



REPUBLIKA SRPSKA INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

THIS IS **REPUBLIKA SRPSKA** **2016**





РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА
РЕПУБЛИЧКИ ЗАВОД ЗА СТАТИСТИКУ
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

THIS IS

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Front cover: Momo Kapor "Košava", oil on canvas 80x60 (detail).

We would like to express our warmest thanks to Ms Ljiljana Kapor for allowing us to use Momo Kapor's works.

PREFACE

Dear Readers,

"This is Republika Srpska". The title sounds nice, proud, as if these four words have a musical thread connecting them into a fine perceptive harmony; there is a joy to them. However, this firm, direct phrase also carries the great responsibility, as we strive to present the motherland in this book. This is not only an honour, but also a huge emotional, patriotic and professional challenge. As this publication is available in English and at the Institute's website, thus being presented to a wide range of users, the Institute's aim is for this important publication to be better, more interesting and more beautiful as years pass by.

The book's structure is practical, chapters are short and user friendly. Graphs and tables present very interesting and up-to-date data from the most important spheres of life in Srpska. This small pocket publication is in fact a kind of statistical identity card of Republika Srpska. However, our aim was not only to legitimize Srpska and to make statistics more popular as a science and applied activity, but also to present users with values produced by Srpska, which make us very proud. Thus, almost prophetically, pages of this edition for 2014 were "interwoven" with the Zmijanje embroidery, which later that year became part of the cultural heritage and protected property of mankind, through the decision of UNESCO. A year later, this publication was really "smooth", as it provided information about excellent sorts of wines produced in Republika Srpska. Thanks to the sunshine and hardworking people in this country, these sorts of wines in 2015 once again received prestigious awards all over the world.

This year, special emphasis in the book is placed on art and culture. Republika Srpska boasts many eminent artists, who are a logical offspring of great spirituality that has always been nurtured in this region. These people make us proud. Therefore, it is our pleasure to dedicate the edition for 2016 to an extraordinary man and artist, a skilled painter, writer and journalist – Momo Kapor. Momo certainly deserves this small tribute, as a memory of him and his witty and wise thoughts, some of which are quoted in this book, in each chapter. Even though he lived in Belgrade, Momo always pointed out that he came from Herzegovina and he truly and honestly loved and supported Republika Srpska, until the very end. Please recall that Momo Kapor was a member of the Senate of Republika Srpska and the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Republika Srpska. At the end of this book, for easy reference, we provide you with a user guide, symbols and abbreviations, and codes of sections of economic activity. For the first time, we also present readers with a new, interesting section entitled Little School of Statistics.

We hope readers will find this publication useful and interesting.

Banja Luka, December 2016

Radmila Čičković, PhD
Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics



WHENCE MOMO IN STATISTICS?

A few years ago, instead of the usual, worn out phrases usually used to congratulate the New Year, I sent to the people at the Institute one of Momo Kapor's excellent interviews. Of course, everyone still remembers this, because the genius that Momo is elicited smiles on their faces. I say Momo and not Moma on purpose. Here in Srpska, especially in Herzegovina, under Viduša, where Kapor's originate from, "moma" would mean only one thing – that we are talking about a young lady. Quite contrary, we are talking about a hearty young man, which is the meaning of Momo's full name.

Some playing with language will not hurt; even Momo always pointed out that a man from Herzegovina incessantly fought a man from Belgrade within him: *"A man from Herzegovina lived in me even before my birth; the one from Belgrade has lived there since I was nine"*. Befittingly, the second one has always strived to be first. This makes them both either better or worse. I would say that this particular compound, this unity of opposites, produced such a sharp spirit embodied in an unsurpassed influencer and charmer.

Whence Momo in Statistics? Dear reader, let me inform you first that no one escapes statistics; if it fails to record someone at his birth (and Momo was born in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia), this person being included in our tables is only a matter of time and reason. You become part of figures. If you are an occurrence, you could also be included in a graph. And it is impossible to "hang out" incognito or unnoticed, because if you choose to move out you become an emigrant in statistics, while if you move in you become an immigrant. When someone "moves" into eternity, there is a place for him in our tables as well. Momo has always been ours, even before his birth as he said, and there is no need to claim him, we are his and he is ours. Statistics, which is special when it comes to Momo and which could not be kept (as there is not such methodology), is in fact an incredible number of readers of his books. It is estimated that he was the most read writer of the former Yugoslavia. Momo has been very desirable among women here; however, local authorities considered him unwelcome – a sort of opposite proportion. When he was publicly banned, he was more widely read in secret. The paradox is that even those who banned his books had to read them, because how were they to ban them if they did not read them? Nevertheless, this was pretty much in vain, because they surely did not understand him – otherwise, they would not have banned him.

Having been from Herzegovina, Momo was surely not afraid of anything, because what kind of a man from Herzegovina would he be if he was scared? Once asked what he was afraid of, he said – of being scared. Being the brave man that he was, Momo was not afraid of our great Vuk. Surely, he did write as he spoke, but he was to be read between the lines. And shelves. His books did not so much adorn book shelves as they peeked from back pockets of students' Rifle and Levi's jeans, freshly smuggled from Trieste. Logically, they strove to be playful. Young lions! On the other hand, professors lustfully hid "Una" in their briefcases and in their heads, wishing to study a similar one, which would be their own, and carefully acting out their long-gone youth – in fact, all of them were trying to be playful. Momo, on the contrary, was playful indeed, because he was a painter and a writer.

Momo's trick was simple. He was what he really was, while everyone else pretended to be what they were not – which is why they are present in his books. Women in his paintings, wrapped in cities. Košava wind in wrapped in hair. Flowers wrapped in newspapers "Politika" and "Borba",

symbolically; even his still life was alive. The worst pupil and the best student of the Academy – Momo managed it all. In statistics, he would be considered an “outlier”, because he stood out a lot, he was not to be averaged. When he was expelled from a grammar school in Belgrade, the First Grammar School in Sarajevo was given a rare opportunity – to be proud of educating Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić and that its pupil Momčilo Kapor was expelled from it. When he was persecuted for being who he was, he managed to find charm in this situation as well. He used to say that he owed his fresh, youthful appearance to the fact that he was kept on ice for a long time.

During his life, Momo was engaged in serious life statistics – a census of persons, dwellings and households – with geographical background. His enumeration area was the entire Belgrade, including the suburbs. This is what he wrote about this experience:

“We, who were not born in this city, nor inherited anything in it, except košava in the head and an open exciting sky, changed many rooms, apartments, houses, streets and neighbourhoods here; enumerating these was the proper geography of love.”

What is common for Momo and statistics is a systematic monitoring of life in its fullness, diversity and strangeness, wealth and poverty. However, while statistics monitors and publishes variations of mass phenomena, Momo followed varieties of the human soul. He was always focused on the man. An individual. A woman. A child, most often a girl. Most often he found inspiration for his paintings and stories in bars, where people circulate, where blood and wine circulate together making a dense blend of fragrant bouquet, where fates are easier to read, tell and listen, where the essence and storms of life are extracted.

“The time is impossible to be fondled”. Thus spoke Momo. And the time was cruel, never fondling this beloved one. Maybe that was why he was so witty and at the same time wistful and gentle; he knew how to fondle with his words, easily reaching the heart.

My suggestion, if you really wish to surprise someone, is to give them one of Momo Kapor's book as a gift. This will surely elicit many smiles, mentioned at the beginning of this story.

Why do we love this man and his works so much? One cannot explain this, because there is no methodology for love. Why did Momo love Republika Srpska so much? Clever as he was, he gave a simple explanation:

“Patriotism is not an ideology, it is a matter of upbringing. It is something your grandma teaches you.”

Editor in Chief:
Velimir Savić

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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 (2015, estimate)	1,415,776
SURFACE AREA ¹⁾	24,641 km ²
TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION	
municipalities	57
cities	7
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

There are cities famous for their beauty, but they mean nothing to us, because they have never been brightened by our love, by a secret meaning.

Geographical location of Republika Srpska

The latitude and longitude of the territory of Republika Srpska are between 42°33'N and 45°17'N and 16°12'E and 19°38'E respectively, that is, its territory covers northern and eastern parts of the geographical area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The surface area of Republika Srpska is 24,641 km².

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

According to the territorial organisation, the territory of Republika Srpska consists of seven cities: Banja Luka, Istočno Sarajevo, Prijedor, Doboj, Bijeljina, Trebinje and Zvornik, and 57 municipalities. While six cities have no municipalities in their composition, the City of Istočno Sarajevo consists of the following municipalities: Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Pale, Sokolac, Istočni Stari Grad, and Trnovo. The City of Banja Luka is the largest city in Republika Srpska and the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

Republika Srpska is located at the intersection of vital communication links

In terms of transport and geography, the location of Republika Srpska is of particular importance. This is especially the case when it comes to the meridional direction which, by means of the river valleys of Bosna and Neretva, while going through the Dinara mountain complex, connects Central European with Mediterranean macroregion. No less important is the zonal direction which connects Republika Srpska with the Central Balkans and Western European area. It is necessary to mention the importance of Republika Srpska's access to the river Sava, by means of which it is connected to the European Rhine – Main – Danube Canal.

Natural features of Republika Srpska

Complex and curious natural features of Republika Srpska result from it being part of various natural and geographical units and their geomorphological evolution.

In the northern, Peri-Pannonian part, the hilly terrain composed of Cenozoic deposits gradually descends to the flat land with alluvial plateaus and fluvial terraces, and this is at the same time the most fertile part of Republika Srpska. There are only a few scattered mountains in this area – Kozara, Prosara, Motajica, Vučijak, Ozren and Trebovac, as well as the 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 Maglić, located at 2,386 metres above sea level, on the mountain also named Maglić.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

The longest rivers in Republika Srpska are Drina (308.5 km), Sava (204.8 km) and Vrbas (131.9 km) and these belong to the Black Sea drainage basin. All 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.

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
South	42° 33' 18"	18° 26' 45"	Trebinje	Podštirovnik - Municipality of Trebinje
East	44° 02' 59"	19° 37' 44"	Bratunac	Žlijebac – Municipality of Bratunac
West	44° 56' 52"	16° 12' 18"	Krupa na Uni	Srednji Bušević – Municipality of Krupa na

¹⁾ by Greenwich

2.2. THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Mountain	Peak	Height above sea level, m
Maglić	Maglić	2,386
Volujak	Volujak	2,336
Lelija	Velika Lelija	2,032
Zelenгора	Bregoč	2,014
Klekovača	Klekovača	1,961
Crvanj	Zimomor	1,920
Jahorina	Ogorjelica	1,916
Vitorog	Veliki Vitorog	1,906
Trebova planina	Velika Košuta	1,872
Bjelasnica (Gatačka)	Bjelasnica	1,867
Sniježnica (Tjentište)*	Sniježnica	1,787
Baba	Đed	1,735
Vučevo (Površ)	Živanj	1,696
Vučevo	Žrvanj	1,696
Romanija	Veliki Lupoglav	1,652
Trebević	Trebević	1,629
Javor	Veliki Žep	1,537

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

DO YOU KNOW?

The largest lake in Republika Srpska is Bilečko, an accumulation on the river Trebišnjica. It's square area is 27.064 km², so it is one of the largest artificial lakes in the Balkan Peninsula. The largest natural lake is Štirinsko (on the mountain Zelengora), with the square area of 0.129 km².

2.3. THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Length, km	
	total	in Republika Srpska
Дрина	341.0	308.5
Сава	945.0	204.8
Врбас	249.9	131.9
Врбања	95.4	95.4
Сана	157.7	85.0
Уна	212.5	91.8
Укрина	80.9	80.9
Босна	279.4	98.0

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina

2.4. THE LARGEST LAKES AND FISHPONDS

	Surface area, km ²	Height above sea level,	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
Zvoničko (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 Crvani)	0.043	1,058	14.0	0.255
Donje Bare (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,475	4.5	0.057
Orlovačko (on Zelengora)	0.021	1,438	5.0	0.054
FISHPONDS				
Saničani (on Gomjenica)	11.179	143	4.0	...
Bardača (on Matura)	7.472	90	2.2	...
Prnjavor (on Vijaka)	6.664	134	3.5	...
Sjekovac (on Ukrina)	3.980	85	3.0	...

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

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

Climatic characteristics

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

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

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

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

3. Modified Mediterranean-Adriatic climate

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

2.5. ANNUAL VALUES OF MAJOR METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETRES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY AIR TEMPERATURES, 2015

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.7	5.7	70	2,111.8
Bijeljina	13.1	5.7	78	1,990.2
Bileća	12.9	4.2	66	2,650.2
Višegrad	11.8	6.6	71	-
Gradiška	12.6	5.4	76	-
Istočni Drvar	7.4	5.2	-	-
Doboj	12.5	5.9	75	2,002.4
Drinić	-	-	-	-
Mrkonjić Grad	10.4	5.3	74	1,819.9
Novi Grad	11.7	6.2	73	-
Prijedor	12.1	5.8	80	1,899.8
Ribnik	11.3	5.3	71	-
Rudo	11.1	6.4	70	-
Sokolac	8.0	5.7	75	1,955.3
Srbac	12.1	6.4	74	-
Srebrenica	10.7	5.9	80	1,513.0
Trebinje	15.6	3.8	60	-
Foča	11.0	6.9	80	-
Han Pijesak	7.6	5.5	85	1,863.8
Čemerno	7.5	4.9	78	2,109.0

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.

2.6. EARTHQUAKES

Place (location)	Date	Hypocentre time ²⁾	Latitude	Longitude	Magnitude ³⁾	Intensity ⁴⁾
Bočac	20 Feb 1996	14:12:13	44.50	17.23	4.7	6-7
Teslić	26 Feb 1998	12:09:20	44.72	17.71	4.1	5-6
Istočni Drvar	15 Apr 1998	23:30:47	44.37	16.63	4.1	5-6
Trebinje	22 Jul 2001	20:08:16	42.79	18.18	4.6	6-7
Kotor Varoš	29 Mar 2002	16:04:01	44.60	17.39	4.0	5-6
Milici	14 Dec 2003	10:09:29	44.08	19.09	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	21 Sep 2004	04:46:09	43.18	18.13	4.2	5-6
Berkovići	27 Sep 2005	00:25:34	43.22	18.15	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:01:10	43.39	18.09	4.3	6
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:09:26	43.36	18.15	4.2	5-6
Trebinje	14 Nov 2008	13:26:05	42.56	18.60	4.7	6-7
Pale	31 Mar 2009	01:46:03	43.84	18.54	4.1	5-6
Volujak	25 Jan 2013	18:52:26	43.26	18.70	4.1	6
Volujak	3 Feb 2013	12:01:00	43.22	18.67	4.1	6
Srebrenica Region	28 Aug 2013	05:16:41	44.02	19.23	3.1	4-6
Poškozarje Region	28 Jan 2014	00:03:32	44.99	17.13	4.2	6
Gacko Region	4 May 2014	23:29:53	44.52	17.56	3.9	5-6
Gacko Region	30 Sep 2014	15:12:43	43.06	18.40	4.0	5-6
Jahorina	12 Apr 2015	00:05:32	43.75	18.56	4.2	6
Maslovarc	28 Apr 2015	16:16:50	44.52	17.56	4.0	5-6

²⁾ Time of earthquake is presented by UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)

³⁾ Magnitude of earthquake is expressed in the Richter scale units

⁴⁾ Intensity of earthquake at the epicentre is rated by the MCS (Mercalli-Cancani-Sieberg) scale ("MCS").

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

DO YOU KNOW?

Štirinsko Lake is a natural lake on the mountain Zelengora, in the National Park Sutjeska, Republika Srpska, BiH. It is the largest lake on the mountain Zelengora.

The lake is located in the National Park Sutjeska. It is approximately 600 m long and 350 m wide, with the maximum depth of 4.5 m. It is located at an altitude of 1,672 m, an hour walk away from Kotlaničko Lake. It is surrounded by peaks Dumoš, Todor (1,949 m) and Osredak (1,828 m). There are 80 Bosnian Medieval tombstones near the lake.

The lake is populated by the Arctic char.

3 – REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

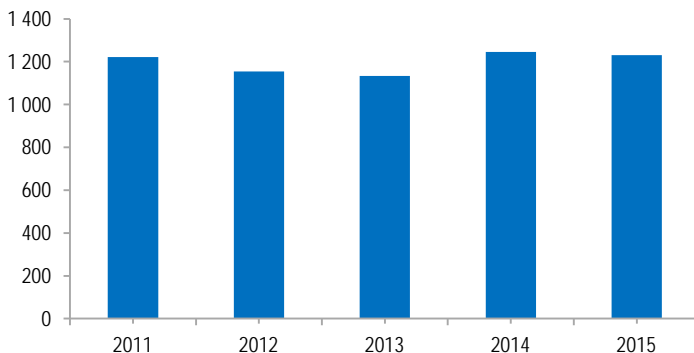
At first I waited for those who occupied us to leave, then I waited for our liberators to leave, and then I waited for those who liberated us from the liberators to leave...

Data on business entities are 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.

A slight decrease in number of established business entities in 2015 in comparison with the previous year

There were 1,230 newly established business entities in 2015, of which the largest percentage was established in the sections *Other service activities* (23.1%) and *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* (19.7%).



Graph 3.1. Number of established business entities

Source: For 2013, 2014 and 2015, Agency for Intermediacy, IT and Financial Services

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 *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*.

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

Section	2012	2013 ¹⁾	2014 ¹⁾	2015 ¹⁾
TOTAL	26,233	27,207	28,348	29,140
A	938	983	1,025	1,057
B	161	169	176	178
C	3,576	3,701	3,840	3,941
D	136	158	168	171
E	203	214	226	233
F	1,438	1,479	1,534	1,556
G	8,087	8,272	8,510	8,588
H	1,253	1,286	1,337	1,368
I	343	359	374	389
J	458	487	510	544
K	165	167	177	177
L	126	144	151	158
M	1,173	1,241	1,326	1,399
N	307	322	346	361
O	468	341	342	342
P	528	548	570	591
Q	603	646	691	714
R	1,968	2,092	2,154	2,203
S	4,301	4,597	4,890	5,167
T	-	-	-	2
U	1	1	1	1

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

DO YOU KNOW?

Of the total number of business entities registered in Republika Srpska, 26.2% are located on the territory of the City of Banja Luka.

4 – POPULATION

If you smile at children, they return the smile. If you smile at grownups, they ask themselves: “Why is he smiling?”

Live-born children

In 2015, average age of mother at birth of the first child in Republika Srpska was 27.2 years, which represented an increase by 0.3 years in comparison with 2014. Average age of mother at birth of the first child in the EU (according to the latest available data provided by Eurostat, referring to 2014) was 30.4 years. Data indicate that women postpone giving birth, thus the age of mother at birth has been increasing. Average age of mother at birth in Republika Srpska in 2015 was 28.8 years.

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

Deaths in Republika Srpska

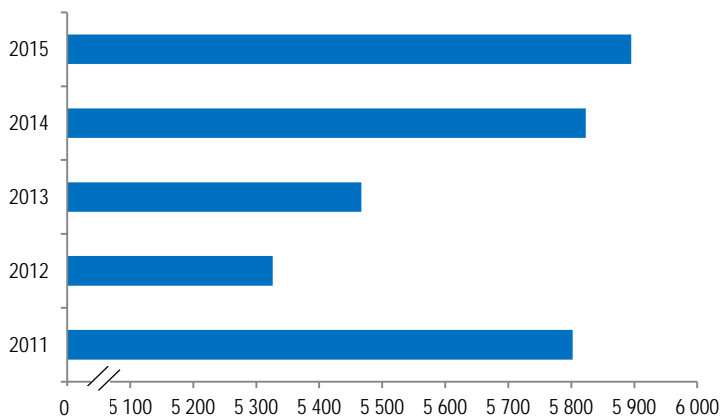
In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons increased by 4.5% in 2015. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death was 73.7 years. On the average, women live approximately six years longer than men. More than a half of all deceased persons died due to diseases of the circulatory system, while approximately one fifth died due to malignant tumors. Per one thousand live-born babies, on the average three babies up to one year of age decease. Republika Srpska has a low infant mortality rate when compared with the neighbouring countries and it amounted to 2.8‰ in 2015.

4.1. DEATHS IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ALL	13,658	13,796	13,978	14,409	15,054
Male	7,001	7,064	7,237	7,386	7,640
Female	6,657	6,732	6,741	7,023	7,419

New marriages

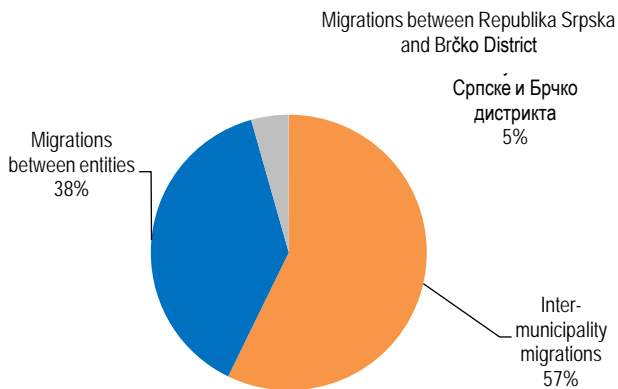
In Republika Srpska, there are approximately four new marriages per one thousand citizens. Although the number of new marriages in Republika Srpska has been decreasing since 2007, an evident increase was recorded beginning with 2014; in 2015, the number of new marriages increased by 1.3% in comparison with 2014. The oldest groom in 2015 was 87 years old, while the oldest bride was 76 years old. The youngest groom was 17 years old and the youngest bride was 15. Average age of bride at marriage in 2015 was 28.2, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 26.6. Average age of men at marriage in 2015 was 31.8 years and grooms enter their first marriage at the average age of 30.0.



Graph 4.1. New marriages

Migrations in Republika Srpska

The largest population movements in Republika Srpska were recorded in the age group of 25 to 29 years. When it comes to this age group, women opt for moving more often than men. In the age group of 35 years and older, participation of men in migration is higher than that of women.



Graph 4.2. Internal migrations (immigration/emigration)
In Republika Srpska, 2015

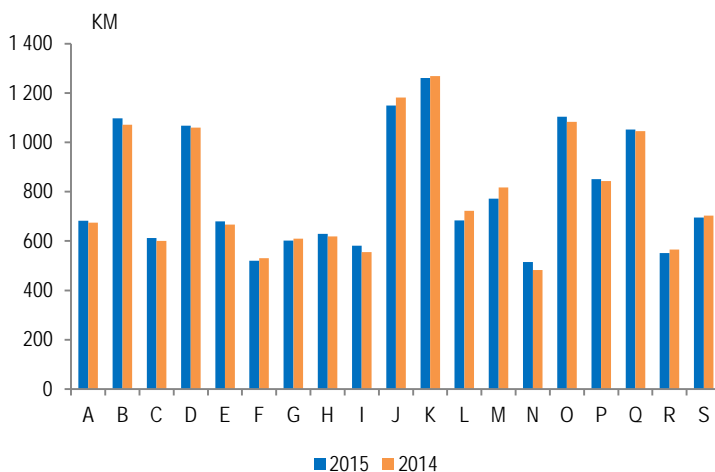
DO YOU KNOW?

A long-term trend in internal migrations, by which the number of immigrants to Republika Srpska is higher than the number of immigrants to the Federation of BH, has been continued. Thus, in 2015 there were 243 more emigrants from the FBiH to Republika Srpska than emigrants from Republika Srpska to the FBiH.

The new rich are extremely stingy, "džimirje" as the people would say – especially those living in the West. They appreciate their euro a lot. So it happens that I, a poor boy, buy the drinks to millionaires, because they never carry cash and it is impossible to pay two spirits in a pub with a credit card. This is exactly why they are rich, they never pay for anything.

Increase in average net wage in 2014 compared to the previous year

The average net wage increased for the second year in a row. In 2015, the average net wage increased by six KM, which represented a nominal increase by 0.7% compared to the previous year. The highest nominal increase in net wage was recorded in the sections *Administrative and support service activities* 6.6% and *Accommodation and food service activities* 4.6%. On the other hand, the highest nominal decrease in net wage was recorded in the sections *Real estate activities* 5.5% and *Professional, scientific and technical activities* 5.5%.



Graph 5.1. Average net wages by section of activity classification

Real index of average net wage, which represents the ratio between the nominal index of average net wage and consumer price index in certain period, also recorded an increase for the second year in a row. Thus, compared to 2014, the real growth of average net wage amounted to 2.3% in 2015 in Republika Srpska, with a similar trend being recorded in the neighbouring countries as well.

WAGES

In the Federation of BiH, average net wage was really 0.3% higher, in Slovenia 0.9% higher, and in Croatia 3.7% higher. On the other hand, compared to 2014, average net wage decreased in real terms in 2015, by 0.9% and 2.1% respectively.

In the past five years, average net wage increased by 2.7%. The highest wage was still that of those employed in the section *Financial and insurance activities*, in which every second employee has completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They account for 2.7% of the total number of employed persons and receive on the average 1,261 KM per month. In 2015, the lowest net monthly wage, 515 KM, was earned by those employed in the section *Administrative and support service activities*, which employs 1.3% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, 66.2% of employed persons completed secondary school, while 18.0% of them completed a higher education school or have a university degree.

DO YOU KNOW?

The highest increase in average net wage in the five-year period, by 10.8%, was recorded in the section Mining and quarrying, so it now amounts to 107 KM more.

5.1. AVERAGE NET WAGES BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

	KM				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	809	818	808	825	831
A	638	645	650	675	682
B	990	1,015	1,044	1,072	1,097
C	565	579	587	601	612
D	1,022	1,017	1,039	1,060	1,067
E	625	631	637	666	679
F	587	578	549	531	520
G	601	601	603	610	602
H	645	624	621	618	629
I	541	546	534	555	581
J	1,053	1,068	1,107	1,182	1,149
K	1,252	1,280	1,293	1,268	1,261
L	836	784	712	723	683
M	789	824	771	817	772
N	575	532	542	483	515
O	1,063	1,081	1,027	1,083	1,104
P	883	875	819	843	851
Q	1,038	1,045	1,037	1,045	1,052
R	579	585	554	566	551
S	891	829	808	703	695

In the meantime, it has become rude for a woman to say that she is a housewife. Is there anything more holy than this most common occupation in our region, as wome sacrifice their careers and vanity in order to serve their loved ones with an affection which is becoming rare in our lives?

Labour market of Republika Srpska has started its recovery from negative effects of the global economic crises. After the unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points in 2011, by 1.1 percentage points in 2012, by 1.4 percentage points in 2013, it decreased by 1.3 percentage points in 2014 and by 0.5 percentage points in 2015.

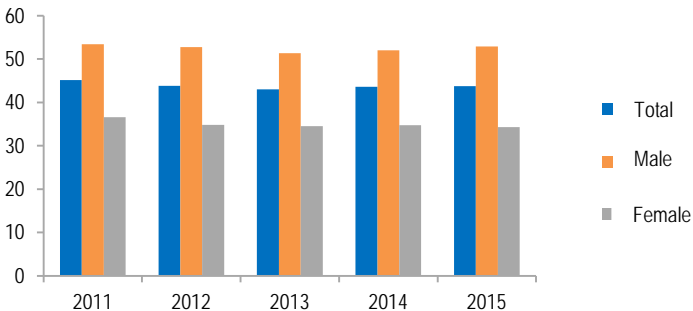
By sex, female unemployment rate in 2015 was 0.7 percentage points lower than in the previous year, while male unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points.

6.1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	24.5	25.6	27.0	25.7	25.2
Male	23.0	23.8	25.3	23.8	23.4
Female	26.5	28.2	29.5	28.4	27.7

The structure of employed persons by group of sections of activity in 2015 was as follows: agricultural 29.1%, industrial (non-agricultural) 24.9% and services 46.0%. By type of employment, the structure was: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 65.6%, self-employees 28.5% and unpaid supporting family members 5.9%.

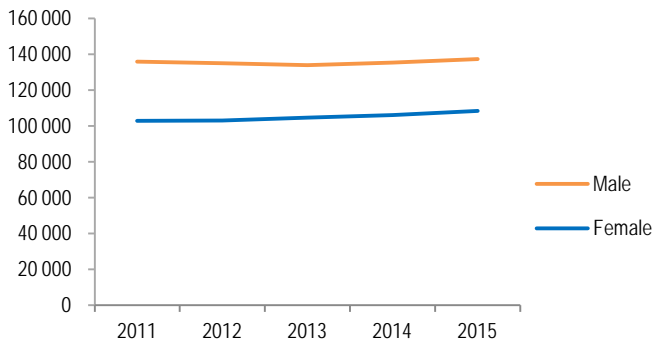
Developed countries are characterised by a dominant share of those employed in the services sector, as well as high participation of those employed for a wage in total employment.



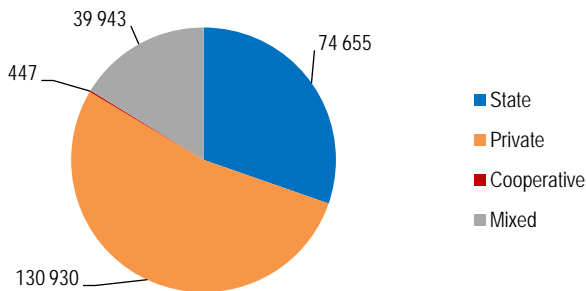
Graph 6.1. Employment rates (15–64 years of age)

DO YOU KNOW?

The employment rate of male population was 17.2 percentage points higher than that of female population.



Graph 6.2. Employed persons by sex, annual average



Graph 6.3. Employed persons by type of ownership, 2015

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

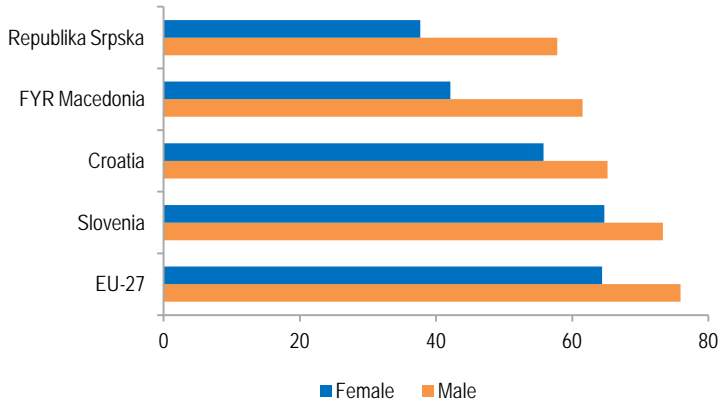
Half of all employed persons in Republika Srpska work in *Manufacturing, Trade and Public Administration*. Every second employed person has completed secondary education, and every fourth has completed a higher education school or has a university degree.

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 PERSON BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION, ANNUAL AVERAGE

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	238,956	238,178	238,640	241,544	245,975
A	8,159	7,816	7,788	8,307	8,345
B	4,918	4,932	4,866	5,155	5,288
C	46,372	45,968	45,844	48,935	49,857
D	6,952	7,114	7,166	7,565	7,832
E	4,498	4,566	4,637	4,828	4,788
F	12,590	11,702	11,003	10,970	11,072
G	47,447	45,902	44,750	41,983	42,595
H	11,316	11,032	10,970	11,479	11,570
I	11,840	11,330	11,345	11,181	11,602
J	5,034	5,106	5,088	5,081	5,168
K	5,252	5,616	5,664	5,608	5,608
L	623	608	670	508	493
M	6,880	6,938	7,084	6,809	7,130
N	2,599	2,550	2,540	2,719	2,850
O	22,394	23,198	23,681	23,843	24,135
P	20,778	21,156	21,484	21,917	22,314
Q	15,394	16,350	16,755	16,785	17,054
R	2,500	2,540	2,814	3,123	3,293
S	3,410	3,754	4,491	4,748	4,981



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

7 – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

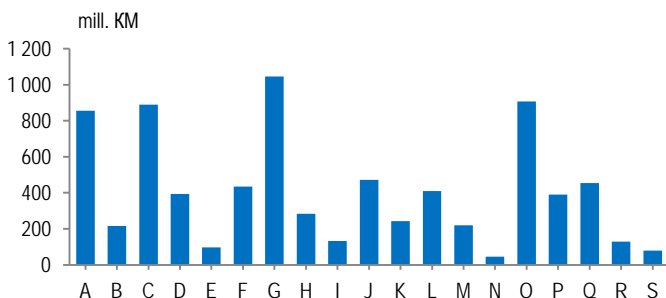
How eagerly would everyone change their success for a little bit of average happiness of the eternal loving couple who grew old together, unknown and perfect in their fidelity to the first love!

Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured with the real growth rate of GDP, increased by 2.6% in 2015, which represented the highest real growth rate in the last seven years.

7.1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS VALUE ADDED, 2015

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	855,523	5.4
Mining and quarrying	215,300	10.4
Manufacturing	889,362	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	392,800	-1.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	97,194	-2.6
Construction	435,037	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,045,597	3.2
Transportation and storage	284,276	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	132,919	11.3
Information and communication	471,178	-0.2
Financial and insurance activities	243,135	2.7
Real estate activities	410,361	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	219,016	3.8
Administrative and support service activities	44,914	3.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	907,221	1.3
Education	389,936	2.0
Human health and social work activities	453,260	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	128,870	3.9
Other service activities	80,019	4.8
FISIM (minus)	184,912	1.9
Gross value added	7,511,006	2.6
Taxes on products, subsidies on products excluded	1,641,860	2.6
Gross domestic product	9,152,866	2.6

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Graph 7.1. Gross value added, current prices, 2015

Over 1.5 billion KM of Gross value added originated from industrial activities

In the total Gross domestic product in 2015, the section *Manufacturing* had a share of 9.7%, *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 4.3%, *Mining and quarrying* had a share of 2.3%, while the section *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* had a share of 1.1%. 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

	%				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural activities (A)	10.2	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.3
Industrial activities (B,C,D,E)	16.3	15.3	16.6	16.4	17.4
Construction (F)	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7
Service activities (G,H,I,J,K,L,M, N,O,P,Q,R,S)	53.3	54.5	53.3	53.4	52.7
FISIM (minus)	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Gross value added	82.1	81.5	82.6	82.1	82.1
Taxes on products and services, subsidies on products excluded	17.9	18.5	17.4	17.9	17.9
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

In the observed five-year period, slight shifts in the structure of GDP have been observed; the share of agricultural activities has been decreasing, while the shares of industrial activities and Construction have been increasing.

DO YOU KNOW?

Of the total number of market enterprises in the section Manufacturing, 2.0% are large enterprises, which generate 43.1% of Gross value added.

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

%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-financial sector	49.6	49.0	50.4	50.9	52.2
Financial sector	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Government sector	22.8	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.2
Households sector	25.8	25.7	25.6	24.6	23.9
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
FISIM (minus)	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

7.4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	8,682,397	8,584,972	8,761,456	8,847,121	9,152,866
Gross domestic product per capita, KM	6,073	6,006	6,146	6,225	6,465
Gross domestic product, real growth rate, %	0.8	-1.1	1.9	0.2	2.6

Gross domestic product per capita, as an indicator of the achieved level of welfare of the population of an economy, amounted to 6,465 KM in 2015, which represented an increase by 6.5% compared to 2011.

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

DO YOU KNOW?

Other payments to employees (various benefits not included in the wage) account for 19.7% of the total compensation of employees.

Allocation of the Gross domestic product realised in 2015 was as follows: 48.0% for compensation of employees, 33.9% for gross operating surplus and gross mixed income and 18.1% for net taxes on products and production

7.5. INCOME COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, CURRENT PRICES

	thous. KM				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross domestic product	8,682,397	8,584,972	8,761,456	8,847,121	9,152,866
Compensation of employees	4,233,305	4,247,460	4,235,444	4,304,115	4,389,573
Net taxes on products and production	1,538,634	1,583,303	1,543,182	1,592,993	1,663,040
Gross operating surplus/Gross mixed income	2,910,458	2,754,209	2,982,830	2,950,013	3,100,253

8 – GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

My peers bought cars long ago, but they never managed to buy bicycles! Bicycles remained their first unrequited love. It was too late for bicycles.

Gross fixed capital formation of business entities with headquarters in Republika Srpska in 2015 amounted to 1,633,342,000 KM.

A significant increase in gross fixed capital formation was recorded in the sections *Accommodation and food service activities* by 52.3%, *Arts, entertainment and recreation* by 43.7% and *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* by 28.9%.

8.1. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN FIXED ASSETS BY ACTIVITY OF INVESTOR , 2015

	Value of gross fixed capital formation, thous. KM	Structure, %
Total gross fixed capital formation	1,633,342	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44,796	2.7
Mining and quarrying	158,928	9.7
Manufacturing	298,733	18.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	210,492	12.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12,294	0.8
Construction	61,888	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	160,737	9.8
Transportation and storage	43,709	2.7
Accommodation and food service activities	9,808	0.6
Information and communication	131,526	8.1
Financial and insurance activities	29,536	1.8
Real estate activities	3,559	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21,677	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	5,806	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	377,842	23.1
Education	17,361	1.1
Human health and social work activities	28,575	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,559	0.7
Other service activities	5,516	0.3

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

By activity of investor, the highest shares in the structure of gross fixed capital formation were those of the following sections: *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*. 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*.

More than half a billion 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 2015, the highest gross fixed capital formation in construction structures was that of business entities from the sections *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* with 39.3%, followed by *Manufacturing* with 13.3% and *Mining and quarrying* with 12.3%.

The highest gross fixed capital formation in machinery, equipment and transport equipment was that of business entities from the section *Manufacturing*, with 26.8%.

When it comes to gross fixed capital formation in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* had a share of 30.2%, the section *Information and communication* participated with 22.3%, and *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* with 15.6%.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction structures and spaces	52.9	41.2	46.5	60.0	52.6
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	42.8	43.9	43.3	33.7	42.3
Other	4.3	14.9	10.2	6.3	5.1

Gross fixed capital formation in 2015 was mostly financed from own financial assets (56.3%), followed by financial loans (27.1%), assets of budgets and funds (6.9%), financial leasing (4.1%), other sources (3.8%) and joint assets (1.8%).

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

	thous. KM				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Financing of gross fixed capital formation	1,367,206	1,630,244	1,515,773	1,786,951	1,561,373
Gross fixed capital formation	1,359,836	1,622,047	1,546,014	1,995,499	1,633,342

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2015, gross fixed capital formation in the section *Human health and social work activities* increased by 62% in comparison with 2014.

9 – STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

I spend most of my day looking for glasses with which I would find other glasses, which are in fact on my forehead.

Real estate activities was the most profitable section of activities in 2014, while **Information and communication** was the most productive one

Average profitability rate, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, amounted to 11.6% in Republika Srpska.

By business operations in 2014, the section *Information and communication* may be singled out as one of the most successful sections of activity in the economy of Republika Srpska. With 234 enterprises and 63 entrepreneurs, as well as more than 5,000 employed persons, this section has a share of over 10 % in the total value added. It also realises the highest labour productivity with 80,857 KM and its labour costs per employed person and profitability rate are high, namely 25,657 KM and 39.0% respectively.

9.1. INDICATORS OF SUCCESS OF NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY

	Turnover per employed person	Value added per employed person (productivity)	Labour costs per employed person	Gross operating surplus per employed person
TOTAL	109,896	24,700	13,502	12,759
Industrial activities	91,863	22,631	14,719	8,360
Construction	90,278	28,163	10,525	18,185
Trade	204,936	23,849	11,288	14,620
Non-financial	57,953	27,578	14,283	16,159

Market business entities (enterprises and entrepreneurs) in the sections of industry employ almost half of all employed persons, while they also provide the greatest contribution to the formation of total value added at factor costs, which in 2014 amounted to four billion KM.

Of the total number of business entities in the non-financial business economy of Srpska, almost 40% operates in the trade sector, which employs one quarter of the total number of employed persons. The section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* involved the lowest number of business entities, namely 0.3%, but this section also had the highest average personnel costs, with 26,125 KM.

DO YOU KNOW?

In the non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska, over 98% of all business entities are small ones (with less than 50 employed persons).

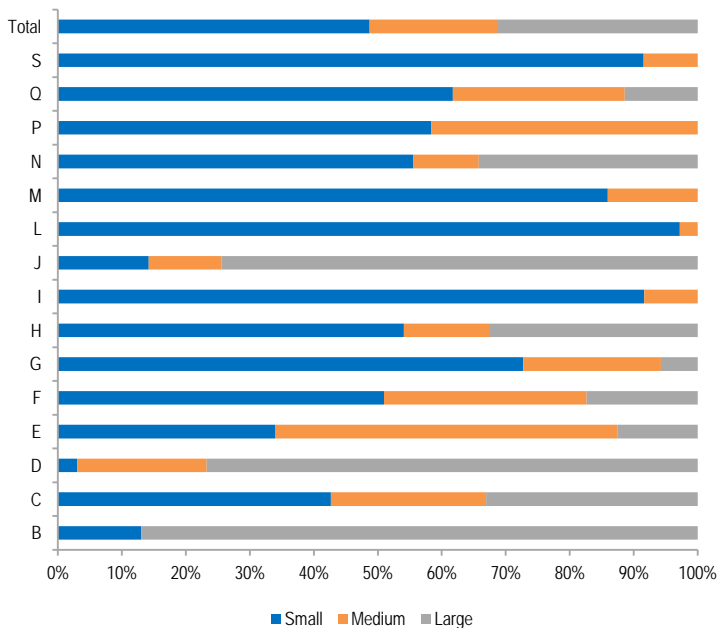
9.2. INDICATORS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY, STRUCTURES

	Number of business entities	Number of employed persons	Turnover	Value added at factor costs	Gross operating surplus
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial activities	14.0	40.8	34.1	37.4	26.7
Construction	4.7	7.5	6.2	8.6	10.8
Trade	37.9	24.3	45.3	23.4	27.8
Non-financial service activities	43.4	27.4	14.4	30.6	34.7

In the structure of large business entities in Republika Srpska, 70% are those from the section of industrial activities

By size of business entities, the highest profitability was realised by large enterprises, namely 16.7%, which was 5.1 percentage points higher than the Republika Srpska average.

In addition, large enterprises were the most productive, with 32,580 KM, while the lowest productivity was realised by medium business entities, 20,772 KM. At the level of Republika Srpska, realised productivity amounted to 24,700 KM.



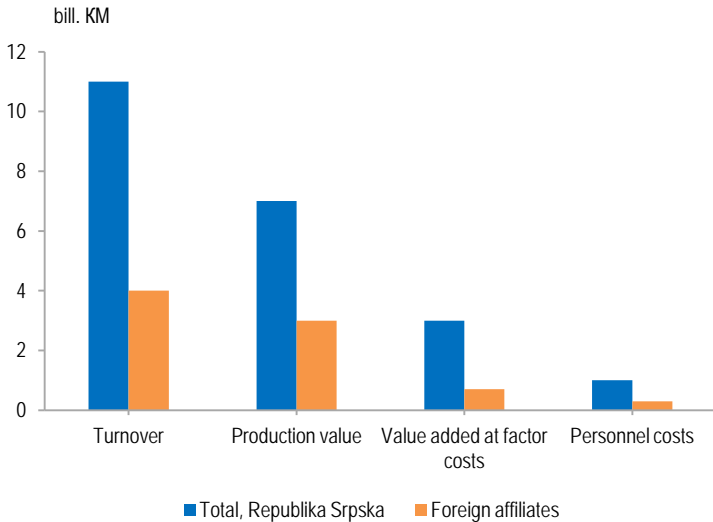
Graph 9.1. Value added at factor costs, by size of enterprises, 2014

DO YOU KNOW?

In terms of countries that have a majority ownership in foreign affiliates in Republika Srpska, the highest profitability rate was achieved by Germany with 47.8%, while Serbia realised the highest productivity, with 82,356 KM of value added per employed person.

Enterprises in the sections *Manufacturing and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* are the most interesting ones for foreign investors

Foreign affiliates, or enterprises which are majority foreign-owned, operated in 2014 with the profitability rate of 10.0%.



Graph 9.2. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in the non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska

10 – PRICES

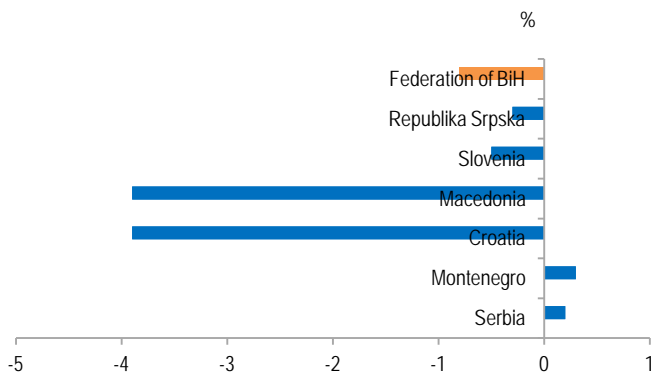
Once upon a time, they say, a man was selling his house for three thousand of that money. But the house is not worth more than a thousand! – the buyer complained, and the host answered that the house, indeed, was not worth that much, but that the neighbor on the right was worth a thousand, and the one on the left just as much!

Producer prices of industrial products in 2015 decreased on the average by 0.3% compared to 2014

By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities BiH, compared to 2014, an increase in prices in 2015 was recorded in the section *Mining and quarrying* 1.2%, while a decrease in prices was recorded in the section *Manufacturing* 0.7%, namely in the divisions *Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products* 6.6% and *Manufacture of wearing apparel* 4.6%.

10.1. PRODUCER PRICE INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Section of activity classification	previous year = 100				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	104.7	100.4	100.0	99.3	99.7
Mining and quarrying	111.2	102.8	101.1	99.7	101.2
Manufacturing	106.0	100.4	99.9	98.8	99.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0



Graph 10.1. Rates of producer prices of industrial products, 2015 (comparison)

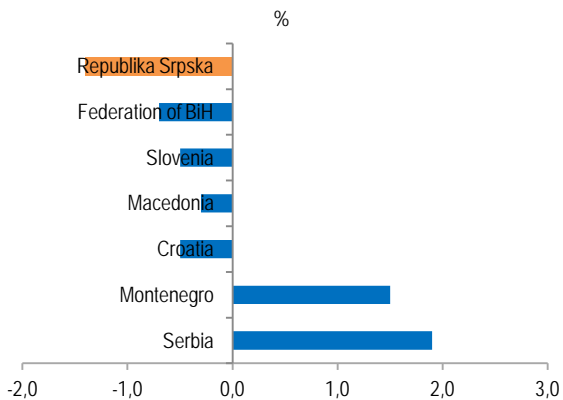
Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2015, compared to 2014, decreased on the average by 1.4%

By main division of consumption by purpose, the highest increase in prices in 2015 was once again recorded in the division Alcoholic beverages and tobacco 6.3%, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Clothing and footwear 9.1%.

10.2. CONSUMER PRICE INDICES ACCORDING TO THE COICOP

Name	previous year = 100				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	103.9	102.1	100.0	98.8	98.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	105.6	101.7	100.4	97.1	99.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	108.0	109.1	105.4	106.3	106.3
Clothing and footwear	95.4	96.1	91.7	92.9	90.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.9	100.8
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	101.1	101.1	99.9	98.8	99.4
Health	99.0	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.4
Transport	108.1	105.4	99.1	98.8	92.7
Communication	110.3	104.3	99.9	103.9	99.3
Recreation and culture	100.3	99.8	100.5	99.2	100.1
Education	99.8	100.3	101.4	100.6	100.5
Restaurants and hotels	100.7	100.2	100.0	100.0	101.0
Other goods and services	99.5	100.5	100.2	99.6	99.6

In 2015, an average decrease in consumer prices was also recorded in the neighbouring countries, except in Serbia and Montenegro, where an increase was recorded, by 1.9% and 1.5% respectively.



Graph 10.2. Inflation, 2015 (comparison)

DO YOU KNOW?

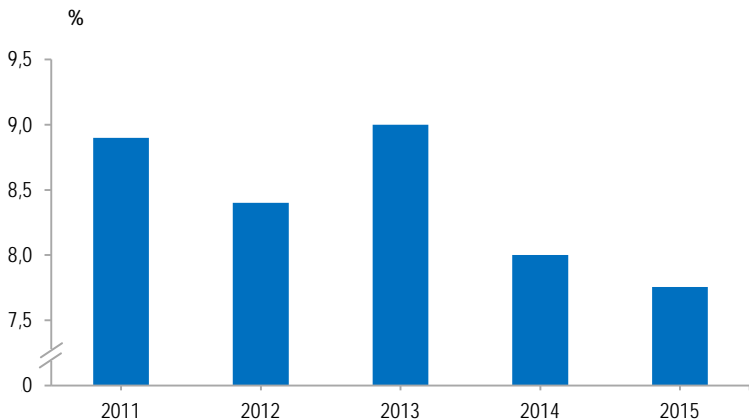
Inflation in Republika Srpska, measured with consumer price indices, has recorded a negative trend in the last two years.

The man can go very far, rip his native roots and become a refined intellectual, it is only a matter of time when you will see him shouldering a bag of cabbage. Cabbage is stronger than anything!

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 7.8%

In 2015, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of Gross domestic product was 7.8%, which represented a decrease by 0.2% compared to the share realised in the previous year, and a decrease by 1.1% compared to the one realised in 2011.

With a share of 10.4% in the Gross domestic product formation, agroindustry¹⁾ (production and processing of agricultural products) represents one of the most significant areas of the economy in Republika Srpska.



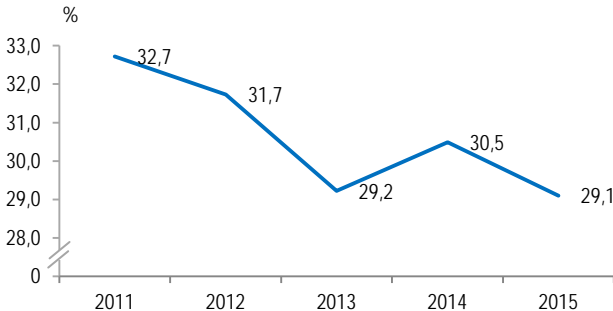
Graph 11.1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

Primary agriculture employs 29.1% of all employed persons

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

According to the data obtained through the Labour Force Survey in 2015, 91,000 persons were employed in agriculture, which represented a decrease by 2.2% compared to the previous year. The number of persons employed in agriculture accounts for 29.1% of the total number of employed persons, or 10.3% of the total working-age population.

Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 85.6% were full-time employees, while the remaining 14.4% were part-time employees. The average weekly working hours in agriculture in 2015 amounted to 42.3 hours, namely 44.6 for men and 38.5 for women.



Graph 11.2. Share of persons employed in agricultural activities

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 293.8 million KM

The value of total external trade of agricultural products in 2015 amounted to 293.8 million KM, which represented an increase by 11.5% (or 30.4 million KM more) in comparison with the previous year.

Total import of agricultural products in 2015, compared to the import realised in the previous year, increased by 15.9 million KM or 7.3%, while total export increased by 14.5 million KM or 32.0%.

The share of agricultural products in total export was 2.3%, while in total import they participated with 5.4%. The coverage of import with export amounted to 25.7%, which represented an increase by 4.8% compared to 2014, when it amounted to 20.9%.

Fresh apples, pears and quinces are the products with the highest share in the structure of total export, with 20.9 million KM or 34.8% of the total value of export of agricultural products realised during 2015. The largest amount of apples, plums and quinces, valued at 18.8 million KM, was exported to Russia.

11.1. TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

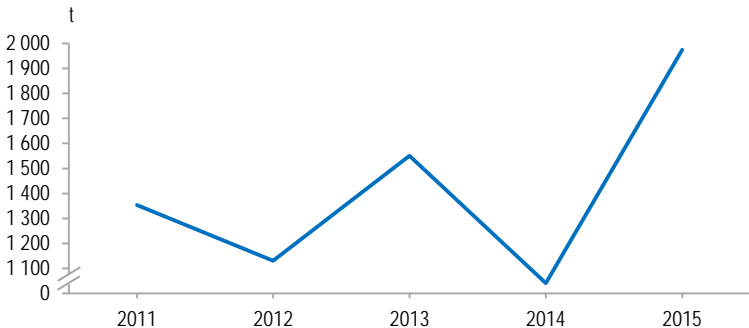
	Export	Import	Coverage of import with export
2011	41,028	218,624	18.8%
2012	34,825	203,304	17.1%
2013	40,181	202,450	19.8%
2014	45,473	217,913	20.9%
2015	60,003	233,773	25.7%

In the structure of import, the most represented agricultural product was maize. The value of imported maize amounted to 59.8 million KM or 25.6% of the value of total realised import in the section of agriculture. The largest amount of maize was imported from Serbia, namely 77.9% of the total value.

The most significant partner of Republika Srpska in external trade of agricultural products in 2015 was Serbia, with a share of 39.9% (93.2 million KM) in total realised import and a share of 14.8% (8.9 million KM) in total realised export of agricultural products.

Record production of honey 1,974 tonnes

Production of honey in Republika Srpska in the last ten years has been increasing constantly. This is evident in the data that in this period (2005 – 2015) the number of beehives increased by 63.7 thousand or 63.9%, while production of honey increased by 818.4 tonnes or 70.8%.



Graph 11.3. Production of honey

In 2015, record production of honey was achieved, totaling 1,974 tonnes, with 12.1 kg per beehive, which represented an increase by 932 tonnes or 89.5% compared to the production realised in 2014.

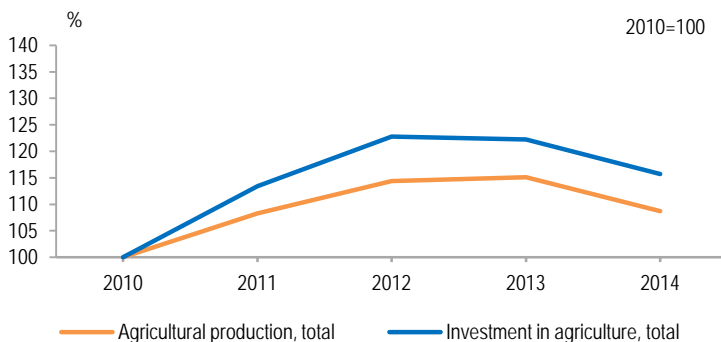
In 2015, average price of honey was 8.44 KM per kilogram. Realised annual value of honey production in 2015 amounted to 11.7 million KM, which accounted for 0.73% of the total realised annual agricultural Gross product.

In 2015, no export of honey from Republika Srpska was recorded. On the other hand, one tonne of honey was imported and its value was 18,000 KM.

Prices of agricultural products decreased by 3.8%, investment in agriculture decreased by 1.3% compared to the previous year

In 2015, compared to the base year 2010, an increase was recorded both in prices of most agricultural products (output) and in investment in agriculture (input). On the other hand, compared to 2014, a decrease in prices was recorded for all inputs and for most agricultural products.

As in previous years, compared to the base year 2010, the increase in investment in agriculture in 2015 was higher than the increase in prices of agricultural products (Graph 11.4).



Graph 11.4. Annual indices of input and output prices

Agricultural input prices increased by 14.1% compared to 2010, with prices of the means for current consumption in agriculture being 12.1% higher and prices of the means contributing to agricultural investment being 7.1% higher. Compared to the previous year, input prices decreased by 1.3%, with prices of the means for current consumption in agriculture being 3.2% lower and prices of the means contributing to agricultural investment remaining at the previous-year level.

Observed by individual inputs, compared to the base year 2010, the highest increase in prices in 2015 was recorded for fertilizers, namely by 29.2%; a decrease in prices was not recorded for any of the inputs during the same period. Compared to the previous year, the highest increase in input prices was recorded for pesticides, namely 2.7%, while the highest decrease in prices, by 9.9%, was recorded for energy and lubricants.

Output prices in Republika Srpska in 2015 increased by 4.6% compared to the base year 2010, while they were 3.8% lower compared to 2014. Prices of crop output increased by 2.0% compared to 2010 and by 2.4% compared to the previous year, while prices of livestock and animal output increased by 6.0% compared to 2010, but they decreased by 6.4% compared to the previous year.

Compared to the base year 2010, the highest decrease in prices in 2015 was recorded for potatoes, as a group of agricultural products, namely 14.6%, while the highest increase, by 39.2% was recorded for industrial crops.

When it comes to individual products, in 2015, compared to the base year 2010, the highest increase in prices, by 68.7%, was recorded for soya, while the highest decrease in prices in the same period, by 46.3%, was recorded for garlic.

Compared to the previous year, the highest increase in prices in 2015 was recorded for fruit, as a group of products, namely 8.3%. On the other hand, the highest decrease in prices was recorded for the group of livestock products, by 5.4%.

When it comes to individual agricultural products, in 2015, compared to the previous year, the highest increase in prices, by 24.2%, was recorded for cabbage, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded for walnuts, namely by 33.1%.

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2015, the largest production of honey was realised on the territory of the municipality of Bijeljina, namely 240 tonnes, which accounted for 12.1% of the total honey production realised on the territory of Republika Srpska.

12 – FORESTRY

I wear what I have got... Inside me I carry what I love.

Forests of Srpska are managed in a sustainable way and to the extent which continuously maintains and improves their productivity, biodiversity, regeneration capacity and vitality. In this way, the fulfillment of economic, ecological and social functions of forests is ensured in the present and in the future.

Ecologically, forests of Republika Srpska belong to different biogeographical regions and are adapted to different natural conditions. The Adriatic Sea in the south, high mountains in the central part and fertile plains in the north have a favourable effect on the diversity of forest communities and on a significantly higher average annual growth in comparison with the surroundings.

Average annual increase of timber in high forests with natural regeneration amounts to 8.12 m³/ha (state forests). Of the total surface area of Republika Srpska, 50% are areas covered with forests, which is approximately 0.75 ha per capita. Approximately one million hectares of forests and forest lands are in state ownership, while private forests cover approximately 20% of the total forest area in Republika Srpska.

12.1. FOREST EXPLOITATION

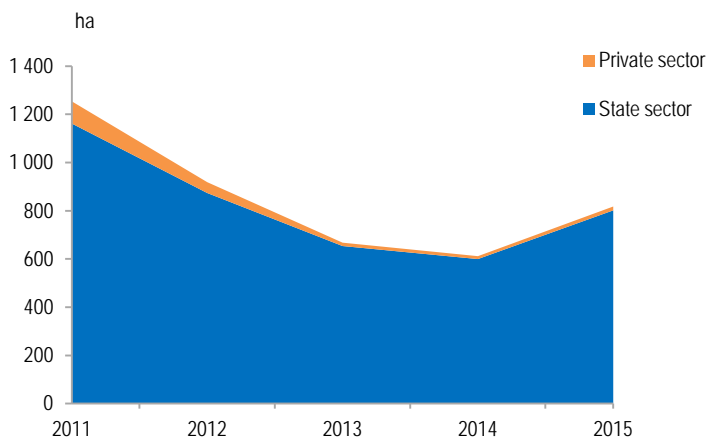
	thous. m ³				
	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
2011	2,838	2,555	283	1,640	1,198
2012	2,853	2,558	296	1,585	1,269
2013	2,966,	2,670	297	1,617	1,350
2014	3,016	2,742	274	1,550	1,466
2015	3,274,	2,913	362	1,763,	1,511

Gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2015 increased in comparison with 2014 and it amounted to approximately 3.3 million m³. Out of this sum, approximately 2.9 million m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, as the state sector covers 89% of the total felled timber.

12.2. PRODUCTION AND SALE OF FOREST ASSORTMENTS IN STATE FORESTS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
					m ³
Production, total	1,893,542	1,848,712	1,925,029	1,944,658	2,062,708
logs for cutting	866,875	862,997	931,740	943,848	1,013,860
Sale, total	1,955,500	1,815,978	1,892,033	1,908,874	2,139,793
logs for cutting	910,105	862,869	922,327	939,572	1,063,600

In 2015, forest afforestation activities in Republika Srpska increased significantly in comparison with 2014. Thus, total afforested area in 2015 covered 817 ha, which represented an increase by 33.7% compared to 2014 and an increase by 22.5% compared to 2013. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 655 ha, which accounted for almost 80% of the total area afforested during 2015.



Graph 12.1. Artificial afforestation

12.3. AVERAGE PRICE OF SOLD FOREST ASSORTMENTS IN STATE FORESTS, VAT EXCLUDED

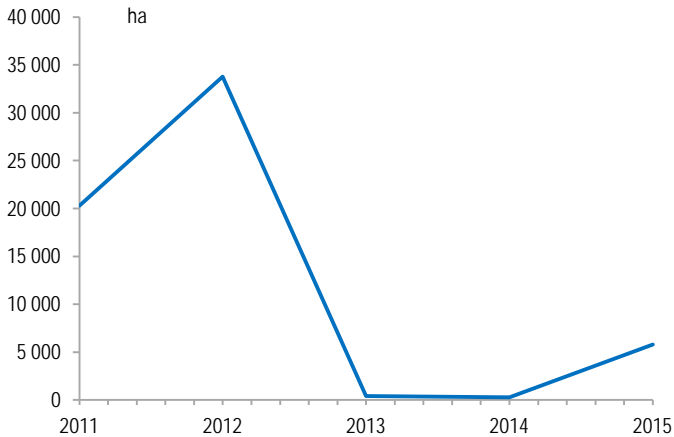
	Total	Conifers	Broadleaves
2011	78.13	96.27	64.78
2012	79.92	97.96	65.29
2013	82.50	97.30	70.49
2014	82.67	96.08	70.16
2015	83.84	99.97	71.26

12.4. GROSS VALUE ADDED IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forestry gross value added, thous. KM	109,500	109,318	124,255	129,624	143,530
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. KM	8,682,397	8,584,972	8,761,456	8,847,121	9,152,866
Structure, %	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6

In accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4), commercial forestry and industry¹⁾ based on wood as raw material had a significant share in the structure of export of Republika Srpska in 2015, with 16.2%, and its value was 424 million KM.

¹⁾ Cork and wood, pulp and waste paper, cork and wood manufactures and paper, cardboard and pulp products (excluding furniture).



Graph 12.2. Forest area and forest land affected by fire

Damages caused by fire in 2015 were recorded over an area of 5,804 ha, with 13,837 m³ of damaged felled timber, which represented a significant increase in comparison with the previous year.

DO YOU KNOW?

Bosnian pine (*Pinus heldreichii*, or *P. leucodermis*, family Pinaceae) is an endemic species of pine native to mountainous areas of the Balkans and southern Italy. The species was first described as *Pinus heldreichii* by the Swiss botanist K. Hermann Christ in 1863, in honour of Theodor von Heldreich, from specimens collected on the Mount Olympus in Greece. In 1864, the Austrian botanist F. Antoine described the species as *P. leucodermis*, from specimens collected on Orjen, on the border between Republika Srpska (BiH) and Montenegro, being unaware of the slightly earlier publication by Christ.

13 - ENVIRONMENT

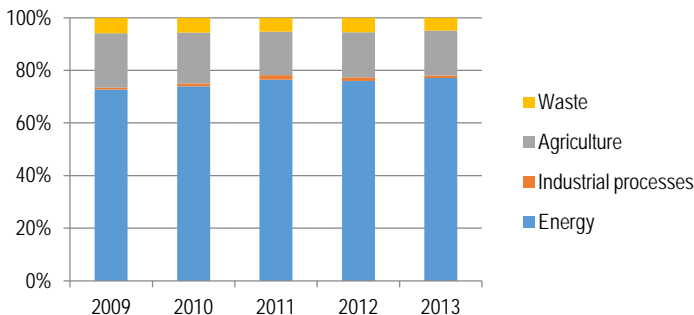
A middle-aged man never says "we", only "I". Therefore he has to work more than others and he often bows his head over which the elderly and young throw hot metaphors in the battle called clash of generations.

The frequency and intensity of extreme natural phenomena such as heat waves, severe storms and massive floods are an irrefutable proof of the climate change on Earth. Scientific studies indicate the possibility of more frequent occurrence of weather extremes, as well as the casual relationship between climate change and human activity. An example are gases whose concentration in the atmosphere increases through human activity. These gases have the potential to absorb and retain infrared rays, thus warming the atmosphere and creating a greenhouse effect. This practically means a gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's surface and oceans, thereby changing the conditions of life on Earth.

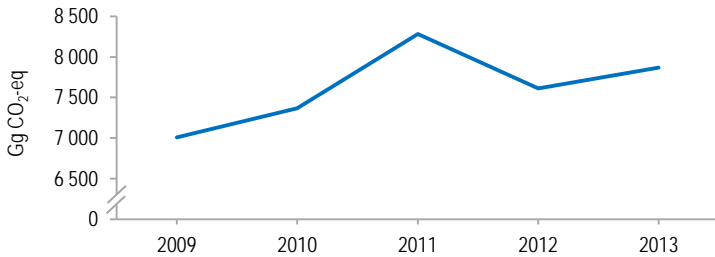
Globally, combustion of fossil fuels contributes most to the total emission of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂). Similar to global trends, in Republika Srpska energy represents the dominant source of carbon dioxide as the predominant greenhouse gas.

Fuel combustion, main source of greenhouse gases

In Republika Srpska, 76% of total emissions of greenhouse gases originates from fuel combustion. Emissions from fuel combustion originate mainly from the process of production and transformation of energy. During the five-year period between 2009 and 2013, these emissions increased by approximately 20%. Industrial processes contribute the least to the greenhouse effect, as approximately 1% of total greenhouse gas emissions originates from these processes.



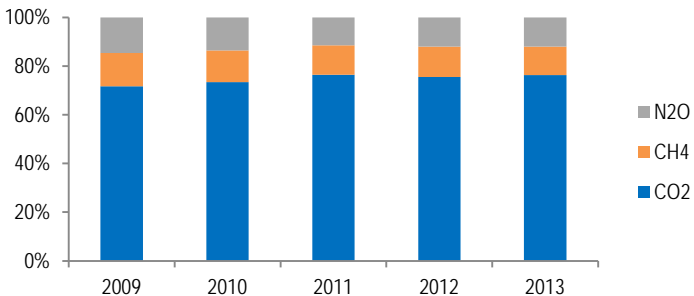
Graph 13.1. Total direct greenhouse gas emissions, by sources



Graph 13.2. Total emissions of direct greenhouse gases

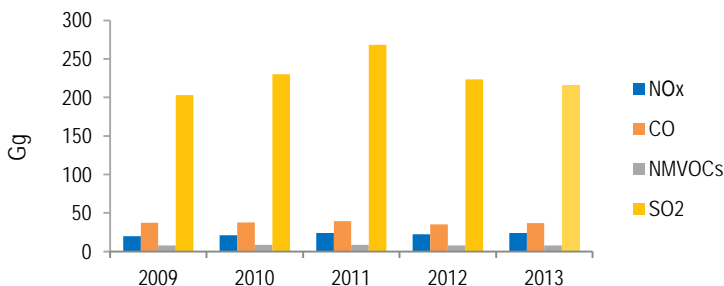
Carbon dioxide is the most common in the structure of greenhouse gas emissions

In the structure of gas emissions, carbon dioxide is usually predominant, as it accounts for 76% of total direct greenhouse gas emissions. The rest consists of nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) and these have approximately the same percentage in total emissions. Although they are less present in total emissions, methane and nitrous oxide in particular have a much greater potential of creating the greenhouse effect than carbon dioxide.



Graph 13.3. Structure of direct greenhouse gases

Gases that indirectly contribute to the greenhouse effect also have the potential of atmospheric warming. These include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC_s) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). In Republika Srpska, sulfur dioxide prevails among indirect gases, as it accounts for 76% of total indirect greenhouse gas emissions. This percentage has not changed significantly during the five-year period between 2009 and 2013. Sulfur dioxide, like carbon dioxide, originates mainly from the process of fuel combustion.



Graph 13.4. Emissions of indirect greenhouse gases

DO YOU KNOW?

In Republika Srpska, approximately 30% of greenhouse gases emitted in agriculture originates from enteric fermentation in animals.

There is a morning time after each sleepless night when the very bottom of sin is touched. This is the moment when the lips feel the consequences of witticisms, and in the throat there is bitterness from follies and confessions, not to mention the guilty conscience while looking at honest people on their way to work.

Industrial production increased by 3.0% in 2015 compared to 2014

Industrial production has been increasing in the last five years, except in 2012, when a decrease was recorded. In 2015, an increase by 3.0% was recorded compared to 2014.

Manufacture of electricity, manufacture of food products, manufacture of fabricated metal products, manufacture of wood, mining of coal and metal ores, manufacture of footwear and manufacture of refined petroleum products were the most important.

For comparison, in the same year an increase in industrial production was also recorded in the neighbouring countries, as follows: Serbia 8.2%, FYR Macedonia 4.9%, Slovenia 4.5%, Croatia 2.7% and the Federation of BiH 2.2%.

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

Section	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
INDUSTRY TOTAL	104.8	96.0	104.1	100.6	103.0
B	118.2	96.1	104.1	96.6	110.5
C	104.3	95.6	104.2	104.9	103.2
D (except group 35.3)	100.0	96.3	101.1	91.0	99.0

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

Section	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
INDUSTRY TOTAL	104.8	100.5	104.7	105.4	108.6
B	118.2	113.6	118.3	114.3	126.3
C	104.3	99.8	103.9	109.1	112.5
D (except group 35.3)	100.0	96.3	97.4	88.7	87.8

In 2015, gross fixed capital formation in industry accounted for 42.6% of the gross fixed capital formation in Republika Srpska

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2015 amounted to 635 million KM, which represented a decrease by 37.6% compared to 2014.

Gross domestic product of industrial activities in 2015 increased by 10.4% compared to 2014 and it amounted to 1,500 million KM, with *Manufacturing* having the highest share with 59.3%.

At the end of 2015, there were 4,336 registered industrial enterprises, of which 89.0% were in private ownership.

DO YOU KNOW?

Industry had a share of 16.4% in the total Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska.

In 2015, 213 business entities were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 90.9% of them, were engaged in *Manufacturing*, while 4.1% were engaged in *Mining and quarrying*, 3.9% in *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply*, and 1.1% in *Materials recovery*.

Industrial enterprises employ 27.5% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska; these enterprises employ slightly over 57 thousand workers, of which 76.7% in *Manufacturing*.

According to reports of industrial enterprises, value of sale of industrial products in 2015 amounted to 4,874 million KM, with products of *Manufacturing* accounting for 72.2% of the total value. Value of sale of industrial products decreased by 6.0% in 2015 in comparison with 2014.

Five industrial divisions realise 65.0% of the total value of sale of industrial products, namely Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 21.7%, Manufacture of food products 16.2%, Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products 13.6%, Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials 7.4%, and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment 6.1%.

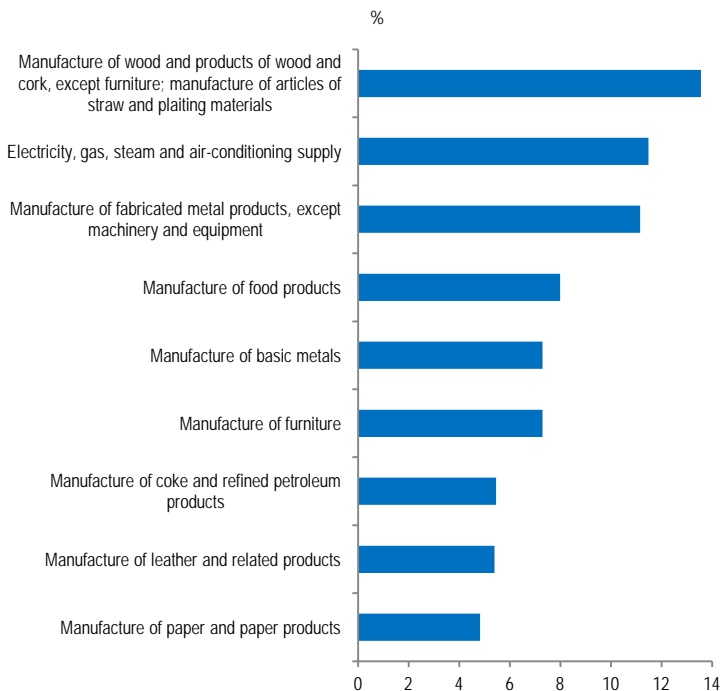
14.3. VALUE OF SALE BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	mill. KM				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
INDUSTRY TOTAL	3,864	5,032 ¹⁾	4,901	5,185	4,874
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	45	61	63	72	75
Mining of metal ores	114	135	141	137	147
Other mining and quarrying	31	32	33	32	36
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	0	-	-
Manufacture of food products	574	609	649	703	790
Manufacture of beverages	57	72	76	80	93
Manufacture of tobacco products	5	4	5	3	18
Manufacture of textiles	39	36	28	29	31
Manufacture of wearing apparel	38	33	41	49	64
Manufacture of leather and related products	88	71	95	113	107
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	260	269	290	337	358
Manufacture of paper and paper products	106	103	108	114	118
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	16	14	12	30	21
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	133	1,331 ¹⁾	1,174	1,116	661
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	40	60	52	76	93
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	31	38	42	34	37
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	77	81	84	99	126
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	151	125	89	106	112
Manufacture of basic metals	336	274	230	194	168
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	253	257	262	293	299
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products .	8	7	8	7	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	47	51	59	77	71
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	37	46	46	50	55
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	26	26	31	32	31
Manufacture of other transport equipment	1	7	11	15	12
Manufacture of furniture	122	136	149	168	183
Other manufacturing	8	12	13	14	14
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	82	74	49	47	46
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	1,081	1,030	1,026	1,125	1,059
Materials recovery	57	38	35	33	40

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

Of the total value of sale realised by industrial enterprises, 38.1% referred to export

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2015 amounted to 1,856 million KM, of which 84.1% was realised in Manufacturing.



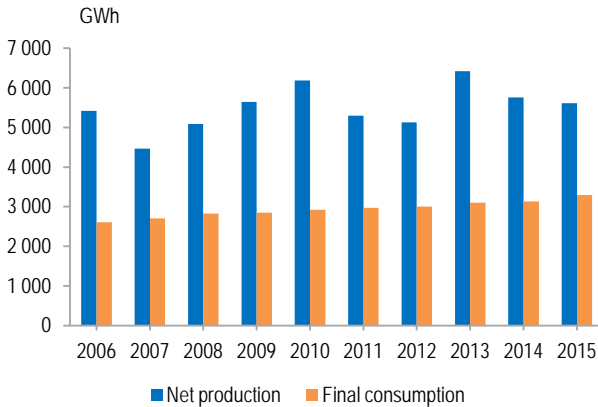
Graph 14.1. Industrial divisions with the highest share export in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2015

The moment I first saw her, my watch stopped.

Electricity consumption in Republika Srpska is completely covered by production from own sources, while a significant amount is being exported.

Total net production of electricity in 2015 amounted to 5,610 GWh. In the structure of total net production, thermal power stations participated with 58.8%, hydro power plants with 40.4%, and autoproducers with 0.8%.

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



Graph 15.1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

An increase in coal production in mines

Compared to 2014, production of coal in 2015 increased by 11.7%. Mines realised the highest production of coal in the last nine years.

Of the total available amount of coal in Republika Srpska, approximately 92% was consumed for production of energy, while the rest was used in mass consumption.

The largest consumer of coal in final consumption was industry, with a share of 59.2%. In the last three years, consumption of coal in industry has been increasing.

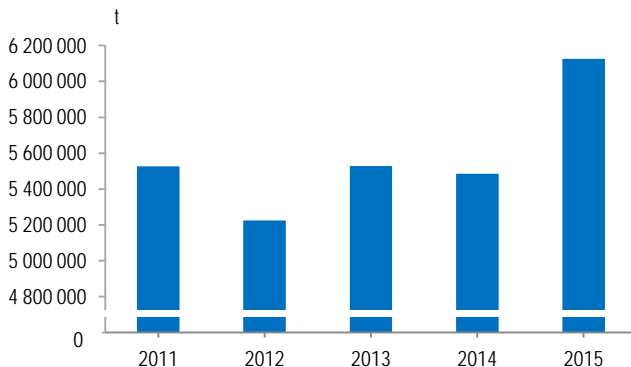
DO YOU KNOW?

Total amount of heat produced using biomass in 2015 increased by 84.6% compared to 2014.

15.1. PRODUCTION AND FINAL CONSUMPTION OF FUELS AND ENERGY

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	2,147	2,201	2,194	2,001	2,239
Lignite (thous. t)	3,379	3,024	3,334	3,484	3,887
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	5,298	5,130	6,416	5,758	5,610
Hydro power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	1,848	1,878	3,004	2,612	2,267
Thermal power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	3,450	3,252	3,390	3,134	3,298
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	-	-	22	12	45
Heat (TJ)	1,737	1,806	1,697	1,378	1,488
Final consumption of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	81	71	171	175	242
Lignite (thous. t)	134	133	94	118	112
Electricity (GWh)	2,970	3,000	3,104	3,129	3,293
Heat (TJ)	1,613	1,506	1,433	1,246	1,392
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	67,037	58,755	21,923	27,655	42,511

¹⁾ Production at threshold



Graph 15.2. Production of coal

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

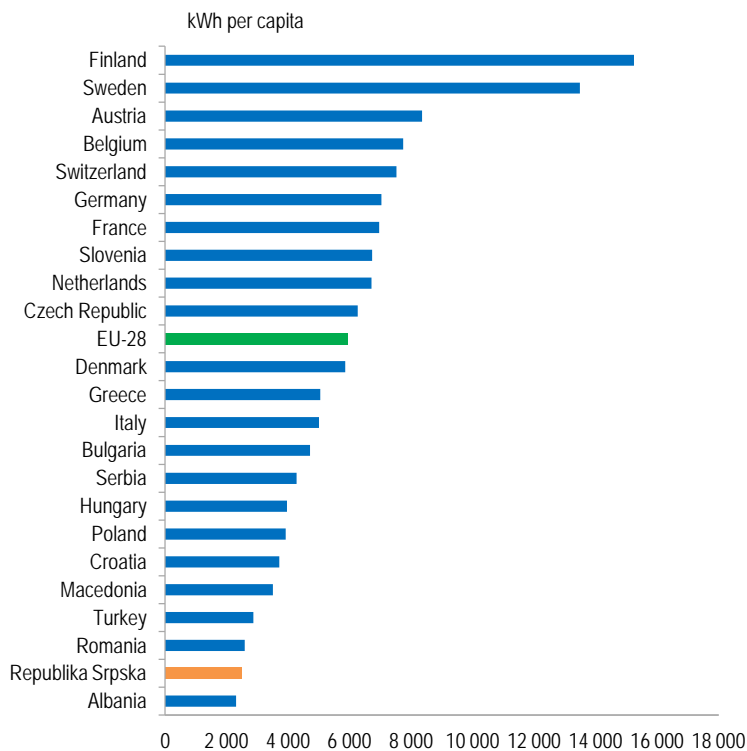
Production of heat from fuel oil has been decreasing constantly, while production of heat from biomass has been increasing and its share in total production in 2015 was 21.7%.

In 2015, over 366 million KM was invested in energy

Gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in energy (divisions 5, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 366 million KM, which accounted for 22.5% of the total financing of gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2015.

Energy had a share of 5.3% in the total Gross domestic product.

Approximately 12 thousand workers were employed in energy, which accounted for around 6% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in energy was 1.7% higher in 2015 than in 2014.



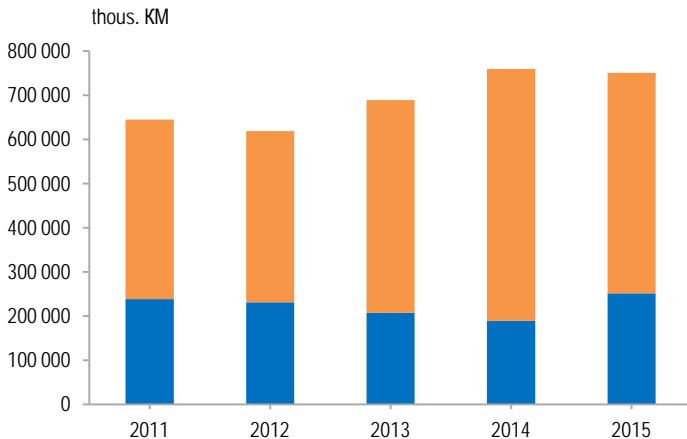
Graph 15.2. Electricity consumption per capita, 2014 (IEA)

16 – CONSTRUCTION

Luka Čelović, a man from Herzegovina who came to the capital with two dinars in his pocket and who was offered money for the train ticket by Jovan Dučić to give up on Belgrade and return to Trebinje, a bachelor and unassuming man who spent his life sleeping in an iron army bed, left to the Belgrade University not only the magnificent hotel "Bristol", but also almost the entire Karađorđeva street and the park near the railway station.

Value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska decreased by 1.1% in 2015 compared to 2014. Civil engineering accounted for 66.5% of the total value of performed works and their value decreased by 12.4%, while for buildings an increase by 32.9% was recorded. During the same period, the number of employed persons in construction decreased by 0.1%.

In 2015, Gross value added of construction had a share of 4.7% in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska, while gross fixed capital formation in new fixed assets in construction participated with 18.7% in the total gross fixed capital formation.



Graph 16.1. Value of performed works

Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2015 was 27.7% lower. The highest decrease in dwelling construction was recorded for four or more-room dwellings, by 5.4%. The highest share in the structure of completed dwellings was that of one-room dwellings, namely 40.8%, followed by two-room dwellings with 35.9%, while the rest were three or more-room dwellings.

16.1. COMPLETED DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

	Unit of measure	2015
TOTAL	number	1,227
	m ²	63,387
One-room dwellings	number	501
	m ²	19,191
Two-room dwellings	number	441
	m ²	22,849
Three-room dwellings	number	232
	m ²	15,862
Four or more-room dwellings	number	53
	m ²	5,485

The section Construction employs 4.5% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska

DO YOU KNOW?

Average price of sold new dwellings in 2015 amounted to 1,520 KM/m² (including VAT).

17 – EXTERNAL TRADE

No, I am not ashamed to stand at the market, selling feelings. They are mine! It is important that I do not steal, one must live off something.

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

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

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

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

Decrease in export in 2015

During the period between 2011 and 2015, export from Republika Srpska was continually increasing, except in 2012 and 2015.

Compared to 2014, export decreased by 2.9% and import decreased by 11.7% in 2015. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2015 was 7.0 billion KM, of which 2.6% billion KM referred to export and 4.4 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year was 1.8 billion KM.

The highest value of export from Republika Srpska in 2015 was that of export to Italy (18.3%), followed by Serbia (13.1%), Germany (10.6%), Slovenia (9.7%) and Croatia (8.8%).

During the same year, the highest value of import was that of import from Serbia (17.5%), followed by Russia (15.7%), Italy (12.2%), Germany (7.8%) and China (6.3%).

Coverage of import with export in 2015 was 59.8%

Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska, as in most neighbouring countries, increased from 2014 to 2015.

In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2015, the highest share was that of products in the division Footwear, hats and other headgear, umbrellas, sticks, prepared feathers, artificial flowers and articles of human hair, while the highest share in import was that of products in the division Mineral products.

In the structure of export in 2015, the highest share was that of the division Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sticks, prepared feathers, artificial flowers and articles of human hair with 13.2%,

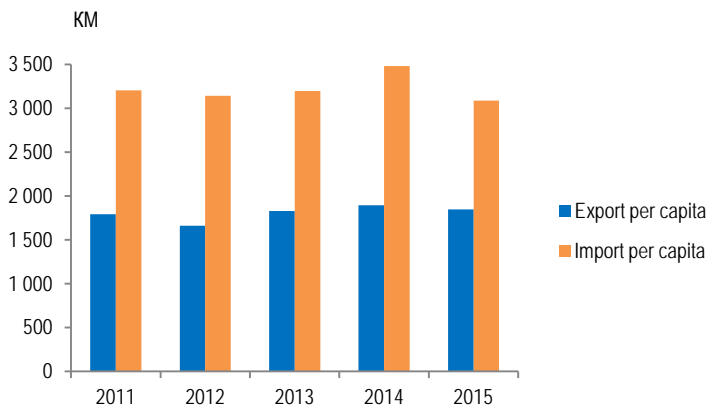
EXTERNAL TRADE

followed by the division Wood; wood charcoal; cork; articles of straw with 12.7% and the division Basic metals and related products with 12.3%.

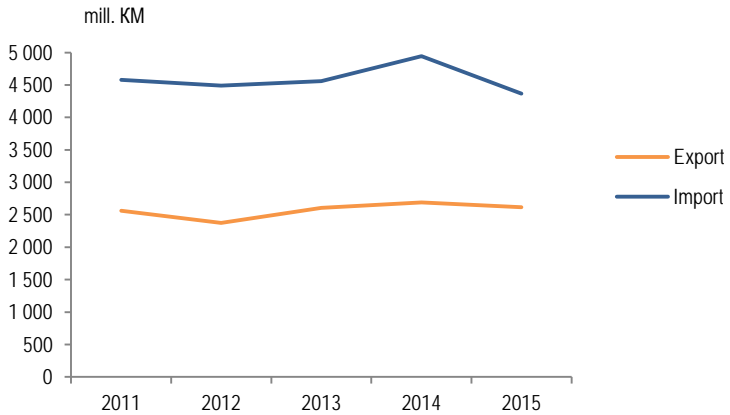
In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the division Mineral products with 17.8%, followed by the division Machinery; equipment; apparatus for reproduction of image and sound with 13.6% and the division Products of the chemical or allied industries with 10.3%

DO YOU KNOW?

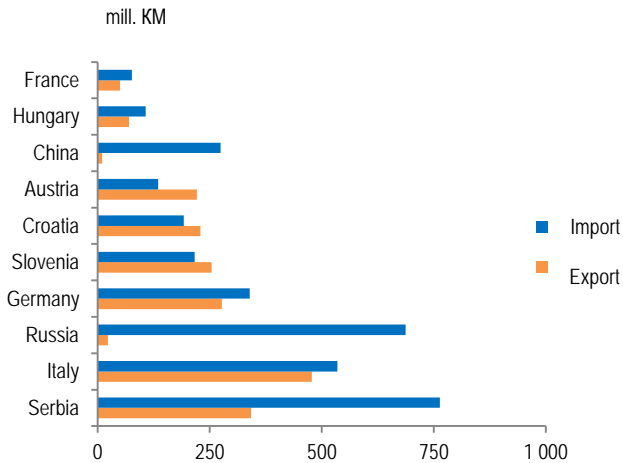
In 2015, three countries, namely Serbia, Italy and Russia, accounted for approximately 10% of the volume of external trade of Republika Srpska.



Graph 17.1. Export and import per capita



Graph 17.2. External trade balance



Graph 17.3. Countries with the highest share in the volume of external trade with Republika Srpska, 2015

18 – DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Wanted: a second-hand Sunday, without news of accidents and wars! Wanted: friends, if worn, all those disappeared, displaced, lost, or sown ones, wanted: all those that have carried us off, piece by piece: pieces of our time, our love, they are wanted to return the love!

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.

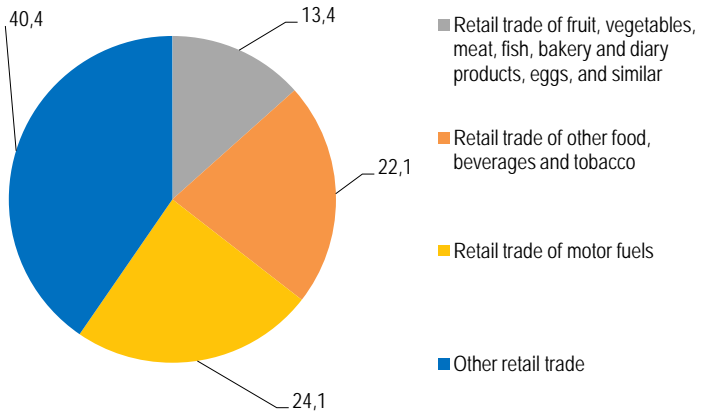
Data on turnover realised by entrepreneurs are not included in total turnover.

In comparison with the base year 2010, the highest growth rate in distributive trade was realised in 2011 and it amounted to 6.2%.

Turnover in retail trade in 2015, compared to the base year 2010, was nominally 23.3% higher and really 21.7% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, decreased by 20.6%.

18.1. 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
2011	106.2	110.8	104.4	107.0	102.5
2012	89.1	102.9	79.8	112.2	104.0
2013	88.5	101.8	78.2	135.0	126.1
2014	87.3	125.7	79.5	123.5	116.9
2015	89.0	125.0	79.4	123.3	121.7



Graph 18.1. Share of turnover by group of goods in total retail trade turnover, 2015

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2015, more money was spent on sweets (2.9%) than on meat products (2.2%) or dairy products (2.2%).

19 - TOURISM

Judging by bookstore windows, I can easily recognize the spiritual profile of inhabitants of each place. If the market is “the belly of a city” – then the bookstore should be its soul.

Enchanting natural beauty, rich cultural and historical heritage, good-spirited people, and a cuisine no one is indifferent to are some of the reasons why tourists from all over the world choose to travel to Republika Srpska, returning again and again.

However, some of them prefer the beautiful mountains with pearl-like lakes of drinking water or the emerald-green rivers, which offer a unique experience of untouched nature by means of rafting.

For those who are not fans of adventures, there are modern spa resorts, as an ideal way to recover and rejuvenate the body and spirit.

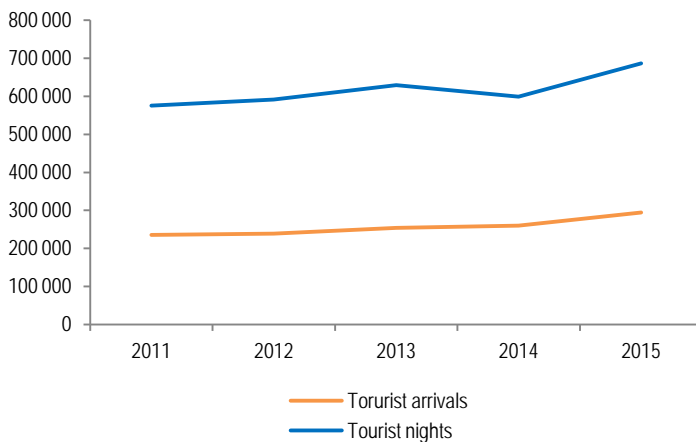
Admirers of cultural and historical heritage will surely visit some of the dozens of religious sites, perhaps the bridge in Višegrad, or one of the medieval fortresses.

Some travelers keep returning to Republika Srpska simply because they like the people, observed as the country's greatest wealth.

In 2015, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 13.3% in comparison with 2014, while the number of tourist nights increased by 14.7% during the same period. Of the total number of nights realised by foreign tourists, tourists from Serbia realised the highest number of nights, with a share of 31.4%, followed by tourists from Croatia with 22.6% and Slovenia with 8.2%.

DO YOU KNOW?

The number of tourist nights in Republika Srpska increased by 89.6% in the period between 1997 and 2015. For the City of Banja Luka, the percentage of increase is 421.3%.



Graph 19.1. Tourist arrivals and nights, by year¹⁾

1) Since January 2013, for accommodation facilities in spa resorts where people stay for medical rehabilitation, only arrivals and nights for persons who pay for the stay themselves are shown. The data referring to the period 2010 – 2012 were recalculated.

20 – TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are only one or two persons for which the author writes. It is always his first, unfulfilled love. And everything you write, you write for her, for her to read it.

Transport of passengers and goods

In the last five years, the highest growth rate in transport of passengers in road transport was recorded in 2012.

20.1. TRANSPORT OF GOODS AND PASSENGERS BY TRANSPORT BRANCH

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Road and urban transport					
Length of roads, km ¹⁾	14,376	14,299	14,040	14,106	14,191
Transported passengers, thous.	32,171	32,612	31,745	29,752	29,568
Transported goods, thous.tonnes	1,741	2,063	2,444	2,665	3,747
Railway transport					
Length of roads, km	426	426	426	426	426
Transported passengers, thous.	317	321	211	173	178
Transported goods, thous.t	5,191	5,372	5,191	5,009	4,964
Air transport services					
Number of flights	856	658	739	1,053	1,043
Number of passengers	8,372	6,397	8,734	27,734	22,793

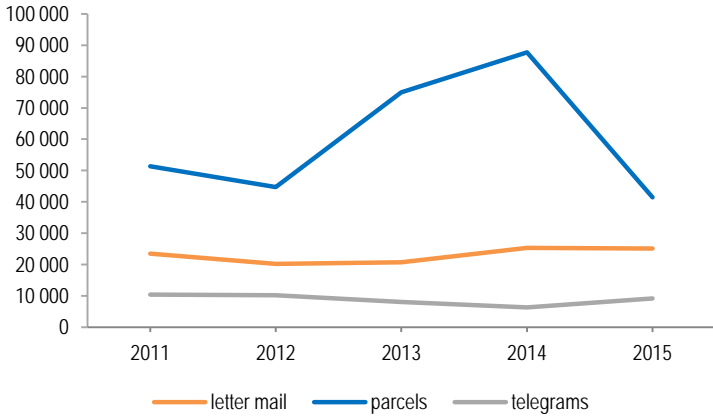
¹⁾ Source: Units of local self-government, public enterprise "Putevi Republike Srpske" and public enterprise "Aerodromi Republike Srpske"

In 2015, approximately 30 million passengers were transported, which represented a decrease by 0.6% compared to the previous year; 74.3% of them were transported in municipal transport.

A positive growth rate was recorded in transport of goods in road transport. From 2014 to 2015, transport of goods increased by 40.6%, while transport of goods in railway transport decreased by 0.9%. Railway transport served to transport 57% of all transported goods.

Postal activities

The number of letter mails in 2015 decreased by 0.9% compared to the previous year and the number of parcels increased by 52.7%, while the number of telegrams increased by 44.7%.

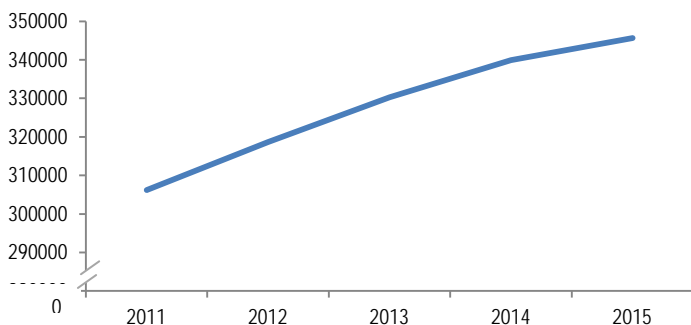


Graph 20.1. Postal activities

Registered vehicles

Compared to 2014, the number of registered vehicles increased by 1.7% in 2015.

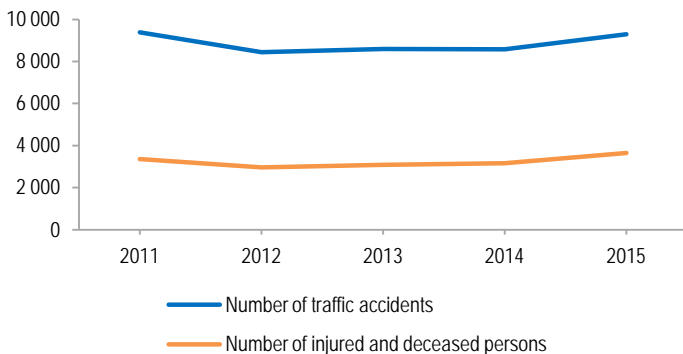
Of the total number of registered vehicles, 80.8% were registered passenger vehicles.



Graph 20.2. Total number of registered vehicles

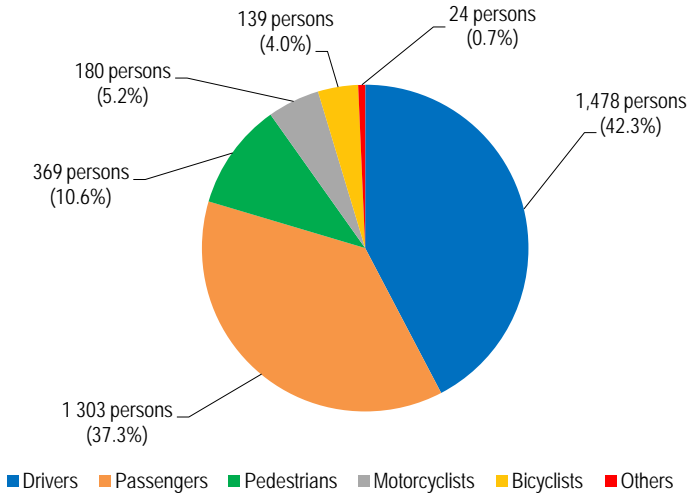
Traffic accidents

Compared to 2014, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2015 increased by 8.4%. The number of persons who deceased due to traffic accidents increased by 15.3% and the number of injured persons increased by 15.5% compared to the previous year.



Graph 20.3. Traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons

In 2015, one in three persons who deceased as a result of traffic accidents was over the age of 60 years. The most numerous among those who deceased due to traffic accidents were drivers, 42.3%. Speeding remains the most common cause of traffic accidents.



Graph 20.4. Injured and deceased persons by their participation in traffic accidents, 2015

DO YOU KNOW?

Traffic accidents most often happen in daytime, between noon and 4 p.m.

21 – EDUCATION

Back in my day, when puberty was still not found, we did not even know we were going through crisis years.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The system of preschool education and upbringing in 2015 consisted of 124 preschool institutions, of which 78 were established by local communities and 46 were established by private entities, citizens' associations and religious organisations.

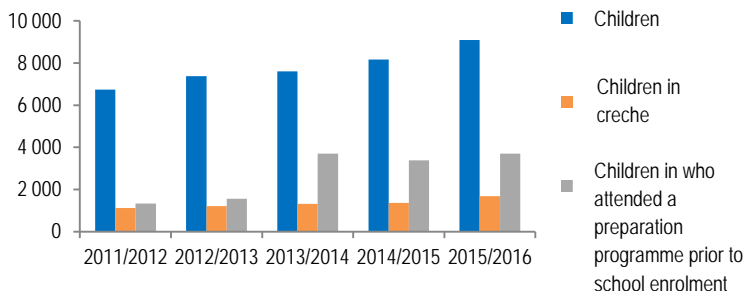
There were 9,093 children in preschool institutions in the school year 2015/2016, of which 4,726 (52%) were boys and 4,367 (48%) were girls. Nineteen municipalities in Republika Srpska have no preschool institution.

In the school year 2015/2016, there were 1,392 employed persons in preschool institutions, of which 724 were educators.

In the structure of employed persons in preschool institutions, 91.6% were female, which indicates an underrepresentation of male educators and other male employees in general. However, this is a typical situation in systems of preschool upbringing and education of developed countries

21.1. PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

	Number of institutions	Children	Girls	Children in creche	Preparation programme prior to school enrolment	Employees, total	Female	Educators
2011/2012	82	6,732	3,227	1,115	1,324	1,018	930	470
2012/2013	95	7,369	3,473	1,205	1,551	1,110	1,021	538
2013/2014	99	7,599	3,610	1,312	3,700	1,156	1,061	574
2014/2015	113	8,166	3,927	1,360	3,377	1,268	1,161	630
2015/2016	124	9,093	4,367	1,675	3,705	1,392	1,276	724



Graph 21.1. Preschool education and upbringing

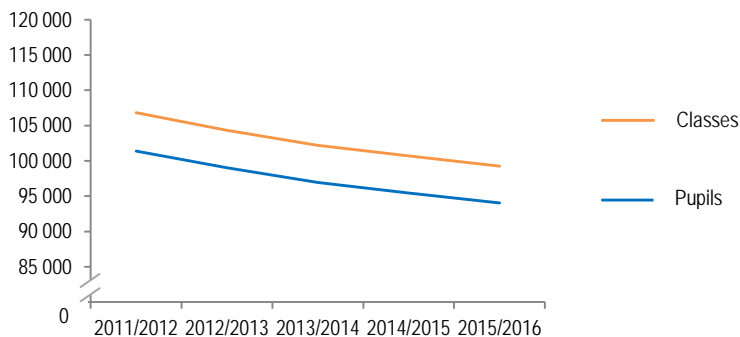
PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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

At the beginning of the school year 2015/2016, compared to 2014/2015, the number of pupils in primary schools decreased by 1.5%, therefore there were 1,396 pupils fewer. There were 42 classes fewer, while the number of teachers increased by 43. There were 18 pupils per class on the average, while this percentage in the EU is 25 to 30. In accordance with the Law on Primary Education and Upbringing, a class should optimally have 25 pupils, with the minimum of 18 and the maximum of 30, or 32 if there is only one class of the given grade.

21.2. PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Number of primary schools	731	727	721	720	708
Pupils	101,376	99,025	96,932	95,460	94,064
Classes	5,439	5,310	5,251	5,231	5,189
Teachers	8,455	8,448	8,535	8,138	8,181
Average number of pupils per class	19	19	18	18	18
Average number of pupils per teacher	12	12	11	12	11



Graph 21.2. Classes and pupils in primary schools

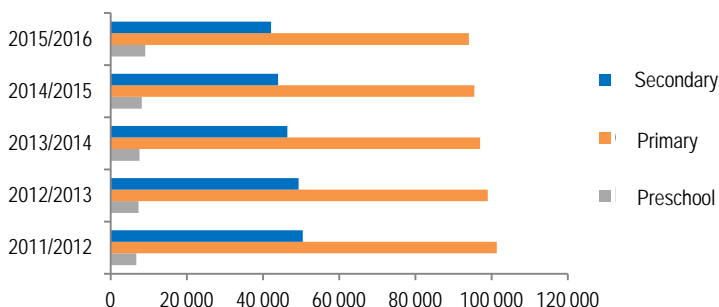
SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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

There were 42,089 pupils in secondary schools at the beginning of the school year 2015/2016, which represents a decrease by 4.5% compared to 2014/2015. As in the previous years, the most popular school among pupils was grammar school, thus 9,784 pupils or 23.2% of all pupils were enrolled at grammar schools.

21.3. SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Number of secondary schools	94	94	94	94	94
Pupils	50,452	49,367	46,421	43,975	42,089
Classes	2,027	1,963	1,872	1,869	1,794
Teachers	3,981	4,013	3,947	3,785	3,872
Average number of pupils per class	25	25	25	24	23
Average number of pupils per teacher	13	12	12	12	11



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

DO YOU KNOW?

In the school year 2015/2016, most male pupils enrolled a school for the occupation "auto mechanic", while most female pupils enrolled a school for "hairdressers".

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.

If we observe beneficiaries of boarding homes for pupils and students by sex, it can be concluded that there are more female beneficiaries both in boarding homes for pupils and in boarding homes for students, 56.8% and 58.4% respectively.

21.4. BOARDING HOMES FOR PUPILS AND STUDENTS

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Boarding homes	13	12	13	13	14
Pupils and students in boarding homes	3,252	3,291	3,342	3,223	3,204
Number of rooms	973	910	969	964	945
Number of teachers	27	26	28	29	29

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 at all three cycles of studies was 40,164, which represents a decrease by 4.9% compared to the previous academic year. In the academic year 2015/2016, the decreasing trend in the number of enrolled students at the first cycle of studies was continued. There were 2,345 students fewer than in the previous academic year. At the second cycle of studies, there were 251 students more, while there were 41 students more at the third cycle.

By sex structure of enrolled students, there were more female students at the first and second cycles of studies, while three fifths of students at the third cycle of studies were male.

Majority of students in Republika Srpska are enrolled at public higher education institutions, namely 72.6% of them. Public higher education institutions are University of Banja Luka, University of Istočno Sarajevo, Higher School of Medicine in Prijedor and Higher School of Tourism and Hotel Management in Trebinje. The University of Banja Luka is attended by two fifths of all students in Republika Srpska.

There were 37,390 students enrolled in the first cycle of studies and slightly over half of them belong to the age group between 20 and 24 years.

Of the total number of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies, 58 students were enrolled in master studies according to the old programme and 2,519 in master studies according to the new programme, while 125 students were enrolled in specialist studies. Approximately 69% of those enrolled in master and specialist studies were persons under 30 years of age.

There were 84 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, of which two fifths were female. Approximately 65% of those enrolled in doctoral studies were persons under 39 years of age.

In 2015, studies were completed by 6,661 students

At the first cycle of studies there were 6,062 students who graduated. More than half of graduated students were female (57%). Almost half of students who graduated in 2015 completed studies in the field *Social sciences, business and law* (48%), while the lowest number of graduated students was recorded in the field *Services* (3%).

The title of master of science and the title of specialist in 2015 were awarded to 547 students, of which approximately 47% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 52 students. The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field *Social sciences* (35.6%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in *Natural and Agricultural sciences* (3.3%). The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field *Social sciences* (36.9%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields *Agricultural sciences* (1.9%) and *Natural sciences* (5.7%).

At higher education institutions, there were 2,924 employed teachers and assistants

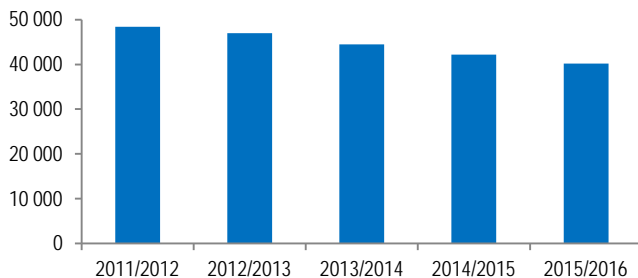
At higher education institutions, in the academic year 2015/2016, there were 2,924 employed teachers and assistants. Presented by full-time equivalent, the total number of teachers and assistants was 2,145.8. Most of the teachers had the academic title docent professor (35%), while most assistants were senior assistants (50%).

21.5. ENROLLED STUDENTS IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA, ACADEMIC YEAR 2015/2016

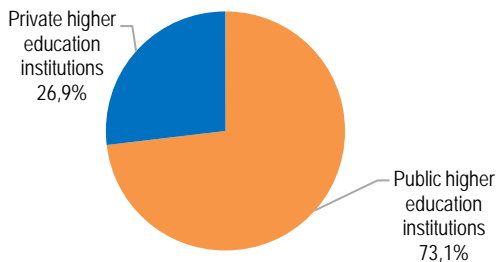
	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	40,164	22,581	1,298	785	38,866	21,796
1 st cycle	37,390	20,982	1,147	712	36,243	20,270
2 nd cycle	2,690	1,565	128	67	2,562	1,498
3 rd cycle	84	34	23	6	61	28

21.6. GRADUATED STUDENTS, MASTERS OF SCIENCE, SPECIALISTS AND DOCTORS OF SCIENCE, 2015

	Graduated students		Masters of science		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	6,062	3,456	77	36	352	184	118	70



Graph 21.4. Students enrolled in all three cycles of study in Republika Srpska, academic year 2011/2012 – 2015/2016



Graph 21.5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by type of ownership of higher education institutions, academic year 2015/2016

22 – CULTURE AND ART

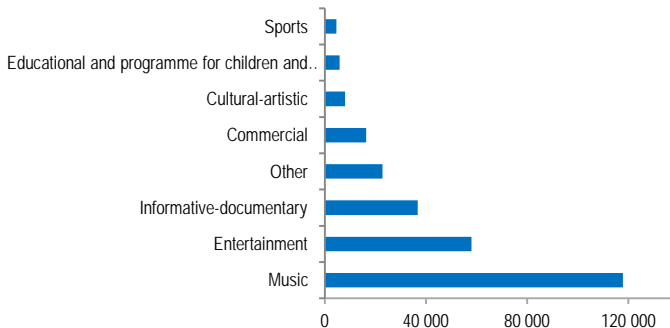
Is not art in fact an attempt at delaying death or gaining unrequited love?

In 2015 in Republika Srpska, compared to 2014, an increasing trend was recorded in the number of visitors of both domestic and foreign film screenings, in the number of visitors of amateur theatre plays and in the number of users of the library fund.

The number of cinema visitors in 2015, compared to 2014, increased by 20.6%, especially at foreign film screenings (16.1%). The highest number of visitors per theatre play (254) in 2015 was recorded in amateur theatre.

Mainly music, entertainment, informative-documentary, commercial and cultural-artistic programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2015, while educational programmes and programmes for children and youth and sport programmes were the least represented.

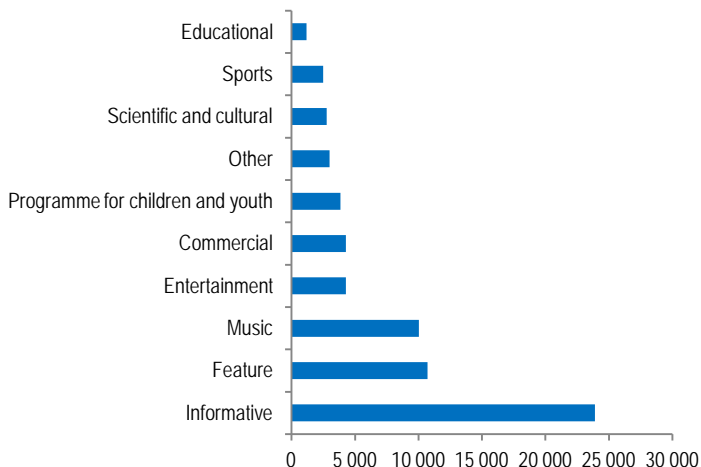
Compared to 2014, the number of broadcast hours of radio stations decreased by 3.5%.



Graph 22.1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2015

In 2015, mainly informative, feature, music, entertainment, commercial programmes and programme for children were broadcast by TV stations, while scientific and cultural programmes, sports and educational programmes were the least represented.

Compared to 2014, the number of broadcast hours decreased by 13.3% in 2015.

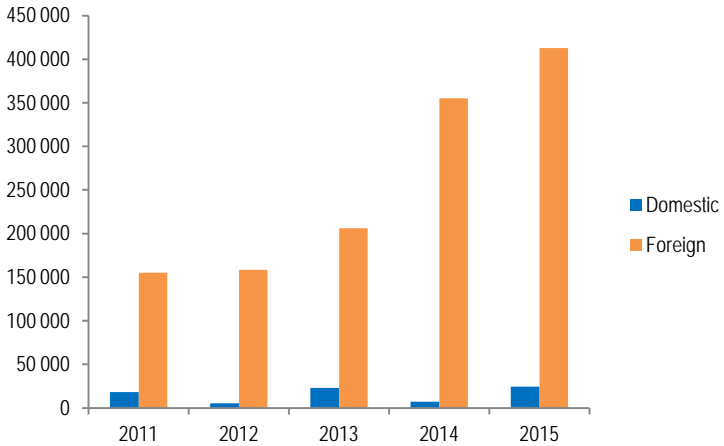


Graph 22.2. Programme broadcast by TV stations, 2015

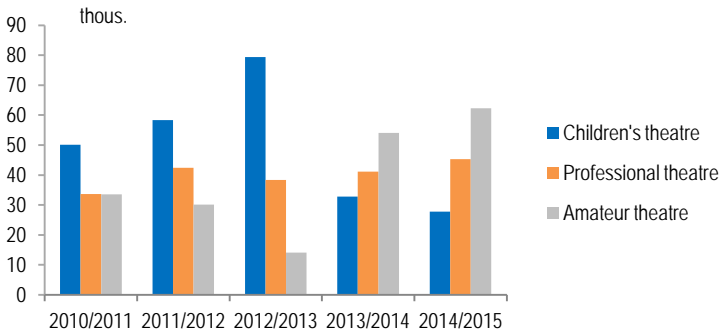
In 2015, the number of users of the library fund in Republika Srpska increased by 1.7% compared to 2014.

DO YOU KNOW?

In Republika Srpska, an increase was recorded in the number of visitors of both domestic and foreign film screenings in 2015.



Graph 22.3. Cinema visitors by origin of the film



Graph 22.4. Theatre visitors

23 – HEALTH CARE

The last sentence I once spoke to the doctor who was putting me to sleep was: “Ms. Doctor, have you scheduled a wake-up call?”

In the public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2015 there were 13,336 employed medical staff and associates, out of which approximately 39.0% were employed at health care centres. Out of the total number of employed persons, approximately 18.7% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 2,844 persons, out of which approximately 8.6% were doctors of medicine.

There were approximately 4.31 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 25.6% 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 2015, 198,705 persons concluded their hospital treatment, which represented an increase by 6.1% compared to 2014.

23.1. DOCTORS OF MEDICINE IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	2014	2015
TOTAL	2,700	2,737
In public health	2,471	2,491
In private clinics	229	246

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Cases of varicella were the most common

Compared to 2014, there were approximately 3.4% less reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2015.

In the total number of cases in 2015, there was a significant number of varicella cases (approximately 4.7 thousand), with a decrease by 22.4% compared to 2014.

In 2015, a measles (B05) epidemic observed in 2014 continued in Republika Srpska. The share of measles cases in the total number of diseased persons in 2015 was 14.7%, while in the period between 2005 and 2013 this share amounted to 0.04%.

DO YOU KNOW?

The total number of doctors who perform their primary activity in public health has been increasing constantly. In 2015, the total number of doctors increased by 12% compared to 2010, while it increased by 25% in comparison with the total number of doctors in public health in 2005.

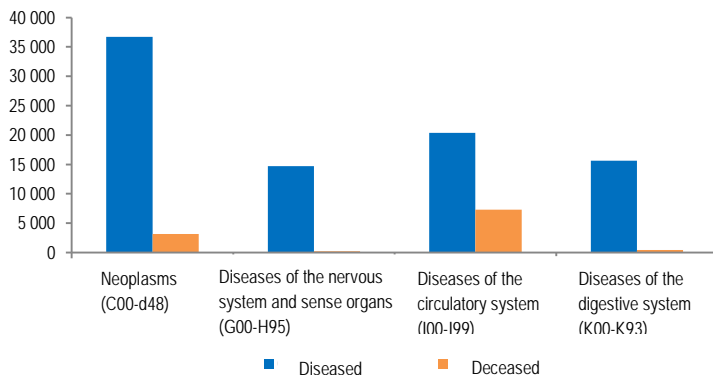
23.2. REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

	Number of reported cases
2011	19,215
2012	19,434
2013	16,707
2014	16,979
2015	16,418

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 2015, there were 190,500 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of disease cases, 19.3% were cases of neoplasms and during this period approximately 20.8% of persons deceased due to this disease. There were 7,275 persons, or 48.3% of all deceased persons, who deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 10.7% of persons in the previous year.



Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

Graph 23.1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group, 2015

24 – HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

Guidelines on the use of drugs for example, are printed in letters so tiny that only the young and healthy are able to read them without the magnifying glass, but they do not need drugs at all.

In 2015, in Republika Srpska there were 910 thousand health-insured persons, which represents a slight increase in comparison with the previous year. An increase has been recorded for the first time since 2009.

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2015 were temporarily unable to work for almost 529 thousand days, in slightly over ten thousand cases.

DO YOU KNOW?

Compared to 2014, 446 thousand prescriptions more were issued in Republika Srpska in 2015.

Compared to the previous year, an increase by 89 thousand days was recorded, with 1,465 cases more.

The number of issued prescriptions in 2015 amounted to more than 6.6 million.

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

Category of insurance	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	932,877	928,561	910,958	909,813	910,055
Active insured persons	219,316	211,814	202,413	192,059	191,583
Beneficiaries of the insurance of the PDI Fund	202,051	204,577	205,663	206,867	214,574
Unemployed persons	151,171	158,992	167,130	171,096	176,631
Family members of an insured person	360,339	353,178	335,752	339,791	327,267

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

24.2. EXERCISE OF HEALTH INSURANCE RIGHTS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Temporary inability to work, number of days	559,761	578,208	473,978	440,186	528,964
Number of issued prescriptions	6,303,610	6,690,369	6,636,527	6,128,173	6,573,847

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

Pension and disability insurance

The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2015 was close to 252,000. Of these, approximately 135,000 were old-age pension beneficiaries, around 40,000 were disability pension beneficiaries, and around 76,000 were survivors' pension beneficiaries.

After the increase by 11 KM recorded in 2014, average pension kept increasing in 2015 as well, with an increase by 8 KM. An increase was recorded for all pension groups, namely in old-age, disability and survivors' pensions.

DO YOU KNOW?

Of 135,443 old-age pension beneficiaries on 31st December 2015, 49,697 were female.



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

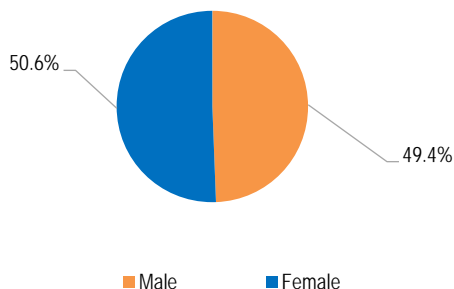
Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

25 – SOCIAL WELFARE

In solitude, a deaf, unhappy composer discovered the rhythms of his symphonies that eventually rocked the world. Solitude does not mean being alone, but not having anything to yearn for.

In Republika Srpska, in 2015 at least one form of social welfare was received by 215,940 persons, of which 69.6% were adults and 30.4% were minors.

By sex, there were more female beneficiaries of social welfare



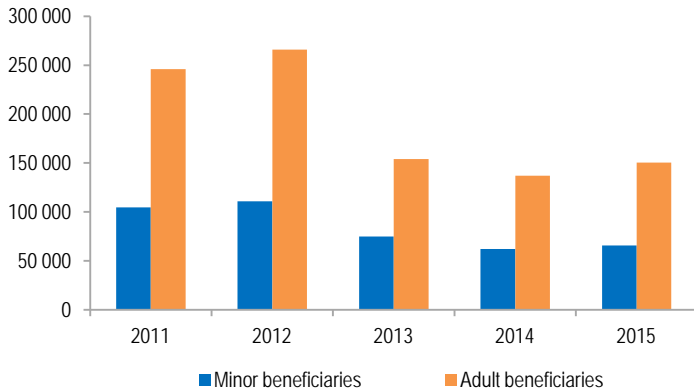
Graph 25.1. Social welfare beneficiaries, 2015

In 2015, the number of social welfare beneficiaries increased by 8.5% compared to 2014. An increase was recorded in both categories of beneficiaries.

DO YOU KNOW?

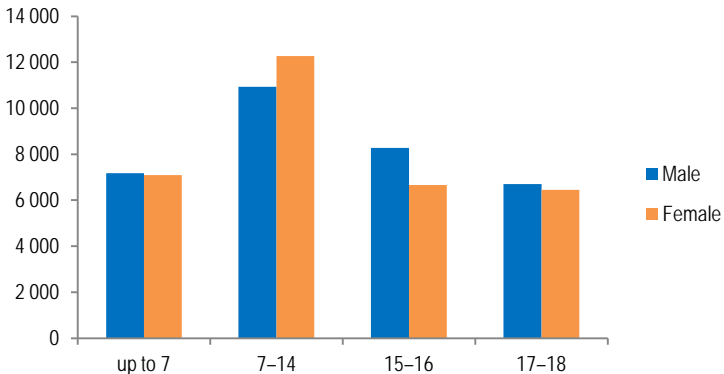
In 2015, there were 286 registered foster families in Republika Srpska.

The number of minor beneficiaries increased by 5.7%, and the number of adult beneficiaries by 9.7%



Graph 25.2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries

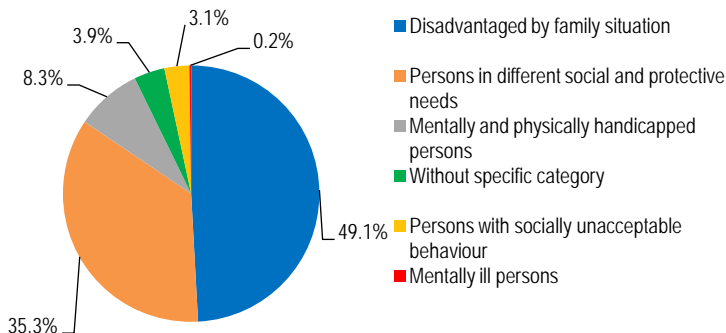
In 2015, in Republika Srpska 65,562 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were recorded. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while the lowest number of them belonged to the category 17 and 18 years of age.



Graph 25.3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2015

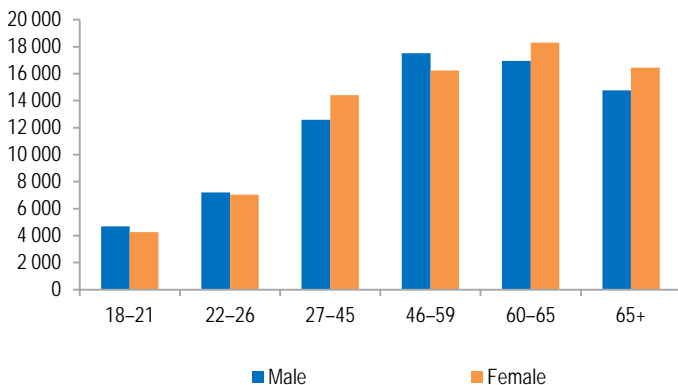
SOCIAL WELFARE

By category, most minor beneficiaries were those from the category of the disadvantaged by family situation (49.1%). Most children of parents not having sufficient income to support the family (79.8%) also belonged to the same category.



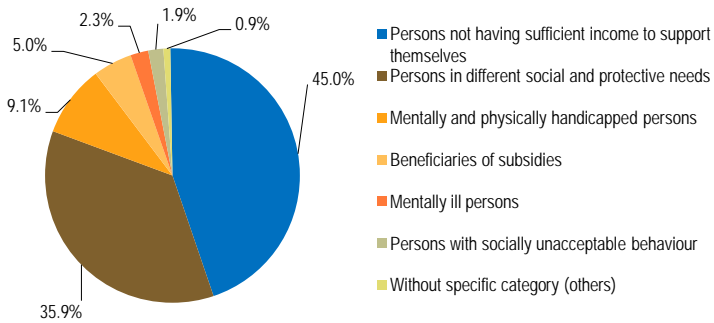
Graph 25.4. Minor beneficiaries by main categories, 2015
(state at the end of the year)

In 2015, at least one of the forms of social welfare was received by 150,378 adults. Majority of them were aged between 60 and 65, while the lowest number of them were in the age group between 18 and 21 years.



Graph 25.5. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2015

The largest share in the total number of adult beneficiaries was that of the category of persons not having sufficient income to support themselves (45.0%). Within this category, the most common were Other persons in different social needs (26.4%).

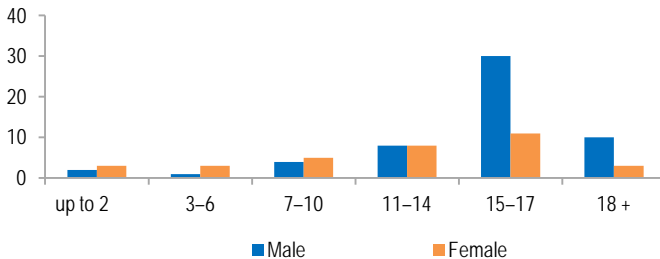


Graph 25.6. Adult beneficiaries by main categories, 2015 (state at the end of the year)

Social welfare institutions

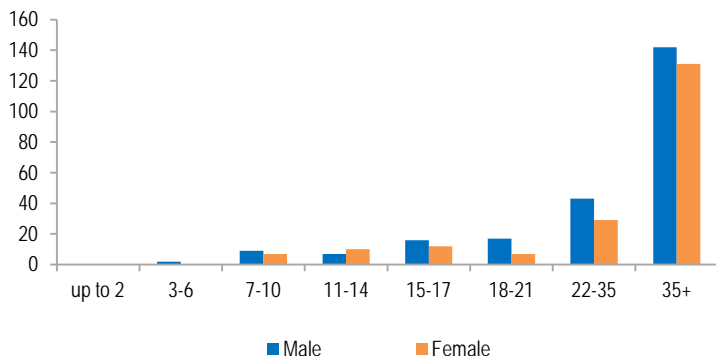
In 2015, there were 88 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 15 and 17 years of age, while the lowest number of them were aged between 3 and 6

There were more male beneficiaries in homes (62.5%).



Graph 25.7. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2015

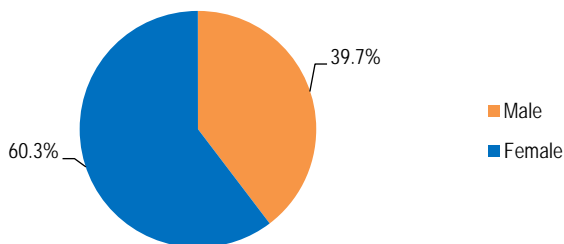
Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2015 accommodated 432 persons, most of them older than 35 years of age (63.2%).



Graph 25.8. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2015

In 2015, institutions for adult disabled persons accommodated 42 beneficiaries, most of them physically disabled, 81.0%.

Institutions of social welfare for the elderly in 2015 accommodated 1,669 persons, most of them female (approximately 60%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age, namely 690 persons.



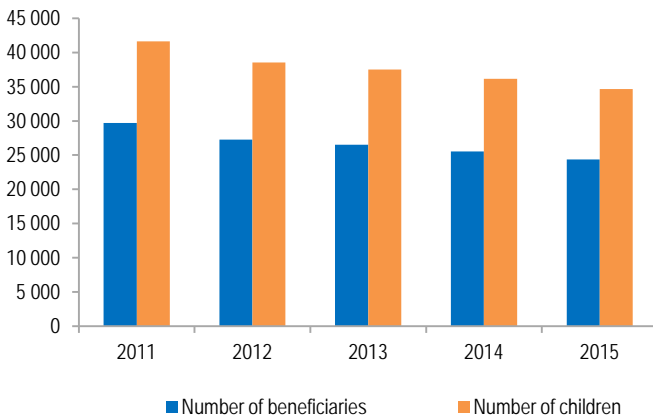
Graph 25.9. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2015

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2015 was 24,349 and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 34,634.

In 2015, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support decreased by 4.6%, while the number of children realising this right decreased by 4.1%.

Since 2011, the number of beneficiaries and the number of children realising the right to child support has been decreasing constantly. Between 2011 and 2015, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 17.9% and the number of children decreased by 16.8%.



Graph 25.10. Number of child support beneficiaries and number of children

26 – RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Scientifically speaking, middle-aged people are between those who say “we, young people” and those who say “we, old people who have created this country”.

An increasingly rapid development of the scientific basis of technology has led to science having a vital role in all activities. Without science development there is no progress nor prosperity of a country and its people. In all countries where the role of science is perceived properly, science is treated as a productive force of the society.

In Republika Srpska in 2015, more than half of the researchers engaged in research and development were engaged in the scientific field Engineering and Technology

There were 1,112 persons engaged in research and development activities in Republika Srpska in 2015, of which two fifths were female. The number of these persons may also be presented by means of full-time equivalent; thus, in 2015 there were 727.7 persons working full-time on research and development activities. Of the total number of employed and engaged persons, that includes researchers, research associates, technicians, managers and other supporting staff, two thirds were researchers. The higher education sector, which covers universities and scientific research institutes under direct control or management of higher education institutions, employs 74.3% of the total number of researchers.

By field of science, more than half of researchers were employed in the field of *Engineering and Technology*. *Engineering and Technology* is a field of science that covers construction and architecture, materials, electrical engineering, electronics and information engineering, mechanical, chemical, medical and environmental engineering, industrial and environmental biotechnology, nanotechnology, and other engineering and technology. When it comes to researchers, observed by field of science, the highest number of them was engaged in the field of *Social sciences* (43.1%).

In 2015, the total number of research and development works was 237, with more than half of these being part of applied research, undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge, aimed at solving a practical task or achieving a practical goal.

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development in 2015 was 17,935,000 KM, out of which current expenditures accounted for 4/5 of the total funds spent on research and development (14,547,000 KM), while the remaining amount (3,388,000 KM) were investment expenditures. Current expenditures include labour costs and costs of compensation of employees (gross salaries and allowances of gross salaries of all those employed on R&D activities, other compensation of those employed in R&D, fellowships, awards, and other costs), and other current costs (material costs of research and development activities – raw material, energy; payments based on temporary service contracts and copyright agreements, daily wages, travelling allowances, representation and similar, and other costs).

Gross domestic expenditures were the highest in the field of *Engineering and Technology* (63.5%), while they were the lowest in the field of *Medical and Health Sciences* (0.2%). The highest share of funds for R&D was intended for *General advancement of knowledge* (38.9%).

Between 2012 and 2014 in Republika Srpska, 21.5% 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 2012–2014 in Republika Srpska was 14.7%, 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 2014.

Innovation active enterprises with non-technological innovation, the share of which in the observed period in Republika Srpska was 17.1%, 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.

Most enterprises did not introduce innovation activities in 2012 – 2014 because there were no compelling reasons for innovation. Three quarters of non-innovative enterprises marked low market demand for innovations, no need for innovation due to earlier innovation of the enterprise, very little competition in the market and the lack of good ideas for innovation as the reasons for the lack of innovation activities.

Other non-innovative enterprises, namely 26.2% of them, did not introduce innovation due to excessive barriers to innovation. Most enterprises marked the lack of internal finance for innovation as a barrier of high importance.

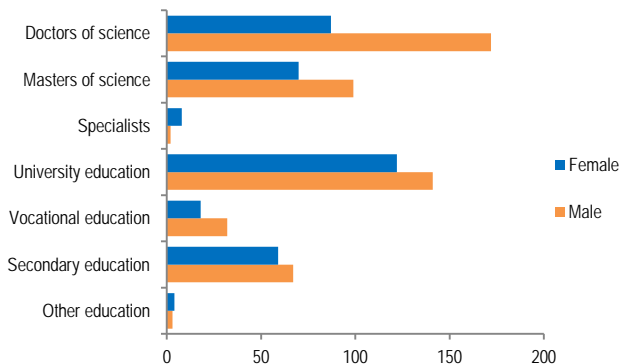
DO YOU KNOW?

In 2014, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 4,586,523 KM. Almost 3/4 of the appropriations were allocated to the higher education sector.

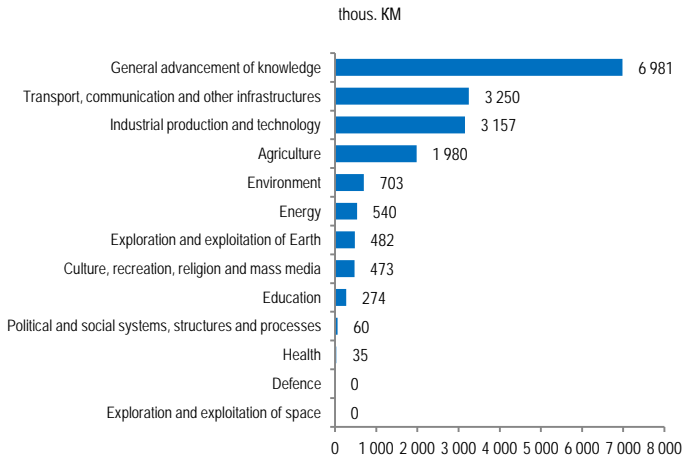
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

26.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

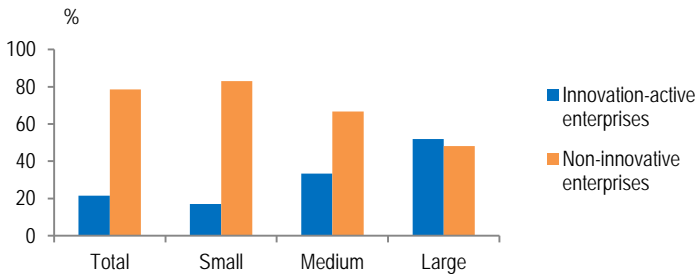
	Persons engaged in research and development				Research and development works				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	capital expenditure
2011	898	371	592	223	379	46	179	154	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
2014	1,007	468	631	254	288	82	163	43	17,839	11,630	6,209
2015	884	368	559	220	237	46	119	72	17,935	14,547	3,388



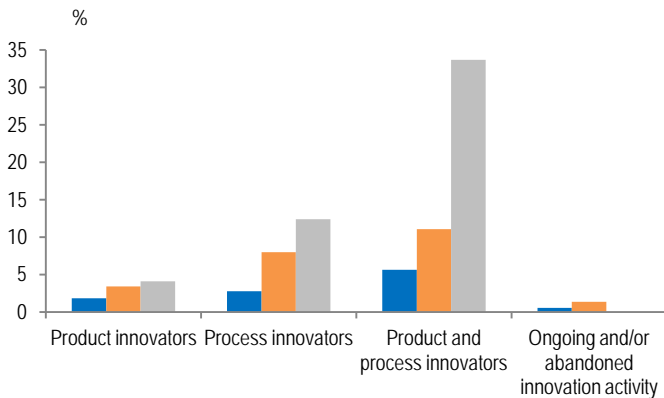
Graph 26.1. Number of persons engaged in research and development by level of education, 2015



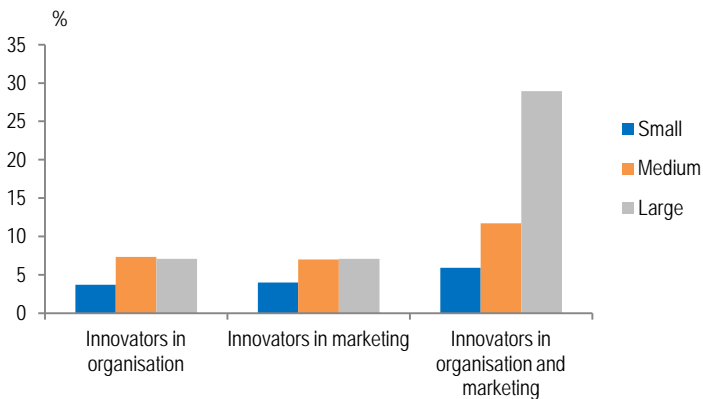
Graph 26.2. Funds for research and development by socio-economic goal, 2015



Graph 26.3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2012 – 2014



Graph 26.4. Enterprises with technological innovations by type of innovations, 2012 – 2014



Graph 26.5. Enterprises with non-technological innovations by type of innovations, 2012 – 2014

I had to learn to become a painter, but I did not learn to become a writer. After all, where can one learn this? For example, Leo Tolstoy was a count by profession, Anton Chekhov was a doctor, Francois Villon was a thief, while Antoine de Saint-Exupery was an aviator - not to mention Charles Bukowski, who was a postman.

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

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

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

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

ADULT PERPETRATORS

In 2015, Public Prosecutor's Offices resolved 13,966 criminal charges filed against adults and for 25.0% 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 45.4% of the total number of criminal charges.

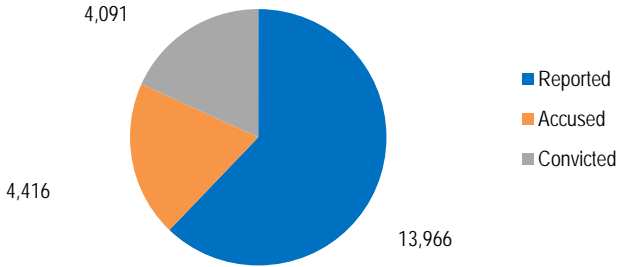
During the same period, 4,416 persons were accused and 4,091 persons were convicted at the competent courts. Of all convicted persons, 93.4% were male, of which 23.6% were between 30 and 39 years of age. Besides property offences, with which one in three accused or convicted person was charged, every eighth criminal offence was criminal offence against life and body. Approximately 10% of all criminal offences were criminal offences against public order.

When it comes to perpetrators who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, which was recorded in 61.6% of all cases. Fine was imposed in 23.3% of cases, while in 14.6% of cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2015, in comparison with 2014, an increase by 18.9% was recorded in the number of resolved criminal charges filed for endangering public traffic.

CRIME



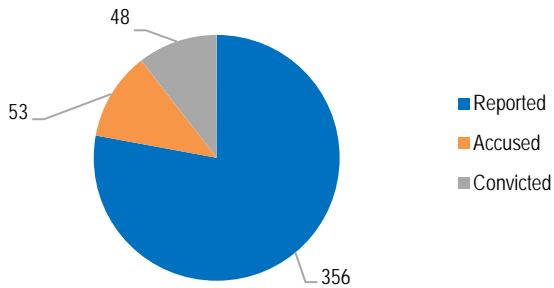
Graph 27.1. Adult perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2015

JUVENILE PERPETRATORS

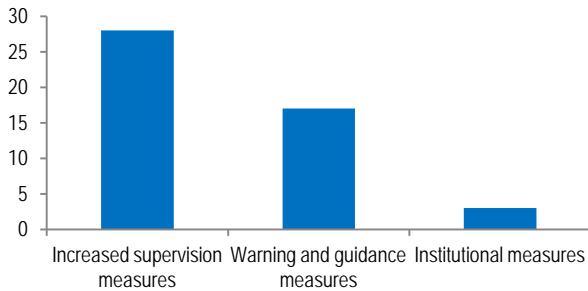
Out of the total of 356 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2015, 249 referred to older juvenile persons (persons who completed 16 years of age, but still did not complete 18 years of age). Criminal offences against property were the most common among juveniles as well, with a share of 61.2% in the total number of criminal offences, followed by criminal offences against public order, with 11.2%.

The indictment for perpetrated criminal offence was filed for 53 juvenile persons and for 90.6% of them educational-correctional measure was imposed. In the remaining cases, a decision was made to suspend the proceedings. Besides property offences, of which 69.8% of all accused juveniles were accused, 5.7% of juveniles were accused of criminal offences against life and body.

Of the total of 48 imposed criminal sanctions, 93.8% were imposed against male persons. There were no cases of juvenile imprisonment being imposed in 2015. The most common measures were increased supervision, 58.3%, warning and guidance measures, 35.4% and institutional measures 6.3%.



Graph 27.2. Juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences – reported, accused and convicted, 2015



Graph 27.3. Imposed criminal sanctions for juvenile perpetrators, 2015

USER GUIDE

Dear Users,

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

Regular statistical activities carried out by the 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.

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

Annual absolute indicators in this field – for business entities registered in the section I of the KD BiH 2010, have been published in Chapter 12 – Structural business statistics of the Statistical Yearbook since 2014; thus, it is no longer necessary to publish data on hotels and restaurants in a separate chapter.

Note: In chapters which provide tabulated data by 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).

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
)	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	tone
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
Gq	qigagram
CO ₂ -eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
bn	billion
pcs	pieces
Sm ³	a cubic metre of gas under a standard condition
HBS	Household Budget Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
GDP	Gross domestic product
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
NACE Rev. 2	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 Regulation on the Classification of Economic Activities of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 8/14).

LITTLE SCHOOL OF STATISTICS

Statistics

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

Statistical set

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

Characteristic

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

Statistical sample

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

Representative sample

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

Statistical census

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

Statistical series

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

Arithmetic mean

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

Geometric mean

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

Median

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

Variance

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

Standard deviation

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

Indices

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

Current period

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

Average growth rate

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

Time series

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

Trend

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

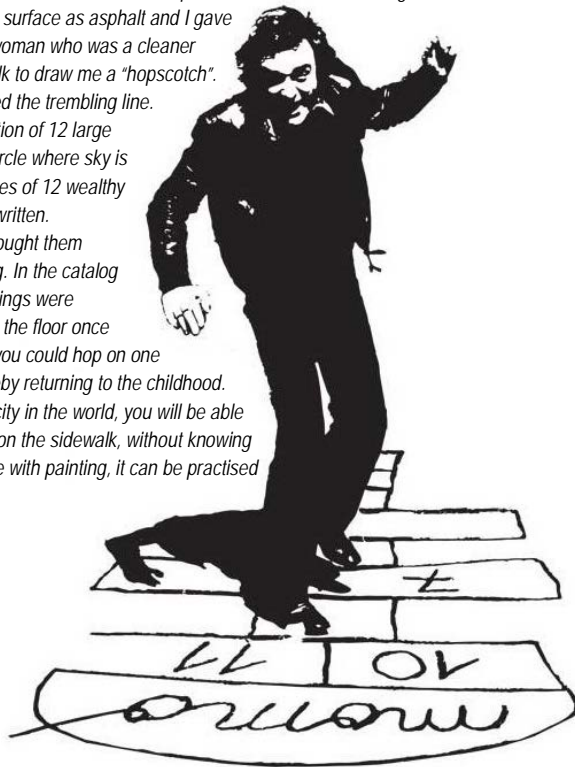
Seasonal adjustment

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

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

In addition to having a street bearing his name in Vračar, Belgrade since 2015, before the end of 2016 a square bearing Momo Kapor's name will be opened in the same area. Part of this square will be a game of "hopscotch", which is a common theme in Momo's paintings.

"This painting is from New York, the only remaining one from the exhibition "Hopscotch". I took a collection of my figurative paintings there first, and everyone was passing them without so much as a glance. All they did was admire the small "Hopscotch". Then I took the large canvases, I laid them on the floor, I made a surface as asphalt and I gave little Pega, daughter of a woman who was a cleaner at my friend's studio, a chalk to draw me a "hopscotch". She did so, while I thickened the trembling line. Then I organized an exhibition of 12 large "hopscotches" and in the circle where sky is written in this one, the names of 12 wealthy women, my friends, were written. Obviously, these women bought them immediately, at the opening. In the catalog I explained that these paintings were convenient to be placed on the floor once you got bored of them, so you could hop on one leg for a piece of tile, thereby returning to the childhood. If, as a child, you visit any city in the world, you will be able to play hopscotch you find on the sidewalk, without knowing the language. It is the same with painting, it can be practised anywhere."



Momčilo Kapor – Momo ([Sarajevo, 8 April 1937](#) — [Belgrade, 3 March 2010](#))

- *Is there anything you could not imagine your life without?*
- *Without myself.*

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