged in *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*, 4.2% in *Mining and quarrying*, and 1.6% in *Materials recovery*.

Industrial enterprises employ 27.6% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska; these enterprises employ 64,144 workers, of which 79.2% in *Manufacturing*.

According to reports of industrial enterprises, value of sale of industrial products in 2020 amounted to 5.2 billion KM, with products of *Manufacturing* accounting for 69.3% of the total value. Value of sale of industrial products decreased by 3.8% in 2020 in comparison with 2019

Five industrial divisions generate 62.4% of the total value of sale of industrial products, namely: *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 24.8%, *Manufacture of food products* 15.5%, *Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment* 9.5%, *Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials* 8.2% and *Manufacture of furniture* 4.4%.

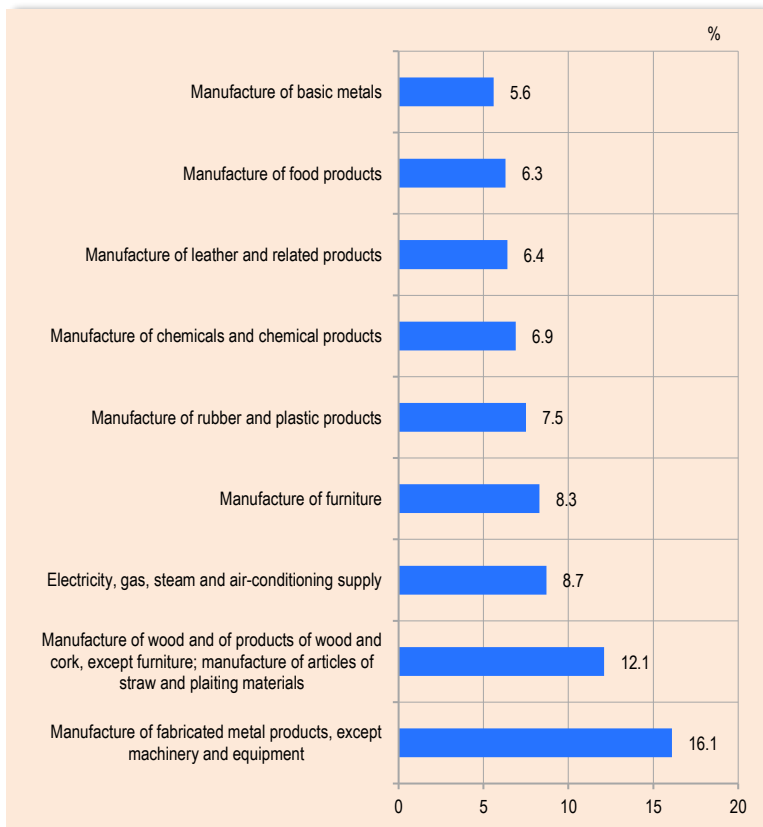
14.3. Value of sale by industrial division

	mill. KM				
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	5,138	5,605	5,984	5,394	5,190
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	51	40	37	36	28
Mining of metal ores	132	150	146	122	120
Other mining and quarrying	35	35	40	41	49
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of food products	834	802	784	791	805
Manufacture of beverages	102	109	114	111	87
Manufacture of tobacco products	19	14	1	-	-
Manufacture of textiles	37	37	37	31	34
Manufacture of wearing apparel	50	51	54	60	58
Manufacture of leather and related products	124	139	164	171	152
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	398	429	413	435	425
Manufacture of paper and paper products	118	122	137	130	123
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	28	28	27	25	22
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	570	759	760	129	30
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	133	184	191	165	205
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	50	29	35	37	38
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	145	166	178	204	222
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	128	118	134	144	170
Manufacture of basic metals	163	227	263	222	157
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	335	421	482	543	493
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9	12	10	20	21
Manufacture of electrical equipment	78	98	101	93	110
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	64	77	86	93	88
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	28	35	46	34	32
Manufacture of other transport equipment	11	11	12	9	10
Manufacture of furniture	207	215	238	211	227
Other manufacturing	17	17	25	24	31
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	49	56	65	87	57
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	1,181	1,099	1,286	1,325	1,286
Water collection, treatment and supply	-	77	77	72	78
Materials recovery	40	50	42	29	31

INDUSTRY

Export of industrial enterprises accounted for 43.0% of their total value of sale

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2020 amounted to 2.2 billion KM, of which 88.7% was realised in (C) *Manufacturing*.



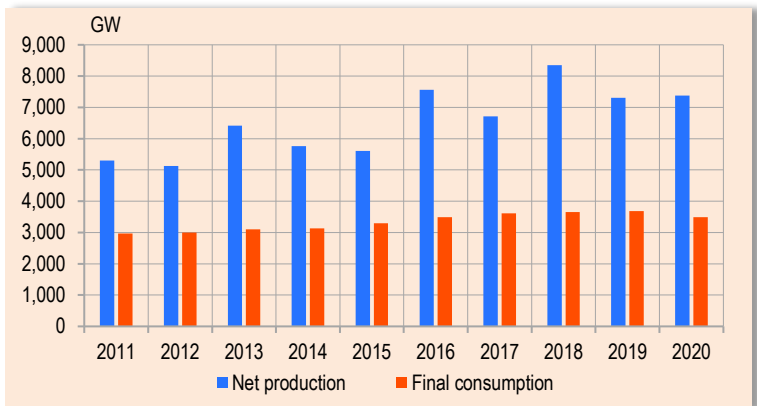
Graph 14.1. Industrial divisions with the highest shares of export in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2020

One hand washes the other.

Electricity consumption in Republika Srpska is fully covered by production in domestic power plants, with surplus being exported. The year 2020 was characterised by unfavourable hydrological conditions, which resulted in a decrease in electricity production in hydropower plants.

Total net production of electricity in 2020 amounted to 7,375 GWh. In the structure of total net production, thermal power stations participated with 71.7%, hydro power plants with 27.4%, and other producers with 0.9%

There has been a slight decrease in final electricity consumption compared to previous years.



Graph 15.1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

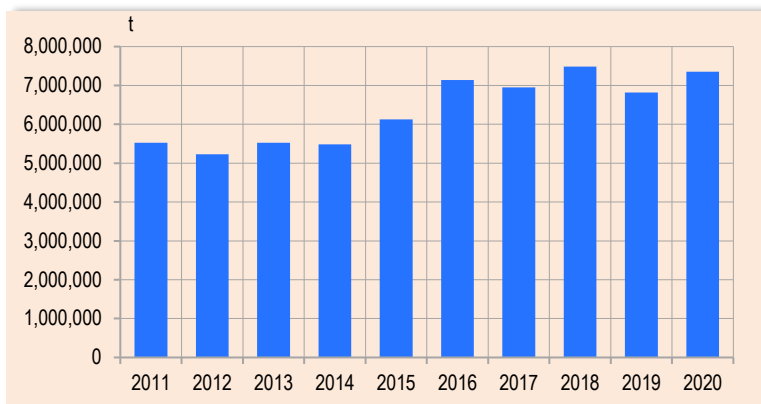
Coal production in mines increased

Brown coal and lignite are significant natural resources in Republika Srpska. Compared to 2019, coal production in 2020 increased by 7.8%.

ENERGY

Of the total available amount of coal in Republika Srpska, approximately 96% 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 66.9%. In 2020, a decrease in coal consumption in industry was recorded.



Graph 15.2. Coal production

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 86.9%, while the remaining 13.1% is consumed by households, transport and other consumers.

Most heat produced from biomass

The share of heat produced from biomass in total heat production in 2020 was 64.0%.

DO YOU KNOW?

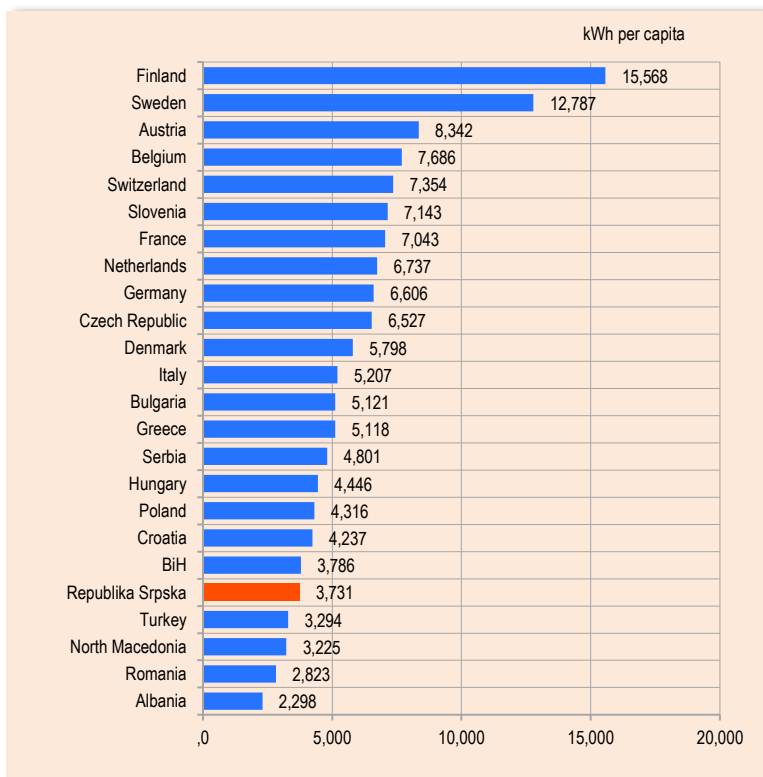
Electricity consumption per capita in 2020 amounted to 3,731 kWh.

15.1. Production and final consumption of fuels and energy

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	2,240	1,802	2,289	2,045	2,107
Lignite (thous. t)	4,902	5,151	5,192	4,774	5,247
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	7,565	6,708	8,354	7,303	7,375
Hydro power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,680	1,740	2,974	2,146	2,017
Thermal power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	4,828	4,897	5,306	5,085	5,288
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	57	71	74	72	70
Heat (TJ)	1,521	1,499	1,649	1,517	1,552
Biogas (thous. m ³)	-	3,143	4,539	3,547	5,455
Final consumption of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	168	209	211	251	200
Lignite (thous. t)	121	74	80	81	53
Stone coal (thous. t)	-	-	14	22	12
Electricity (GWh)	3,489	3,612	3,655	3,687	3,491
Heat (TJ)	1,414	1,374	1,525	1,395	1,424
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	59,223	66,863	68,915	52,134	34,354

¹⁾ Production at threshold

ENERGY



Graph 15.3. Electricity consumption per capita, 2019 (IEA)

In 2020, approximately 200 million KM was invested in the energy sector

Investments in new fixed assets in the energy sector (divisions 05, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 200 million KM, which accounted for 10.2% of total investments in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2020.

Energy had a share of 5.7% in the total Gross domestic product.

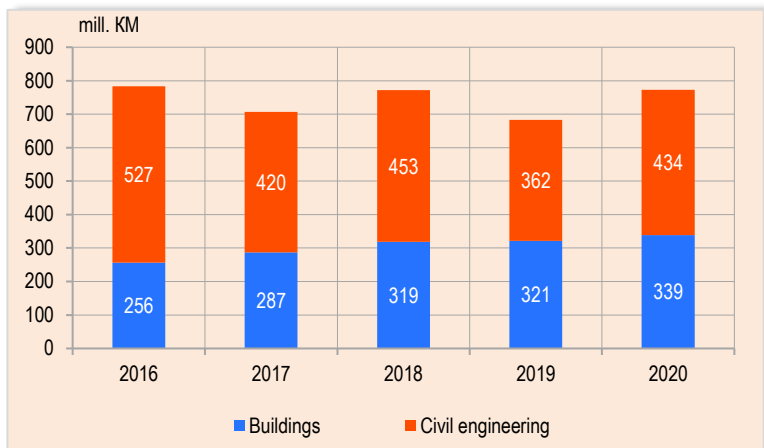
Approximately 12 thousand workers were employed in the energy sector, which accounted for 5% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in the energy sector was 6.9% lower in 2020 than in 2019.

16 CONSTRUCTION

You can't finish if you don't start.

The value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska increased by 13.1% in 2020 compared to 2019. Buildings accounted for 43.8% of the total value of performed works and their value increased by 5.5%, while for civil engineering an increase by 19.7% was recorded. During the same period, the number of workers engaged on construction sites increased by 2.0%.

In 2020, Gross value added of the construction industry had a share of 6.1% in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska, while investments in new fixed assets in construction participated with 23.3% in the total investments.



Graph 16.1. Value of performed works

Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2020 was 5.8% higher. An increase in dwelling construction was recorded for three-room dwellings (27.9%) and for two-room dwellings (20.0%). The highest share in the structure of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (47.8%), followed by three-room dwellings with 25.4%, while the rest were one room dwellings and dwellings with four or more rooms.

CONSTRUCTION

16.1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	number	1,618	1,887	1,607	2,028	2,146
	m ²	89,487	99,919	88,067	107,622	114,156
One-room dwellings	number	436	601	368	629	481
	m ²	16,179	22,681	13,536	24,175	17,190
Two-room dwellings	number	696	817	675	854	1,025
	m ²	35,315	42,362	33,982	43,888	50,581
Three-room dwellings	number	382	414	448	426	545
	m ²	26,548	28,467	29,831	28,400	37,055
Four- or more-room dwellings	number	104	55	116	119	95
	m ²	11,445	6,409	10,718	11,159	9,330

Construction employs 4.9% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2020, the most common newbuilding works were works on residential buildings with three or more dwellings (35.1%) and roadworks on highway network (22.6%).

17 EXTERNAL TRADE

If you want people to hate you, tell them who they really are.

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 2020

During 2020, a decrease in both export and import was recorded.

Compared to 2019, export decreased by 6.0% in 2020, while import decreased by 6.5%. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2020 was 7.86 billion KM, of which 3.39 billion KM referred to export and 4.47 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year amounted to 1.07 billion KM.

The highest value of export from Republika Srpska in 2020 was that of export to Croatia (14.2%), followed by Italy (13.8%), Serbia (13.6%), Slovenia (11.2%) and Germany (10.3%).

During the same year, the highest value of import was that of import from Serbia (18.9%), followed by Italy (14.1%), Germany (9.7%), China (8.5%) and Slovenia (6.6%).

Coverage of import with export in 2020 was 75.9%

Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska increased from 2019 to 2020.

EXTERNAL TRADE

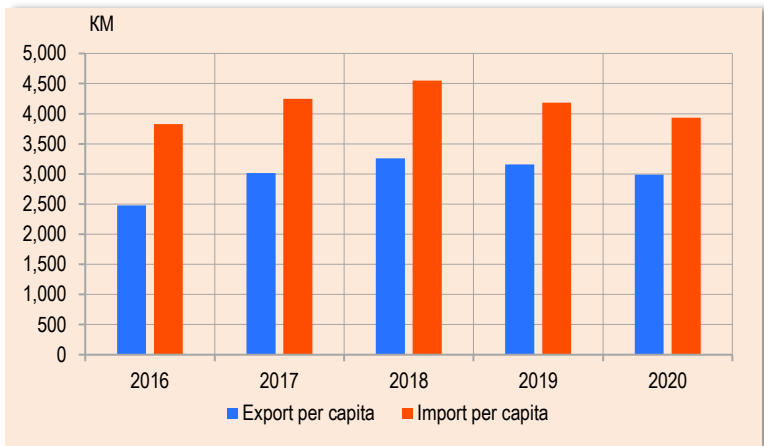
In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2020, the highest share in export was that of products from the section Base metals and articles of base metals, while the highest share in import was that of products from the section Machinery, apparatus and mechanical devices.

In the structure of export in 2020, the highest share was that of the section Base metals and articles of base metals with 12.9%, followed by the section Machinery, apparatus and mechanical devices with 12.9% and the section Footwear, hats and caps with 11.7%.

In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the section Machinery, apparatus and mechanical devices with 14.9%, followed by the section Products of the chemical or allied industries with 11.4% and the section Foodstuffs, beverages and spirits with 10.6%.

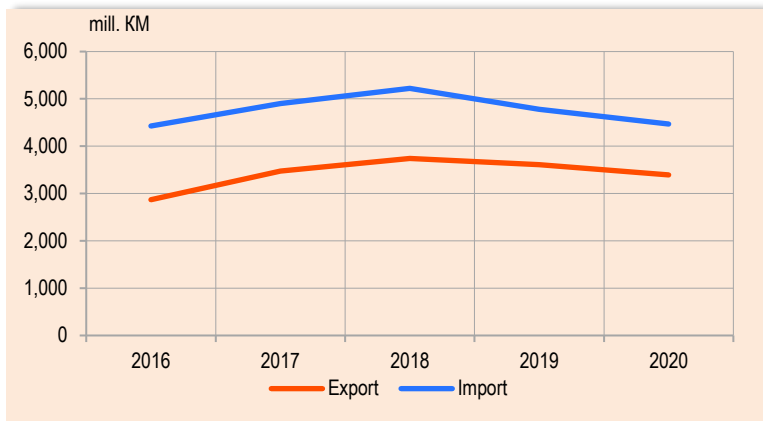
DO YOU KNOW?

In 2020, of total export from Republika Srpska, 91.8% was export to the EU member states and CEFTA countries.

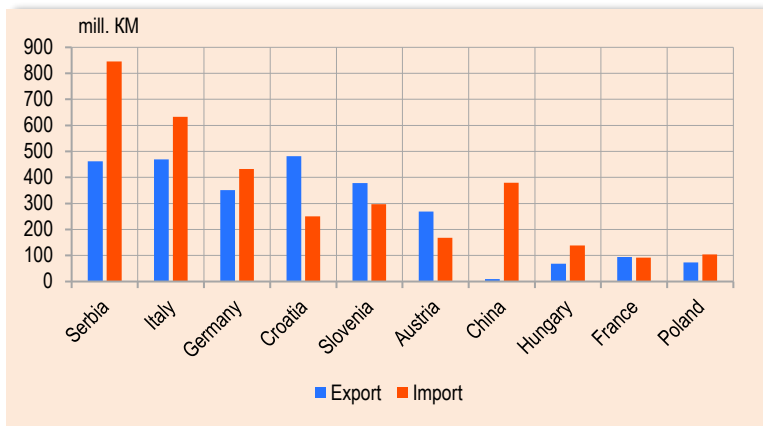


Graph 17.1. Export and import per capita

EXTERNAL TRADE



Graph 17.2. External trade balance



Graph 17.3. Countries with the highest shares in volume of trade with Republika Srpska, 2020

18 DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Trouble is easy to get into, but hard to get out of.

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 2020, compared to the base year 2015, was nominally 19.2% higher and really 23.7% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, increased by 23.8%.

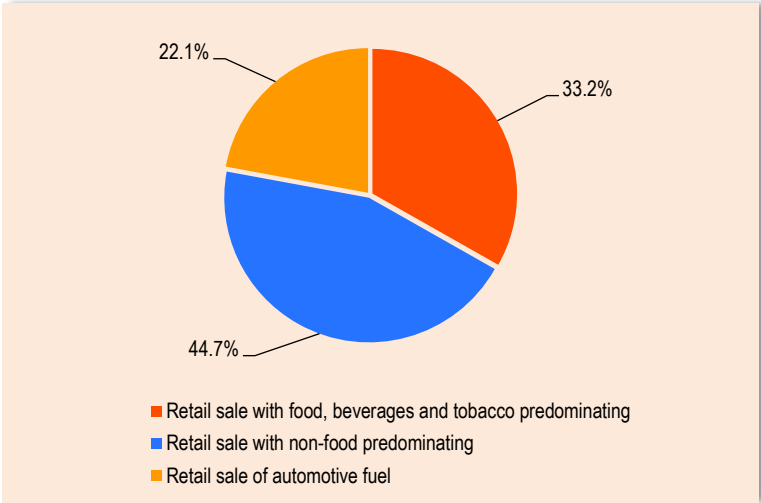
18.1. Distributive trade turnover indices by division of activity classification

	Distributive trade, TOTAL	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	
				nominal	real
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
2020	123.8	117.3	128.3	119.2	123.7

DO YOU KNOW?

Turnover in retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in 2020 recorded the highest increase in comparison with 2010.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE



Graph 18.1. Share of turnover according to activity classification in total retail trade turnover, 2020

Stick to a new path and an old friend.

The year 2020 passed in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic; thus, a big drop in the number of tourist arrivals and overnight stays compared to previous years was recorded.

In order to somewhat mitigate this decline, the Government of Republika Srpska tried to encourage domestic tourist traffic through subsidised travel vouchers for the local population. This allowed domestic tourists from Republika Srpska to stay overnight in many accommodation facilities throughout Republika Srpska, at reasonable prices.

The citizens of Republika Srpska used travel vouchers mostly in spa centres and accommodation facilities on the Olympic mountain Jahorina, in Herzegovina and Višegrad.

These vouchers provided multiple benefits as domestic tourists turned to domestic destinations, instead of giving up on vacation planning due to strict epidemiological measures adopted to prevent the spread of coronavirus and the resulting difficulties when leaving the country.

The use of travel vouchers in accommodation facilities was aimed at encouraging the development of domestic tourism and preserving jobs in the tourism sector, through the promotion and subsidizing of accommodation to the citizens of Republika Srpska.

Given that the pandemic began in early spring of 2020, the total number of overnight stays is still relatively satisfactory. It should be borne in mind that almost the whole world was in some form of quarantine.

DO YOU KNOW?

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, in 2020, compared to 2019, a significant decrease was recorded both in the number of domestic tourist nights (28.1%) and in the number of foreign tourist nights (61.3%).

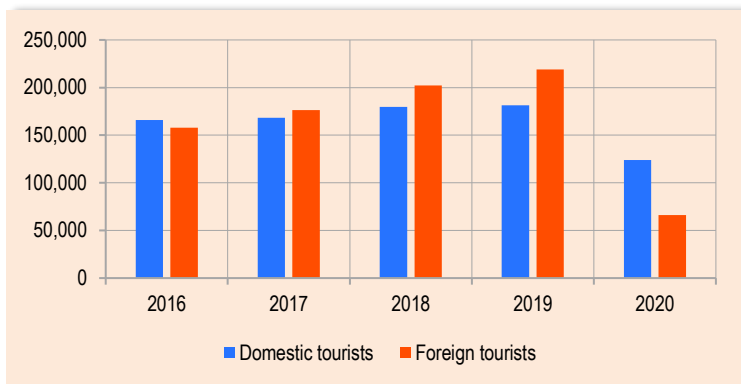
In 2020, the number of tourist arrivals decreased by 52.5% in comparison with 2019, while the number of tourist nights decreased by 45.4%. Of the total number of nights realised by foreign tourists, tourists from Serbia realised the highest number of nights, with a share of 43.0%, followed by tourists from Croatia with 27.9% and Slovenia with 7.0%.

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

TOURISM

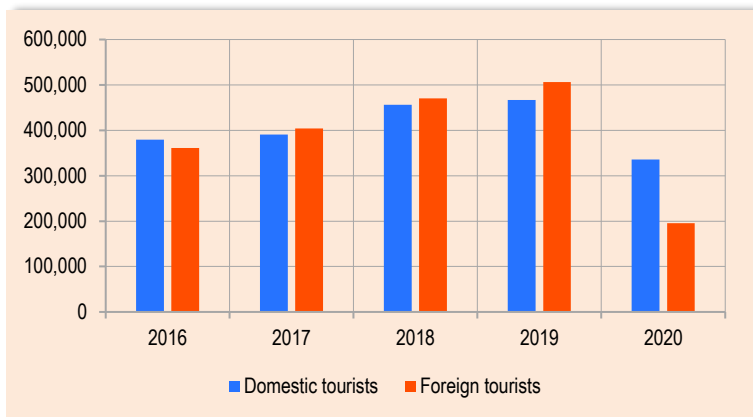


Graph 19.1. Tourist arrivals and nights¹⁾

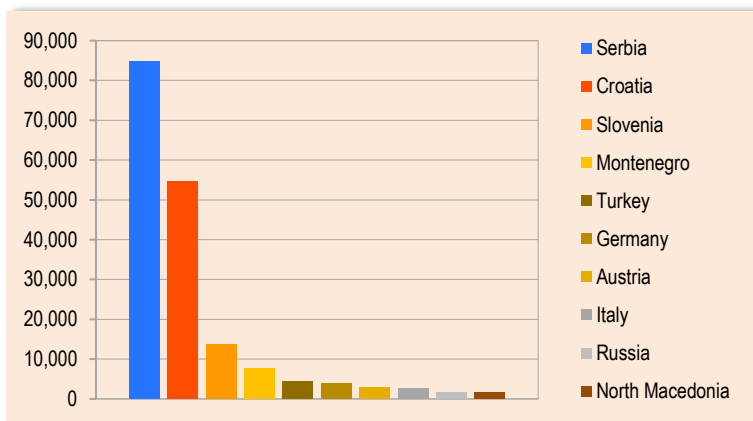


Graph 19.2. Domestic and foreign tourist arrivals ¹⁾

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.



Graph 19.3. Domestic and foreign tourist nights¹⁾



Graph 19.4. Foreign tourist nights by country of residence (with the highest shares in the total number of tourist nights), 2020¹⁾

20 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

True friends are the most valuable asset you can ever acquire in life.

Transport of passengers and goods

In 2020, there were 13.5 million transported passengers, which represented a decrease by 52.7% compared to the previous year, with approximately 83% of the total number of passengers being transported in municipal transport.

20.1. Transport of passengers and goods by transport branch

	2016	2017	2018	2019 ¹⁾	2020
ROAD AND URBAN TRANSPORT					
Length of roads, km ²⁾	14,336	13,960	15,402	13,947	14,162
Transported passengers, thous.	28,477	29,334	27,670	25,566	13,485
Transported goods, thous. t	3,522	4,020	4,184	2,940	2,982
RAILWAY TRANSPORT					
Length of tracks, km	417	417	417	417	417
Transported passengers, thous.	160	117	137	160	58
Transported goods, thous. t	4,416	4,529	4,569	4,567	3,798
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES					
Number of flights	1,474	1,468	1,474	2,464	718
Number of passengers	21,697	20,761	36,411	149,968	43,962

A decrease by 16.8% was recorded in transport of goods in railway transport in comparison with 2019, while transport of goods in road transport remained unchanged. Railway transport served to transport approximately 56% of all transported goods.

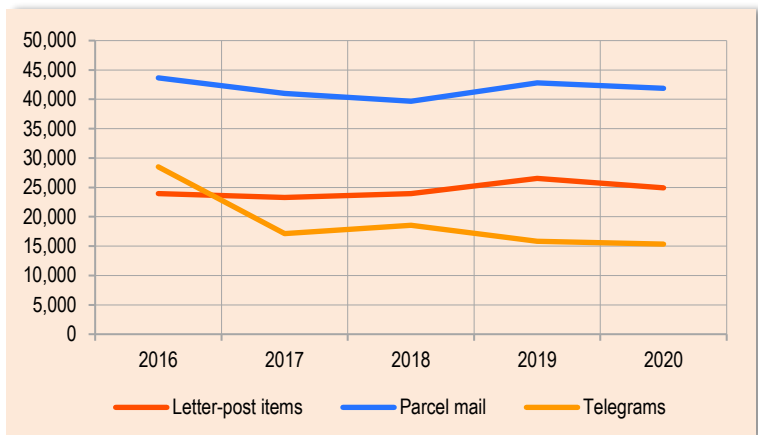
¹⁾ In 2019, the decrease in the length of road network was caused by a recategorisation of main and regional roads into local roads.

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 2020 decreased by 6.0% and the number of parcel mail items decreased by 2.2% compared to the previous year.



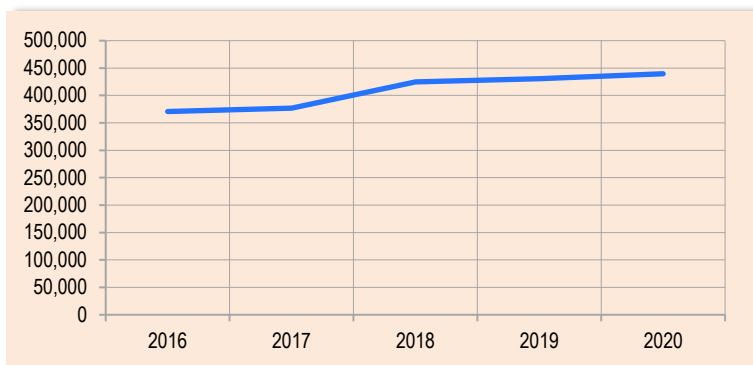
Graph 20.1. Postal activities

Registered vehicles

In 2020 in Republika Srpska, 420,335 vehicles were registered, which represented an increase by 2.2% compared to 2019.

Of the total number of registered vehicles, 83.4% were registered passenger vehicles.

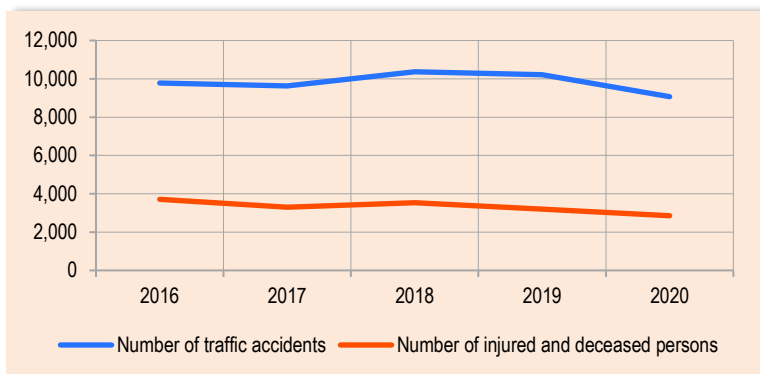
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Graph 20.2. Total number of registered vehicles

Traffic accidents

Compared to 2019, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2020 decreased by 11.3%. The number of persons who deceased due to traffic accidents decreased by 14.4% and the number of persons injured in traffic accidents decreased by 10.8% compared to the previous year.



Graph 20.3. Number of traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons

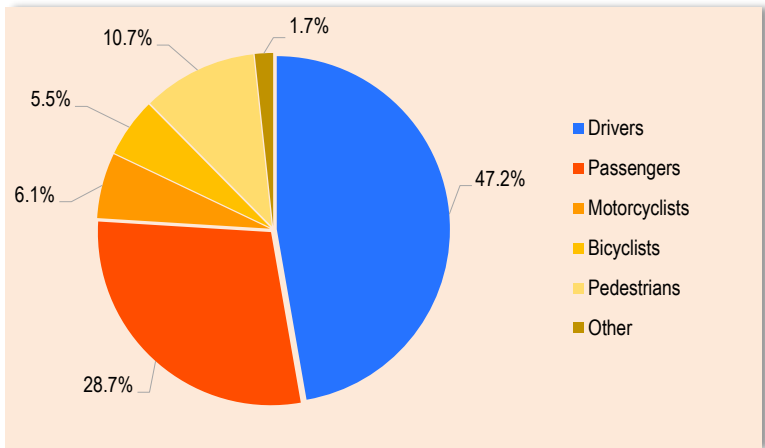
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

DO YOU KNOW?

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

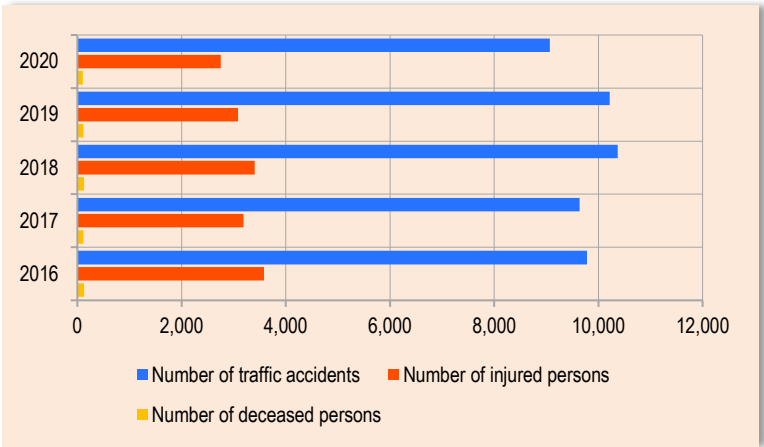
The most endangered participants in traffic accidents were drivers (47.2%).

Speeding, failure to maintain a safe trailing distance and reversing were the most common causes of traffic accidents.



Graph 20.4. Injured persons by their participation in traffic accidents, 2020

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Graph 20.5. Number of traffic accidents, number of injured and deceased persons

A man strives to be better than everyone but his son.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The system of preschool education and upbringing in the working year 2020/2021 consisted of 177 preschool institutions, of which 95 were established by local communities and 82 were established by private entities, citizens' associations and religious organisations.

There were 11,247 children in preschool institutions in the working year 2020/2021, of which 5,852 (52.0%) boys and 5,395 (48.0%) 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 working year. In the working year 2020/2021, the number of children in preschool institutions decreased by 14.4%, due to precautionary measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus.

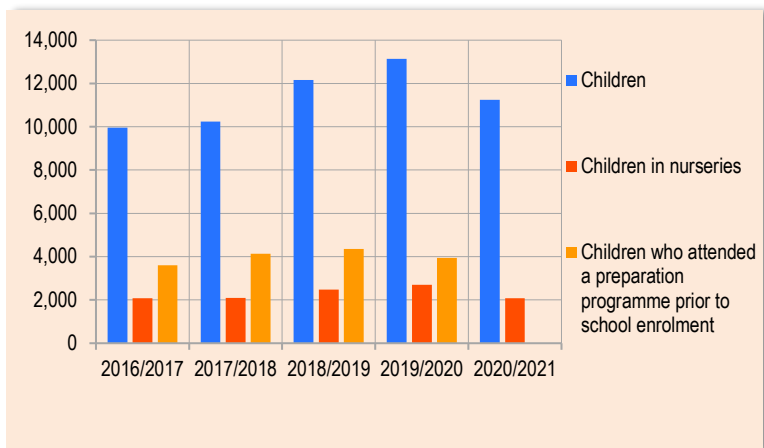
In the working year 2020/2021, preschool institutions employed 2,072 persons, of which 1,212 were educators.

In the structure of employed persons in preschool institutions, 93.2% 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.

21.1. Preschool education and upbringing

Working year	Number of institutions	Children	Girls	Children in nurseries	Preparation programme prior to school enrolment	Employed persons, total	Female	Educators
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
2020/2021	177	11,247	5,395	2,539	-	2,072	1,932	1,212

EDUCATION



Graph 21.1. Preschool education and upbringing

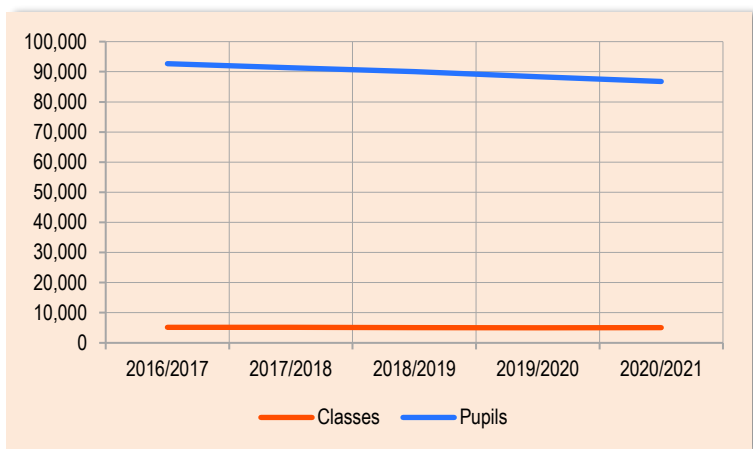
PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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 enrol 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 2020/2021, compared to 2019/2020, the number of pupils in primary schools decreased by 1.8%, therefore there were 1,577 pupils fewer. There were 39 classes more and 13 teachers fewer. There were 17 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.

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

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Number of primary schools	701	692	687	686	676
Pupils	92,683	91,370	90,003	88,331	86,774
Classes	5,159	5,121	5,057	5,010	5,049
Teachers	8,179	8,194	8,217	8,212	8,199
Average number of pupils per class	18	18	18	18	17
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	11	11	9	10



Graph 21.2. Classes and pupils in primary schools

EDUCATION

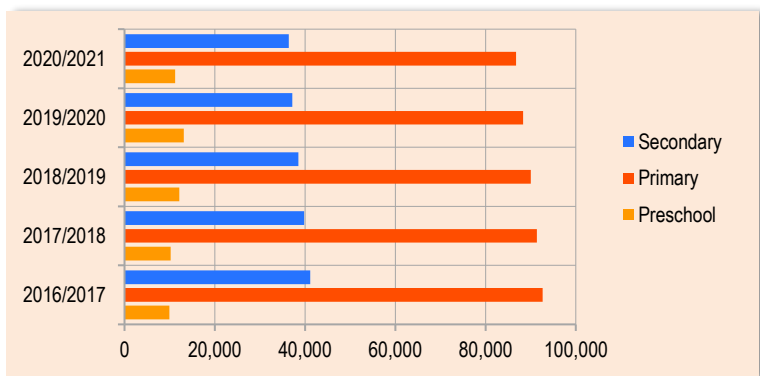
SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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 36,405 pupils enrolled in secondary schools at the beginning of the school year 2020/2021, which represented a decrease by 2.2% compared to 2019/2020. As in the previous years, the most popular school among pupils was grammar school, thus 7,278 pupils or 20.0% of all pupils were enrolled in grammar schools.

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

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Number of secondary schools	94	94	95	95	95
Pupils	41,136	39,831	38,499	37,206	36,405
Classes	1,826	1,758	1,755	1,744	1,774
Teachers	3,820	3,771	3,888	3,944	3,945
Average number of pupils per class	23	23	22	21	21
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	11	10	11	9



Graph 21.3. Children-pupils in educational institutions at the beginning of the school year

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%.

21.4. Halls of residence for pupils and students

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Halls of residence	11	11	11	11	11
Pupils and students in halls of residence	3,715	3,502	3,364	3,373	3,274
Number of rooms	1,325	1,326	1,261	1,277	1,243
Number of educators	26	27	25	28	27

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the academic year 2020/2021, the number of students enrolled in the second and third cycles of studies increased.

In the academic year 2020/2021, at higher education institutions in Republika Srpska, the total number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies was 28,523, which represents a decrease by 3.1% compared to the previous academic year. In the academic year 2020/2021, the number of students enrolled in the first cycle of studies decreased, while the number of students enrolled in the second and third cycles of studies increased. There were 1,245 students fewer than in the previous year in the first cycle of studies. At the second cycle of studies, there were 309 students more, while there were 19 students more at the third cycle of studies.

By sex structure of enrolled students, there were more female students at all three cycles of studies.

In Republika Srpska, 20,146 students are enrolled at four public higher education institutions, namely 70.6% 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 are 8,377 students (29.4%) enrolled at sixteen private higher education institutions.

EDUCATION

There were 25,735 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, four students were enrolled in master studies according to the old programme and 2,430 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 184 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, with higher participation of female students. Approximately 74% of doctoral candidates were persons under the age of 39.

In 2020, studies were completed by 4,652 students

At the first cycle of studies, 4,184 students graduated. More than half of graduated students were female (60.2%). In 2020, the highest number of students completed studies in the field Business, administration and law (23.7%), while the lowest number of graduated students was recorded in the field Services (3.8%).

The title of master of science and master and the title of specialist in 2020 were awarded to 384 candidates, of which approximately 40% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 42 candidates, of which 40% were male

The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field Health and social protection (24.7%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in the field Information and communication technologies (2.8%).

The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field Social sciences, journalism and information (46.8%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary science (3.1%) and Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (3.1%).

Higher education institutions employed 2,660 teachers and assistants

In the academic year 2020/2021, higher education institutions employed 2,660 teachers and assistants. Presented by full-time equivalent, the total number of teachers and assistants was 2,108.9. Every third teacher had the academic title docent professor, while half of all assistants were senior assistants.

DO YOU KNOW?

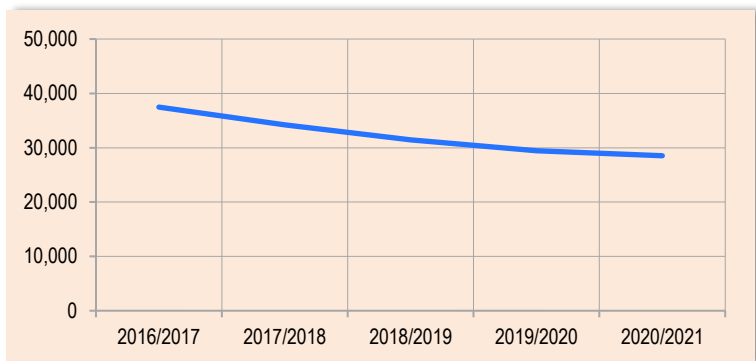
The number of students who completed studies in the field Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary science in 2020 increased by 14.8% compared to the previous year.

21.5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, academic year 2020/2021

	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	28,523	16,689	42	25	28,481	16,664
1 st cycle	25,735	15,058	38	24	25,697	15,034
2 nd cycle	2,604	1,526	4	1	2,600	1,525
3 rd cycle	184	105	-	-	184	105

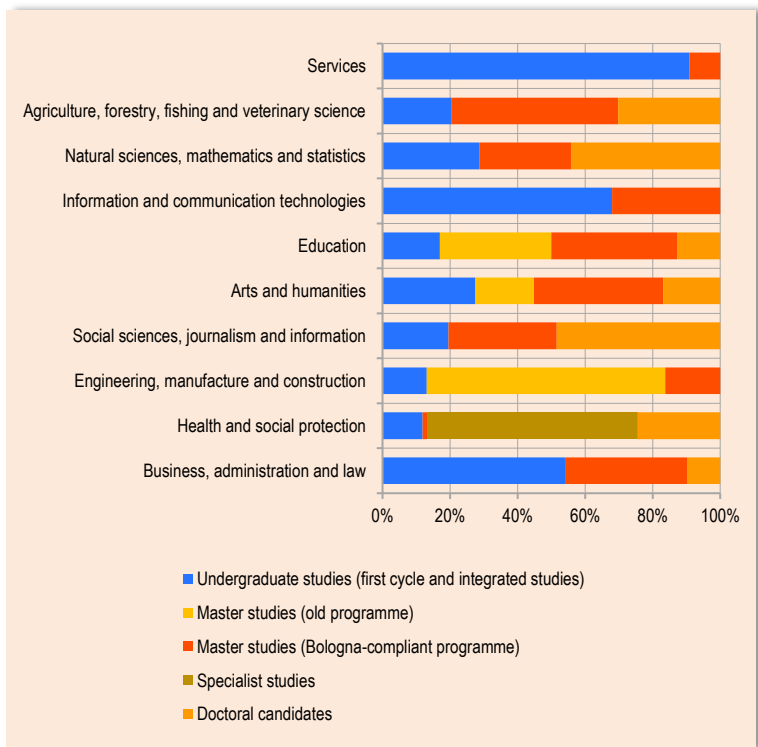
21.6. Graduated students, masters of science, masters, specialists and doctors of science, 2020

	Graduated students		Masters of science		Masters, Bologna-compliant programme		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	4,184	2,519	36	16	261	156	87	56	64	30



Graph 21.4. Students enrolled in all three cycles of studies in Republika Srpska, academic year 2016/2017 - 2020/2021

EDUCATION



Graph 21.5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by field of education, academic year 2020/2021

A fish is caught with a hook; a man is hooked on words.

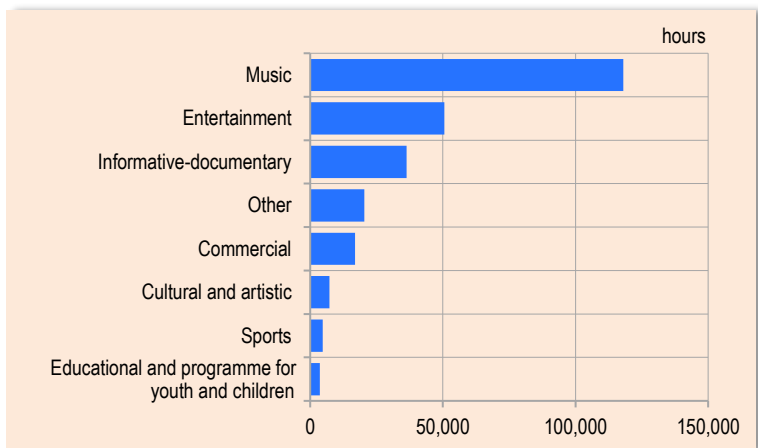
Culture represents not only a spiritual need or food for the soul, but also the character and identity of a nation. Art is an important thread of life for every individual; it is an immeasurable and invisible fluid that elevates and ennobles humans and makes them happy. The need to create, even artistically,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

In Republika Srpska, in 2020, compared to 2019, 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 2020 increased by 45.6% for domestic film screenings in comparison with 2019. During the same period, a decrease in number of visitors per play was recorded for children's theatre, from 184 in 2019 to 153 in 2020.

Mainly music, entertainment and informative-documentary programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2020, while sports and educational and programme for children and youth were least represented.

Compared to 2019, the number of broadcast hours increased by 0.2% in 2020.



Graph 22.1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2020

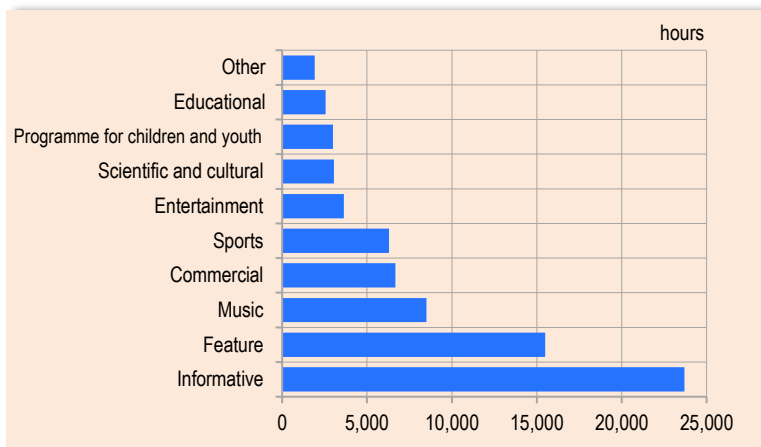
CULTURE AND ART

In 2020, mainly informative, feature and music programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while programme for children and youth and educational programme were least represented

Compared to 2019, the number of broadcast hours increased by 9.0% in 2020.

DO YOU KNOW?

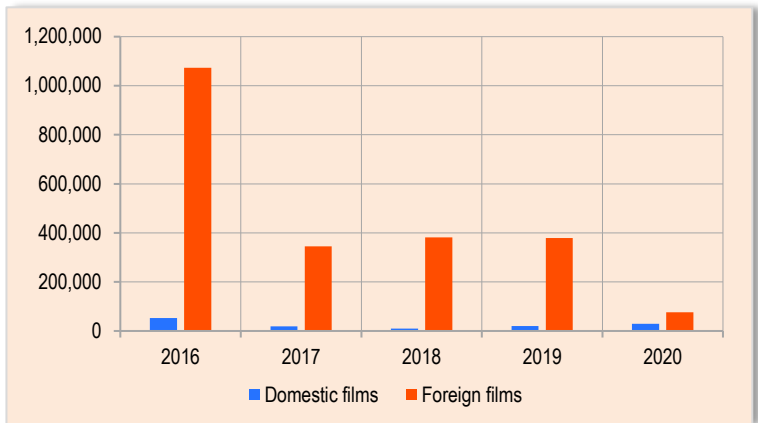
In Republika Srpska, the number of cinema visitors in 2020, in comparison with 2019, increased by 45.6% for domestic film screenings.



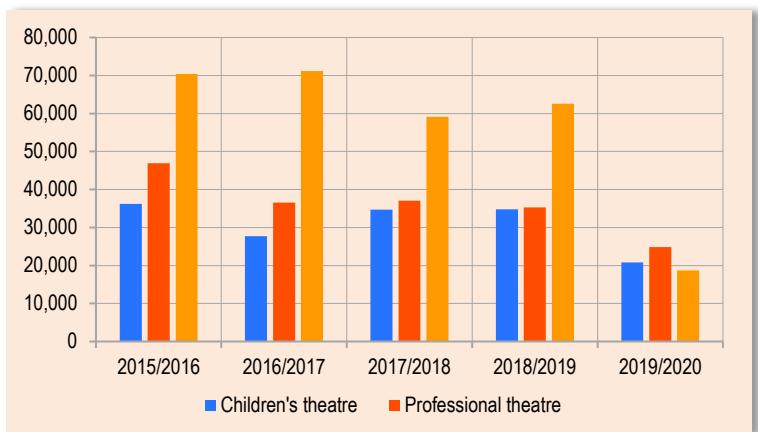
Graph 22.2. Programme broadcast by TV stations, 2020

In 2020, the number of users of the library fund decreased by 23.1% compared to 2019.

CULTURE AND ART



Graph 22.3. Cinema visitors



Graph 22.4. Theatre visitors

23 HEALTH

Eating and drinking have killed more people than hunger and thirst.

The public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2020 employed 14,458 medical staff and associates, of which 37.1% were employed at health care centres. Of the total number of employed persons, 18.6% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 2,939 persons, out of which 10.0% were doctors of medicine.

There were approximately 3.97 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 26.5% 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 the first visit due to that disease.

In 2020, there were 169,186 persons who concluded their hospital treatment, which represented a decrease by 24.7% compared to 2019.

23.1. Doctors of medicine in health care institutions

	2019	2020
TOTAL	2,858	2,944
In public health	2,610	2,690
In private clinics	248	254

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

DO YOU KNOW?

The total number of health workers in Republika Srpska performing their primary activity in the public health sector has been increasing. Thus, in 2020, the total number of health workers increased by 4.0% in comparison with 2019, while observing the ten-year period this number increased by 9.7%.

COVID-19 cases were the most common

Due to the global pandemic that also affected Republika Srpska, among all reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2020, the most common were COVID-19 cases, with 38,772 infected persons.

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

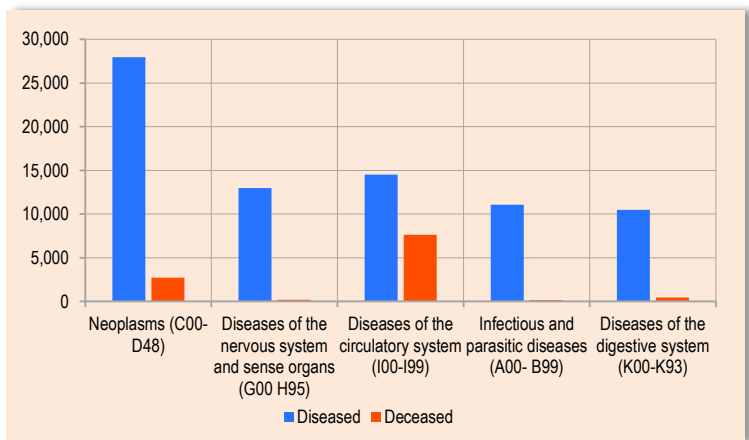
	Number of reported cases
2016	14,289
2017	13,419
2018	14,535
2019 ¹⁾	7,922
2020	41,691

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

In 2020, there were 155,261 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of disease cases, 18.0% were cases of neoplasms and during this period approximately 16.4% of persons deceased due to this disease. There were 7,602 persons, or 45.8% of all deceased persons, who deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 9.3% of persons in 2020.

¹⁾ 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.

HEALTH



Graph 23.1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group, 2020

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

24 HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

A bold heart is half the battle.

HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2020, in Republika Srpska there were slightly more than 909 thousand beneficiaries of health insurance; thus, there were approximately 1,600 beneficiaries more than in 2019

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2020 were temporarily unable to work for 718 thousand days, in slightly over 14 thousand cases. Compared to the previous year, this represented an increase by nearly 11 thousand days and 305 cases.

DO YOU KNOW?

In Republika Srpska, approximately 5.8 million prescriptions were issued in 2020, which was nearly 507 thousand prescriptions fewer than in 2019.

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

Category of insurance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	917,357	913,275	910,484	907,770	909,356
Active insured persons	195,471	229,442	236,537	244,993	280,150
Beneficiaries of the PDI Fund insurance	211,044	213,809	216,340	218,838	219,654
Unemployed persons	183,318	166,209	163,249	158,532	164,972
Family members of an insured persons	327,524	303,815	294,358	285,407	244,580

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

24.2. Exercise of health insurance rights

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Temporary inability to work, number of days	531,360	564,691	616,323	707,084	717,808
Number of issued prescriptions	6,882,844	6,908,239	6,600,335	6,288,653	5,781,888

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

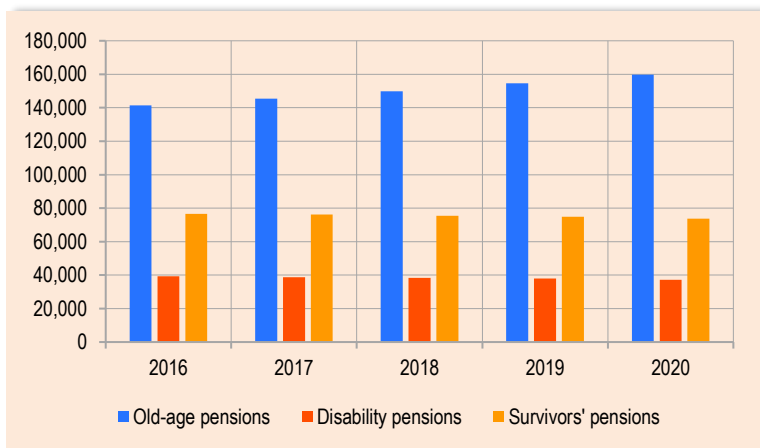
PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2020 was just under 271 thousand. Of these, approximately 160 thousand were old-age pension beneficiaries, around 37 thousand were disability pension beneficiaries, and around 74 thousand were survivors' pension beneficiaries.

Total average pension in 2020 amounted to 348 KM and compared to 2019 it was 12 KM higher. Average old-age pension was 375 KM, and average disability pension was 328 KM, while average survivors' pension was the lowest, amounting to 300 KM.

DO YOU KNOW?

Women exercise their right to old-age pension for slightly more than 18 years on average, while men exercise this right for slightly less than 17 years.



Graph 24.1. Pension right beneficiaries (as on 31 December 2020)

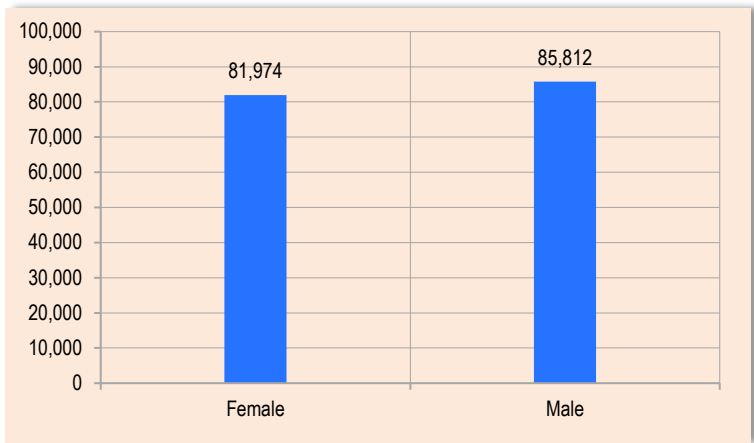
Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

25 SOCIAL WELFARE

We wear joy and sorrow on our face.

In Republika Srpska, in 2020 at least one form of social welfare was received by 167,786 persons, of which majority were adults, namely 75.0%, while 25.0% of beneficiaries were minors.

By sex, there were more male beneficiaries of social welfare



Graph 25.1. Social welfare beneficiaries by sex, 2020

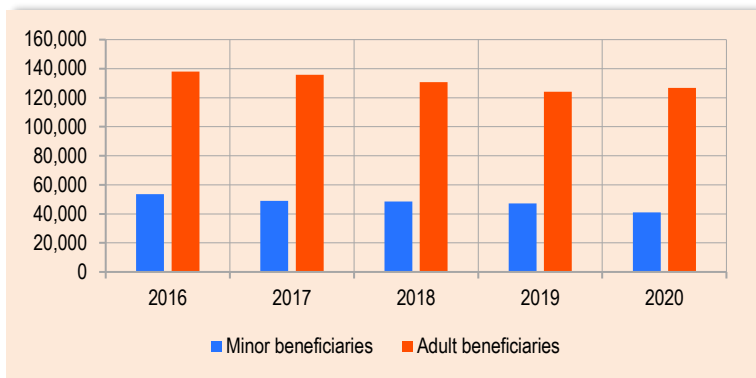
In 2020, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 2.3% compared to 2019.

DO YOU KNOW?

Eleven children were adopted in Republika Srpska in 2020.

SOCIAL WELFARE

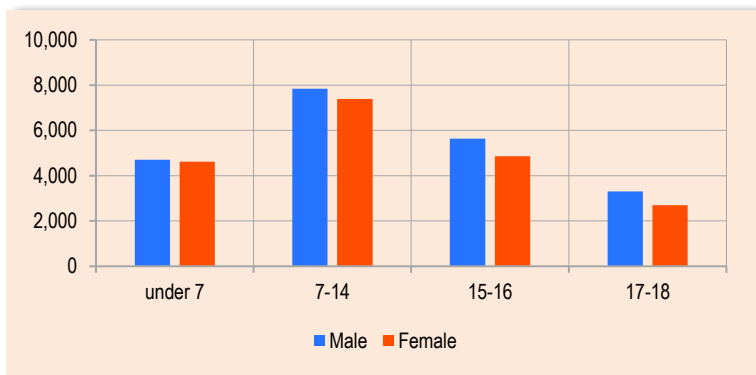
The number of minor beneficiaries decreased by 12.8% and the number of adult beneficiaries decreased by 2.1%.



Graph 25.2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries by year

In the period between 2016 and 2020, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 12.4%.

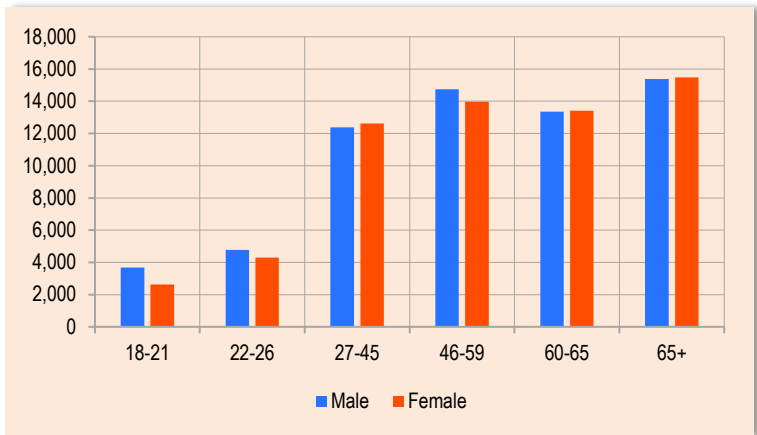
In 2020, in Republika Srpska 41,135 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were registered. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while those belonging to the category 17 and 18 years of age were least represented.



Graph 25.3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2020

SOCIAL WELFARE

In 2020, one of the forms of social welfare was received by 126,720 adults. Majority of them were aged over 65 years, while those from the age group between 18 and 21 years were least represented.



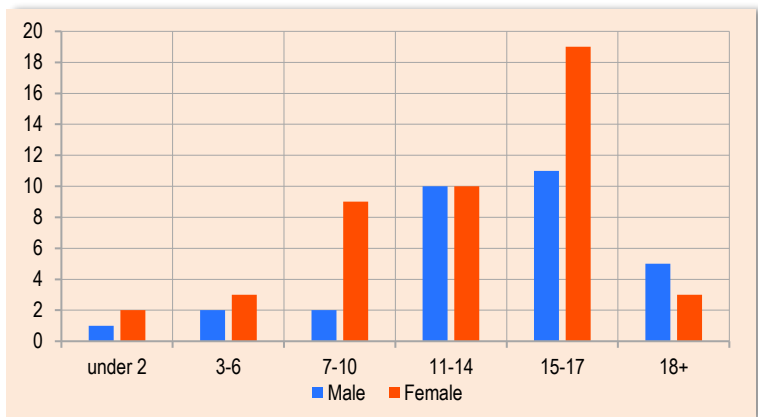
Graph 25.4. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2020

Social welfare institutions

In 2020, there were 77 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 15 and 17 years of age, while those aged under two years were least represented.

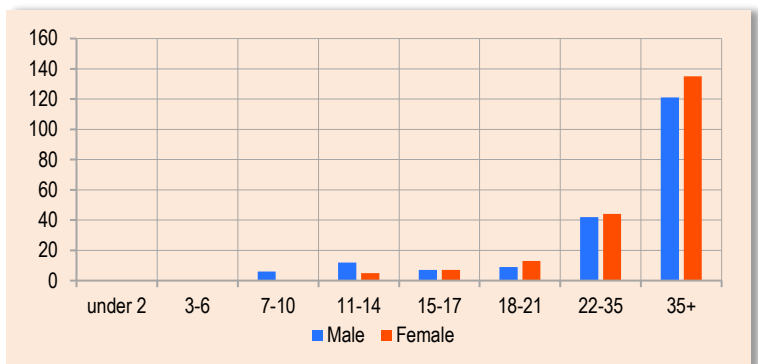
There were more female beneficiaries in homes (59.7%).

SOCIAL WELFARE



Graph 25.5. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2020

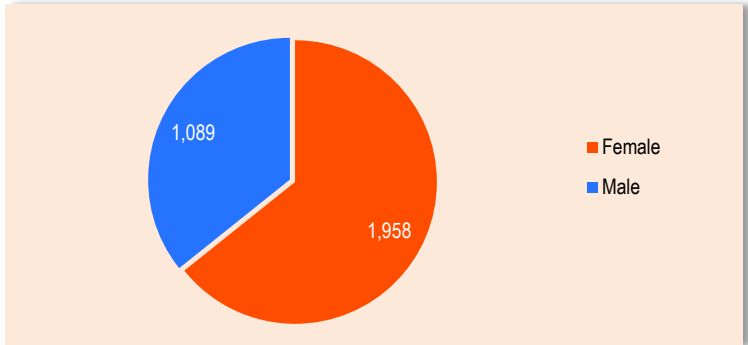
Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2020 accommodated 401 persons, most of them older than 35 years of age (63.8%).



Graph 25.6. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2020

SOCIAL WELFARE

Institutions of social welfare for adults and the elderly in 2020 accommodated 3,047 persons, most of them female (64.2%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age (49.3%).



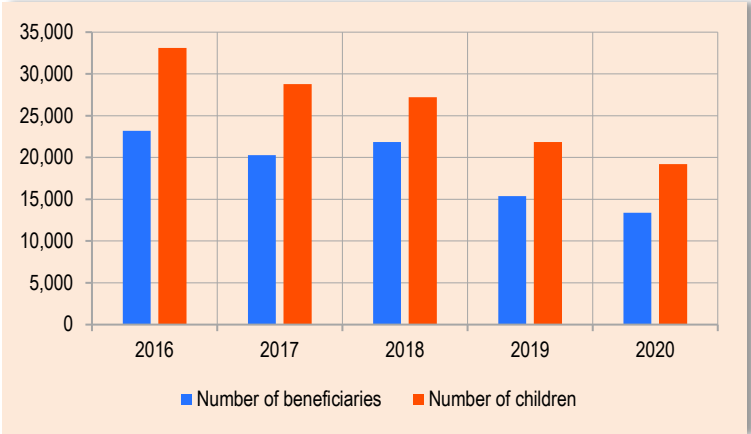
Graph 25.7. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2020

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2020 was 13,381, and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 19,210.

In 2020, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support decreased by 13.0%, while the number of children realising this right decreased by 12.1%.

SOCIAL WELFARE



Graph 25.8. Number of child support beneficiaries and number of children

26 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A clever head is worth a hundred hands.

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 2020, there were 1,102 persons were engaged in research and development, of which 2/3 researchers

In 2020, there were 847 persons employed in research and development in Republika Srpska, while 255 persons were hired under temporary service contracts and copyright agreements. Expressed in full-time equivalent, there were 684.9 persons working full-time in research and development. The classification of persons engaged in research and development into researchers, technicians and other supporting staff refers to the current function of the individual in terms of tasks performed as part of research and development in the reporting unit, and not to the job position or formal qualification or education. Of the total number of persons employed and hired in research and development, 2/3 are researchers, while 46.0% of researchers are women.

Most researchers belong to the sector of higher education, namely 81.4%, while 10.5% belong to the government sector and 8.0% to the business sector. There were no research and development activities in the non-profit sector in 2020.

In 2020, 20.3 million KM was spent on research and development, of which 15.8 million KM on current expenditures and 4.5 million KM on investment expenditures. Half of the total amount of funds was spent in the field of Engineering and Technology. The field of Engineering and Technology 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.

Of the total amount of funds, 76.5% was spent on applied research, 12.0% on experimental development (experimental research) and 11.5% on fundamental research.

Most funds were spent on research and development of Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures (32.4%), followed by General advancement of knowledge (31.4%) and Agriculture (17.8%).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2020, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 25 million KM. By sector, the largest part of funds was intended for higher education, 98.8%, followed by government sector with 0.9%, non-profit sector with 0.3% and business sector with 0.1%. 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 (85.9%).

In the period 2018-2020 In Republika Srpska 505 enterprises or 26.2% 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 2020) and/or abandoned innovation activities and/or in-house research and development activities and/or contract-out research and development activities. In the period 2018 – 2020, 26.2% of enterprises introduced at least one of the above innovation activities, while 73.8% introduced no innovation activities whatsoever.

By section of the Classification of Economic Activities 2010, which in its content and structure fully complies with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities of the EU, NACE Rev.2, the largest number of innovation-active enterprises was recorded in the section (K) *Financial and insurance activities*, 50.0%.

Most enterprises introduced product or process innovation activities. A product innovation is a new or improved product (goods or services) that differs significantly from the enterprise's previous goods or services and which has been implemented on the market. In the period 2018 – 2020, 15.1% 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 2018 – 2020, 21.1% of enterprises introduced business process innovation.

Innovation costs being too high is a factor that prevents most companies from starting or completing an innovative activity. The coronavirus pandemic had a negative impact on business operations of half of enterprises, namely 54.6% of them. For 5.0% of enterprises, the impact of the pandemic was extremely negative, for 15.6% the impact was strongly negative, while for 22.3% of enterprises there was hardly any impact. A positive impact of the pandemic on business operations was indicated by 2.0% of enterprises. The coronavirus pandemic has postponed planned innovation activities until a more favourable time in most enterprises.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

DO YOU KNOW?

For 5.0% of enterprises, the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on business operations was extremely negative, for 15.6% the impact was strongly negative, for 22.3% of enterprises there was hardly any impact, while positive impact was indicated by 2.0% of enterprises.

26.1. 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
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

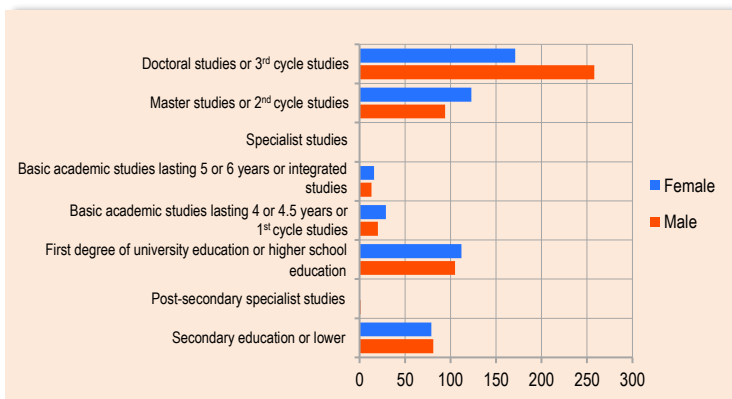
(continued)

	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
2020	1,102	530	759	349	417	171	195	51	20,289	15,820	4,469

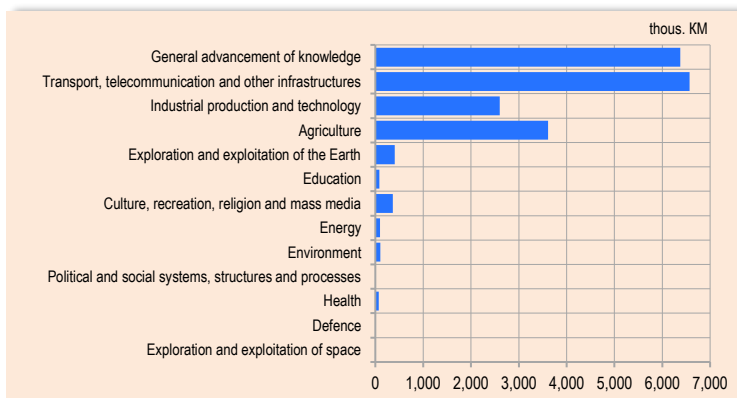
¹⁾ Total number of persons engaged in research and development covers persons engaged under employment contracts and persons hired under temporary service contracts and copyright agreements in research and development, in the period between 1 January and 31 December of the reference year. For reporting 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

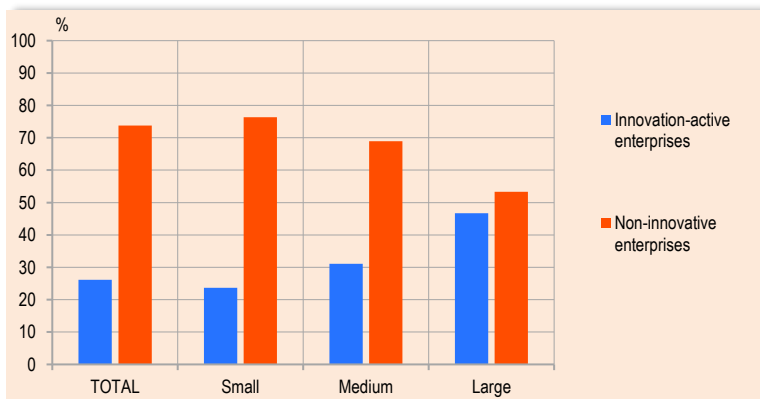


Graph 26.1. Total number of persons engaged in research and development by level of education, 2020

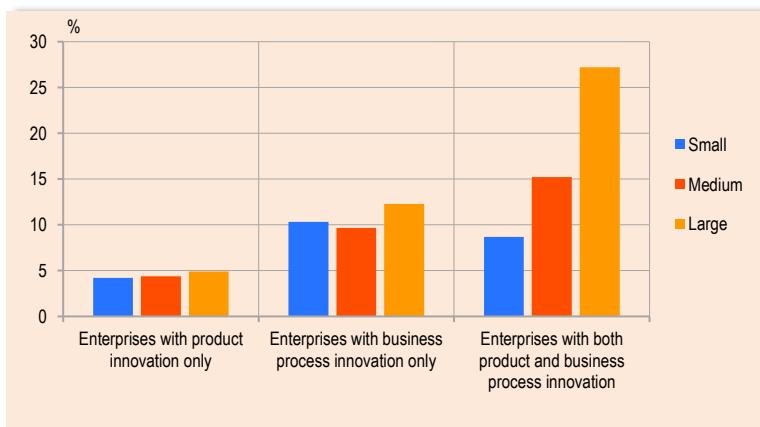


Graph 26.2. Funds for research and development by socio-economic goal, 2020

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



Graph 26.3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2018–2020



Graph 26.4. Structure of innovation-active enterprises by size of enterprise and by type of innovation activities, 2018–2020

27 CRIME

Let us never forget that evil is always short-lived and only seemingly successful and brilliant. Therefore, we should base nothing on evil, cunning, deceit, especially not life.

Patriarch Pavle of Serbia

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 OFFENDERS

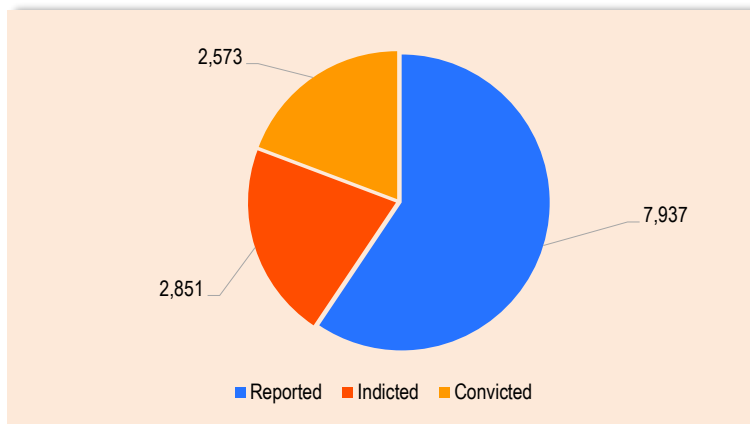
In 2020, Public Prosecutor's Offices in Republika Srpska resolved 7,937 criminal charges filed against adults and for 26.4% of these the identity of the offender was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for 45.8% of the total number of resolved criminal charges.

During the same period, 2,851 persons were indicted and 2,573 offenders were convicted at the competent courts. Of all convicted persons, 92.8% were male, of which 21.3% were between 30 and 39 years of age. One in three indicted persons was charged with a property offence, while one in seven offenders was charged with a criminal offence against life and body.

For offenders who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, namely in 52.4% of cases. Fine was imposed in 37.1% of cases, while in 10.4% of cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.

DO YOU KNOW?

When it comes to criminal offences against civil rights and freedoms, an increase by 17.5% was recorded in the number of offenders in 2020 when compared with the same group of criminal offences in 2019. During the same period, a decrease by 25.2% was recorded in the number of persons convicted for criminal offences against legal proceedings.



Graph 27.1. Adult offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2020

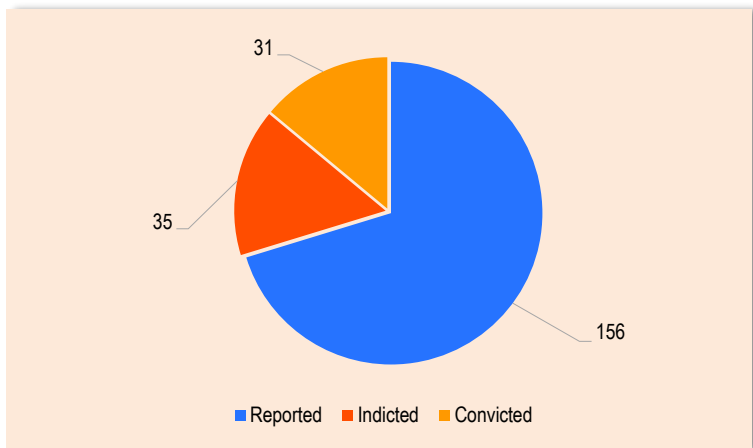
JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Of 156 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2020, 109 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 55.1%, followed by criminal offences against life and body, with 17.3%.

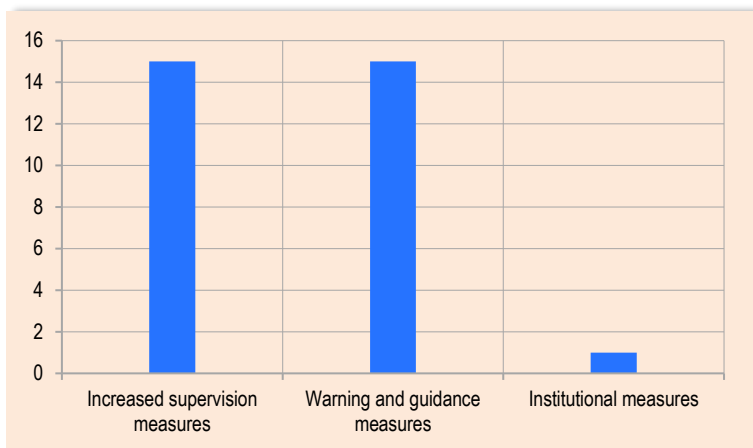
There were 35 indicted juvenile offenders and for 88.6% of them a criminal sanction was imposed. Besides property offences, of which 48.6% of all juvenile offenders were indicted, 11.4% of juvenile offenders were indicted for criminal offences against life and body

CRIME

Of the total of 31 imposed criminal sanctions, 96.8% were imposed against male offenders. No juvenile imprisonment sanctions were imposed in 2020. The most common measures were increased supervision and warning and guidance measures, 48.4% each, and institutional measures 3.2%.



Graph 27.2. Juvenile offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2020



Graph 27.3. Imposed criminal sanctions, juvenile offenders, 2020

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 tables and graphs showing data collected and processed by other authorised bodies and organisations, the data source is always listed under the table or graph.

For easy reference, data in certain tables and graphs are given in larger units of measure (thousand, million), while, due to 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.

The Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics conducted the Household Budget Survey in 2004, 2007, 2011 and 2015 and the most recent published data are from 2015. As we strive to make this publication an up-to-date one, the chapter dedicated to standard of living and poverty is omitted in this edition.

A new Household Budget Survey is being conducted and data on household consumption referring to 2021 will be available in late 2022. The plan is to publish these data in the next edition of this publication, in a separate chapter.

USER GUIDE

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 $10\% \leq CV < 20\%$
(())	unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.3 and equal to or higher than 0.2 or expressed in percentage as follows $20\% \leq CV < 30\%$
•	extremely unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) is equal to or higher than 0.3 or expressed in percentage as follows $CV \geq 30\%$
.	statistically unreliable data (up to 20 occurrences)
*	corrected data
***	confidential data
1)	symbol for footnote in a table
°C	degree Celsius
m	metre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
elev.	elevation
ha	hectare
t	tonne
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
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 ACTIVITY¹⁾

- 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
- 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.

LITTLE SCHOOL OF STATISTICS

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**.

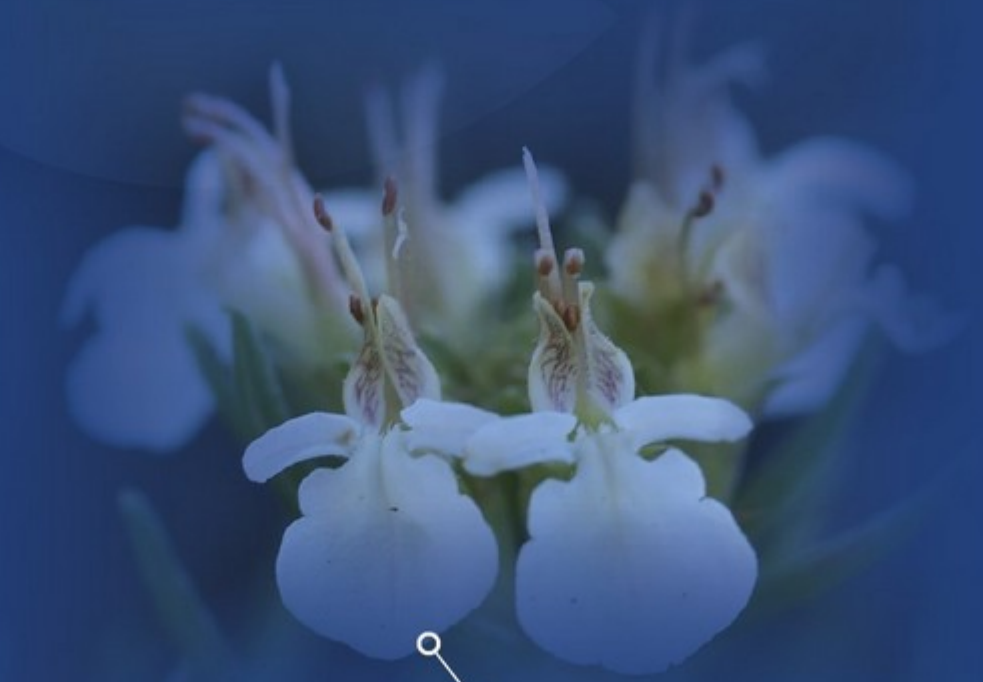
Average growth rate: Average growth rate (geometric growth rate) is the rate at which an occurrence increases or decreases during the period covered by the time series.

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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