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| **August 2013** |
| PRESS RELEASE |

**Average net wage in July 803 КМ**

The highest average net wage was that in the section *Financial and insurance activities* 1,297 КМ, while the lowest one was that in the section *Accommodation and food service activities, hotels and restaurants 522 КМ.*

Average monthly net wage of employed persons in Republika Srpska paid in July 2013 was803 КМ, while average monthly gross wage was 1,323 КМ.

Compared to June 2013, average net wage paid in July 2013 was really 0.8% lower, while compared to average net wage in 2012 it was really 1.1% lower.

The highest average net wage in July 2013, by section of activities, was paid in the section *Financial and insurance activities*, and it amounted to 1,297 КМ, while the lowest one was paid in the section *Accommodation and food service activities, 522 КМ.*

In July 2013, compared to June 2013, the highest increase in net wages was recorded in the sections *Arts, entertainment and recreation 4.5%, Education 2.1%* and *Professional, scientific and technical activities 1.3%.* Nominal wage decrease was recorded in the sections *Health and social services 5.5%* and *Accommodation and food service activities 4.2%*

км



Graph 1. Average net wages of employed persons by month

**Monthly inflation -0.9% in July 2013**

Annual inflation (July 2013/July 2012) 0.6%

Prices of products and services for personal consumption in Republika Srpska, measured with the consumer price index, in July 2013 were on the average 0.9% lower compared to June 2013.

Such a trend is a result of lower prices of certain food products, thus, in the group Food and alcoholic beverages a decrease in prices by 2.3% was recorded.

In the division *Food and non-alcoholic beverages,* a decrease by 2.7% was recorded in the group *Food* and this decrease in prices was recorded for all groups in this division, except sub-group other food products, were an increase in prices was recorded for spices (black pepper and ground pepper, food seasoning, salt) 1.3%. Thus, in this month the highest decrease in prices was recorded for vegetables 20.6%, sunflower oil 2.4%, chicken 2.3%, pasta 1.8%, veal 1.7%, pork 1.6%, freshwater and salt water fish 1.4%, white flour 1.2%, milk 1.0%, eggs 1.0%, and fruit 0.4%. In the group *Non-alcoholic beverages*, prices were on the average 0.3% higher, due to higher prices of mineral water by 0.6%, coffee by 0.4% and fizzy soft drinks by 0.1%.

In the division *Clothing and footwear* a decrease in prices by 2.9% occurred due to lower prices of clothing and footwear during seasonal discounts.

In the division *Health Care,* a decrease in prices by 0.1% occurred due to lower prices of certain medicaments by 0.1%.

An increase in prices was recorded in only 3 out of 12 divisions in total, namely *Other goods and services*, *Recreation and culture* and *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*.

In the division Other goods and services an increase by 0.3% was recorded, due to higher prices of personal care products (deodorants, hair sprays, hair colours) by 2.4%.

In the division *Recreation and culture* and increase in prices by 0.2% occurred due to higher prices of travel arrangements by 5.5% in the season.

An increase in prices by 0.1% which was recorded in the division *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco* occurred due to higher prices of Marlboro cigarettes.

In the divisions *Housing*, *Furnishings and housing equipment, Transport, Communications, Education* and *Hotels and restaurants,* prices remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of products and services for personal consumption in Republika Srpska in July 2013, compared to the same month of 2012, were on the average 0.6% higher.

**Producer prices of industrial products on domestic market**

**(July 2013/June 2013) on the average 0.1% lower**

Producer prices of industrial products on domestic market in July 2013, compared to June 2013, were on the average 0.1% lower, compared to July 2012 they were 0.3% higher, while compared to December 2012 they were on the average 0.5% lower.

By purpose of consumption, in July 2013, compared to June 2013, prices of consumer durables were on the average 0.6% higher, prices of energy were 0.1% higher, while prices of intermediate goods were on the average 0.4% lower, prices of consumer non-durables were 0.2% lower, and prices of capital goods remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of intermediate goods, by purpose of consumption, in July 2013, compared to July 2012, were on the average 0.9% higher, prices of consumer durables were 0.3% higher, while prices of capital goods were on the average 0.5% lower and prices of consumer non-durables were 0.1% lower. Prices of energy remained on the average at the same level.

By section of industrial production (PRODCOM), prices in July 2013 compared to June 2013 in the section (B) Mining and quarrying were on the average 1.4% higher, prices in the section (C) Manufacturing were on the average 0.4% lower, and in the section (D) Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply prices remained on the average at the same level.

In July 2013, compared to July 2012, prices in the section *Mining and quarrying* increased by 1.5%, prices in the section *Manufacturing* increased by 0.3%, while prices in the section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* prices remained on the average at the same level.

**Producer prices of industrial products on non-domestic market**

**(July 2013/June 2013) on the average 0.3% higher**

Producer prices of industrial products on non-domestic market in July 2013, compared to June 2013, were on the average 0.3% higher, compared to July 2012 they were 0.3% lower, while compared to December 2012 they were on the average 1.5% higher.

By purpose of consumption, in July 2013, compared to June 2013, prices of intermediate goods were on the average 0.4% higher, prices of capital goods were 0.1% lower, while prices of energy, prices of consumer durables and prices of consumer non-durables remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of consumer non-durables, by purpose of consumption, in July 2013, compared to July 2012, were on the average 1.2% higher, while prices of energy were on the average 2.8% lower, prices of consumer durables were 2.3% lower, prices of capital goods were 0.4% and prices of intermediate goods were on the average 0.1% lower.

By section of industrial production (PRODCOM), prices in July 2013 compared to June 2013 in the section (B) Mining and quarrying were on the average 0.4% higher and prices in the section (C) Manufacturing were 0.3% higher.

In July 2013 compared to July 2012 prices in the section *Mining and quarrying* increased on the average by 6.2%, while prices in the section *Manufacturing* decreased by 0.5%.

**Working-day adjusted industrial production (July 2013/July 2012) increased by 20.9%**

Seasonally adjusted industrial production (July 2013/June 2013) increased by 5.8%

Index of employees in industry (July 2013/June 2013) increased by 0.7%

**Working-day adjusted industrial production** in July 2013, compared to July 2012, increased by 20.9%. In the section *Mining and quarrying* an increase by 27.2% was recorded, in *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* by 20.4%, and in the section *Manufacturing* an increase by 12.0% was recorded. Working-day adjusted production of energy in July 2013, compared to July 2012, increased by 41.9%, of consumer durables by 36.6%, and of consumer non-durables by 31.5%, while production of intermediate goods remained on the same level and production of capital goods decreased by 8.8%.

**Seasonally adjusted industrial production** in July 2013 compared to June 2013 increased by 5.8%. In the section *Mining and quarrying* an increase by 12.7% was recorded, in the section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* by 6.3%, and in *Manufacturing* an increase by 3.3% was recorded. By main industrial group, based on economic purpose of products, seasonally adjusted production of energy was 14.6% higher, of consumer non-durables 5.3% higher, of consumer durables 4.7% higher and production of intermediate goods was 3.6% higher, while production of capital goods was 21.2% lower.

**Number of employees in industry** in July 2013 compared to June 2013 increased by 0.7%.

Total number of employees in industry in the period January – July 2013, compared to the same period of the previous year, was 0.4% lower, with an increase by 2.6% recorded in the section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*, and an increase in the section *Mining and quarrying* by 0.4%, while in the section *Manufacturing* a decrease in number of employees by 0.9% was recorded.

Graph 2. Indices of industrial production, January 2009 – June 2013 (∅2010=100)

**Coverage of import by export in 2012 was 52.9% (FINAL DATA)**

Import (2012/2011) decreased by 2.0%

In the total realised external trade of Republika Srpska in 2012, percentage of coverage of import with export was 52.9%. External trade deficit was 2 billion and 113 million KM.

In 2012, the value of export was 2 billion and 375 million KM, which represented a decrease by 7.3% compared to 2011. In the same period, the value of import was 4 billion and 488 million KM, which represented a decrease by 2.0% compared to 2011.

In terms of the geographical distribution of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2012, the highest value of export was that of export to Italy, with 381 million КМ or 16.0%, followed by Serbia with 371 million КМ or 15.6% of the total realised export.

In 2012, the highest value of import was that of import from Russia, with 1 billion and 165 million КМ or 26.0%, followed by Serbia with 770 million КМ or 17.2% of the total realised import.

In 2012, the highest participation in export was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (except raw) with the total value of 288 million КМ, which was 12.1% of the total export, while the highest participation in import was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (raw), with the total value of 1 billion and 196 million КМ, which was 26.7% of the total import.

**Export (January-July 2013/January-July 2012) increased by 6.0%**

Coverage of import with export (in the period January-July 2013) 59.2%

In July 2013, the value of export was 242 million KM, while the value of import was 400 million KM.

In the total external trade realised by Republika Srpska in July this year, the percentage of coverage of import by export was 60.5%.

In the period January - July 2013, the value of export was 1 biilion and 482 million KM, which represented an increase by 6.0% compared to the same period of the previous year. During the same period, the value of import was 2 billion and 504 million KM, which represented a decrease by 2.7% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Percentage of coverage of import with export during the first seven months of the current year was 59.2%, while external trade deficit was 1 billion and 22 million КМ.

In terms of the geographical distribution of external trade of Republika Srpska, in the period January – July 2013, the highest value of export was that of export to Italy, with 237 million КМ or 16.0%, followed by Serbia with 216 million КМ or 16.6% of the total realised export.

During the same period, the highest value of import was that of import from Russia, with 644 million КМ or 25.7%, followed by Serbia with 419 million КМ or 16.7% of the total realised import.

By group of products, in the period January – July 2013, the highest participation in export was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (except raw) with the total value of 133 million КМ, which was 9.0% of the total export, while the highest participation in import was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (raw), with the total value of 632 million КМ, which was 25.3% of the total import.

thous. КМ

import

2013

2012

Graph 3. Export and import by month

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| **SYMBOLS** |
| **∅** - average |

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