
THIS IS REPUBLIKA SRPSKA 2014



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PREFACE

Dear Readers,

While preparing this seventh edition of our annual publication "This is Republika Srpska", we decided to "interweave" it with the wonderful Zmijanje embroidery, the traditional motif on traditional costumes in Zmijanje, providing our readers with a special text about it. However, we had no idea at the time that this embroidery from Republika Srpska would become part of the cultural heritage and protected property of mankind, through the decision of UNESCO.

Since this has happened in the meantime, in addition to being proud, we are also delighted that the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics has an opportunity to use this publication to symbolically acknowledge this extraordinary creation of the people, which is at the same time a spiritual and cultural value.

Bearing in mind that "This is Republika Srpska" is a publication intended for the popularisation of statistics, we have decided to make this edition even more interesting, adapting it to a wider range of users. Thus, we have chosen short, but numerous and comprehensive statistical information about Republika Srpska, presented in a picturesque and hopefully interesting way. Therefore, each chapter brings extraordinary thoughts and quotes of our domestic and international greats, as well as folk sayings. In doing so, we made sure that all of these are closely related to the theme the chapter deals with.

Such internationalised approach has a clear purpose, as this publication is available in English and it can be downloaded free of charge, along with the Serbian version, at the website of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics.

In addition to this larger, easier to read printing format, we have added an additional chapter to it – Structural Business Statistics.

Readers will certainly be provided with a more comprehensive view of Republika Srpska, as statistical data given in it are also compared with data referring to the neighbouring countries.

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

Banja Luka, December 2014

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



A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

“There is no finer thing in the world than a face full of gaiety.”

Petar Petrović Njegoš

As statisticians often say, “statistics knows no faces”. This is true, as statistics in its final outcome does not observe individuals, but mass occurrences, their features and variations. However, from a different point of view, the situation is completely opposite – statistics is in fact based on the collection of information from individuals, whether physical or legal. This is why statistics knows faces very well, but it keeps them from being recognized, while the face of the Institute’s statistics is always open for observation and study.

On the following pages, we discover a pretty face to both the deliberate and accidental users, but also to the curious ones – the face of Republika Srpska. In spite of it being a young face, with its twenty-two years, it is profound with its tumultuous past – and the past is to be respected, as it is the path of experience. This face should be looked at intently, one should get to know it and read it, as it has its paths, faces and landscapes, just as Andrić wrote in his travel accounts, returning incessantly to his path in Višegrad. Even this path is one of the lines on this face, as are ears of Semberija, firs and spruces of Romanija, Rajska Dolina on Jahorina, lakes on Zelengora, the sun over vineyards in Hercegovina, waters on Čemerno, Vrbas’s rapids, and countless other images – basically every corner of Republika Srpska.

This face, which carries in itself faces of its citizens, is worth knowing.

This is the first step towards love and friendship.

Editor in Chief:
Velimir Savić



USER GUIDE

Dear users,

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

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

For all tables and graphs which present data collected and processed by other authorised bodies and organisations, source of data is given under the given 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 is in its content and structure fully harmonised with the EU Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.2. Recalculation of data to the KD BiH 2010 was performed for the period between 2005 and 2010. For 2011 and 2012, data collection and processing were directly based on the KD BiH 2010.

Note: In chapters which provide tabulated data by section of the KD BiH, sections of the activity classification are specified by English alphabet letter codes, in accordance with international labeling, while a full explanation of these codes is given at the beginning of this publication, 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).



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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	no occurrence
...	data not available
0	data lower than 0.5 of the given unit of measure
Ø	average
()	less reliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.2 and equal to or higher than 0.1, or expressed in percentage as follows $10\% \leq CV < 20\%$
(())	unreliable data - coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.3 and equal to or higher than 0.2, or expressed in percentage as follows $20\% \leq CV < 30\%$
*	extremely unreliable data - coefficient of variation (CV) equal to or higher than 0.3, or expressed in percentage as follows $CV \geq 30\%$
:	statistically unreliable data (up to 20 occurrences)
*	corrected data
***	confidential data
1)	symbol for footnote in a table
°C	degree Celsius
m	metre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
elev.	elevation
ha	hectare
t	tonne
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
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	European Classification of Economic Activities
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
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transport and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other 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 Decision on the Classification of Economic Activity of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 8/14).



1 – GENERAL INFORMATION



Republika Srpska was proclaimed on 9th January 1992, while as an entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina it was verified by the Dayton Peace Agreement and peace ratification in Paris, on 14th December 1995. Today, Republika Srpska is a parliamentary republic, with limited international subjectivity. The largest city in Republika Srpska is Banja Luka and it is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

	Name	Republika Srpska
Symbols	emblem	
	flag	
	Official languages	language of the Serbian people, language of the Bosniak people, language of the Croatian people
	Official scripts	Cyrillic alphabet, Latin alphabet
	Population (2013, estimate)	1,425,549
	Surface area¹⁾	24,641 km ²
Territorial organisation	municipalities	58
	cities	6
	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 – GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

"Wherever you go, no matter what the weather, always bring your own sunshine."
Anthony D'Angelo

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 24,641km².

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

According to the territorial organisation, the territory of Republika Srpska consists of six cities: the City of Banja Luka, the City of Istočno Sarajevo, the City of Prijedor, the City of Doboј, the City of Bijeljina and the City of Trebinje, and 58 municipalities. The City of Banja Luka, the City of Prijedor, the City of Doboј, the City of Bijeljina and the City of Trebinje have no municipalities in their composition, while the territory of the City of Istočno Sarajevo consists of the municipalities Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Pale, Sokolac, Istočni Stari Grad, and Trnovo. The City of Banja Luka is the largest city in Republika Srpska and the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the country.

2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE EXTREME POINTS

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

¹⁾ by Greenwich



Republika Srpska is located on 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 Majeвица. Towards the south, the flat land gradually turns first into the hilly terrain and then into the mountainous region which covers the largest portion of the territory of Republika Srpska. The highest mountain peak on the territory of Republika Srpska is Maglič, located at 2,386 metres above sea level, on the mountain also named Maglič.

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

2.2. THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Mountain	Peak	Height above sea level, m
Maqlić	Maqlić	2,386
Volujak	Volujak	2,336
Lelija	Velika Lelija	2,032
Zelengora	Bregoč	2,014
Klekovača	Klekovača	1,961
Crvanj	Zimomor	1,920
Jahorina	Ogorjelica	1,916
Vitorog	Veliki Vitorog	1,906
Trebova planina	Velika Košuta	1,872
Bjelasnica (Gatačka)	Bjelasnica	1,867
Sniježnica	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

2.3. THE LONGEST RIVERS

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

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina



2.4. THE LARGEST LAKES AND FISHPONDS

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

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

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

Climatic characteristics

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

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

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



Winters are moderately cold, with snow, common temperature inversions, and fog. Summers are moderately warm.

3. Modified Mediterranean-Adriatic climate

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

2.5. ANNUAL VALUES OF MAJOR METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETRES, 2013

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.3	6.2	74	1,896.0
Bijeljina	12.6	5.9	81	1,957.5
Bileća	12.9	4.9	69	2,378.1
Višegrad	12.3	6.4	76	-
Gradiška	12.2	5.4	77	-
Doboj	12.0	6.2	76	1,841.7
Mrkonjić Grad	10.2	5.8	74	1,702.0
Novi Grad	11.3	6.2	77	-
Prijedor	12.1	6.1	74	1,716.1
Ribnik	11.1	5.8	70	-
Sokolac	8.3	8.4	75	1,896.7
Srbac	11.1	-	71	-
Trebinje	15.3	4.1	62	-

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

Earthquakes in Republika Srpska

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. In addition, numerous tectonic shifts located inland contribute to pressure accumulation, which from time to time produces major seismic activity.



2 – GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Republika Srpska is located in the Mediterranean seismic area. Its territory is covered by young fold mountains of Alpine arcs surrounding the old Rhodope mass. There have been intensive shifts in all tectonic masses and these have been manifested as tangential and radial movements in the rocky masses. Earthquakes are mainly of tectonic origin and are related to fracture structures.

2.6. EARTHQUAKES²⁾

Place	Intensity degree	Time of earthquake		
		date	hour	minute
Gacko	6-7	25 Oct 1902.	21	45
Vlasenica	6-7	25 Dec 1908	21	30
Ljubinje	8	14 Feb 1927	3	43
Derventa	7	17 Dec 1940	10	52
Treskavica (mountain)	8	11 Jun 1962	7	15
Zlovrh (mountain)	7	3 Jul 1967	2	55
Banja Luka	8	26 Oct 1969	15	36
Banja Luka	9	27 Oct 1969	8	10
Banja Luka	8	31 Dec 1969	13	18
Velež (mountain)	8	3 Oct 1979	22	57
Berkovići	6-7	27 Sep 2005	0	25
Trebinje	6-7	14 Nov 2008	13	26
Pale	5-6	31 Mar 2009	1	46
Čelinac	6	28 Apr 2011	23	30
Volujak	6	25 Jan 2013	18	52
Volujak	6	3 Feb 2013	12	1
Srebrenica Region	4-6	28 Aug 2013	5	16

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

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

DID YOU KNOW?

The Vrbas River is approximately 250 km long, with a river basin of about 5,900 km², and it arises from two springs on the Zec Mountain (branch of Vranica – 1,780 m above sea level).



3 – REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

“The secret of business is to know something that nobody else knows.”

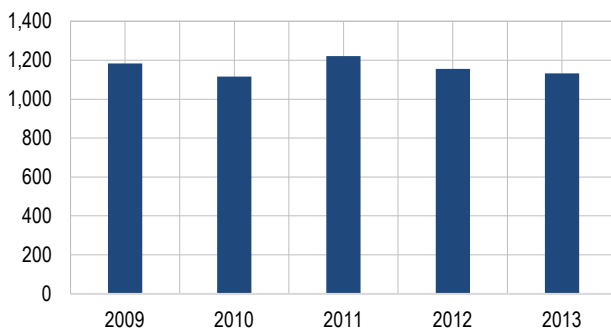
Aristotle Onassis

Data on business entities were obtained from the Register of business entities with headquarters on the territory of Republika Srpska. Physical entities engaged in entrepreneurial activity are not entered into the Register.

Through the establishment of a one-stop system in the business entity registration procedure, pursuant to the Law on registration of business entities in Republika Srpska (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 67/13) and Law on the Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services (“Official Gazette of Republika Srpska”, No. 96/05, 74/10 and 68/13), on 1st 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.

Decrease in number of established business entities in 2013 compared to the previous year

The number of business entities established in 2013 in Republika Srpska was 1.8% lower compared to 2012.



Graph 3.1. Number of established business entities by year

Source: For 2013, Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

The highest number of business entities was established in the section S (Other service activities) and in the section G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), and these accounted for 26.1% and 19.1% respectively.

3 – REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES**Trade activity is still the most common activity**

One third of all registered business entities, based on their predominant activity, are classified into the section G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles).

3.1. NUMBER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION, STATE AS ON 31ST DECEMBER

	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
TOTAL	25,173	26,233	27,207
A	912	938	983
B	157	161	169
C	3,462	3,576	3,701
D	125	136	158
E	192	203	214
F	1,401	1,438	1,479
G	7,958	8,087	8,272
H	1,203	1,253	1,286
I	329	343	359
J	447	458	487
K	164	165	167
L	112	126	144
M	1,117	1,173	1,241
N	299	307	322
O	507	468	341
P	514	528	548
Q	489	603	646
R	1,849	1,968	2,092
S	3,935	4,301	4,597
U	1	1	1

¹⁾ Source: Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

DID YOU KNOW?

More than three quarters of all directors/managers of business entities are male, with more than a quarter of them being aged between 30 and 40.

“People are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges.”

Joseph Fort Newton

Population of Republika Srpska

The Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in BH and Republika Srpska, as the most complex and comprehensive statistical survey, was carried out in 2013. In the meantime, preliminary data have been published, while final and complete results of the Census are going to be published by field on 1st July 2016.

Estimated number of citizens in Republika Srpska in 2013 was 1,425,549, which was 3,741 citizens less than in the previous year. One of the reasons for the population decline was a negative natural increase. Among the neighbouring countries, a slight increase in number of population was recorded only in the FYR Macedonia, Slovenia and Montenegro.

Live-born children

Average age of mother at birth of the first child in Republika Srpska was 26.7 years and compared to the previous year their age was almost the same. Data indicate that women in general postpone giving birth, thus the age of mother at birth has been increasing. Total average age of mother at birth in the EU, according to the latest available data provided by Eurostat (2011) was 30, while in Republika Srpska this age in 2013 was 28.5.

In the previous period, observing live-born children and the five-year average, 82% of live-born children have been born in marriage.

Deaths in Republika Srpska

In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons increased by 1% in 2013. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death was 73 years. On the average, women live approximately six years longer than men. More than a half of all deceased persons died due to diseases of the circulatory system, while approximately one fifth died due to malignant tumors. Per one thousand live-born babies, on the average four babies up to one year of age cease. Republika Srpska has a low infant mortality rate when compared with the neighbouring countries and it amounted to 3.7‰ in 2013.



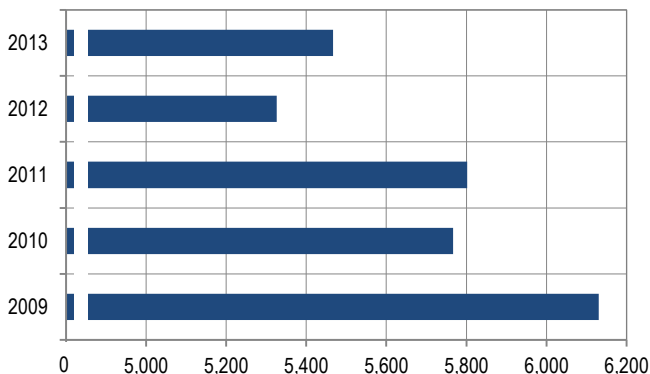
4 - POPULATION

4.1. DEATHS IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All	13,775	13,517	13,658	13,796	13,978
Male	7,099	6,935	7,001	7,064	7,237
Female	6,676	6,582	6,657	6,732	6,741

Marriages

Although the number of marriages in Republika Srpska has been decreasing since 2007 (3.8% new marriages per one thousand citizens on the average), a slight increase was recorded in 2013 compared to the previous year – four new marriages per one thousand citizens. The oldest groom in 2013 was 89 years old, while the oldest bride was 82 years old. The youngest groom was 15 years old and the youngest bride was also 15. Average age of bride at marriage was 28.1, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 26.6. Average age of men at marriage was 31.6 years and grooms enter into their first marriage at the average age of 29.9.

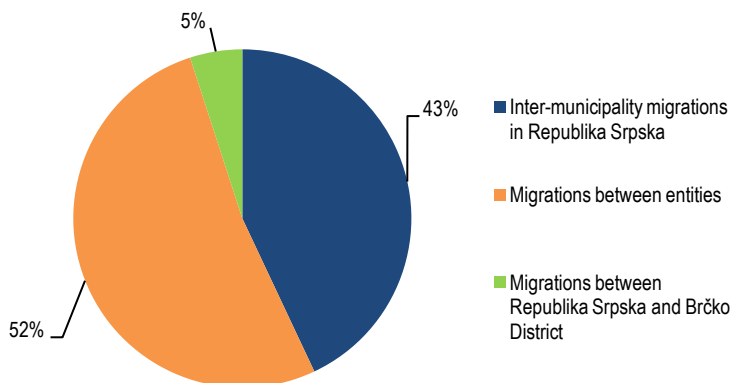


Graph 4.1. Marriages

Migrations in Republika Srpska

Approximately 43% of internal migrations in Republika Srpska were inter-municipality migrations in Republika Srpska, while more than a half of those were migrations between Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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



Graph 4.2. Internal migrations (immigration/emigration) in Republika Srpska, 2013

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2013, 280 twins and 8 triplets were born in Republika Srpska. These figures refer to live-born babies.



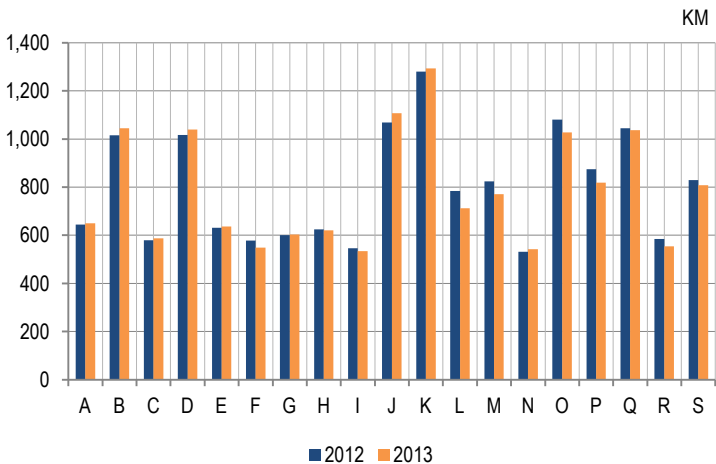
5 - WAGES

“The day will be good for those who do not ask for much.”

Duško Radović

Decrease in average wage in 2013 compared to the previous year

After two years of consecutive growth, average net wage in Republika Srpska decreased by 1.1% in 2013 compared to 2012. The highest nominal decrease in wages was recorded in the sections *Real estate activities* 9.1% and *Education* 6.5%. On the other hand, the highest nominal increase in net wages was recorded in the sections *Information and communication* 3.7% and *Mining and quarrying* 2.9%.



Graph 5.1. Average net wages by section of activity classification

Real wage index, which represents a ratio between the nominal wage index and consumer price index in certain period, has been decreasing in the past four years. Thus, compared to 2012 this decrease amounted to 1.1% in 2013 in Republika Srpska, with similar trends being recorded in the neighbouring countries as well. In Serbia, the wage was really 1.9% lower, in Croatia 1.5% lower and in Slovenia 1.2% lower.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2013, employed persons with secondary education with the highest wages were those employed in mining.

In the previous five years, average net wage increased by 2.5%. The highest wage was still that of those employed in the section Financial and insurance activities, in which every second employee completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They account for 2.8% of the total number of employed persons and receive on the average 1,293 KM per month. The lowest net monthly wage, 534 KM, was earned by those employed in the section Accommodation and food services, which employs 1.3% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, 50.2% of employed persons completed secondary school, while 11% of them completed a higher education school or have a university degree.

5.1. AVERAGE NET WAGES BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

	KM				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	788	784	809	818	808
A	621	604	638	645	650
B	891	947	990	1,015	1,044
C	518	544	565	579	587
D	1,017	1,008	1,022	1,017	1,039
E	608	611	625	631	637
F	546	552	587	578	549
G	559	586	601	601	603
H	643	632	645	624	621
I	500	525	541	546	534
J	1,045	1,026	1,053	1,068	1,107
K	1,253	1,212	1,252	1,280	1,293
L	562	689	836	784	712
M	735	712	789	824	771
N	574	571	575	532	542
O	1,085	1,048	1,063	1,081	1,027
P	900	885	883	875	819
Q	1,046	1,024	1,038	1,045	1,037
R	584	594	579	585	554
S	890	812	891	829	808

6 – LABOUR MARKET

“Labour is the satisfaction of reason; lack of it the pleasure of imagination.”

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky

Labour market in Republika Srpska is still negatively affected by the global economic crisis. After the unemployment rate dropped from 25.2% in 2007 to 20.5% in 2008, in 2009 it started to increase again. Unemployment rate in 2009 increased by 0.9 percentage points, in 2010 by 2.2 percentage points, in 2011 by 0.9 percentage points, in 2012 by 1.1 percentage points, and in 2013 it increased by 1.4 percentage points.

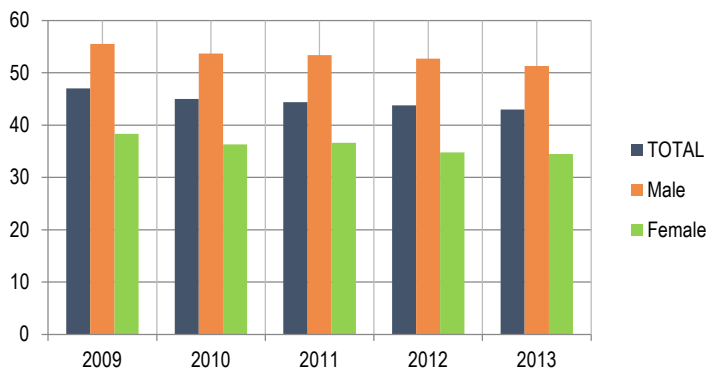
By sex, female unemployment rate in 2013 was 1.3 percentage points higher than in the previous year, while male unemployment rate increased by 1.5 percentage points.

6.1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	21.4	23.6	24.5	25.6	27.0
Male	20.6	22.0	23.0	23.8	25.3
Female	22.4	25.9	26.5	28.2	29.5

Structure of employed persons by group of sections of activities in 2013 was as follows: agricultural 29.1%, industrial (non-agricultural) 25.1% and services 45.8%, while by type of employment the structure was: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 66.8%, self-employees 25.7% and unpaid supporting family members 7.5%.

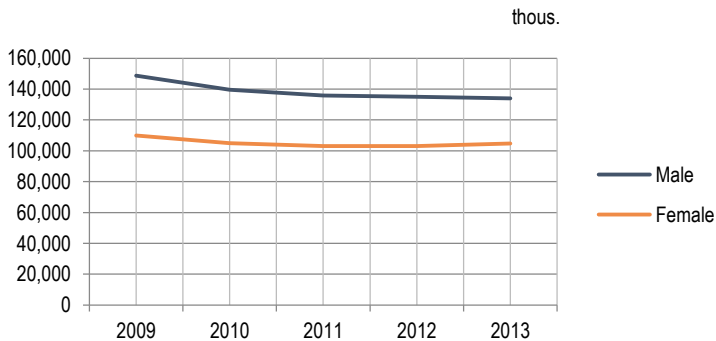
Developed countries are characterised by a dominant share of those employed in the services sector, as well as high participation of those employed for a wage in total employment.



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

DID YOU KNOW?

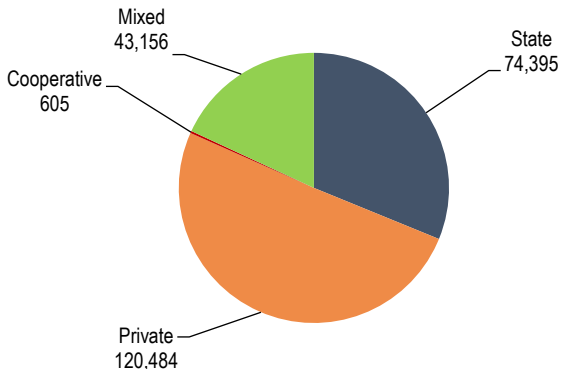
The employment rate of male population was 16.8 percentage points higher than that of female population.



Graph 6.2. Employed persons by sex, annual average

DID YOU KNOW?

There were twice as many employed Doctors of Science in 2013 as in 2005.



Graph 6.3. Employed persons by type of ownership, 2013

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

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

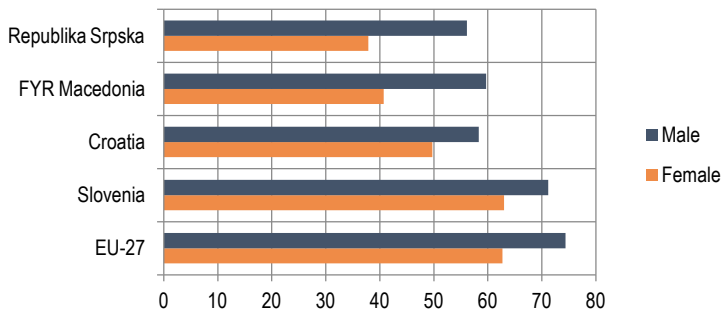
Every sixth employed person is under 30 years of age, while one in four employed persons is older than 50.

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

6.2. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION, ANNUAL AVERAGE

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	258,634	244,453	238,956	238,178	238,640
A	8,468	8,176	8,159	7,816	7,788
B	4,711	4,841	4,918	4,932	4,866
C	52,951	48,816	46,372	45,968	45,844
D	6,999	7,101	6,952	7,114	7,166
E	4,602	4,524	4,498	4,566	4,637
F	15,278	13,763	12,590	11,702	11,003
G	54,308	49,344	47,447	45,902	44,750
H	12,036	11,512	11,316	11,032	10,970
I	15,090	12,848	11,840	11,330	11,345
J	4,968	5,030	5,034	5,106	5,088
K	5,180	5,122	5,252	5,616	5,664
L	854	756	623	608	670,
M	7,224	6,752	6,880	6,938	7,084
N	2,520	2,540	2,599	2,550	2,540
O	22,708	22,444	22,394	23,198	23,681
P	19,516	20,126	20,778	21,156	21,484
Q	14,449	14,784	15,394	16,350	16,755
R	2,503	2,355	2,500	2,540	2,814
S	4,269	3,619	3,410	3,754	4,491

Employment in the neighbouring countries



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

7 – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

“The world is built upon the power of numbers.”

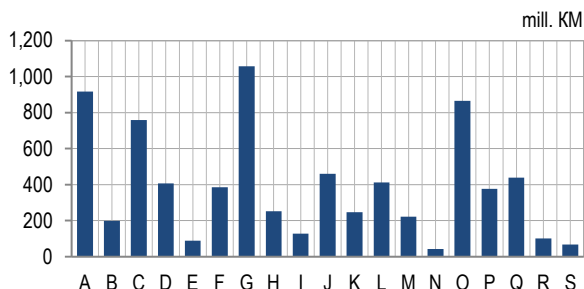
Pythagoras

Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured with the real growth rate of GDP, had a real growth rate of 1.9% in 2013.

7.1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS VALUE ADDED, 2013

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	916,226	10.8
Mining and quarrying	199,279	5.4
Manufacturing	759,236	6.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	407,499	1.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	87,878	-10.0
Construction	385,111	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,058,272	0.1
Transport and storage	252,897	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	127,788	4.3
Information and communication	459,778	3.9
Financial and insurance activities	246,036	2.6
Real estate activities	411,910	-2.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	221,782	-14.9
Administrative and support service activities	41,993	3.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	865,043	0.3
Education	377,417	1.1
Human health and social work activities	439,166	-0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,504	6.9
Other service activities	67,522	-7.5
FISIM (minus)	185,928	2.7
Gross value added	7,239,409	1.9
Taxes on products minus subsidies on products	1,522,047	1.9
Gross domestic product	8,761,456	1.9

7 – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Graph 7.1. Gross value added, current prices, 2013

Over 1.3 billion KM of Gross value added originated from industrial activities

In the total Gross domestic product in 2013, the section Manufacturing had a share of 8.7%, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 4.6%, while Mining and quarrying had a share of 2.3%. 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

	%				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural activities	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.7	10.4
Non-agricultural activities	22.5	21.0	20.8	19.6	21.0
Service activities	52.2	53.2	53.3	54.5	53.3
FISIM (minus)	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Gross value added	83.6	82.6	82.1	81.5	82.6
Taxes on products and services, subsidies on products excluded	16.4	17.4	17.9	18.5	17.4
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of its scope, the economy of Republika Srpska is small. Thus, it is not realistic to expect its structure to change significantly in a short period of time. Certain positive changes can be observed in the five-year period; participation of agricultural activities (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) has declined from 11.1% in 2009 to 10.4% in 2013. Even though a decrease by 1.2 percentage points was recorded in the share of service activities in 2013 compared to 2012, this share is still 1.1 percentage points higher than in 2009.

7.3. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR, CURRENT PRICES, STRUCTURES

	%				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Non-financial sector	48.5	49.2	49.6	49.0	50.4
Financial sector	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3
Government sector	22.0	21.9	22.8	23.5	22.3
Households sector	28.0	27.2	25.8	25.7	25.6
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
FISIM (minus)	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	8,236,270	8,318,217	8,682,397	8,584,972	8,761,456
Gross domestic product per capita, KM	5,739	5,805	6,073	6,006	6,146
Gross domestic product, real growth rates, %	-3.0	0.8	0.8	-1.1	1.9

Gross domestic product per capita is a rough measure of the material standard of living and in 2013 it was 7.1% higher than in 2009.

7 – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**The largest part of the Gross domestic product is allocated for compensation of employees**

Allocation of the Gross domestic product calculated by production approach in 2013 was as follows: 48.3% for compensation of employees, 34.1% for gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 17.6% for net taxes on products and production. Even though a slight decrease by 1.4 percentage points was recorded in compensation of employees in 2013 compared to 2012, these were still 1.4 percentage points higher than in 2009.

7.5. INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, CURRENT PRICES

thous. KM

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic product	8,236,270	8,318,217	8,682,397	8,584,972	8,761,456
Compensation of employees	3,866,619	3,937,423	4,233,305	4,247,460	4,235,444
Net taxes on products and production	1,320,604	1,413,153	1,538,634	1,583,303	1,543,182
Gross operating surplus/Gross mixed income	3,049,047	2,967,641	2,910,458	2,754,209	2,982,830

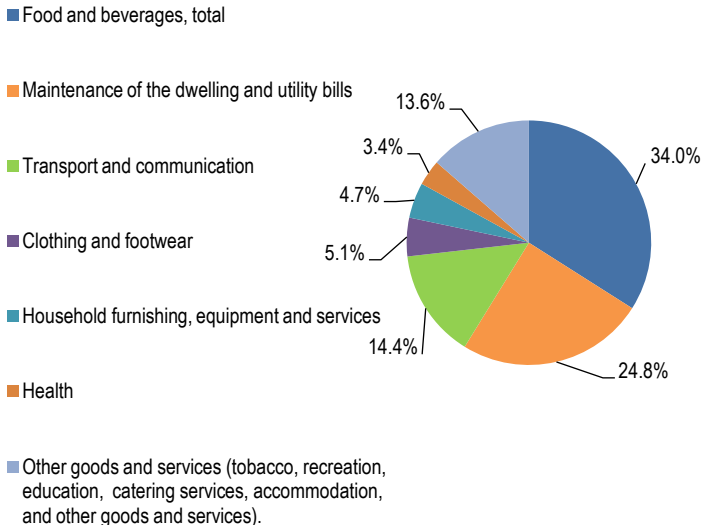
8 – STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY

*“Only the poor know that there are those poorer than them,
The rich only see those richer than them.”*

Duško Radović

Data collected through the statistical survey Household Budget Survey in 2011, on the basis of a sample consisting of 2,437 surveyed households in Republika Srpska, show that the average monthly expenditure of an average household amounted to 1,381.45 KM. There were on the average 2.95 members per household.

On the average, a household spent 469.18 KM on food and beverages, while expenditure for non-food products and services amounted to 912.27 KM. More than a third of the total monthly expenditure referred to food and beverages – 34.0%, while almost a quarter was spent on the maintenance of the dwelling and utility bills – 24.8%. Out of the total expenditure, 14.4% was spent for transport and communication, 5.1% for clothing and footwear, 4.7% for household furnishing, equipment and services, 3.4% for health, while the remaining 13.6% was spent for other goods and services (tobacco, recreation, education, catering services, accommodation, and other goods and services).

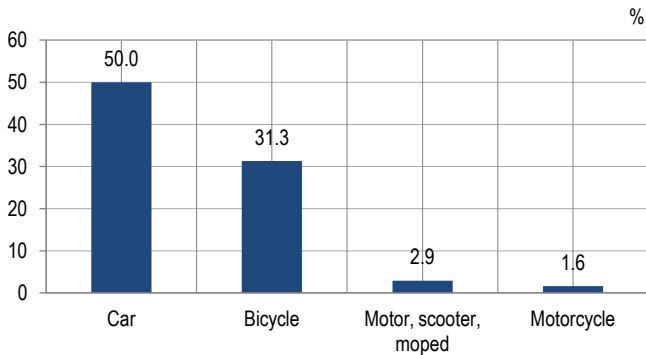


Graph 8.1. Structure of average monthly expenditures by category, 2011

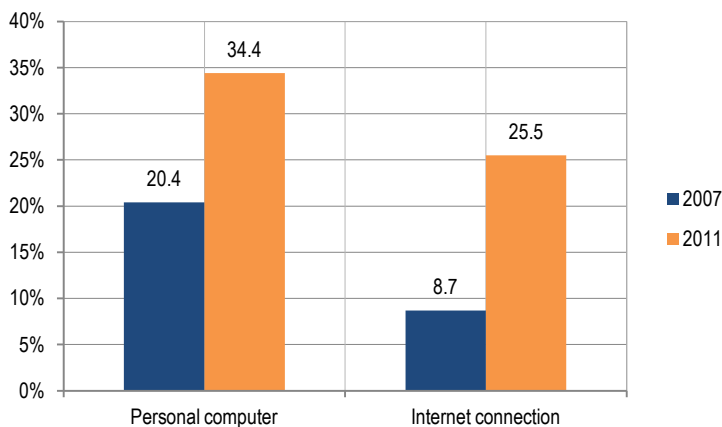
8 – STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY

Suburban and rural settlements are home to 61.1% of all households. These households spend 1,299.38 per month on the average, while households living in urban settlements spend more on all items except food and beverages and their monthly expenditure amounts to 1,510.48 KM.

The structure of ownership of a vehicle in households shows that a half of all households in Republika Srpska own a car, while almost a third of them own a bicycle.



Graph 8. 2. Ownership of a vehicle, 2011



Graph 8. 3. Ownership of a personal computer and Internet services, 2011

Relative poverty line for 2011, calculated on the basis of 60% of the median of average monthly consumption expenditure, amounts to 381.09 KM monthly per adjusted household member. Households with average adjusted monthly consumption below this threshold are considered poor and there were 14.8% of these.

DID YOU KNOW?

Even though average monthly consumption expenditure of an average household remained almost at the same level as in 2007, households are better equipped with all consumer durables. The number of households that own a dishwasher has increased significantly (from 5.6% in 2007 to 11.0% in 2011), as well as the number of those owning an air-conditioner (from 5.1% in 2007 to 9.9% in 2011).

9 – GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

“An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.”

Benjamin Franklin

After a remarkable increase by 19.3% was recorded in gross fixed capital formation in 2012, gross fixed capital formation was 4.7% lower in 2013 than in the previous year, while financing of gross fixed capital formation was 7.0% lower.

A significant decrease in gross fixed capital formation was recorded in the sections Education by 66.7%, Accommodation and food service activities by 65.8% and Real estate activities by 65.5%.

9.1. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN FIXED ASSETS BY ACTIVITY OF INVESTOR, 2013

	Value of gross fixed capital formation, thous. KM	Structure, %
Total gross fixed capital formation	1,546,014	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37,883	2.5
Mining and quarrying	176,388	11.4
Manufacturing	257,904	16.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	165,873	10.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	17,445	1.1
Construction	100,347	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142,791	9.3
Transport and storage	57,466	3.7
Accommodation and food service activities	8,807	0.6
Information and communication	117,768	7.6
Financial and insurance activities	34,733	2.3
Real estate activities	3,574	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	31,549	2.0
Administrative and support service activities	5,776	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	327,752	21.2
Education	14,445	0.9
Human health and social work activities	31,056	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,059	0.6
Other service activities	5,398	0.3

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

Over 700 million KM was invested in construction structures and spaces

By its technical composition, almost a half of the total gross fixed capital formation was invested in construction structures and spaces. In 2013, the largest gross fixed capital formation in construction structures was that of business entities from the section Public administration and defence; compulsory social security with 41.0%, followed by Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 11.6% and Manufacturing with 10.7%.

The largest gross fixed capital formation in machinery, equipment and transport equipment was that of business entities from the section Manufacturing, with 25.7%.

When it comes to gross fixed capital formation in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section Mining and quarrying had a share of 46.5%, Information and communication participated with 13.0%, and the section Professional, scientific and technical activities with 9.2%.

9.2. STRUCTURE OF GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN FIXED ASSETS BY TECHNICAL COMPOSITION

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction structures and spaces	58.2	55.6	52.9	41.2	46.5
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	37.3	40.2	42.8	43.9	43.3
Other	4.5	4.2	4.3	14.9	10.2

Gross fixed capital formation in 2013 was mostly financed from own financial assets (52.0%), followed by financial loans (34.3%), assets of budgets and funds (6.0%), other sources (4.0%), financial leasing (2.1%), and joint assets (1.6%).

DID YOU KNOW?

Gross fixed capital formation in the section *Information and communication* increased by more than 50%.

9.3. FINANCING OF GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

	thous. KM				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Financing of gross fixed capital formation	1,565,353	1,443,308	1,367,206	1,630,244	1,515,773
Gross fixed capital formation	1,551,808	1,446,629	1,359,836	1,622,047	1,546,014

10 – STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

“When morality comes up against profit, it is seldom that profit loses.”

Shirley Chisholm

Information and communication was the most productive and most profitable section of activities in 2012

The highest labour productivity, measured through value added per employed person, was realised in the sections *Information and communication* 83,549 KM and *Real estate activities* 53,278 KM. By enterprise size, the highest productivity was achieved by large enterprises, with 32,961 KM, which was nominally about 8,000 KM above the average for Republika Srpska.

10.1. SUCCESS INDICATORS OF NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY

	Turnover per employed person	Value added per employed person	Labour costs per employed person	Gross operating surplus per employed person
TOTAL	121,113	25,247	14,175	11,116
Industrial activities	98,507	21,369	14,850	6,556
Construction	83,341	23,659	10,890	12,826
Trade	241,409	26,124	12,250	13,927
Non-financial service activities	64,136	33,164	16,036	17,169

KM

The highest profitability ratio, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, was achieved in the sections *Information and communication* 43.6%, *Real estate activities* 35.4% and *Education* 33.6%.

By size of enterprises, large enterprises were the most profitable, with a ratio of 18.5%, while the lowest profitability ratio was that of medium enterprises, 4.8%.

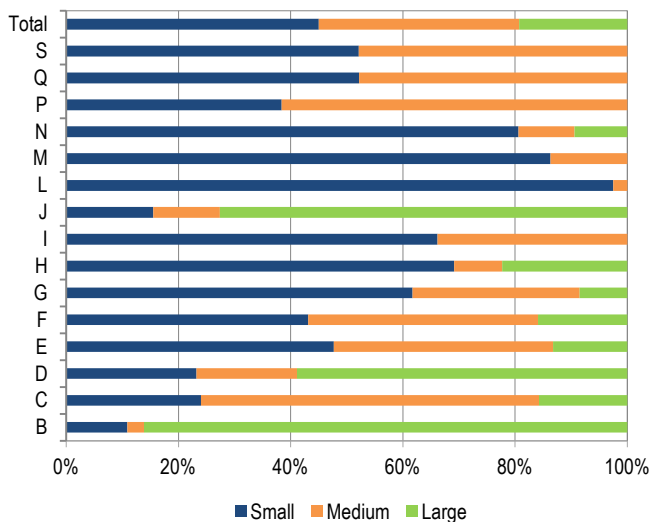
10 – STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

10.2. INDICATORS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY, STRUCTURES

	Number of enterprises	Number of employed persons	Turnover	Value added at factor cost	Gross operating surplus
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
Industrial activities	23.0	46.5	37.8	39.4	27.4
Construction	8.4	9.2	6.3	8.6	10.6
Trade	39.7	22.1	44.1	22.9	27.7
Non-financial service activities	28.8	22.2	11.7	29.1	34.2

Market enterprises in the sections of industry employ almost half of all employed persons, while they also provide the greatest contribution to the formation of value added at factor cost, which in 2012 amounted to 3.2 billion KM.

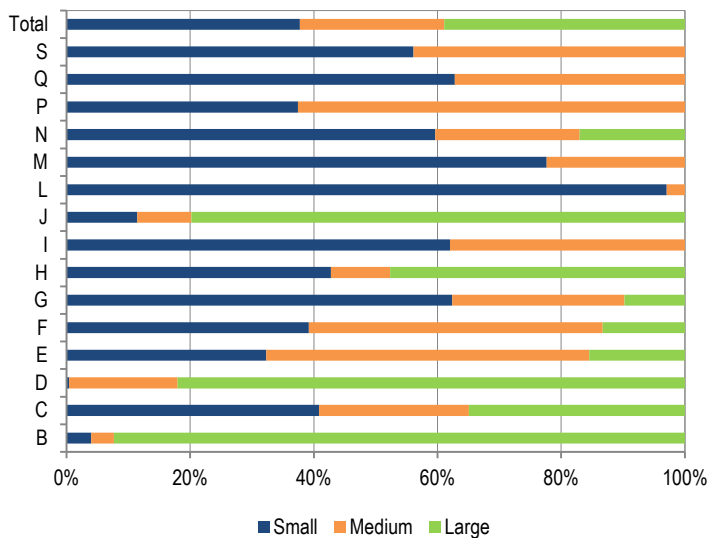
In the non-financial business economy, every third enterprise operates in the trade sector, which employs 22.1% of the total number of employed persons. These enterprises realised a turnover of 6.7 billion KM, which was 44.1% of the total turnover. The section Electricity supply involved the lowest number of enterprises, 0.6% of them, but this section also has the highest average personnel costs, with 24,914 KM.



Graph 10.1. Turnover by size of enterprise, 2012

In the structure of large enterprises in Republika Srpska, almost half of enterprises are those from the section *Manufacturing*

In the total number of active market enterprises, the most numerous were small enterprises, of which 40.0% operated in the section of activities Trade. Their share in the structure of total turnover was also the highest, with 40.0%.



Graph 10.2. Value added at factor cost, by size of enterprise, 2012

DID YOU KNOW?

Almost every second employed person works in small enterprises and average personnel costs are also the lowest in this size category of enterprises.

“Nowadays people know the price of everything and the value of nothing.”

Oscar Wilde

Producer prices of industrial products in 2013 remained on the average at the same level as in 2012

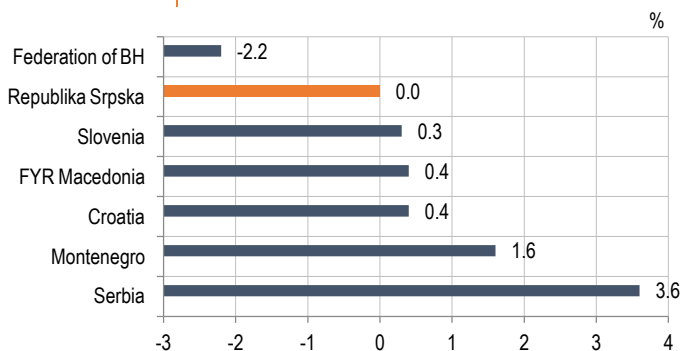
By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities BH, the highest increase in prices in 2013, compared to 2012, was recorded in the section Mining and quarrying and it occurred due to market effects and change of customers.

A decrease in prices was recorded in the section Manufacturing, namely in the following divisions: manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of tobacco products, and manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment.

11.1. PRODUCER PRICE INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (KD BiH 2010)

previous year=100

Section of activity classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
INDUSTRY TOTAL	98.1	102.2	104.7	100.4	100.0
B	101.2	101.2	111.2	102.8	101.1
C	97.0	101.4	106.0	100.4	99.9
E	99.0	103.9	100.0	100.1	100.0



Graph 11. 1. Producer price indices of industrial products, comparison

11 – PRICES

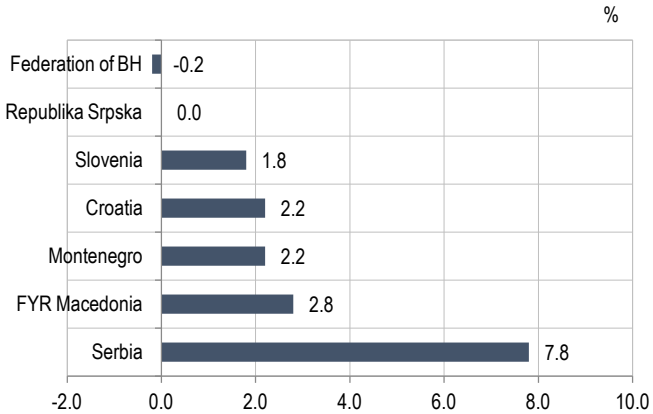
Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2013, compared to 2012, remained on the average at the same level.

As in the previous year, the highest increase in prices in Republika Srpska in 2013 was recorded in the division *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*, while the highest decrease in prices was the one recorded in the division *Clothing and footwear*.

11.2. CONSUMER PRICE INDICES ACCORDING TO THE COICOP

Name	previous year=100				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	99.6	102.5	103.9	102.1	100.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.3	99.2	105.6	101.7	100.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	111.0	120.5	108.0	109.1	105.4
Clothing and footwear	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.1	91.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	104.4	104.1	102.8	101.2	100.3
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	100.8	99.8	101.1	101.1	99.9
Health	101.1	102.8	99.0	99.9	100.0
Transport	90.0	106.5	108.1	105.4	99.1
Communication	102.1	108.3	110.3	104.3	99.9
Recreation and culture	102.2	100.0	100.3	99.8	100.5
Education	100.8	105.4	99.8	100.3	101.4
Restaurants and hotels	103.5	100.4	100.7	100.2	100.0
Other goods and services	102.9	100.7	99.5	100.5	100.2

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



Graph 11.2. Inflation, 2013 (comparison)

DID YOU KNOW?

Prices in the group Fuels and lubricants in 2013 were 12.9% higher when compared with the period five years ago.

12 – AGRICULTURE

“Anyone who imagines that all fruits ripen at the same time as the strawberries, knows nothing about grapes.”

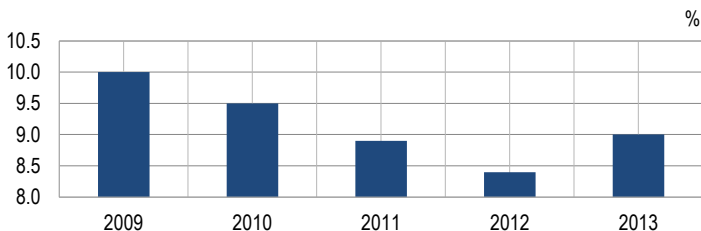
Paracelsus

Since Republika Srpska has very favourable natural, territorial and climatic conditions for intensive agricultural production and that a lot of its citizens are engaged in this form of production, this activity has always been extremely important for the economy of Republika Srpska.

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 9.0%

The share of agriculture in the structure of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska in the period between 2009 and 2012 ranged from 8.4% to 10.0%.

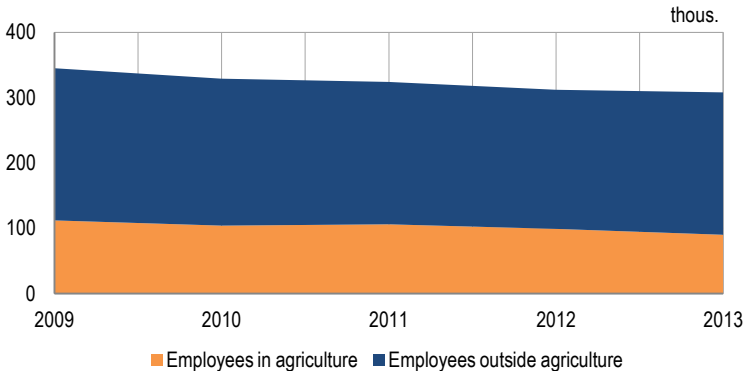
In 2013, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of Gross domestic product was 9.0%, which represented an increase by 0.6% compared to the share realised in the previous year and a decrease by 1.0% compared to the one realised in 2009.



Graph 12.1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

29.1% of all employed persons were employed in primary agriculture

Persons employed in primary agriculture still have a relatively high share in the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska. According to the Labour Force Survey 2013 results, 29.1% of all employed persons were employed in agriculture, out of which 60% were male and 40% were female.



Graph 12.2. Number of persons employed in agricultural and non-agricultural activities

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 242.6 million KM

Agricultural products did not have a significant share in the structure of external trade of Republika Srpska. This statement is supported by the fact that realised volume of external trade of agricultural products in 2013, which amounted to 242.6 million KM, accounted for only 3.4% of the value of total trade of goods.

A negative external trade balance was recorded in the field of agriculture in 2013, with a rate of coverage of import with export of only 19.8%. During this period, Republika Srpska exported agricultural products worth 40.1 million KM, while it imported agricultural products worth 202.million KM.

Compared to the previous year, external trade deficit in the trade of agricultural products realised in 2013 decreased by 4.7% or 6.2 million KM.

12 – AGRICULTURE



Graph 12.3. External trade balance of agricultural products trade

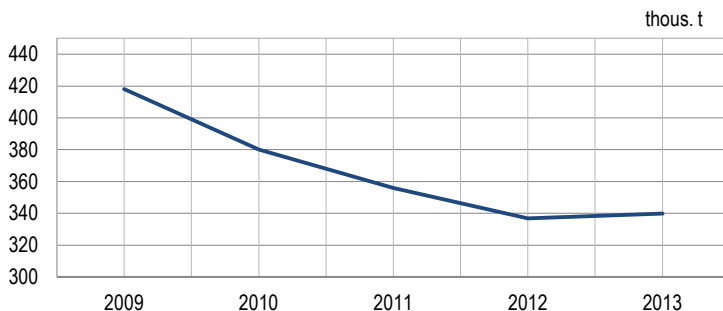
Export of agricultural products from Republika Srpska participated with 1.5% in the total realised export in 2013, while import participated with 4.4%.

As in the previous year, eggs of poultry had the highest share in the structure of total export with 9.6 million KM or 23.9% of the total value of export of agricultural products realised during 2013.

The most represented agricultural product in the structure of import was wheat. The value of imported wheat was 44.4% million KM or 21.9% of the value of total realised import in the field of agriculture.

Total production of milk 3,020 kg per cow

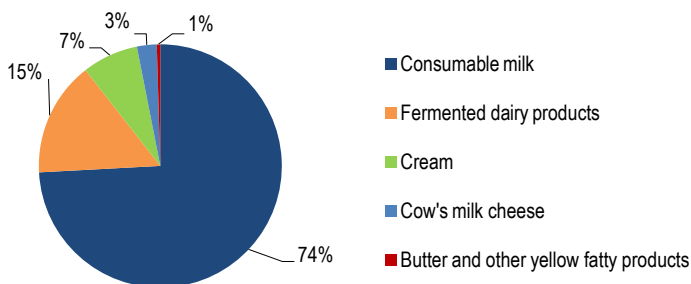
According to the data from 2013, the production of milk in Republika Srpska totaled 346.6 million kg, which represented an increase by 0.8% compared to 2012. Out of this total amount, 98.0% referred to the production of cow's milk, 1.2% to the production of sheep's milk, while the production of goat's milk accounted for only 0.8% of the total production.



Graph 12.4. Production of cow's milk

The production of cow's milk, which totaled 339.8 million kg, was realised by milking 112.5 thousand dairy cows, with the average milk yield of 3,020 kg per cow. The value of production of cow's milk in 2013 amounted to approximately 187 million KM, which accounted for 10.6% of the total gross output of agriculture.

Out of the total quantity of milk produced in Republika Srpska in 2013, dairies purchased 29.9% or 101.5 million kg of milk. Collected milk served to produce 74.2 million kg of various fresh dairy products. Consumable milk was the most common product, with 55 million kg of it produced, which accounted for 74.1% of the total production of fresh dairy products.



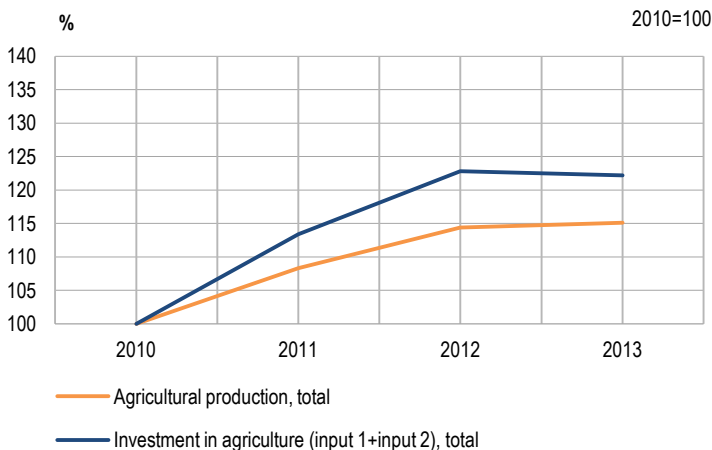
Graph 12.5. Production of fresh dairy products

12 – AGRICULTURE

Prices of agricultural products 0.7% higher, investment in agricultural production 0.4% lower

In 2013, an increase in prices of most agricultural products (output) was recorded both in comparison with the base year 2010 and with the previous year. On the other hand, investment in agriculture (input) also increased in comparison with the base year 2010, while it decreased in comparison with 2012.

As in recent years, the increase in investment in agriculture was higher than the increase in prices of agricultural products, in comparison with the base year 2010 (Graph 12.5).



Graph 12.6. Annual indices of input and output prices

Investment in agriculture increased by 22.2% compared to 2010, with goods and services currently consumed increasing by 22.4% and goods and services contributing to agricultural investment by 8.1%. Compared to the previous year, investment in agriculture decreased by 0.4%. During this period, goods and services currently consumed decreased by 0.4%, while goods and services contributing to agricultural investment increased by 4.6%.

Observed by individual input, compared to the base year 2010, the highest increase in prices in 2013 was recorded for fertilizers, 46.2%, while there were no inputs whose price decreased during this period. Compared to the previous year, the highest increase in investment in agriculture in 2013 was recorded for lubricants, 13.8%, while the highest decrease in the same period was recorded in maintenance and repair of buildings, 6.9%.

Prices of agricultural products in Republika Srpska in 2013 were 15.1% higher compared to the base year 2010 and 0.7% higher compared to 2012. Prices of products of crop production were 13.3% higher compared to the base year 2010 and 0.7% lower compared to the previous year, while prices of livestock and livestock products were 16.1% higher compared to the base year 2010 and 1.4% higher compared to the previous year.

Compared to the base year 2010, the highest increase in prices in 2013 was recorded in prices of industrial crops, as a group of agricultural products, and it amounted to 43.3%. On the other hand, the highest increase in 2013, compared to 2012, was recorded in prices of seeds of other fodder crops and it amounted to 167.3%.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2013, there were 1,753,280 grapevines in Republika Srpska, which represented an increase by 315.8% compared to 1996.



13 – FORESTRY

“The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago.

The second best time is now!”

Old Chinese proverb

Forestry represents a significant economic sector in Republika Srpska, in terms of obtaining materials and energy, as well as in terms of labour force. Forests of Srpska are sustainably managed in a manner and scope which continually maintain and improve their productivity, biodiversity, regeneration capacity and vitality. In this way, the fulfillment of economic, environmental and social functions of forests is ensured both in the present and in the future.

Territorially, forests and forest lands cover approximately 50% of the total area of Republika Srpska, forests alone covering 41% of the area, which is 0.75 ha per capita. Approximately one million hectares of forests and forest lands are in state ownership, while private forests and forest lands cover approximately 20% of the total forest area in Republika Srpska.

13.1. FOREST EXPLOITATION

	thous. m ³				
	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
2009	2,543	2,325	218	1,595	949
2010	2,550	2,314	236	1,523	1,028
2011	2,838	2,555	283	1,640	1,198
2012	2,853	2,558	296	1,585	1,269
2013	2,966	2,670	297	1,617	1,350

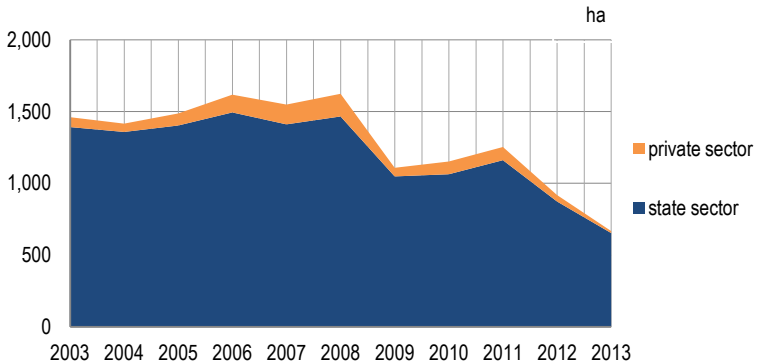
Gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2013 increased in comparison with 2012 and it amounted to 2,966 thousand m³. Out of this sum, 2,670 thousand m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, since the state sector covers 90% of the total felled timber.

13.2. PRODUCTION AND SALE OF FOREST ASSORTMENTS IN STATE FORESTS

	m ³				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production total	1,750,475	1,771,841	1,893,542	1,848,712	1,925,029
logs for cutting	812,106	812,047	866,875	862,997	931,740
Sale total	1,682,983	1,809,701	1,955,500	1,815,978	1,892,033
logs for cutting	784,429	847,965	910,105	862,869	922,327



Collected data indicate that forest afforestation activities in Republika Srpska have been decreasing for years. Thus, total afforested area in 2013 covered 667 ha, which represented a decrease by 27.3% compared to 2012, while compared to 2011 it was 53% lower. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 653 ha, which accounted for almost 98% of the total area afforested during 2013.



Graph 13.1. Artificial afforestation

13.3. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR

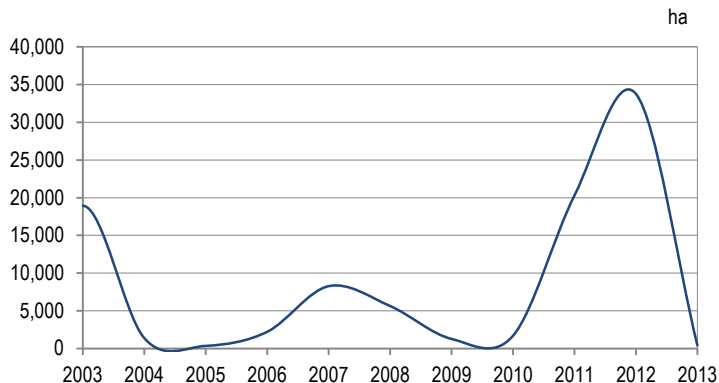
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic products at market prices, thous. KM	8,236,270	8,318,217	8,682,397	8,584,972	8,761,456
Gross value added in forestry, thous. KM	94,456	99,643	109,500	109,318	124,255
Share of forestry in the structure of Gross domestic product, %	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4

Commercial forestry and industry using wood as raw material¹⁾ had a significant share in the structure of export²⁾ of Republika Srpska in 2013, with 14.3% or 371 million KM.

¹⁾ Except manufacture of furniture,

²⁾ Export pursuant to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 4)

13 – FORESTRY



Graph 13.2. Forest area and forest land affected by fire

Damages caused by fire in 2013 were recorded over an area of 415 ha, with 1,993 m³ of damaged felled timber, which represented a significant decrease compared to the previous year.

DID YOU KNOW?

Currently, there are 91 active hunting areas in Republika Srpska, covering the surface area of approximately 2,468 thousand hectares. Hunting enterprises employ around 280 workers, while there are more than 20,000 registered hunters in Republika Srpska.

“There is more perfection in a single drop of water, than in any man-made device.”

Albert Einstein

“The most efficient water power in the world – women’s tears.”

Wilson Mizner

Nature and its perfection created the conditions for life on Earth. However, the man of the modern era continuously and seriously threatens and contaminates the environment through his activities. Nature responds, the environment is changing, the number of dangerous diseases to the man, unknown until recently, is increasing, many species in the world of plant and animals are disappearing, and the natural balance and harmony are disrupted. The climate is changing, rapidly. People are already suffering the consequences of global warming, the ozone hole is widening, the “greenhouse” effect is increasing, and acid rains are falling. Because of all this, the awareness of the need to protect the environment is becoming increasingly important all over the world. In Republika Srpska more and more attention is paid to this issue as well and intensive measures and activities are undertaken in this regard, which is evident in the collected statistical data, especially in those referring to municipal waste.

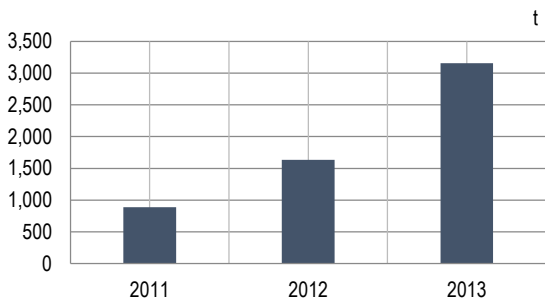
More secondary components extracted from municipal waste

The extraction and use of secondary components of municipal waste is one of the favourable and desirable options for sustainable waste management, which when applied in many countries of the European Union resulted in significant ecological and economic effects.

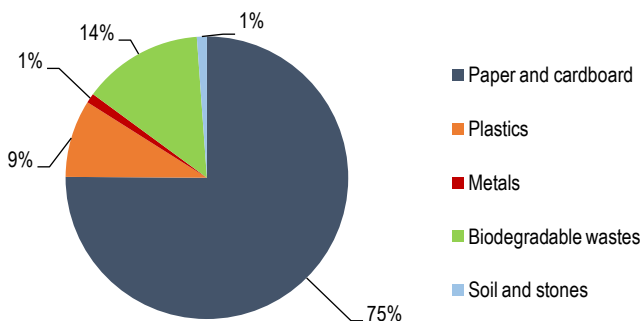
In Republika Srpska, although not sufficient, a noticeable increase in the amount of secondary materials extracted from municipal waste for sale and further use has been recorded. The amount of materials extracted for this purpose from the flow of municipal waste collected in 2013 was 3,156 t, which is almost twice as much as in the previous year. In the structure of extracted components, the highest share was that of paper and cardboard waste, with 75% of the total amount.

An increase in the amount of renewable materials extracted from municipal waste is also evident during the three-year period between 2011 and 2013. Although slight, this trend has contributed to the reduction of waste amounts permanently disposed of at waste disposal sites, which remains the predominant procedure of municipal waste management in Republika Srpska.

14 – ENVIRONMENT



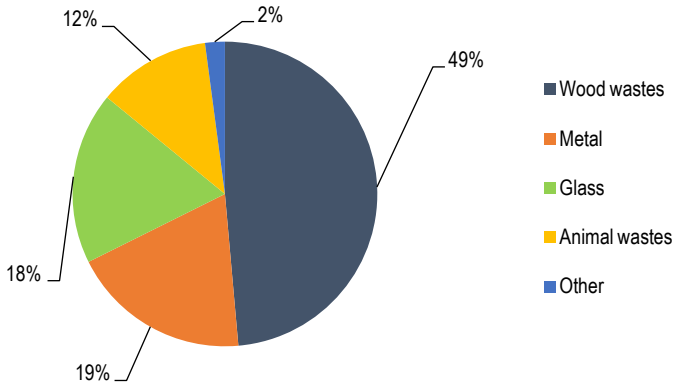
Graph 14.1. Sold/processed components of municipal waste



Graph 14.2. Composition of municipal waste intended for sale/processing, 2013

Metallic waste – prevailing secondary raw material in manufacturing

In the manufacturing sector, metallic waste is the most common type of waste sold to domestic enterprises or exported as secondary raw material. In 2012, almost 40% of the total metallic waste generated during that year was exported, while two years earlier, in 2010, this proportion was slightly under 30%. Besides metallic waste as secondary material, manufacturing also exported a significant amount wood waste, glass waste and animal waste in 2012.



Graph 14.3. Export of waste materials from manufacturing, 2012

DID YOU KNOW?

The length of public water supply network in Republika Srpska increased by nearly 50% in the ten-year period, from 2004 to 2013.

15 – INDUSTRY

“The mode of production of material life conditions the social, political and intellectual life process in general.”

Karl Marx

Industrial production increased by 4.1% in 2013 compared to 2012

Industrial production was increasing constantly until 2011, while it decreased by 4.0% in 2012. In the following year, 2013, an increase by 4.1% was recorded compared to 2012.

As in previous years, production of electricity, manufacture of food products and manufacture of wood, mining of coal, mining of metal ores, manufacture of hydrated alumina, manufacture of metal and concrete products, manufacture of refined petroleum products and manufacture of footwear were still the most important.

In the same year an increase in industrial production was also recorded in Serbia (5.5%), FYR Macedonia (3.2%) and the Federation of BH (7.4%), while a decrease was recorded in Slovenia (-0.7%) and Croatia (-1.8%).

15.1. INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION previous year=100

Section	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
INDUSTRY TOTAL	110,7	105,4	104,8	96,0	104,1
B	92,9	109,1	118,2	96,1	104,1
C	121,4	105,5	104,3	95,6	104,2
D (except 35.3)	103,6	103,0	100,0	96,3	101,1

15.2. INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION 2010=100

Section	2009	2011	2012	2013
INDUSTRY TOTAL	94.8	104.8	100.5	104.7
B	91.6	118.2	113.6	118.3
C	94.7	104.3	99.8	103.9
D (except 35.3)	97.1	100.0	96.3	97.4

In 2013, investments in industry were 21.9% lower than in the previous year

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in industrial activities amounted to 558 million KM, which accounted for 41.0% of the total gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2013.

The share of industry in the Gross domestic product in 2013 was 15.6%, with Manufacturing having the highest share with 8.7%.

At the end of 2013, there were 4,041 registered industrial enterprises, of which 86.4% were in private ownership.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 90.1% of them, were engaged in Manufacturing, while 4.2% were in engaged in Mining and quarrying, 4.1% in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and 1.6% in Materials recovery.

In 2013, 163 business entities were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Industrial enterprises employ 53 thousand workers, of which 76.9% in Manufacturing. Workers employed in industrial enterprises accounted for 26.2% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska

DID YOU KNOW?

Gross value added of industrial enterprises in 2013 amounted to 1,371 million KM.

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

According to the reports of industrial enterprises, the sale of industrial products in 2013 amounted to 4.9 billion KM. Products of Manufacturing accounted for 73.5% of the total value of sale.

The following six industrial divisions had the highest share in the total value of sale of industrial products: Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products 24/0%, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 20.9%, Manufacture of food products 13.2%, Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture 5.9%, Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment 5.3% and Manufacture of basic metals 4.7%.

15 – INDUSTRY

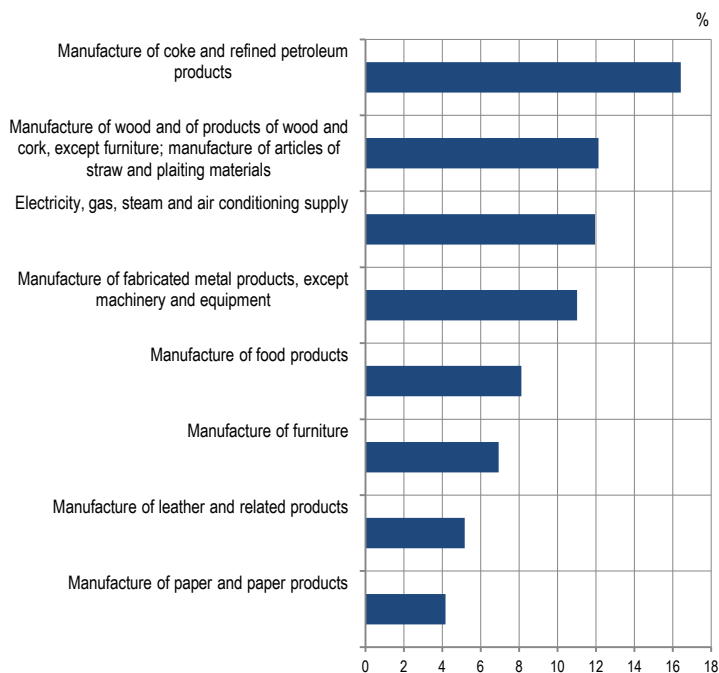
15.3. VALUE OF SALE BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

	mill. KM				
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
INDUSTRY TOTAL	2,902	3,415	3,864	5,032 ¹⁾	4,901
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	31	35	45	61	63
Mining of metal ores	56	90	114	135	141
Other mining and quarrying	31	28	31	32	33
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	-	-	0
Manufacture of food products	454	537	574	609	649
Manufacture of beverages	63	57	57	72	76
Manufacture of tobacco products	10	7	5	4	5
Manufacture of textiles	46	42	39	36	28
Manufacture of wearing apparel	42	36	38	33	41
Manufacture of leather and related products	64	77	88	71	95
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	181	214	260	269	290
Manufacture of paper and paper products	94	93	106	103	108
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	19	19	16	14	12
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	86	97	133	1,331 ¹⁾	1,174
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	57	64	40	60	52
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	9	12	31	38	42
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	80	71	77	81	84
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	113	152	151	125	89
Manufacture of basic metals	177	296	336	274	230
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	191	227	253	257	262
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9	8	8	7	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	23	44	47	51	59
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	29	26	37	46	46
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	14	24	26	26	31
Manufacture of other transport equipment	2	2	1	7	11
Manufacture of furniture	87	102	122	136	149
Other manufacturing	8	8	8	12	13
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	48	66	82	74	49
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	857	932	1,081	1,030	1,026
Materials recovery	21	51	57	38	35

¹⁾ Since 2012, the data are not optimally comparable with the data referring to previous years.

One third of the total value of sale realised by industrial enterprises referred to export

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2013 amounted to 1,654 million KM, which represented 33.8% of their total value of sale.



Graph 15.1. Industrial divisions with the highest share of export in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2013

16 – ENERGY

“Energy, that is the key problem of the future – a matter of life or death!”

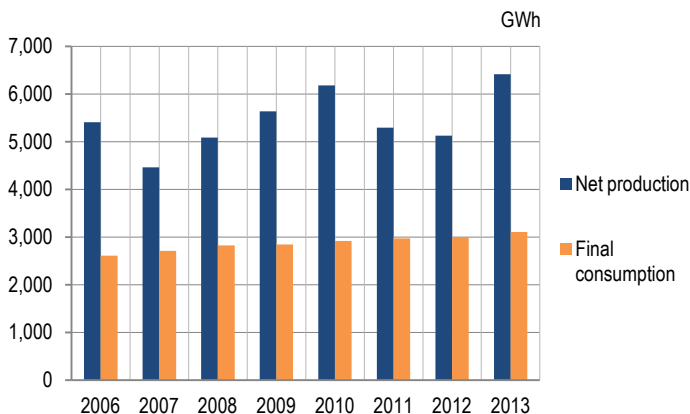
Nikola Tesla

In 2013, a record-breaking production of electricity was realised

Production in domestic power plants is sufficient to meet the total demand for electricity in Republika Srpska, while produced surplus is exported to other markets. By now, the highest electricity production was recorded in 2013.

Total net production of electricity in 2013 amounted to 6,416 GWh, out of which 3,004 GWh or 46.8% was produced by hydro power plants, 3,390 GWh or 52.8% by thermal power stations, and 22 GWh or 0.3% was produced by autoproducers.

In the past eight years, a slight increasing trend was recorded in final consumption of electricity.



Graph.16.1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

The highest final consumption of coal and natural gas was realised in industry

Brown coal and lignite represent significant natural resources in Republika Srpska. Production of coal in 2013 was the highest realised production in mines in the past seven years.

Out of the total available amount of coal, over 94% was consumer for production of energy, while the rest was used in mass consumption. The largest final consumer of coal was industry, with a share of 55.% in the total consumption.

Given the fact that Republika Srpska does not have its own production of natural gas, all the necessary amounts are imported. Industry had the highest share in final consumption of natural gas, with 85.7%.

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

DID YOU KNOW?

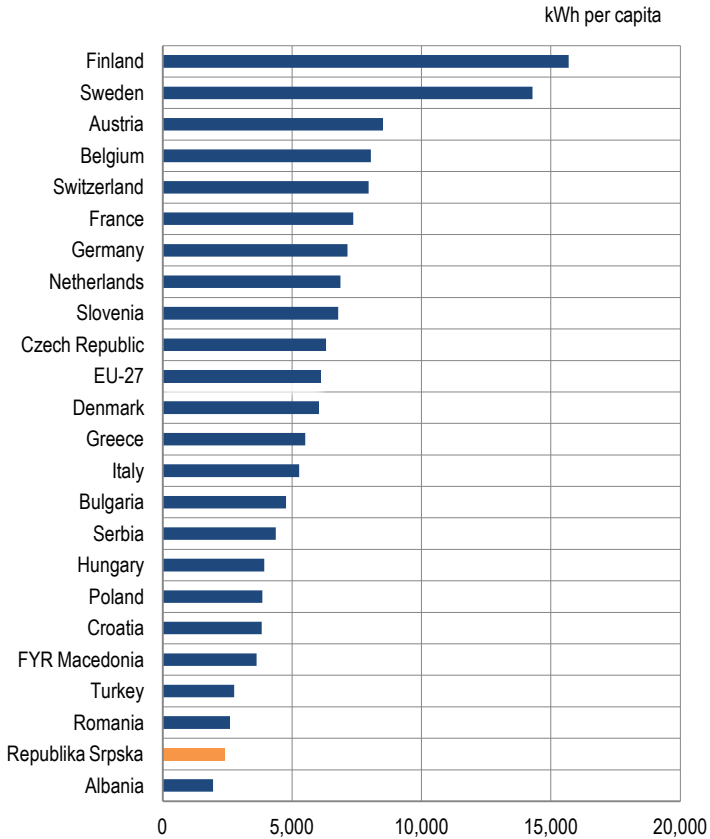
The share of electricity obtained from renewable sources in the total net production was 46.8%.

16 – ENERGY

16.1. PRODUCTION AND FINAL CONSUMPTION OF FUELS AND ENERGY

Production of fuels and energy	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brown coal (thous. t)	1,930	1,550	2,147	2,201	2,194
Lignite (thous. t)	2,834	3,042	3,379	3,024	3,334
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	5,640	6,183	5,298	5,130	6,416
Hydro power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,638	3,318	1,848	1,878	3,004
Thermal power stations ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,993	2,856	3,450	3,252	3,390
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	9	9	-	-	22
Heat (TJ)	1,547	1,680	1,737	1,806	1,697
Final consumption of fuels and energy	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brown coal (thous. t)	63	74	81	71	171
Lignite (thous. t)	98	104	134	133	94
Electricity (GWh)	2,847	2,922	2,970	3,000	3,104
Heat (TJ)	1,378	1,483	1,613	1,506	1,433
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	32,097	36,026	67,037	58,755	21,923

¹⁾ Production at threshold



Graph.16.2. Electricity consumption per capita, 2012 (IEA)

In 2013 over 382 million KM was invested in energy

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in energy (divisions 05, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 382 million KM, which accounted for 27.7% of the total gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2013.

Energy had a share of 5.0% in the total Gross domestic product.

Approximately 11,000 workers were employed in energy, which accounted for approximately 6% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in energy was 0.1% lower in 2013 than in 2012.

17 – CONSTRUCTION

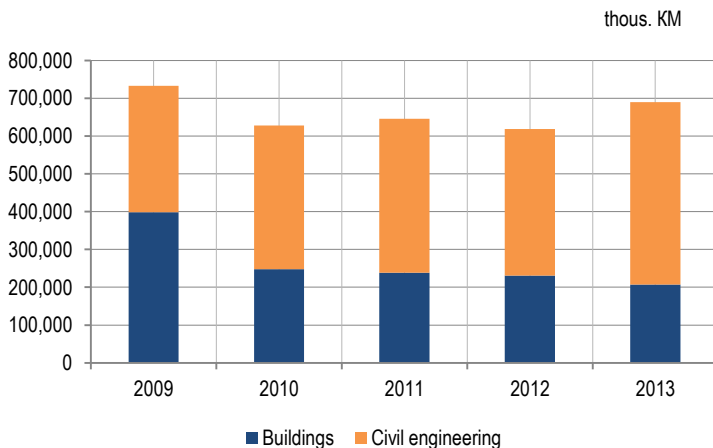
“Of all the things that man in his drive for life erects and builds, nothing is, to my mind, better or more valuable than bridges. They are more important than houses, more sacred than shrines.

Belonging to everyone and being equal to everyone, useful, always built with a sense, on the spot where most human needs are crossing, they are more durable than other buildings and they do not serve for anything secret or bad.”

Ivo Andrić

Value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska increased by 11.4% in 2013 compared to the previous year. Civil engineering accounted for 70.0% of the total value of performed works and their value increased by 24.4%, while the value of buildings decreased by 10.5%. During the same period, the number of employed persons in construction decreased by 1.5%.

In 2013, Gross value added of construction had a share of 4.4% in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska, while gross fixed capital formation into new fixed assets in construction participated with 22% in the total gross fixed capital formation.



Graph 17.1. Value of performed works

17 – CONSTRUCTION

Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2013 was 7.5% lower. The highest decrease in dwelling construction was recorded for one-room dwellings, by 33.2%. The highest share in the total number of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings, namely 52.1%, followed by one-room dwellings with 27.1%, while the rest were three or more-room dwellings.

17.1. COMPLETED DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

	Unit of measure	2013
TOTAL	number	1,350
	m ²	70,092
One-room dwellings	number	366
	m ²	14,060
Two-room dwellings	number	704
	m ²	34,286
Three-room dwellings	number	220
	m ²	15,346
Four or more-room dwellings	number	60
	m ²	6,400

The section Construction employed 4.6% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska.

DID YOU KNOW?

The famous Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad (or "The Bridge on the Drina", as made famous by Andrić) was included in the UNESCO's World Heritage List at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee, held between 23rd June and 2nd July 2007 in Christchurch, New Zealand, decision No. 31 COM 8B.34.

Mehmed Paša Sokolović was born in 1505, in a village named Sokolovići, near Rudo. His name was Bajo Nenadić when he was a child.

18 – EXTERNAL TRADE

“The seller needs just one eye; to the buyer a hundred will not suffice.”

Miguel de Cervantes

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.

Increase in export in 2013

During the period between 2009 and 2013, export from Republika Srpska was continually increasing, except in 2012.

Compared to 2012, export increased by 9.7% and import increased by 1.6% in 2013. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2013 was 7.2 billion KM, of which 2.6 billion KM referred to export and 4.6 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year was two billion KM.

The highest value of export from Republika Srpska was that of export to Serbia and to Italy, with the value of 15.9% of the total export each, followed by Croatia with 12.4%, Germany with 10.1% and Slovenia with 9.0%.

During the same year, the highest value of import was that of import from Russia, 26.8%, followed by Serbia with 16.8%, Italy with 9.8%, Germany with 6.3% and China with 5.5%.

Coverage of import with export in 2013 was 57.1%

Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska, as in most neighbouring countries, increased from 2012 to 2013.



18 – EXTERNAL TRADE

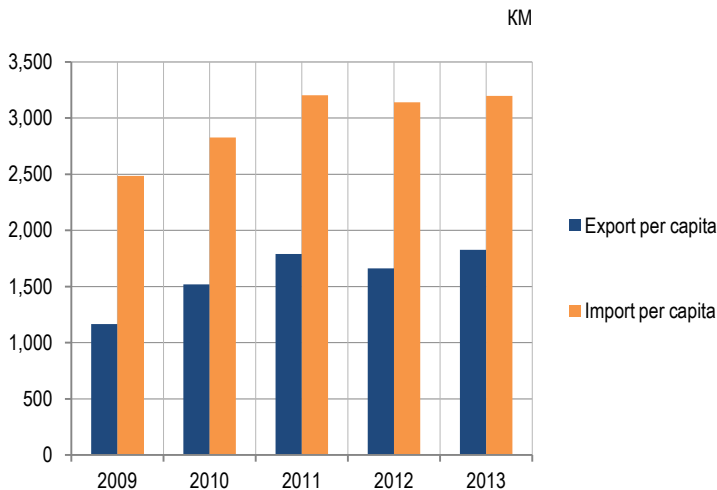
In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2013, the highest share was that of mineral products

In the structure of export in 2013, the highest share was that of the division Mineral products with 20.9%, followed by the division Basic metals and related products with 13.4% and the division Wood; charcoal; cork; products of straw with 11.2%.

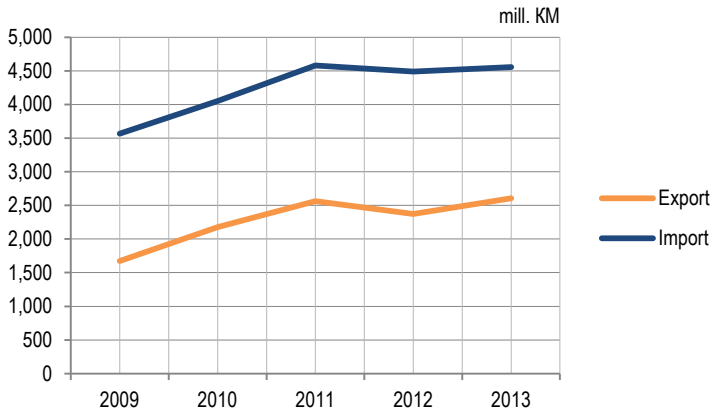
In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the division Mineral products with 29.4%, followed by the division Machinery; equipment; apparatus for reproduction of image and sound with 10.4% and the division Foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and tobacco with 10.0%.

DID YOU KNOW?

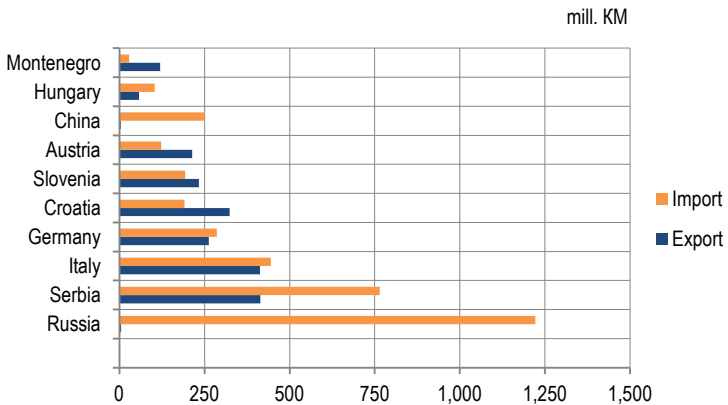
The highest share in export realised by Republika Srpska in 2013 was that of export to the Republic of Serbia and of export to Italy, 15.9% each.



Graph 18.1. Export and import per capita



Graph 18.2. External trade balance



Graph 18.3. Countries with the highest share in the volume of external trade with Republika Srpska, 2013



19 – DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

“Morning is the mother of work; night of thoughts.”

Italian proverb

Distributive trade includes 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.

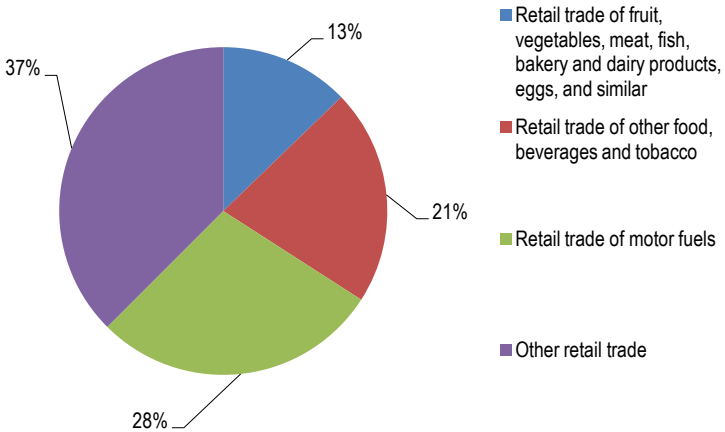
Data on turnover realised by entrepreneurs are not included in total turnover.

The highest growth rate in distributive trade in comparison with the base year 2010 was realised in 2011 and it amounted to 5.9%.

Turnover in retail trade in 2013, compared to the base year 2010, was nominally 35.0% higher and really 26.1% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, decreased by 7.5%.

19.1. INDICES OF TURNOVER IN DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE BY SECTION 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
2009	90.1	96.6	90.1	90.7	94.6
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	105.9	110.9	103.9	107.0	102.5
2012	88.9	102.0	79.7	112.2	104.0
2013	85.7	92.5	75.1	135.0	126.1



Graph 19.1. Share of turnover by group of goods in total retail trade turnover

DID YOU KNOW?

A quarter of retail trade turnover refers to food, beverages and tobacco.

20 – HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

"In order to get to know a nation, sit at their table, taste their food and wine; only then will you get to know what kind of people they are."

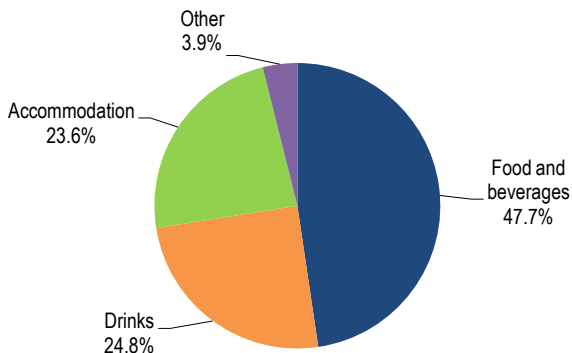
Ancient Roman saying

Each region in Republika Srpska has its specific gastronomic offer which makes it distinctive and different from others. Starting from Krajina as the richest gastronomic region, through Posavina, with its mild valleys and fertile fields, and Semberija, Srpska's wheat field, over Podrinje, rich in various species of fish, and the Sarajevo-Romanija region, famous for its traditional food, all the way to Istočna Hercegovina, rich in high-quality wine and prosciutto, you will certainly experience exceptional hospitality, as if you were trailing the well-known above saying. And this is only a part of the rich and interesting gastronomic offer provided by Republika Srpska.

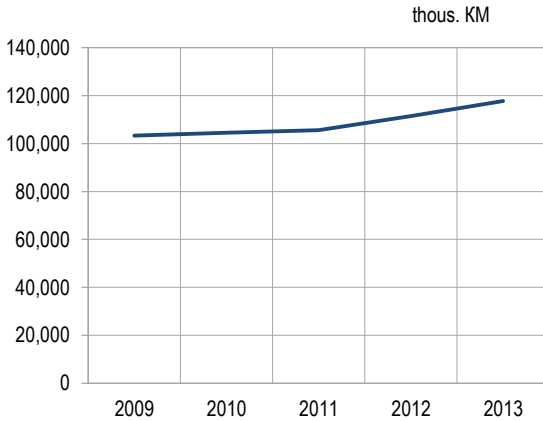
Collected data show that during 2013 in Republika Srpska, compared to the previous year, an increase by 5.6% was realised in turnover in hotels and restaurants.

Observing all data on hotels and restaurants, the highest increase was recorded in turnover from accommodation (9.1%).

The data do not cover entrepreneurs.



Graph 20.1. Structure of turnover in hotels and restaurants by type of services, 2013



Graph 20.2. Turnover in hotels and restaurants by year

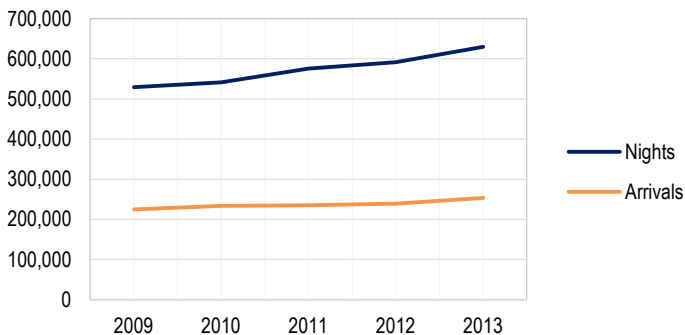
DID YOU KNOW?

Turnover in hotels and restaurants has increased by more than two times in the past ten years.

21 – TOURISM

“We long not to return to specific places, but rather to reawaken the feelings they triggered in us.”

Sigmund Graff



Graph 21.1. Tourist arrivals and tourist nights by year ¹⁾

Although its territory is relatively small, Republika Srpska boasts rich natural beauty and other resources, which represents a good prerequisite for the development of all forms of tourism. When talking about the tourism offer of Republika Srpska, one should certainly mention the Olympic beauty Jahorina, Vrbas, national parks “Kozara” and “Sutjeska”, and “Andrićgrad”, as a pearl of cultural heritage. Also, the spa-tourist complex Banja Vrućica is not to be forgotten.

In Republika Srpska in 2013, an increase by 6.3% was recorded in the number of tourist arrivals, while the number of tourist nights also increased, by 6.5%. Of the total number of foreign tourist nights, tourists from Serbia realised the most nights, with a share of 34.1%, followed by tourists from Croatia, 18.9%, and Slovenia, 8.7%.

DID YOU KNOW?

The number of tourist arrivals from Russia has doubled over the past five years, while the number of tourist nights increased by more than three times.

¹⁾ Since January 2013, facilities for where people stay for medical rehabilitation, only show arrivals and nights for persons who pay for the stay themselves. The data referring accommodation in spa resorts, to the period 2009-2012 were recalculated.

22 – TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

“Festina lente!”/“Hurry slowly!”
Ancient Roman saying

Transport of passengers and goods

In the last five years, both in transport of passengers in road and urban transport and in transport of passengers in railway transport the highest growth rates were recorded in 2010.

22.1. TRANSPORT OF GOODS AND PASSENGERS BY TRANSPORT BRANCH

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Road and urban transport					
Length of roads, km*	13,092	14,147	14,376	14,299	14,040
Transported passengers, thous.	28,578	30,499	32,171	32,612	31,745
Transported goods, thous.tonnes	1,397	1,447	1,741	2,063	2,444
Railway transport					
Length of tracks, km	416	426	426	426	426
Transported passengers, thous.	448	402	317	321	211
Transported goods, thous.tonnes	4,101	5,087	5,191	5,372	5,191
Air transport services					
Number of flights	896	662	856	658	739
Number of passengers	6,973	4,566	8,372	6,397	8,734

* Source: units of local self-government

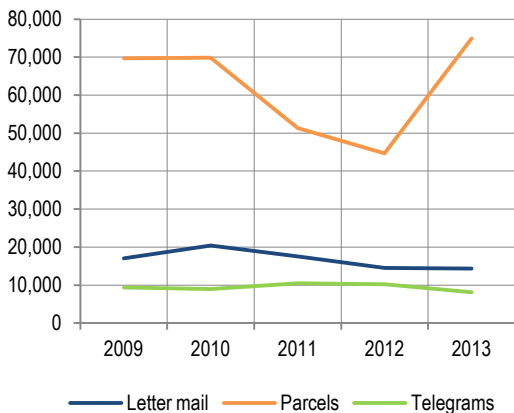
In 2013, 32 million passengers were transported, of which 73.5% in municipal transport.

A positive growth rate was also recorded in transport of goods in road transport. From 2012 to 2013, transport of goods increased by 18.5%, while transport of goods in railway transport decreased by 3.4%. Railway transport served to transport 68.0% of all transported goods.



Postal activities

Number of parcels in 2013 increased by 67.6% compared to the previous year, while number of letter mails and number of telegrams kept decreasing.



Graph 22.1. Postal activities

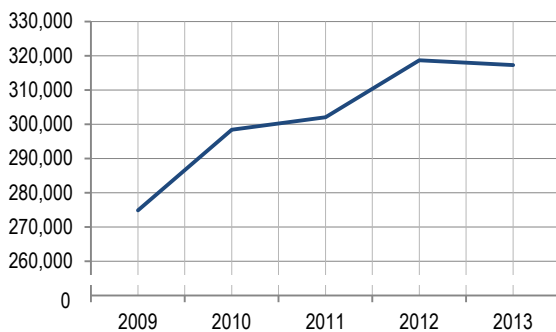
Registered vehicles

Compared to 2012, 0.4% fewer vehicles were registered in 2013 in Republika Srpska.

Out of the total number of registered vehicles, 85.5% were registered passenger vehicles.

DID YOU KNOW?

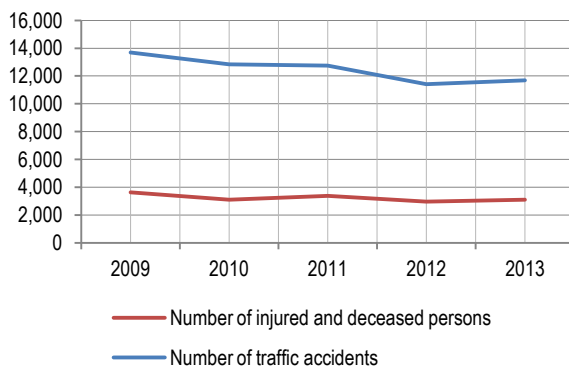
Compared to 2012, 52% fewer motorcycles, tricycles and fourcycles were registered in 2013, while 4% more cars were registered during the same period.



Graph 22.2. Total number of registered vehicles

Traffic accidents

Compared to 2012, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2013 increased by 1.7%. The number persons deceased in traffic accidents increased by 9.3% and the number of injured persons increased by 4.1% compared to the previous year.



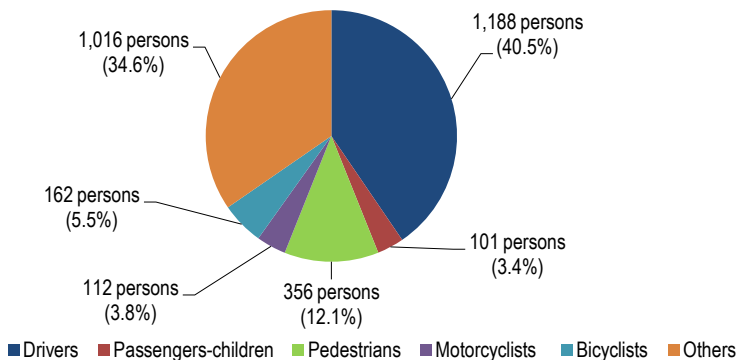
Graph 22.3. Traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons



In 2013, 30.7% of all persons who deceased as a result of traffic accidents were over the age of 60 years, while 32.8% of them were driving the vehicle. Speeding remains the most common cause of traffic accidents.

DID YOU KNOW?

Traffic accidents most often happen on Fridays.



Graph 22.4. Injured and deceased persons by participation in traffic accidents, 2013

“If you think in terms of a year, plant a seed; if in terms of ten years, plant trees; if in terms of 100 years, teach the people.”

Old Chinese proverb

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

Pre-school education and upbringing includes education and upbringing, care and protection for children from six months of age until the beginning of their school education. Pre-school institutions, together with the family, participate in the upbringing and early education of children.

In the past five-year period, a slight increase in the number of children in pre-school institutions was recorded, as well as a slight increase in the number of employees. In the structure of persons employed in pre-school institutions, 90% were female, while half of all employees were teachers.

23.1. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Number of pre-school institutions	78	78	82	95	99
Children	6,583	6,394	6,732	7,369	7,599
Educational groups	287	287	300	334	366
Teachers	449	444	470	538	574
Average number of children per group	23	22	22	22	21
Average number of children per teacher	15	14	14	14	13

DID YOU KNOW?

There were 99 pre-school institutions in Republika Srpska in 2013, of which 29 were private.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Schools in Republika Srpska have fewer pupils every year and an increasing silence of school bells in many rural areas has reached alarming proportions. This clearly indicates that the depopulation and migration are rampant in the classroom as well. Well-informed people claim that classrooms are empty because of declining fertility and migration, but also as a result of the increasing poverty of the population.

23.2. PRIMARY EDUCATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Number of primary schools	754	751	731	727	721
Pupils	108,736	105,028	101,376	99,025	96,932
Classes	5,609	5,557	5,439	5,310	5,251
Teachers	8,223	8,360	8,455	8,448	8,535
Average number of pupils per class	19	19	19	19	18
Average number of pupils per teacher	13	13	12	12	11

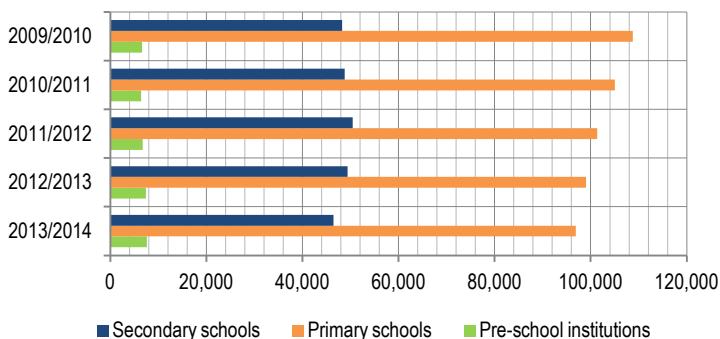
SECONDARY EDUCATION

The activity of secondary education includes various types and forms of education through which knowledge and skills required for work in the profession or for further education are acquired, upon the completion of primary school.

A decrease in the number of pupils was recorded in secondary schools as well, given that secondary education is neither compulsory by law nor free. In the previous years, the most popular school among primary school pupils was still grammar school, as well as occupations in the field of economics and electrical and mechanical engineering.

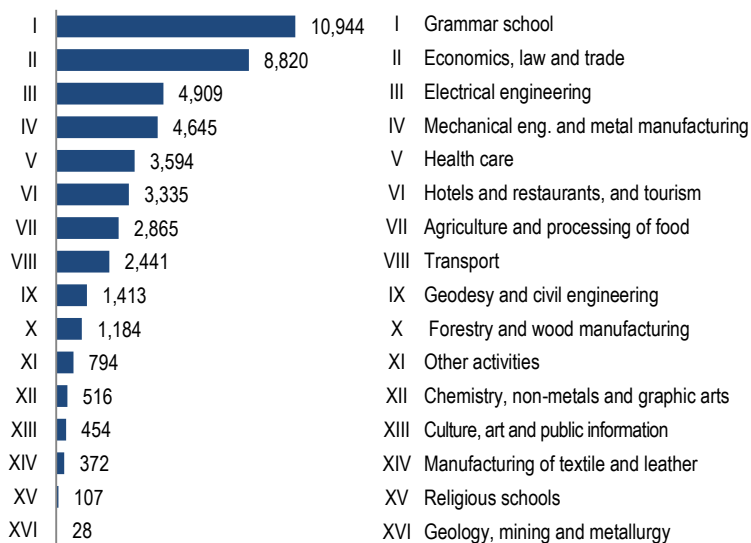
23.3. SECONDARY EDUCATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Number of secondary schools	94	94	94	94	94
Pupils	48,225	48,788	50,452	49,367	46,421
Classes	1,926	1,990	2,027	1,963	1,872
Teachers	3,598	3,768	3,981	4,013	3,947
Average number of pupils per class	25	25	25	25	25
Average number of pupils per teacher	13	13	13	12	12



Graph. 23.1. Children-pupils in institutions of education at the beginning of the school year

23 – EDUCATION



Graph. 23.2. Secondary school pupils by field of study at the beginning of the school year 2013/2014

Boarding homes for pupils and students

Pupils and students' boarding homes are educational institutions providing accommodation, food and upbringing to pupils and students during their schooling. The main role of these homes is to provide pupils and students, who are separated from their families, with educational activities, accommodation, food, learning conditions, completion of their school obligations, and cultural and sporting activities.

Among the beneficiaries of homes for pupils and students, male and female pupils/students were almost equally represented.

23.4. BOARDING HOMES FOR PUPILS AND STUDENTS IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Boarding homes	13	13	13	12	13
Pupils and students in boarding homes	3,055	3,116	3,252	3,291	3,342
Number of rooms	914	980	973	910	969
Teachers	28	27	27	26	28

HIGHER EDUCATION

Declining number of students enrolled in the first cycle of studies

At higher education institutions in Republika Srpska, the total number of enrolled students was 5.3% lower or 2,482 students fewer. While the number of students at the second and third study cycles increased, the number of students enrolled in the first cycle of studies decreased. In the academic year 2013/2014, the number of students enrolled in the first cycle of studies was 6.1% lower compared to the previous year.

By sex structure of enrolled students, there were more female students at the first cycle of studies and at specialist studies. At master studies, there were more male students, while 47.0% of students at the third study cycle were female.

The principles of the Bologna Declaration were introduced in higher education in Republika Srpska by the Law on Higher Education adopted in 2006. In the academic year 2013/2014, studies were still organized according to the old programme of education and the Bologna-compliant programme, with most students studying according to the latter (94%).

There were 41,988 students enrolled in the first cycle of studies, with the field *Social sciences, business and law* being attended by slightly over a third of all enrolled students (37.5%).

Of the total number of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies, 2,321 students were enrolled in master studies and 86 in specialist studies. Almost 70% of those enrolled in master and specialist studies were persons under 30 years of age.

There were 68 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, of which two fifths were female. Almost 70% of those enrolled in doctoral studies were persons under 39 years of age.

In 2013, studies were completed by 7,486 students

At the first cycle of studies there were 7,097 students who graduated in 2013. More than half of graduated students were female (58.2%). Almost half of students who graduated in 2013 completed studies in the field *Social sciences, business and law* (49.1%), while the lowest number of graduated students was recorded in the field *Agriculture and Veterinary* (2.4%).

The title of master of science and the title of specialist in 2013 were awarded to 329 students, of which approximately 55% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 60 students.

The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field *Social sciences* (55.6%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in *Agricultural sciences* (1.5%).

The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field *Social sciences* (46.7%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields *Natural sciences* (8.3%) and *Agricultural sciences* (3.3%).

At higher education institutions, there were 2,821 employed teachers and assistants

At higher education institutions, in the academic year 2013/2014, there were 2,821 employed teachers and assistants. Presented by full-time equivalent, the total number of teachers and assistants was 2,139.1. Most of the teachers had the academic title docent professor (35.9%), while most assistants were assistant professors (49.9%).

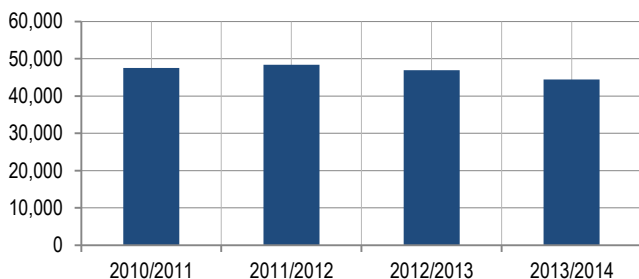
23.5. ENROLLED STUDENTS IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA, ACADEMIC YEAR 2013/2014

	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	44,463	24,713	2,690	1,594	41,773	23,119
1 st cycle	41,988	23,327	2,532	1,527	39,456	21,800
2 nd cycle	2,407	1,354	118	47	2,289	1,307
3 rd cycle	68	32	40	20	28	12

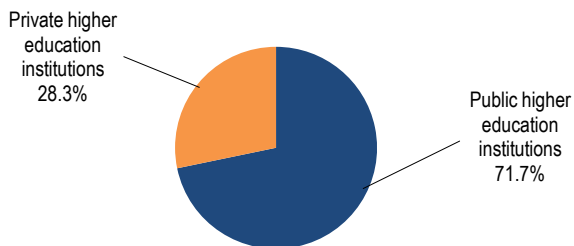
23.6. GRADUATED STUDENTS, MASTERS OF SCIENCE, SPECIALISTS AND DOCTORS OF SCIENCE, 2013

	Graduated students		Masters of science		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	7,097	4,129	296	128	33	21	60	23

23 – EDUCATION



Graph 23.3. Enrolled students in all three study cycles in Republika Srpska, academic years 2010/2011 – 2013/2014



Graph 23.4. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by type of ownership of higher-education institution, academic year 2013/2014

DID YOU KNOW?

When it comes to the doctoral dissertation defense in 2013, the youngest candidate who defended his doctoral dissertation and earned his PhD was 30 years old, while the oldest candidate was 65.

“Art is the greatest joy man gives himself.”

Henri Lefebvre

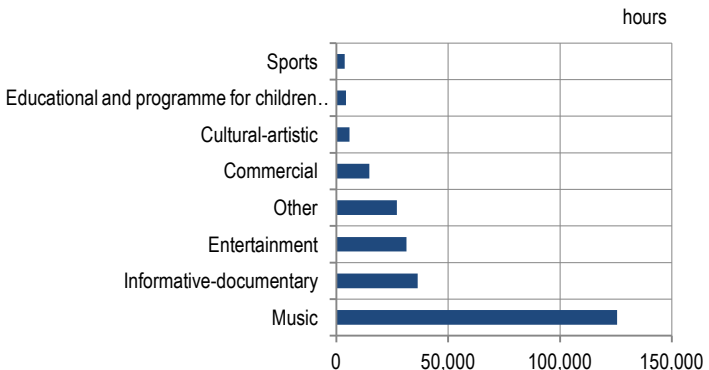
Arts and culture represent not only the need to satisfy one's inner being, but also the force of spiritual life, whether as an act of creation or enjoyment of art and culture.

In 2013 in Republika Srpska, compared to 2012, an increasing trend was recorded in the number of visitors of both foreign and domestic film screenings and in the number of visitors of theatre plays for children.

The number of cinema visitors in 2013, compared to 2012, increased by 40%. Compared to the previous year, the highest increase in number of visitors in 2013 was realised by children's theatre, 36%.

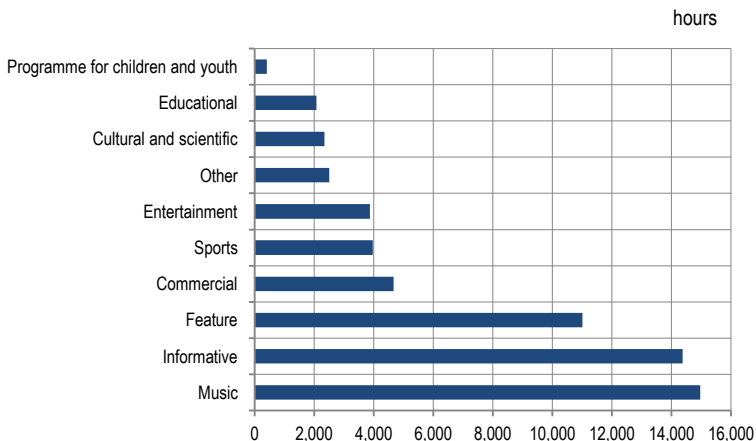
Mainly music, informative-documentary, entertainment and commercial programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2013, while programmes for children and youth, educational and sports programmes were the least represented.

Compared to 2012, the number of broadcast hours increased by 9.2% in 2013.



Graph 24.1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2013

In 2013, mainly music, informative, feature, commercial, sports and entertainment programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while programmes for children and youth were the least represented. Compared to 2012, the number of broadcast hours increased by 4.5% in 2013.



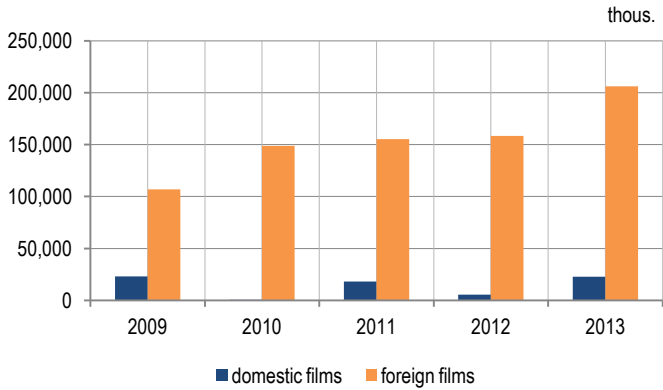
Graph 24.2. Programme broadcast by TV stations, 2013

In cinemas, the number of cinema visitors watching foreign films increased when compared to those watching domestic films. Compared to 2012, the number of visitors of foreign film screenings increased by 30.3% in 2013.

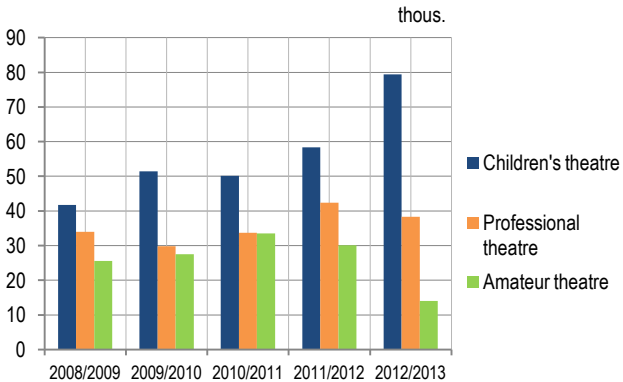
The number of users of the library fund in 2013 was 6.0% lower than in 2012.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2013 in Republika Srpska, 93 publishers printed 1,072 books, with the total print run of 837,500 copies, which is the biggest print run in the past five years.



Graph 24.3. Cinema visitors



Graph 24.4. Theatre visitors

25 – HEALTH CARE

“The greatest of follies is to sacrifice health for any other kind of happiness.”

Arthur Schopenhauer

In the public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2013 there were 13,350 employed medical staff and associates, out of which almost 42% were employed at health care centres. Out of the total number of employed persons, approximately 18% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 1,893 persons, out of which approximately 10% were doctors of medicine

There were approximately 4.29 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 26% of these were first visits to the physician. The first visit is a contact realised for the first time with a physician due to a disease, condition or injury. One person may, in the course of one year, visit a physician several times, but each time due to different disease, and in that case each visit is considered to be the first visit due to that disease.

In the same year, 174,470 persons concluded their hospital treatment, which represented an increase by 0.3% compared to 2012.

25.1. DOCTORS OF MEDICINE IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	2012	2013
TOTAL	2,530	2,624
In public health	2,355	2,443
In private clinics	175	181

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Cases of varicella were the most common

Compared to 2012, there were approximately 14.0% less reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2013.

Out of the total number of reported cases in 2013, a significant number of varicella cases was recorded (approximately 4.2 thousand), which represented an increase by 6.0% compared to 2012. Parotitis epidemics cases (B-26) accounted for only 0.8% of the total number of reported cases, while in 2012 they accounted for 29.0%.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Republika Srpska there were 866 N1H1 influenza cases in 2012, while in 2013 there were no new cases of this subtype of influenza.



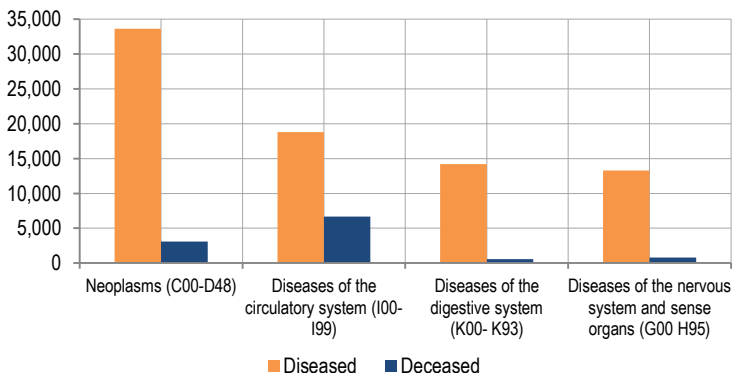
25.2. REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

	Number of reported cases
2009	17,344
2010	11,643
2011	19,215
2012	19,434
2013	16,707

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

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

In 2013 there were 171,541 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of disease cases, 19.5% were cases of neoplasms and during this period approximately 22% of persons deceased due to this disease. Slightly less than 6,680 persons, or 48% of all deceased persons, deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 11% of persons in the previous year.



Graph 25.1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group, 2013

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

26 – HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

“The whole secret to a longer life is not to shorten it.”

Saltykov

Health insurance

In 2013, in Republika Srpska there were almost 911 thousand health-insured persons. This number has been decreasing for four years in a row, contrary to 2009, when the number of health-insured persons increased for the last time.

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2013 were temporarily unable to work for almost 474 thousand days, in slightly over nine thousand cases.

Contrary to the previous year, a decrease by more than 100 thousand days was recorded, with the number of cases decreasing by more than six thousand.

The number of issued prescriptions in 2013 amounted to over 6 million and 636 thousand, which represents the first decrease compared to the previous year in the past ten years.

DID YOU KNOW?

Compared to 2012, almost 54 thousand fewer prescriptions were issued in Republika Srpska in 2013.

26.1. INSURED PERSONS BY CATEGORY OF HEALTH INSURANCE (AVERAGE)

Category of insurance	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	1,025,518	949,369	932,877	928,561	910,958
Active insured persons	251,831	242,095	219,316	211,814	202,413
Beneficiaries of the insurance from the PDI Fund	217,372	197,000	202,051	204577	205,663
Unemployed persons	172,782	148,110	151,171	158992	167,130
Family members of an insured person	383,533	362,164	360,339	353178	335,752

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

26.2. EXERCISE OF HEALTH INSURANCE RIGHTS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Temporary inability to work, number of days	599,156	594,879	559,761	578,208	473,978
Number of issued prescriptions	5,185,817	5,902,575	6,303,610	6,690,369	6,636,527

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

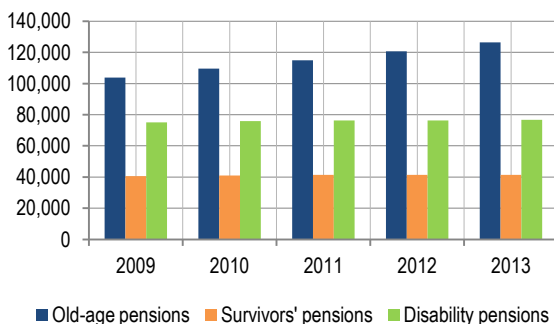
Pension and Disability Insurance

The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2013 was slightly higher than 244 thousand. Of these, 126 thousand were old-age pension beneficiaries, 41 thousand were disability pension beneficiaries and 77 thousand were survivors' pension beneficiaries.

After a decrease was recorded in the previous three years, average pension in 2013, compared to the previous year, increased by three KM, with an increase in all groups, namely in old-age, disability and survivors' pensions.

DID YOU KNOW?

Average old-age pension in Republika Srpska in 2013 increased by 135 KM compared to 2012.



Graph 26.1. Pension right beneficiaries
(state as on 31st December)

Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska



27 – SOCIAL WELFARE

“Life goes not backward nor tarries with yesterday. You are the bows from which your children as living arrows are sent forth. Your children are not your children. They are the sons and daughters of Life’s longing for itself.”

Kahlil Gibran

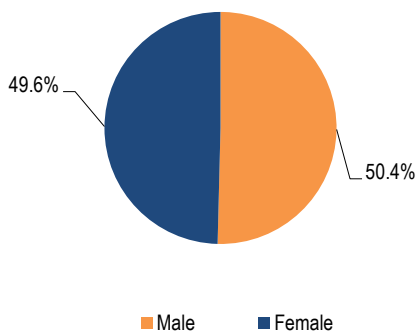
Social welfare is an activity of general interest for Republika Srpska, serving to provide assistance to people when they are in need of social protection and to take necessary measures to prevent and eliminate consequences of such a situation.

In accordance with the Law on Social Welfare, authorities responsible for social welfare, namely the Republic and units of local self-government, provide funds for the realisation of the right to social welfare and establish and monitor the work of social welfare institutions. Social welfare institutions, established pursuant to the Law, include institutes for social protection, social work centres, and other facilities for accommodation, day care and provision of social services.

Social welfare rights are exercised as cash benefits provided to users through social work centres.

In Republika Srpska, in 2013 at least one form of social welfare was received by 228,801 persons, of which 67.3% were adults and 32.7% minors.

By sex, there were more male beneficiaries of social welfare



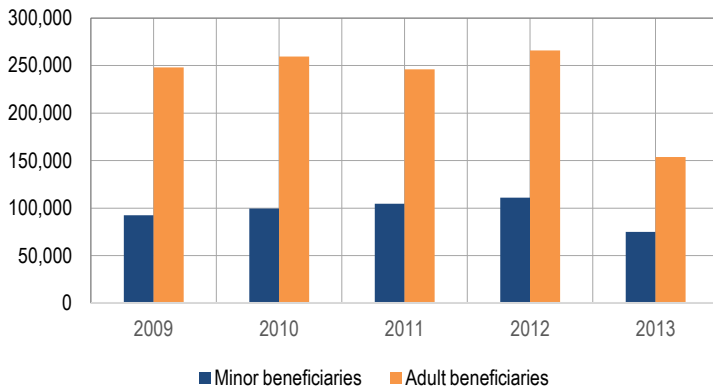
Graph 27.1. Social welfare beneficiaries by sex, 2013

In 2013, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 39.3% compared to 2012. A decrease was recorded in both categories of beneficiaries.

DID YOU KNOW?

Eleven children were adopted in 2013 in Republika Srpska.

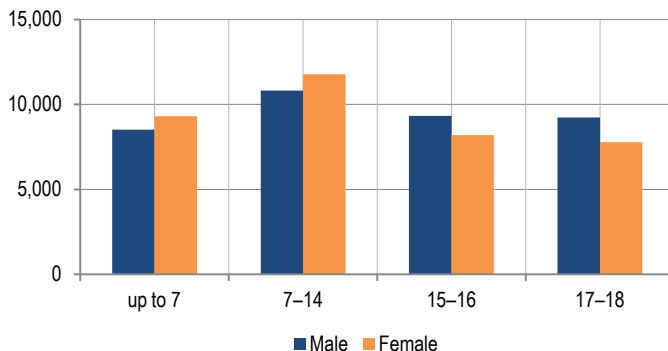
The number of minor beneficiaries decreased by 32.5% and the number of adult beneficiaries by 42.1%



Graph 27.2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries

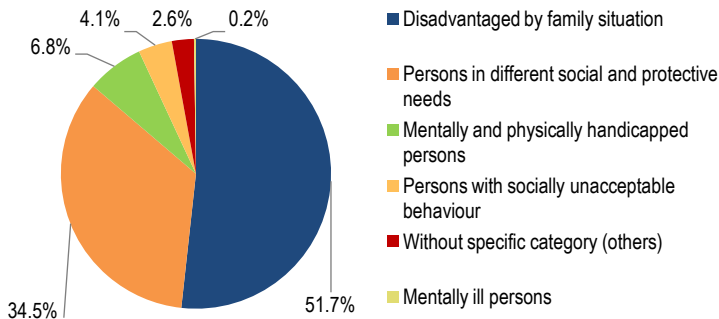
In 2013, in Republika Srpska 74,910 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were recorded. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while the lowest number of them belonged to the category 17 and 18 years of age.

27 – SOCIAL WELFARE



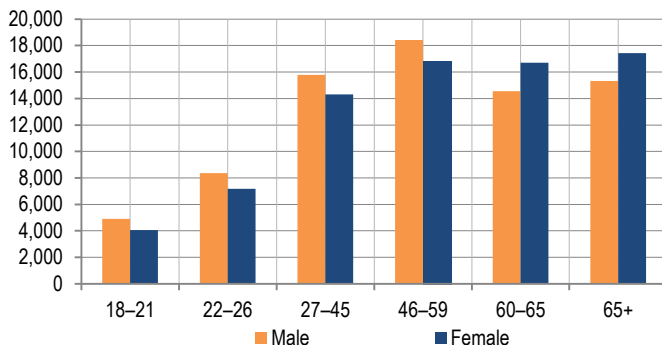
Graph 27.3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2013

By category, most minor beneficiaries were those from the category of the disadvantaged by family situation (51.7%). Most children of parents not having sufficient income to support the family (82.1%) also belonged to the same category.



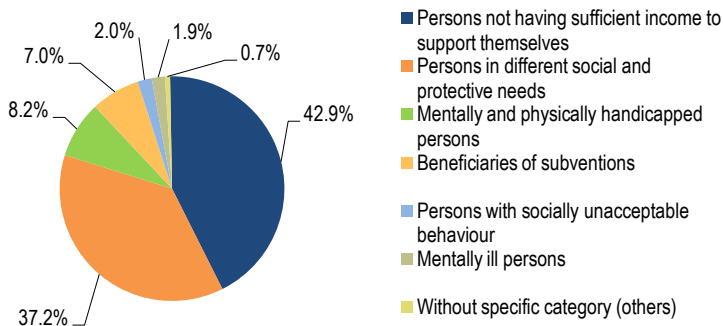
Graph 27.4. Minor beneficiaries by main categories, 2013 state at the end of the year

In 2013, at least one of the forms of social welfare was received by 153,891 adults. Majority of them were aged between 46 and 59, while the lowest number of them were in the age group between 18 and 21 years.



Graph 27.5. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2013

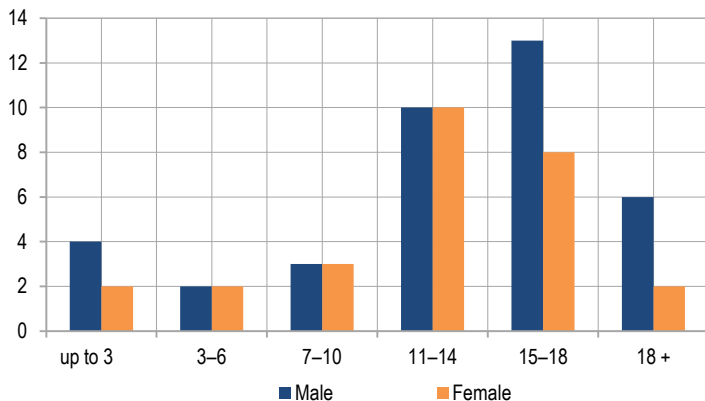
The largest share in the total number of adult beneficiaries was that of the category of persons not having sufficient income to support themselves (42.9%). Within this category, the most common were materially deprived and persons unable to work (28.5%).



Graph 27.6. Adult beneficiaries by main categories, 2013 state at the end of the year

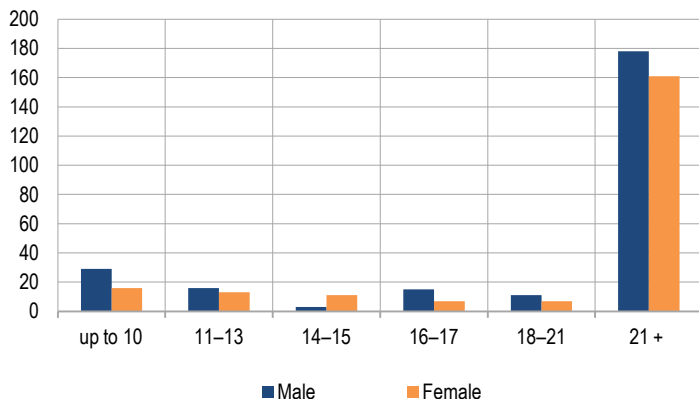
Social welfare institutions

In 2013, there were 65 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 15 and 18 years of age, while the lowest number of them were aged between 3 and 6. There were more male beneficiaries in homes (58.5%).



Graph 27.7. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2013

Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2013 accommodated 467 persons, most of them older than 21 (72.6%).



Graph 27.8. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2013

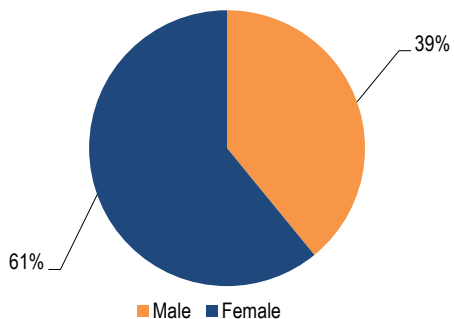
In 2013, institutions for adult disabled persons accommodated 43 beneficiaries, most of them physically disabled, 95.3%.

Institutions of social welfare for the elderly in 2013 accommodated 1,256 persons, most of them female (approximately 61%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age, namely 455 persons, of which 296 were female.

DID YOU KNOW?

Social work centres in Republika Srpska took part in 1,575 cases of conciliation of spouses in 2013.



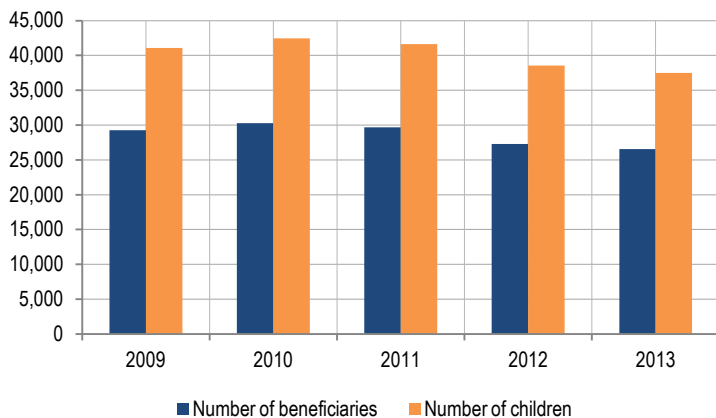


Graph 27.9. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2013

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2013 was 26,534 and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 37,503.

Compared to 2012, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support, as well as the number of children realising this right, decreased by 2.7% in 2013.



Graph 27.10. Number of child support beneficiaries and number of children

28 – RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

“All knowledge stems from doubt and ends with belief.”

Hippolyte Taine

Humanity has science, scientific creation and research to thank for its material and spiritual development. The scientific basis of technology has been developing increasingly fast, which resulted in science having a crucial role in all activities – from socio-economic and industrial, to philosophical, ethical, cultural and political activities.

In Republika Srpska in 2013 most of those engaged in research and development were employed in the scientific field Engineering and Technology.

There were 1,337 persons engaged in research and development activities in Republika Srpska in 2013, of which 41.4% were female. Majority of the total number of persons engaged in research and development, covering researchers, research associates, technicians, managers and other supporting staff, were researchers. The higher education sector, which covers universities and scientific research institutes under direct control or management of higher education institutions, employs two thirds of all researchers.

Total number of research and development works in 2013 was 309 and slightly over half of those were in the category applied research, undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge, aimed at solving a practical task or achieving a practical goal.

In 2013, 49,035,000 KM were spent on research and development. Gross domestic expenditures were the highest in the fields of *Natural sciences* and *Engineering and technology*. By socio-economic goal of research and development, most funds spent for research and development in the business sector were intended for *Exploration and exploitation of Earth*, for *Environment* in the government sector, and for *General advancement of knowledge* both in the higher education sector and in the non-profit sector.

Between 2010 and 2012 in Republika Srpska, 27.8% of the total number of enterprises were innovation active. Innovation activity of enterprises increases in proportion to their size.

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

Innovation active enterprises with technological innovation, the share of which in the period 2010–2012 in Republika Srpska was 16.5%, are enterprises which introduced new or significantly improved product or service and/or new or significantly improved production or delivery method, that is, those enterprises that have begun innovation activities or abandoned them, before the end of 2012.



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

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

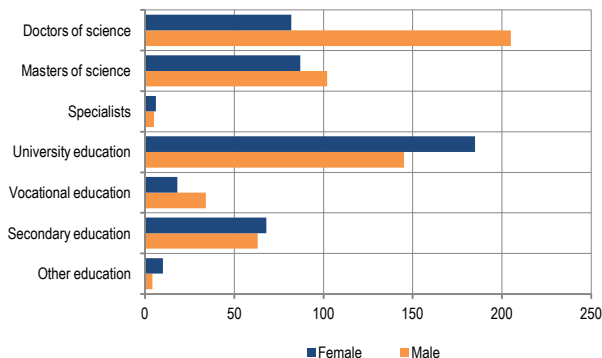
DID YOU KNOW?

In 2013, government budget appropriations or outlays for Research and Development in Republika Srpska amounted to 4,023,990 KM, with the objective of *General advancement of knowledge* receiving the largest part of the appropriations.

28.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

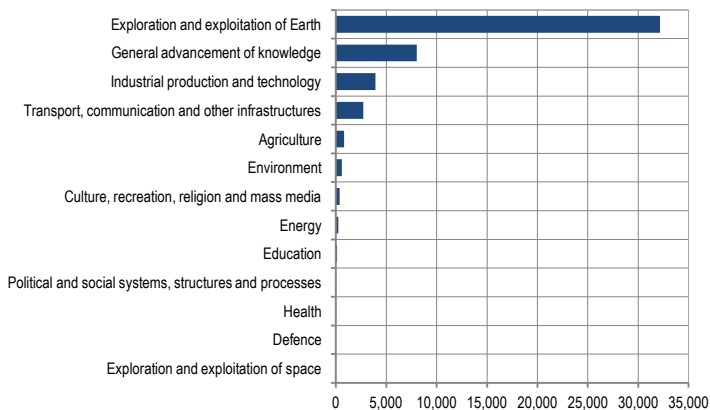
	Persons engaged in research and development				Research and development works				Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, thous. KM		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditures	capital expenditures
2009	1,273	532	829	295	500	126	183	191	24,566	20,266	4,300
2010	1,053	454	682	257	379	56	167	156	20,779	16,979	3,800
2011	898	371	592	223	379	46	179	154	26,191	17,665	8,526
2012	814	337	532	194	342	68	183	91	34,297	15,098	19,199
2013	1,014	456	675	288	309	28	168	113	49,035	12,487	36,548

28 – RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

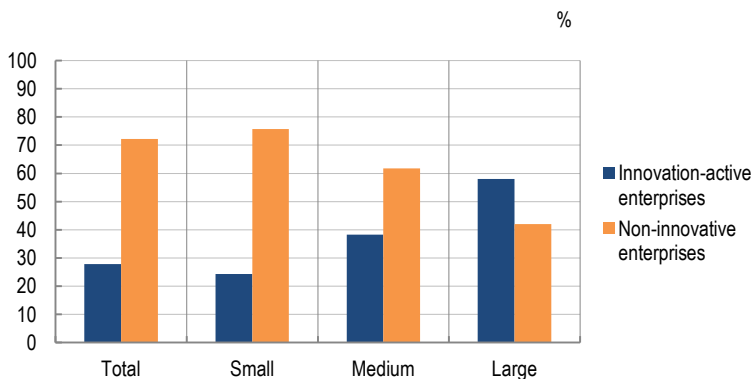


Graph 28.1. Persons engaged in Research and Development by level of education, 2013

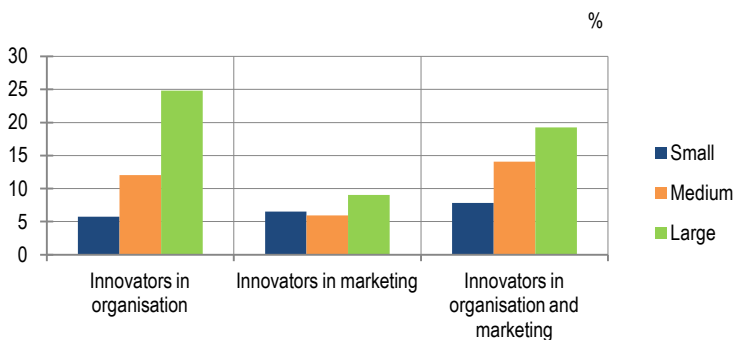
thous. KM



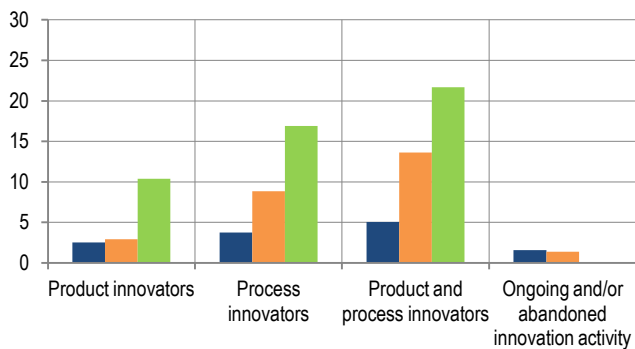
Graph 28.2. Funds for Research and Development by socio-economic goal, 2013



Graph 28.3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2010 – 2012



Graph 28.4. Enterprises with non-technological innovations by type of innovations, 2010 – 2012



Graph 28.5. Enterprises with technological innovations by type of innovations, 2010 – 2012

“When one’s law lies in the mace, inhumanity is the smell of his trace.”

Petar Petrović Njegoš

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

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

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

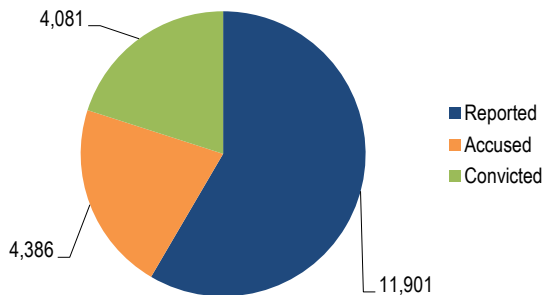
Criminal and legal liability and imposing sanctions for perpetrated criminal offences pursuant to legislative solutions are for obvious reasons defined and applied (and also statistically monitored) for both adult and juvenile offenders.

ADULT PERPETRATORS

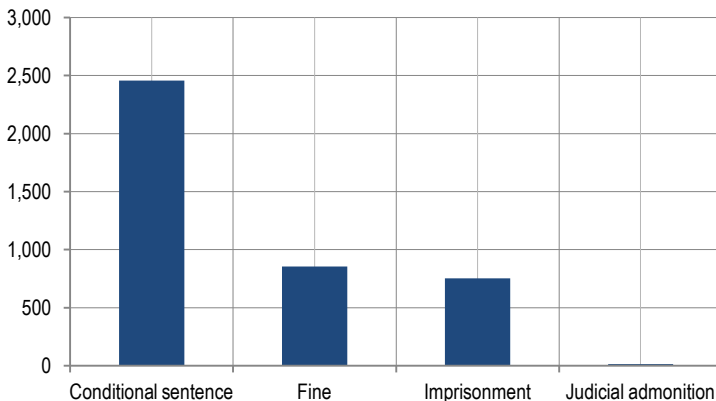
Public Prosecutor’s Offices resolved 11,901 criminal charges filed against adults and for 30% of these the identity of the perpetrator was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for almost 50% of the total number of resolved criminal charges.

During the same period, 4,386 persons were accused and 4,081 persons were convicted at the competent courts. Over 90% of all convicted persons were male, mostly between 30 and 39 years of age. Besides property offences, with which one in three accused or convicted person was charged, every seventh criminal offence was criminal offence against public order. Approximately 10% of all criminal offences were criminal offences against life and body.

When it comes to perpetrators who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, which was recorded in 60% of all cases. Fine was imposed in almost 20% of cases, while in a slightly smaller number of cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.



Graph 29. 1. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2013



Graph 29. 2. Convicted adult persons – imposed criminal sanctions by group of criminal offences, 2013

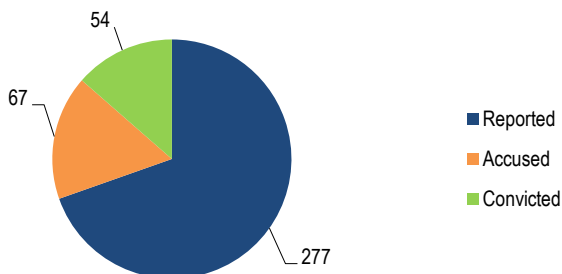
JUVENILE PERPETRATORS

Out of the total of 277 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2013, more than 60% referred to older juvenile persons (persons who completed 16 years of age, but still did not complete 18 years of age). Criminal offences against property were the most common among juveniles as well, with over 70% of the total number of charges being cases of criminal offences against property.

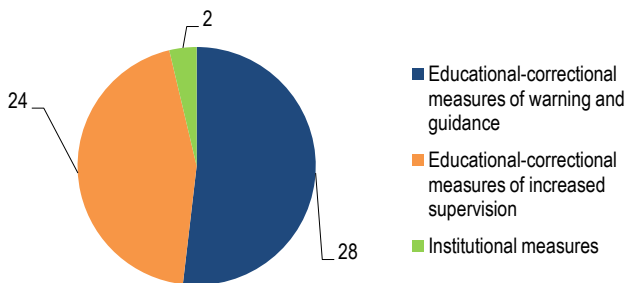
The indictment for perpetrated criminal offence was confirmed for 67 juvenile persons and for 80% of them one of criminal sanctions was imposed in further proceedings.

All 54 criminal sanctions were imposed against male persons. There were no cases of juvenile imprisonment. Educational-correctional measures were imposed by courts in all cases and 50% of these were measures of warning and guidance, while in a slightly smaller number of cases intensified supervision measures were imposed.

Besides property offences, of which more than a half of all accused juveniles were found guilty, criminal sanctions for more than 20% of juveniles were imposed due to perpetrated criminal offences against life and body.



Graph 29. 3. Juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2013



Graph 29. 4. Convicted juvenile perpetrators – imposed criminal sanctions by group of criminal offences, 2013

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2013, 126 adult perpetrators were convicted for the criminal offence of falsification of documents.

“Whatever you weave, tie the strings to the sky.”

Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović

Zmijanje embroidery is the first nominated intangible property from Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina to be officially included in the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

This Decision was adopted at the Ninth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Zmijanje embroidery thus became part of the cultural heritage of the world.

Cultural heritage – Zmijanje Embroidery

Zmijanje embroidery is certainly one of the most specific and most typical embroideries on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The specificity of this embroidery is reflected in its richness of designs, techniques and colours, which are unique and special in comparison with other forms of embroidery in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its specificity is also manifested in the harmony and stylistic perfection of its geometric ornaments, interlaced with dark blue colours. Unlike embroideries from other regions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, made in four or two colours, Zmijanje embroidery comes in dark blue only.

Zmijanje embroidery is produced through four embroidery techniques: *prorlak*, *podvlakno*, *prutalačka* and *krstačka* techniques. From the above, the dominating technique is *krstačka* (cross) technique. According to Jelica Belović Bernadžikovska, one of the most eminent Balkan embroidery experts, all of these techniques are classified by the number of bindings and considered the oldest techniques. The main feature of these techniques is binding from the reverse side, by counting wires. Zmijanje embroidery shows the artistic creativity and inner symbolic creativity and sensitivity possessed through centuries by women from Zmijanje in their spirit and temperament. By means of this embroidery, these women express their emotions, feelings and inner state of mind.

Geometric shapes are the fundamental ornamental composition of Zmijanje embroidery. These represent the oldest ornaments, originating from the Neolithic art. Of all the ornaments observed when looking at Zmijanje embroidery, the most specific is a circuit ornament or a modified geometric rhombus ornament.

The author of the article Cultural Heritage – Zmijanje Embroidery is Danijela Đukanović, senior curator ethnologist at the Museum of Republika Srpska.



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