

THIS IS REPUBLIKA
SRPSKA **2010**
INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

PREFACE

"This is Republika Srpska" is a publication designed for wide circle of users of statistical data, and it is one of the official publications of Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics.

The aim of this publication is to provide statistical data on Republika Srpska for the period 2005-2009, with emphasis on the year 2009, through 25 fields of social and economic life, in a concise, but also comprehensive manner. For the first time, this publication published by the Insitute on the regular basis since 2008 also provides analytical texts on demographic, economic and social phenomena, as well as phenomena concerning labour and environment. Also, users of this publication are given the opportunity to compare the data concerning Republika Srpska with the data concerning the countries from the region and the European Union.

This small, but substantial publication is characterized by picturesque presentation of statistical data, with a myriad of graphs, which enables users to create a clearer picture of Republika Srpska.

In addition to the data collected and processed by Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, this publication also provides statistical data obtained from other authorized bodies and organizations.

I sincerely hope that this publication will offer you a multitude of useful, interesting and up-to-date information.

Radmila Čičković, PhD
Director
Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

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USER GUIDE

Dear users,
This publication is a part of the official statistics of Republika Srpska, and it is designed for wide circle of users.

For the data in tables and graphs for which the source is not specifically stated, the source are regular statistical activities carried out by Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics.

For tables and graphs which cover data collected and processed by other authorised bodies and organisations, the source of data is for each case given under the table or graph.

For easy reference, data in some of the tables and graphs are given in larger units of measure (thousands, millions), while due to rounding total amounts do not always correspond to the sum of data concerning individual categories.

When using data from this publication, we would appreciate it if you cited the source (Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, and the title of the publication).

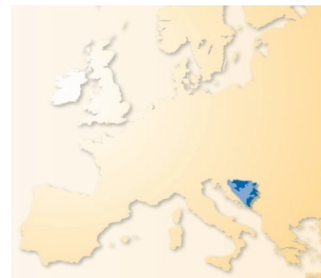
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	no occurrence
...	data not available
0	data less than 0.5 of the given unit of measure
Ø	average
()	less reliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.20 and equal to or higher than 0.10, or in percentage as follows $10\% \leq CV < 20\%$
(())	unreliable data - coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.30 and equal to or higher than 0.20 or in percentage as follows $20\% \leq CV < 30\%$
•	extremely unreliable data - coefficient of variation (CV) equal to or higher than 0.30 or in percentage as follows $CV \geq 30\%$
.	statistically unreliable data (up to 20 occurrences)
*	corrected data
***	confidential data
1	symbol for footnote in a table
°C	degree Celsius
m	meter
m ²	square meter
m ³	cubic meter
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometer
elev.	elevation
ha	hectare
t	ton
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
unit	unit
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
KM	konvertibilna marka

Sections of Economic activity¹

A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B	Fishing
C	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor ve personal and household goods
H	Hotels and restaurants
I	Transport, storage and communications
J	Financial intermediation
K	Real estate, renting and business activities
L	Public administration and defense, compulso
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Other community, social and personal service
P	Private households with employed persons
Q	Extraterritorial organizations and bodies



GENERAL INFORMATION



Republika Srpska was proclaimed on January 9, 1992, while as an entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina it was verified by the Dayton Peace Agreement and peace ratification in Paris on December 14, 1995.

Today, Republika Srpska is a parliamentary republic, with limited international subjectivity.

The largest city in Republika Srpska is Banja Luka, which is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

Name		Republika Srpska
Symbols	emblem	
	flag	
Official languages		Language of Serbian people, language of Bosniak people and language of Croation people
Official scripts		Cyrillic and Latin alphabet
Population (2009, estimate)		1 435 179
Area ²		24 625 km ²
Territorial organization	Municipalitie	61
	Cities	2
Currency		Konvertibilna marka (KM)
International banking code (ISO code)		BAM

¹ According to the Law on Classification of Economic Activities and the Register of units of classification („Official Gazette of Republika Srpska“, No. 113/04)

² Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property-Legal Affairs

The territory of Republika Srpska is placed between 42°33' and 45°16' north geographic latitude and 16°13' and 19°38' east geographic longitude, that is, it covers northern and eastern parts of the geographical space of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Republika Srpska covers the area of 24 858,49 km², which amounts to 49% of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The highest mountain peak on the territory of Republika Srpska is Maglić with 2 386 m (height above sea level), while the longest rivers are Drina with 305 km, Sava 202 km, and Vrbas with 117 km. The largest artificial lake in Republika Srpska is Bilečko (on Trebišnjica), with the surface area of 27.064 km², while the largest natural lake is Štirinsko (on Zelengora) with the surface area of 0.129 km².

According to the territorial organisation on the territory of Republika Srpska, determined are two cities: the City of Banja Luka has no municipalities in its composition, while the area of the City of Istočno Sarajevo consists of the municipalities Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Pale, Sokolac, Istočni Stari Grad, and Trnovo. The City of Banja Luka is the largest city in Republika Srpska, and it is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

Republika Srpska belongs to the group of continental spaces – it is landlocked, it has no access to the sea. Republika Srpska is situated on the contact point of two large natural, geographic, social and economic regional units – Pannonian and Mediterranean, and it represents a link between Pannonian and Adriatic basin.

From the point of view of transport and geography, such a position is of particular importance, because it is on the intersection of vital communication links. This is particularly the case when it comes to the meridional direction, which, by means of interconnected river valleys of Bosna and Neretva, and going through the Dinara mountain complex, connects Central European with Mediterranean macro region. No less important is the zonal direction which connects Republika Srpska with 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 characteristics of Republika Srpska are rather complex, which is a result of it belonging to various natural and geographic units and their geomorphological evolution. In the northern Peri-Pannonian part, hilly terrain built from Cenozoic sediments gradually descend to the flat land with alluvial plains and river terraces, and this is at the same time the most prolific part of Republika Srpska.



Within this area, few solitary ("island") mountains rise. Towards south, flat land transforms into hilly terrain and then into mountainous area which covers the largest part of the surface area of Republika Srpska.

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

Geographical coordinates of the extreme points

	North geographic latitude	East geographic longitude ³	Municipality	Settlement
North	45° 16'	16° 56'	Kozarska Dubica	Middle of the river Sava – 1km north-east of the settlement Gradina Donja
South	42° 33'	18° 27'	Trebinje	5km south of the settlement Grab
East	44° 03'	19° 38'	Bratunac	4km south-east of the settlement Žlijebac
West	44° 57'	16° 13'	Krupa na Uni	Karanovo Brdo near the settlement Srednji Bušević

Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property-Legal Affairs

³ Relative to Greenwich Meridian

Highest mountains and mountain peaks

Mountain	Peak	Height above sea level, m
Maglić	Maglić	2 386
Volujak	Volujak	2 336
Lelija	Velika Lelija	2 032
Zelengora	Bregoč	2 014
Klekovača	Klekovača	1 961
Crvanj	Zimomor	1 920
Jahorina	Ogorjelica	1 916
Vitorog	Veliki Vitorog	1 906
Bijelasnica (Batačka)	Bijelasnica	1 867
Baba	Đed	1 735
Romanija	Veliki Lupoglav	1 652
Javor	Veliki Žep	1 537

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

Longest rivers

Rivers	Length, km	
	total	In Republika Srpska
Drina	341	305
Sava	945	202
Vrbas	249.9	117
Vrbanja	95.4	95.4
Sana	157.7	85
Una	212.5	82
Ukrina	80.9	80.9
Bosna	279.4	79

Source: Water Agency for Sava River District, Bijeljina

Largest lakes and fishponds

	Area , km ²	Height	Water	
		above sea level, m	Maximum depth, m volume, mill. m ³	
ARTIFICIAL LAKES				
Bilečko (on Trebišnjica)	27.064	400	104	1 280
Perućačko (on Drina)	12.401	290	70	355
Zvorničko (on Drina)	8.876	140	28	89
Višegradsko (on Drina)	8.9	336	78	161
Bočac (on Vrbas)	2.33	282	62	52.7
NATURAL LAKES				
Štirinsko (on Zelengora)	0.129	1 672	4.5	0.25
Kotlaničko (on Zelengora)	0.044	1 528	10	0.25
Uloško (on Crvaji)	0.043	1 058	14	0.25
Donje Bare (on Zelengora)	0.021	1 475	4.5	0.05
Orlovačko (on Zelengora)	0.021	1 438	5	0.05
FISHPONDS				
Saničani (on Gomjenica)	11.179	143	4	...
Bardača (on Matura)	7.472	90	2.2	...
Prnjavor (on Vijaka)	6.664	134	3.5	...

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

Annual values of main meteorological parametres, 2009

Measuring station	Average annual air temperature, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.7	6.3	74	1 829.2
Bijeljina	12.8	-	-	-
Bileća	12.6	5.2	71	-
Višegrad	11.2	7	75	-
Gradiška	13.0	5.6	71	-
Doboj	12.0	6.5	76	1 857.5
Mrkonjić Grad	10.2	6.3	76	-
Novi Grad	11.8	5.9	72	-
Prijedor	12.5	6.2	74	1 855.3
Ribnik	11.4	5.8	76	-
Sokolac	8	6	77	1 799.6
Srbac	11.5	-	78	-
Trebinje	14.6	4.5	65	-

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

Earthquakes⁴

Place	Intensity degree	Time of earthquake		
		date	hour	minute
Gacko	6-7	25. X 1902.	21	45
Vlasenica	6-7	25. XII 1908.	21	30
Ljubinje	8	14. II 1927.	3	43
Derventa	7	17. XII 1940.	10	52
Treskavica (mountain)	8	11. VI 1962.	7	15
Zlovrh (mountain)	7	3. VII 1967.	2	55
Banja Luka	8	26. X 1969.	15	36
Banja Luka	9	27. X 1969.	8	10
Banja Luka	8	31. XII 1969.	13	18
Velež (mountain)	8	3. X 1979.	22	57
Banja Luka	5	14. X 2001.	16	51
Ljubinje	4-5*	25. XI 2001.	2	09
Gacko	5	8. II 2003.	11	11
Berkovići	6-7	27. IX 2005.	0	25
Trebinje	6-7*	14. XI 2008.	13	26
Berkovići	4-5	21. II 2009.	8	55
Pale	5-6	31. III 2009.	1	46
Kozara	5	7. V 2009.	12	11
Goražde	4-5	30. VIII 2009.	23	33
Rogatica	5	1. XII 2009.	6	24

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

⁴ Only the earthquakes with the highest intensity degrees are shown. Intensity of earthquake at the epicentre is rated by MCS (Merkali – Cancani – Sieberg) scale. The time is presented in GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

The process of registration of legal entities in Republika Srpska, among other things, covers also classification of legal entities according to the Classification of Activities, in accordance with the Law on Classification of Activities and Register of units of classification.

Out of the total number of classified legal entities, on December 31, 2009, legal entities classified in the section Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods have the largest share which amounts to 33.1%.

Observing the number of established legal entities, we notice inclining trend up until 2007, and declining trend afterwards, in the period 2007 – 2009. Smaller number of established legal entities in 2008 and 2009, compared to 2007, is a result of global economic crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and therefore in Republika Srpska too.

Out of the total number of 1 184 established legal entities in 2009, most of them were registered within the section Other community, social and personal service activities. Share of 25.8% of legal entities established in 2009 belongs to the section Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods. Also, significant share in the number of legal entities established in 2009 belongs to the section Manufacturing, with 10.1%.

When comparing legal entities established in 2009 by their legal form, we note that more than a half of them are limited liability companies. This type of legal form is popular not only in the neighbouring countries, but also in the countries of the European Union.

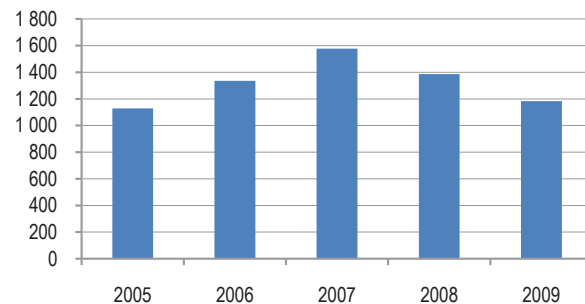


Number of legal entities⁵ according to the Classification of Activities

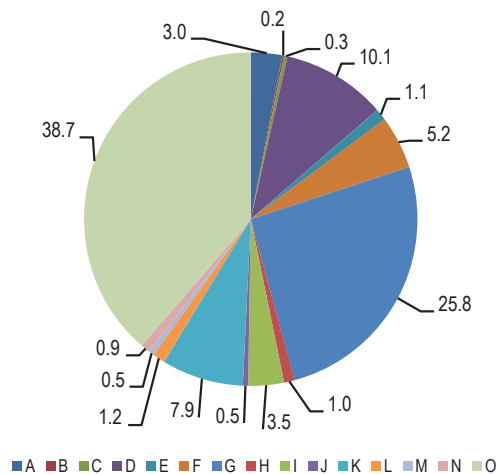
State as of December 31

Sections	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	18 880	20 453	21 835	22 993
A	667	717	779	815
B	28	31	33	35
C	106	123	139	144
D	2 870	3 101	3 284	3 415
E	114	135	152	165
F	1 003	1 092	1 175	1 243
G	6 706	7 067	7 330	7 613
H	259	282	297	314
I	1 060	1 156	1 245	1 282
J	117	143	153	157
K	1 034	1 173	1 326	1 413
L	645	598	583	586
M	453	455	475	468
N	242	260	274	284
O	3 576	4 119	4 589	5 058
Q	-	1	1	1

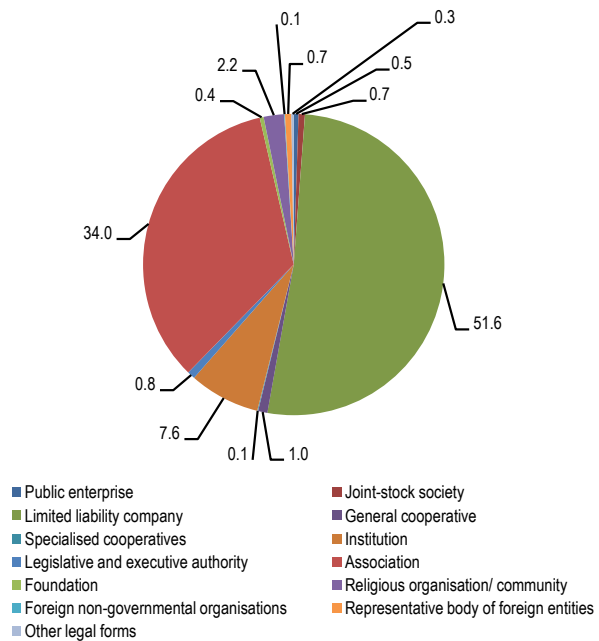
⁵ Legal entities registered in the administrative Register of units of classification of Republika Srpska
Institute of Statistics
Physical entities engaged in entrepreneurial activity are not registered in the Register



Number of established legal entities, by year, state as of December 31



Structure of established legal entities by section of activities



Structure of established legal entities by legal form, 2009

According to the estimate, Republika Srpska had 1 435 179 citizens on December 31, 2009. By population density, the territory of Republika Srpska is sparsely populated, with 58.3 inhabitants per square kilometer. When considering the countries in the region, Serbia and Croatia were more densely populated, while Montenegro was even more sparsely populated than Republika Srpska.

According to estimates, the largest part of population, 15.7% lived in the City of Banja Luka, followed by Bijeljina with 7.6%, Prijedor 6.6%, and Doboj with 5.4% of the population.

Republika Srpska has been declining in population since 2002. The main reason for such a trend is high mortality rate and low birth rate, which results in declining population.

In 2009, positive natural increase was noted in the City of Banja Luka, and municipalities Bratunac, Zvornik and Kotor Varoš, while other municipalities had negative natural increase.

In 2008 and 2009, there were more immigrants from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District, than emigrants from Republika Srpska to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District.

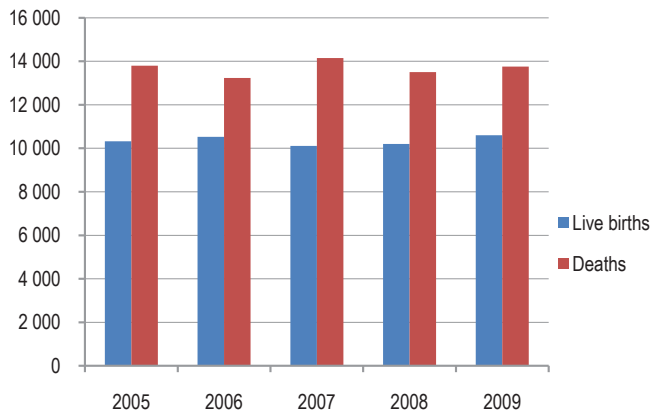
In 2009, number of emigrants from Republika Srpska to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District was reduced when compared to 2008. Compared to 2008, 22.2% less citizens emigrated to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 2.2% less to Brčko District. Also, the number of immigrants was lower, from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 20.7% lower, and from Brčko District 19.4% lower.

In 2009, there were 4.3 marriages per 1 000 capita. The age of women and men marrying for the first time has shifted, so that most women marry for the first time at the age of 26, and men at the age of 29.

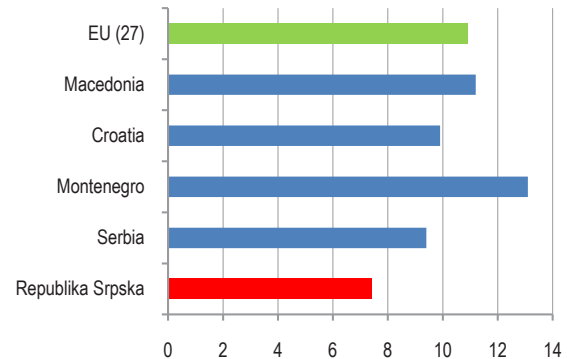


Estimate of total number of citizens of Republika Srpska, 2009

	TOTAL	male	female
	1 435 179	698 567	736 612
Live births	10 603	5 577	5 026
Deaths	13 755	7 099	6 676



Live births and deaths in Republika Srpska, 2005 - 2009



Birth rate in Republika Srpska, countries of the region and European Union, 2008

Average gross and net wages are one of the key indicators of the achieved degree of development of both specific sections of economic activities and the economy as a whole.

Average net wage in Republika Srpska in 2009 amounted to 788 KM, while average gross wage amounted to 1 204 KM.

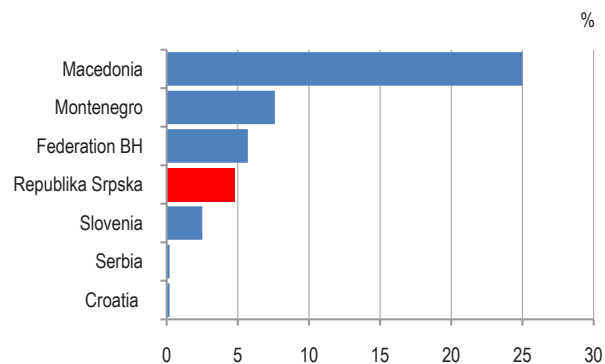
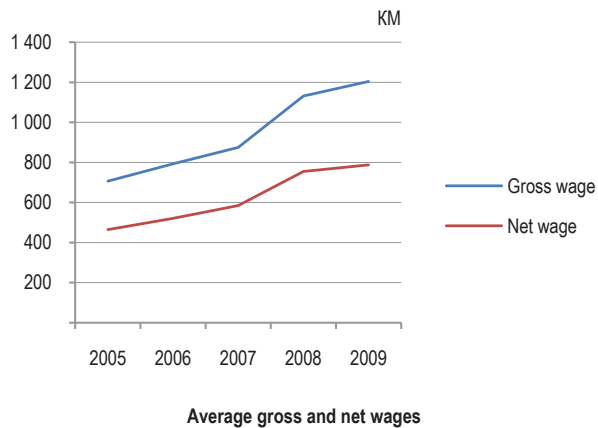
Compared to 2008, average net wage is nominally 4.4% and really 4.8% higher. Observed by section of economic activities, average net wage had the largest increase in the section Electricity, gas and water supply, by 12.0% or 99 KM more, while the largest decrease was recorded in the section Health and social work, by 6.5% or 72 KM less.

Amounts of wages do not exclusively depend on workers' characteristics such as professional education or years of employment, but also on the section of economic activities they are employed in. In this regard, it may be said that the highest net wage was received by those employed in the section Financial intermediation, which in 2009 amounted to 1 260 KM. In addition to the banks, the highest wages are wages of those employed in state governance and health care. On the other hand, those employed in catering trade, construction and manufacturing have wages significantly lower than the average wage. In 2009, the lowest wage was the one received by those employed in the section Hotels and restaurants. This lowest net wage amounted to 487 KM.

In the last five years, average annual wage is constantly increasing, both in Republika Srpska and the neighbouring countries.

In Republika Srpska, the largest growth was realized in 2008 compared to 2007, and this growth was nominally 29.1%, and really 20.4%.





Real growth rate for the average net wage, year 2009 in comparison with 2008

Average wages by Section of Economic Activities, 2009

Section	Average wage, KM		Real indices of average net wages (2008=100)
	gross	net	
A	918	605	98.3
B	978	646	95.4
C	1 362	893	105.6
D	789	524	107.4
E	1 423	927	112.4
F	828	551	103.2
G	827	547	108.5
H	725	487	107.0
I	1 208	792	104.9
J	1 940	1 260	103.8
K	953	629	98.8
L	1 683	1 082	106.2
M	1 377	901	108.7
N	1 587	1 037	93.9
O	971	644	111.1

In the period 2005 – 2008, labour market of Republika Srpska was characterized by constant increase in number of employed persons and decrease in number of the unemployed. Global economic crisis, which began in 2008, had negative impact on the labour market in Republika Srpska too, which in 2009, compared to 2008, led to decrease of number of employed persons, by 2.1%, or 5 540 employed persons less.

Observed by section of economic activities, the most employed persons belong to the sections Manufacturing and Trade. These two sections also had the largest decrease in number of employed persons in 2009, compared to 2008, so that in the section Manufacturing this number decreased by 6.3%, which is 3 659 employed persons less, and in the section Trade by 4.0%, or 2 134 employed persons less. In 2009, decrease in number of employed persons was also recorded in the neighbouring countries, in Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

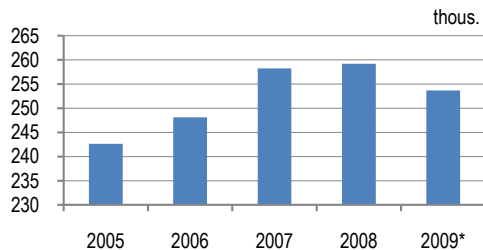
Decrease in number of employed persons, among other things, also affected the increase in number of the unemployed in 2009 by 9.3% compared to 2008. Among those unemployed, most persons are highly skilled and skilled, and persons who obtained secondary school education. In 2009, increase in number of the unemployed was also recorded in the region, in Croatia, Slovenia and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)⁶, whose observation unit is a household, show the same tendencies as the data based on the reports obtained from legal entities. Unemployment rate in Republika Srpska in the period 2006 – 2008 was in decline, while in 2009 it was 0.9 percentage points higher than in 2008, and it amounts to 21.4%.

In 2009, employment rate amounts to 37.2%, and it is 0.1 percentage points lower than in 2008, which interrupted the growth of employment rate which characterized the period 2006 – 2008. In 2009, compared to 2008, unemployment rate increased also in Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

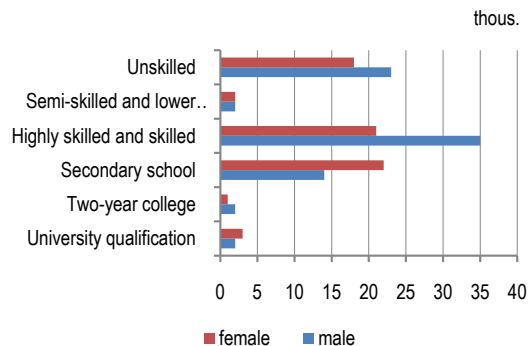
⁶ Labour Force Survey (LFS) is based on the definitions of the International Labour Organisation, which ensures international comparability of the data. It is not methodologically possible to compare the data from the Survey with the data from other statistical or administrative sources.





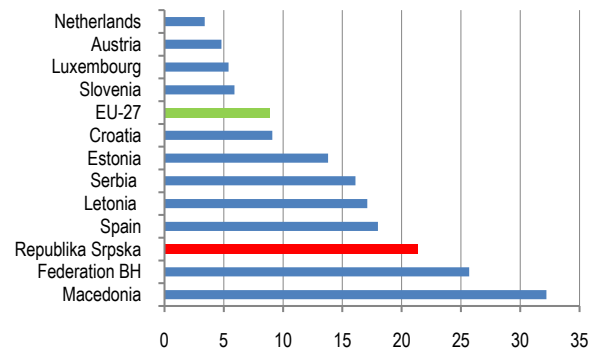
Employed persons, 2005 – 2009

*in order to achieve comparability with previous years, those employed in business units of legal entities with headquarters outside Republika Srpska are excluded in 2009



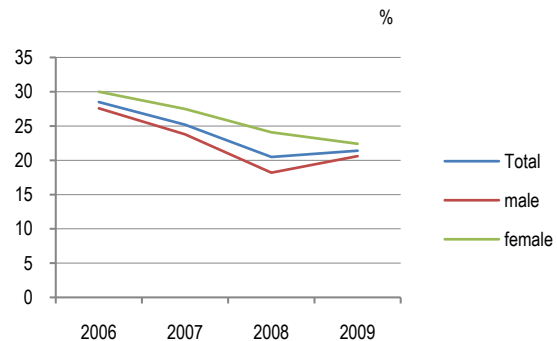
Persons seeking employment by level of professional education, December 31, 2009

Source: Republika Srpska Employment Office

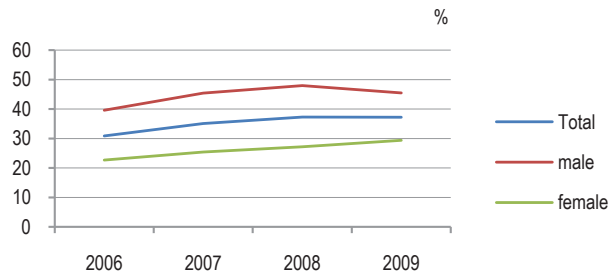


Unemployment rates, 2009

Source: Eurostat and national institutes of statistics



Unemployment rates in the period 2006-2009, Labour Force Survey



Unemployment rates in the period 2006-2009, Labour Force Survey

Principal characteristics of population, Labour Force Survey 2009

thous.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1 096	538	557
Persons of 15 years of age or older	927	451	476
Persons under 15 years of age	169	87	82
Active population	439	259	180
Employed persons	345	205	140
Unemployed persons	94	53	40
Inactive population	488	193	295
Rates			
Activity rate (%)	47.4	57.3	37.9
Employment rate (%)	37.2	45.5	29.4
Unemployment rate (%)	21.4	20.6	22.4

Gross Domestic Product, as the most important macroeconomic indicator, notes constant nominal and real growth in the period 2005 – 2008 in Republika Srpska.

Observed from the production side, in the period 2005 – 2008, the sections Trade, Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing and Real estate, renting and business activities realized the highest contribution to nominal growth of Gross Domestic Product, while main contributors when it comes to real growth were Agriculture, Transport, Construction, and Manufacturing.

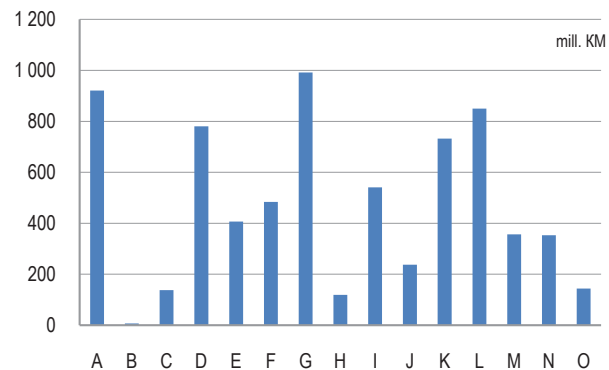
After several years of economic development and high rates of nominal and real growth, in 2009, compared to the previous year, for the first time there was decline in Gross Domestic Product, nominally by 3.1%, and really by 3.0%, mostly as the result of decline in the sections Trade, by 11.7%, Mining and quarrying by 10.4%, and in Construction by 6.0%.

In 2009, there was decline of Gross Domestic Product in all neighbouring countries: in Slovenia by 8.1%, Croatia 5.8%, and in Serbia by 3.1%.

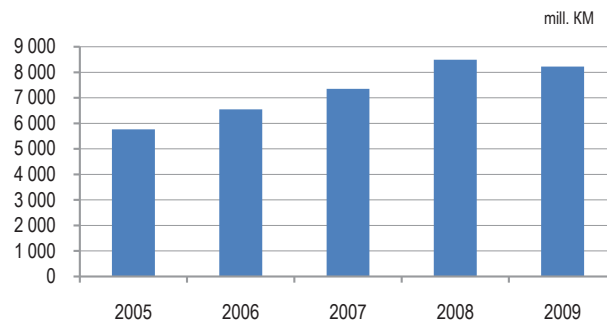


Gross Domestic Product and Gross Value Added, 2009

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
A	921 037	-3.4
B	6 468	19
C	137 757	-10.4
D	780 722	2.3
E	406 620	3.6
F	483 496	-6.0
G	991 725	-11.7
H	119 046	-5.3
I	540 687	-4.9
J	237 705	17.5
K	732 109	-6.1
L	850 066	3.0
M	356 573	4.0
N	352 715	3.1
O	143 718	9.7
FISIM	185 147	29.3
Gross Value Added	6 875 297	-3.0
Taxes on products and services, subsidies excluded	1 347 677	-3.0
Gross Domestic Product at market	8 222 974	-3.0



Gross Value Added, current prices, 2009



Gross Domestic Product, current prices

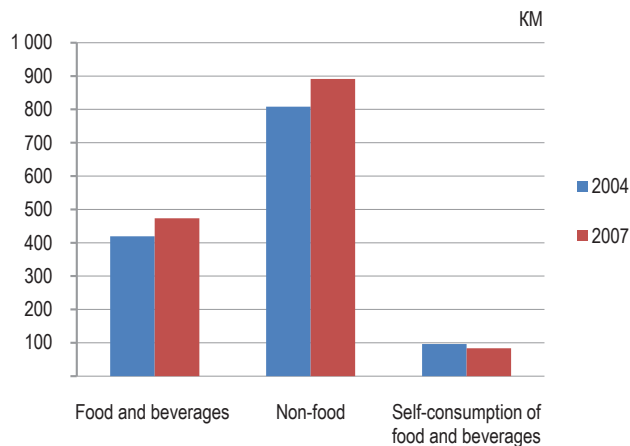
Total average monthly expenditure of households in Republika Srpska in 2007 increased by 11.2% when compared to 2004. The biggest change was marked in consumption of food and beverages. In 2007, compared to 2004, significantly more was spent on meat and non-alcoholic beverages.

When it comes to household durable good supply, Republika Srpska is not behind the neighbouring countries. In 2004, almost every household owned a refrigerator/freezer and a television, while the number of landline telephones increased by 10%, and mobile phones by 20%. Even though the number of personal computers/printers in Republika Srpska doubled in the period 2004/2007, we are still behind the neighbouring countries (Serbia and Croatia).

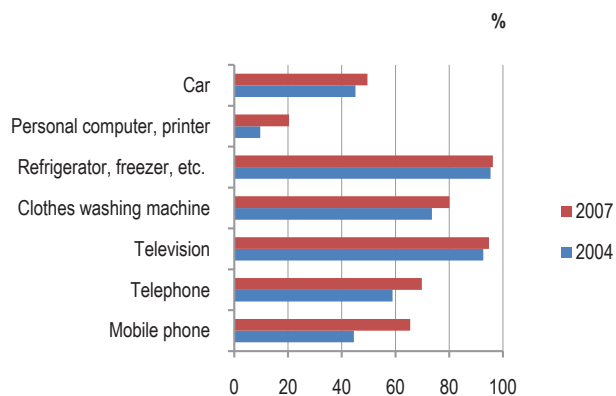
When comparing years 2004 and 2007, the number of the poor in Republika Srpska did not significantly change. According to the relative poverty line, there was 15.8% of poor individuals, and 15.6% in 2007.

Observed by household type, in 2007 the poorest were single member households, but large number of the poor (20.2%) still lived in households consisting of couples with three or more children.



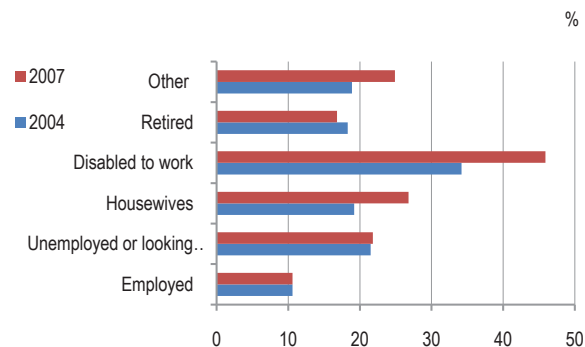


Average monthly expenditure, 2004 and 2007



Household durable goods supply,
2004 and 2007

Relative poverty		
	2004	2007
Relative poverty line by adjusted household member (monthly, KM)	298.96	350.22
Percentage of the ppor by adjusted household member (%)	15.8	15.6
Poverty incidence by household type (%)		
Single member households < 65 years	13.7	22.9
Single member households 65+ years	20.0	29.1
Couple without children < 65 years	13.3	10.0
Couple without children 65+ years	19.2	22.5
Couple with 1 child	13.2	13.3
Couple with 2 children	11.8	9.6
Couple with 3 or more children	23.8	20.2
Single parents	18.8	18.9
Single parents + other relatives	17.8	14.9
Couple with children + other relatives	13.2	10.0
Couple with children + parents	15.1	16.7
Other	21.7	24.2



Poverty incidence by professional status of the household head, 2004 and 2007

Gross Fixed Capital Formation, as an important factor of economic development, was in constant increase in the period 2005 – 2008 in Republika Srpska. In the structure of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by activity of investor, the biggest participation was realized in Public administration and defense, compulsory social security, Manufacturing and Trade. From the point of view of purpose of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in new fixed assets, the biggest part is related to Construction, Trade and Manufacturing.

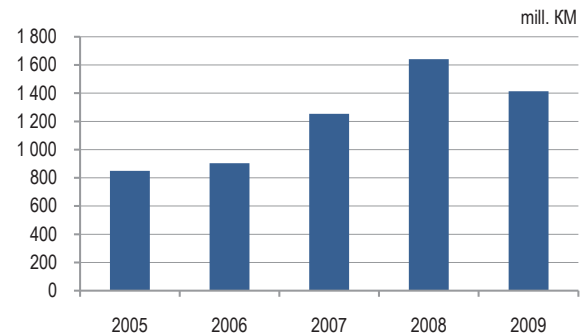
After several years of increase in Gross Fixed Capital Formation, investment activities decreased in 2009, so that realized Gross Fixed Capital Formation was 13.1% lower when compared to the previous year, while paid Gross Fixed Capital Formation was 6.5% lower. Gross Fixed Capital Formation, by activity of investor, decreased in the sections Trade by 33.4%, Transport 25.1%, Manufacturing 9.1%, and in the section Public administration and defense, compulsory social security by 5.4%.

When considering Gross Fixed Capital Formation according to technical structure, the most is invested in construction structures, followed by machines and equipment, while increase in investments in other tangible and non-tangible fixed assets is noticeable.



Gross Fixed Capital Formation in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2009

	Gross Fixed Capital Formation value, thous.KM	Structure, %
A	51 457	3.3
B	554	0.0
C	21 149	1.4
D	269 499	17.4
E	135 880	8.7
F	60 122	3.9
G	219 184	14.1
H	30 246	1.9
I	169 026	10.9
J	33 590	2.2
K	25 904	1.7
L	424 960	27.4
M	30 886	2.0
N	56 589	3.6
O	22 762	1.5
Total Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1 551 808	100.0



Gross Fixed Capital Formation in new fixed assets by purpose of Gross Fixed Capital Formation⁷

⁷ Investments of legal entities registered on the territory of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District to Republika Srpska are not included, while investments of legal entities registered on the territory of Republika Srpska to Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District were excluded.



09 PRICES

Consumer prices

In 2009, consumer prices were lower on average, mild deflation of 0.4% was realized, unlike in 2008, when inflation of 7.2% was registered.

Falling prices in 2009 can be explained with the fact that except seasonal variations, there was no increase in prices of electricity and other energy, since participation of these in the total index is significant, and this may affect changes concerning the annual average.

Petrol prices were under influence of changes of fuel prices on the world market, and these were significantly lower in 2009 when compared to 2008, which partly influenced lower prices of food and beverages as well. Except in health care, in other consumption categories, such as Recreation and culture, Communications and Other articles, increase was registered as the result of higher prices of services.

In 2009, unlike Republika Srpska, where there was deflation of 0.4%, in neighbouring countries inflation was registered, and it amounted to 8.4% in Serbia, 3.4% in Montenegro, 2.4% in Croatia, 0.9% in Slovenia, and 0.8% in Macedonia.

Producer prices

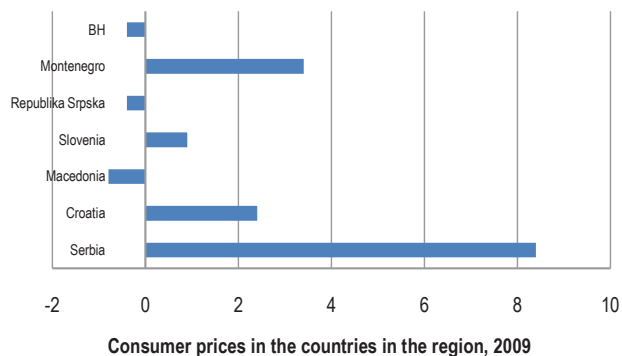
In 2009, producer prices of industrial products on domestic market were on average 2.4% lower when compared to 2008.

Market conditions, competition, as well as production input components, had significant influence on reduction of producer prices of industrial products. When considered by section, there is significant reduction of prices when it comes to recycling, waste materials, and manufacture of refined petroleum products. In addition to these sections, significant decrease in production was noted in manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment), manufacture of basic metals, mining and quarrying, and in manufacture of food products and beverages.

When compared to the neighbouring countries, producer prices of industrial products on domestic market in 2009 were higher on average than in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Slovenia, while in Croatia and Serbia increase in producer prices of industrial products was registered.

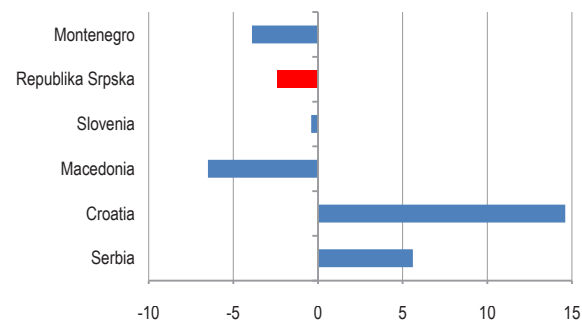
Consumer prices, 2009

Name	Changes compared to last year, %
Total	-0.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-1.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	11.0
Clothing and footwear	-3.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4.4
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine maintenance of the house	0.8
Health	1.1
Transport	-10.0
Communication	2.1
Recreation and culture	2.2
Education	0.8
Restaurants and hotels	3.5
Other goods and services	2.9



Producer prices of industrial products, 2009 %

Name (by PRODCOM)	Changes compared to last year
TOTAL	-2.4
By purpose of consumption	
Energy	-0.9
Intermediate goods	-5.8
Capital goods	-1.5
Consumer durables	-1.7
Consumer non-durables	1.3
By section of industrial production	
Mining and quarrying	1.2
Manufacturing	-3.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	-1.1



Producer prices in the countries in the region, 2009

In the structure of total available agricultural land in Republika Srpska, the biggest share goes to arable land and gardens, to which 59.2% referred in 2009.

In the period 2005 – 2009, there were no significant changes when it comes to the surface area of arable land and gardens, which on average occupy 60% of the agricultural area. Other areas of agricultural land are covered by meadows, pastures, orchards, vineyards, reed tracts and fishponds.

Out of total available areas of arable land and gardens, in the observation period 59% was being cultivated, while in 2009 only 55% of arable land was cultivated. Significant areas of arable land (from 237 to 260 hectares, depending on a year) remained uncultivated, having also in mind that 96.3% of cultivated agricultural land is owned by private family farms, and only 3.7% of sown land is owned by legal entities.

In the period 2005 – 2009, in the structure of total sown areas, largest areas were under cereals, and these ranged in the interval between 64.4% and 66.8%.

Maize was the most important crop grown on arable land in Republika Srpska. In 2009, in the structure of total areas under cereals, 62.4% referred to areas under maize, which is 41.7% of the total sown arable lands.

In 2009, in Croatia, areas under maize covered 51.9% of the total areas under cereals, in Montenegro 60.0%, and in Serbia 61.9%. Of the total sown areas in Croatia, 34.1% referred to areas under maize, in Montenegro 16.7%, and in Serbia 36.7%.

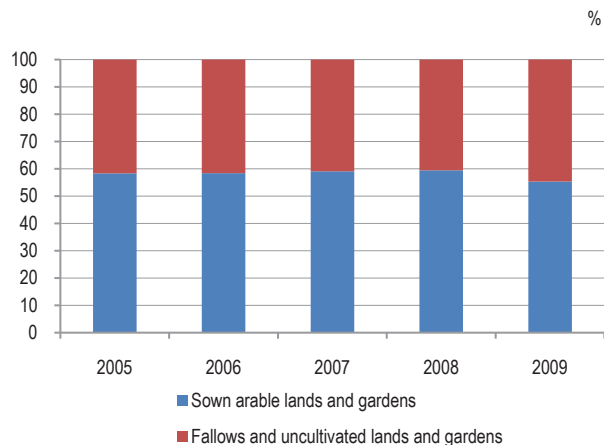
In the period 2005 – 2009, number of cattle and pigs varied depending on trends of realized yields of fodder crops. This is the reason why population of cattle and pigs reached its maximum in 2006, having in mind that in 2005 the record production of maize and other fodder crops was realized. Compared to 2005, in 2009 there was increase in number of cattle by 4.1% and increase in number of sheep and goats by 27.6%, while number of pigs decreased by 23.4%.

One of the most important livestock products in Republika Srpska is fresh cow's milk, whose production constantly increases, and in 2009 reached the level of 450 million liters. If we observe the number of dairy cows and their participation in the total population of cattle, in 2009 Republika Srpska had approximately 142 000 dairy cows, which amounts to 61.3% of the total population of cattle.

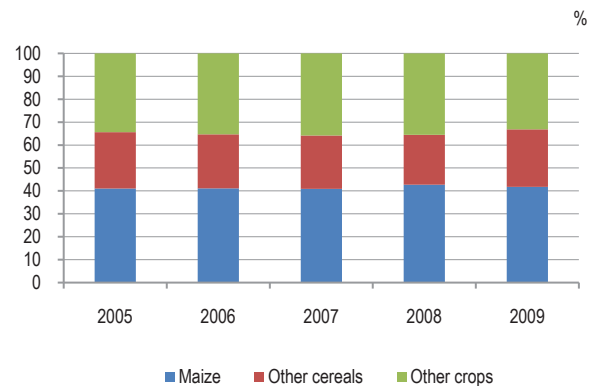


Structure of agricultural land by manner of use, 2009

Land type	thous. ha
	Area
Total available agricultural land	987
Arable land and gardens	584
Out of which sown land	323
Areas under cereals	216
Out of which areas under maize	135
Areas under other crops	107
Other agricultural land categories	403



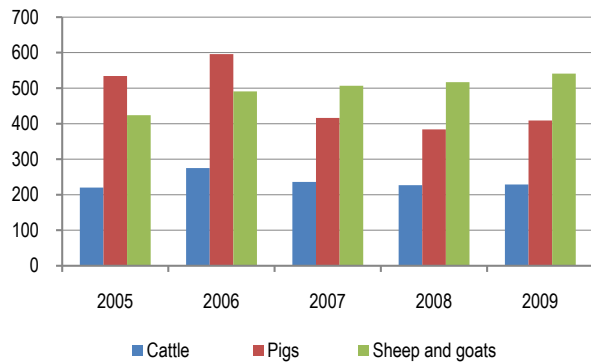
Ratio between sown and uncultivated arable land and gardens, 2005 – 2009



Ratio between areas under maize, other cereals and other crops, 2005 – 2009

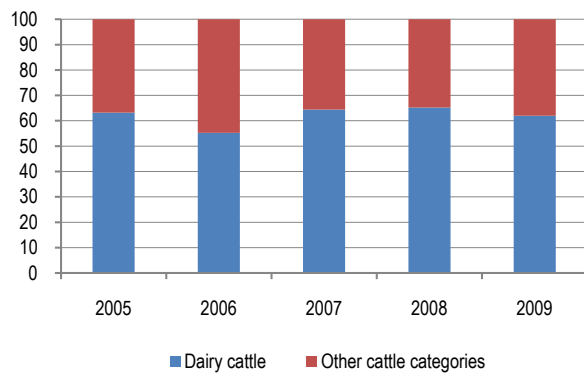
Number of livestock

	thous.				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cattle	220	275	236	227	229
Out of which dairy cattle	139	152	152	148	142
Pigs	534	596	416	384	409
Sheep and goats	424	491	507	517	541



Number of cattle, pigs, and sheep and goats

%



Ratio between number of dairy cattle and number of other cattle categories,
2005 – 2009

On the territory of Republika Srpska, approximately 50% of the total territory (almost one million hectares) is under forests and forest land, out of which approximately 95% are natural forests, while the remaining 5% consists of non-covered forest land, and arid forest land.

Rich climatic diversity allows for rich vegetative diversity of the forest. Therefore, on our territory, broadleaves forests prevail on approximately 65% of the forest area, conifers cover almost 12%, while mixed stands cover approximately 23% of the area. Main kind of stands are beech and oak when it comes to the broadleaves, and spruce, fir, Scots pine and Black pine when it comes to the conifers.

In Republika Srpska, each year almost 4.6 million m³ of felled timber grows, and in 2009 approximately 2.5 million m³ gross was cut. This amount of cutting varies from year to year, so that in 2008 it reached its maximum with slightly more than 2.9 million m³.

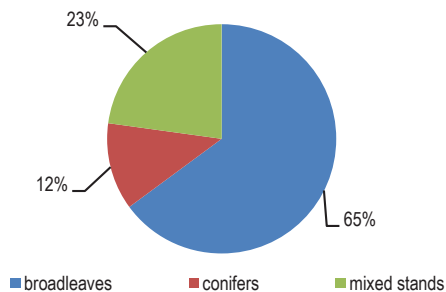
Out of the total area of forests and forest land, 72.6% is owned by the state, while the remaining 27.4% are forests in private ownership. There were no significant changes in previous years.

In 2009, afforestation decreased by 12.9% compared to 2008.

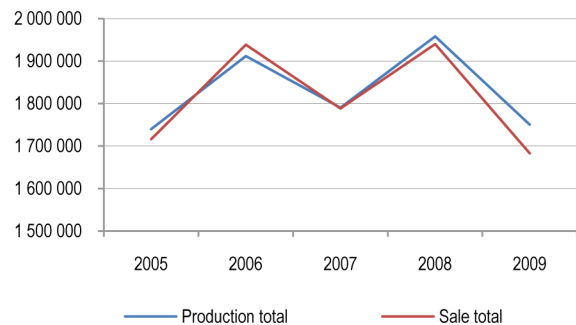
Production of forest assortments in state forests in 2009 decreased by 10.6% when compared to 2008, while sale decreased by 13.2%.

Areas of forests and forest lands

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
High forests	483 651	482 315	483 090	485 816	485 514
beech	189 476	188 609	189 164	188 838	188 805
Fir and spruce, fir, spruce and beech	214 257	213 998	214 058	215 754	216 079
Scots pine and Black pine	34 380	34 336	34 350	34 799	34 787
Sessile oak	33 884	40 433	40 514	44 375	43 779
other	5 006	4 939	5 004	2 050	2 064
Forest cultures	59 963	60 833	61 772	62 749	60 817
Coppices	174 582	174 119	174 384	174 311	177 314
Areas appropriate for afforestation and management	191 564	207 719	207 633	208 152	206 696
Areas inappropriate for afforestation and management	59 585	55 739	55 825	51 866	52 127



Areas of forests by kind of stands

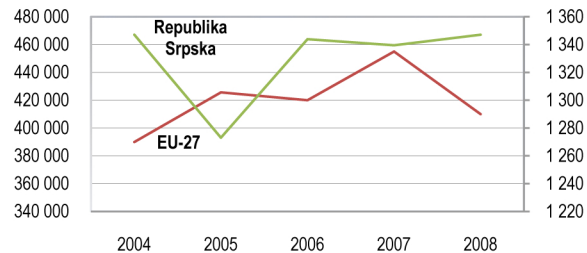


Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

Afforestation and forest exploitation					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross felled timber (thous.m³)	2 757 911	2 975 991	2 802 098	2 942 887	2 543 218
broadleaves	1 658 302	1 844 700	1 678 391	1 787 013	1 594 703
conifers	1 099 609	1 131 291	1 123 707	1 155 874	948 515
Artificial afforestation (ha)	1 487	200	1 287	1 624	1 415
broadleaves	200	237	1 381	300	278
conifers	1 287	315	1 234	1 324	1 137

EU-27, thous. of m³

Republika Srpska, thous. of m³



Total sale of round technical wood in Republika Srpska and the EU-27, 2004 – 2008

Republika Srpska disposes of significant water potential which not only has the key role in regulation of the climate and preservation of life, but it is also an important factor of economic development of any country. One of the main prerequisites of sustainable development is proper management and protection of water and other natural resources, including waste management.

Total volume of drinking water with which households and economic entities in Republika Srpska were supplied by means of public water supply systems amounted to 97 509 000 m³. Approximately 71% of drinking water was captured from underground waters and springs, and this percentage has not changed significantly during previous years. Dominant percentage of underground waters and springs in water supply was also recorded in the neighbouring countries (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia), as well as in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. When it comes to the European Union countries, there are significant variations concerning use of springs of drinking water, which is partly a consequence of different availability of individual springs, but also because different practical solutions are used to supply households, industry and agriculture with water.

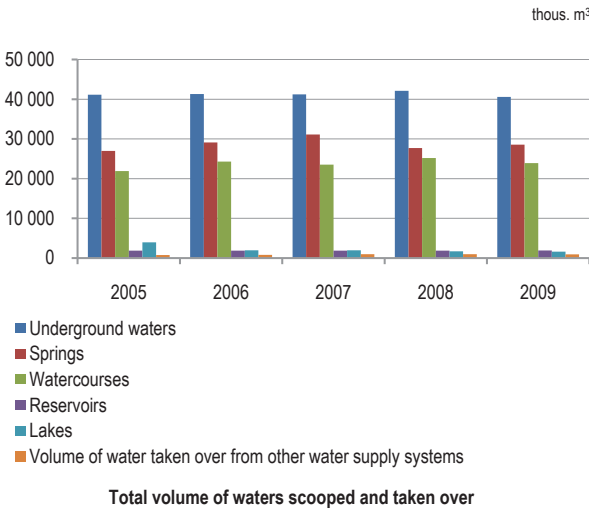
Total number of connecting pipes in Republika Srpska in 2009 amounted to 206 479, while number of sewage connections was 46.8% lower, and it amounted to 109 693. This ratio, with slight increase during last five years, has not changed significantly. Similar trend is present in the European Union countries, where most population (almost 100%) is connected to public water supply systems, while in plenty of member states less than half of the population is connected to city purifiers of waste waters.

Estimated volume of municipal waste per capita in Republika Srpska in 2009 amounted to 276 kg, and 302 kg in 2008, which is below the average of the European Union countries, which in the same year amounted to 524 kg. Among these countries, the smallest volume of municipal waste per capita was recorded in Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Romania, and its average was approximately 335 kg, while the largest was in Denmark, 802 kg. These differences in volumes of produced waste per capita in different countries in most cases reflect different levels of goods consumption per capita, but, to some extent, also the differences between waste management and collection systems.



Public water supply and sewage system, 2009

	thous. m³
	2009
TOTAL	97 509
Volume of water captured	96 590
Underground waters	40 602
Springs	28 554
Watercourses	23 931
Reservoirs	1 898
Lakes	1 605
Volume of water taken over from other water supply systems	919
Number of connecting pipes	206 479
Total volume of discharged waste water	32 336
Number of sewage connections	109 693



Produced, collected and disposed waste, 2009

Category	Volume
Total volume of waste produced, t	395 600
Total volume of waste produced per citizen, kg	276
Total volume of waste collected by public utilities, t	255 034
Total volume of waste disposed at waste disposal sites, t	310 402



Industrial production in Republika Srpska, observed during the period 2005 – 2009, increased each year. The most common is production of electricity, manufacture of food products, fabricated metal products, manufacture of wood, production of hydrated alumina, products from concrete, manufacture of furniture, paper manufacture of paper products and refined petroleum products.

Thanks to maintenance of continuous production in the existing enterprises, and restarting production in some major enterprises in 2009, the influence of the global economic crisis was eliminated to a large degree. Index of industrial production in 2009 increased by 19.0% when compared to 2008, while in the neighbouring countries decrease was recorded. In the same period, decrease in value of sale of industrial products by 10.2% was noted.

Indices of industrial production by section, 2005 – 2009

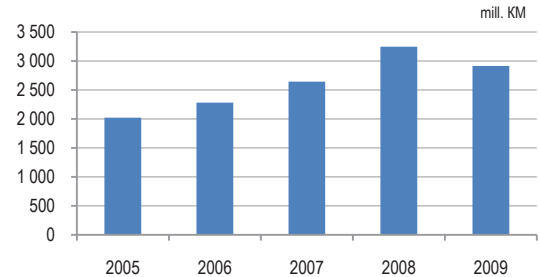
	Previous year=100				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
INDUSTRY TOTAL	119.8	119.1	101.4	116.8	119.0
Mining and quarrying	118.0	120.6	102.7	114.1	92.5
Manufacturing	123.2	121.3	104.1	119.4	135.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	106.9	109.7	94.6	110.5	107.9

Value of sale by division of activities, 2009

Divisions of activities	Structure, %	Value of sale, thous. KM	
		total	Out of which export
TOTAL		2 914 845	959 173
Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	1.1	31 033	498
Mining of metal ores	1.9	56 448	20 013
Other mining and quarrying	1.1	31 162	2 539
Manufacture of food products and beverages	17.7	516 347	85 569
Manufacture of tobacco products	0.3	10 381	1 889
Manufacture of textiles	1.7	49 592	40 885
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	1.3	38 271	27 973
Leather tanning and dressing; luggage, saddlery handbags, shoes etc.manufacture	2.2	64 298	57 512
Manufacture of wood, and wood, cork, straw and plaiting mat.products	6.3	183 201	108 364
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	3.1	90 435	26 433
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	1.0	28 470	1 023
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	2.9	85 531	13 165
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2.3	66 516	37 138
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2.7	79 241	24 176
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.9	113 360	2 339
Manufacture of basic metals	5.7	166 376	133 509
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	7.4	215 422	103 390
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	1.1	30 954	13 929
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	0.5	14 016	2 755
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.c.	1.3	39 260	23 265
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	0.1	2 872	1 949
Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	0.2	4 646	1 476

Value of sale by division of activities, 2009 *continued*

Divisions of activities	Structure, %	Value of sale, thous. KM	
		total	Out of which export
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.4	12 603	11 058
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.5	14 093	7 201
Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.2	92 095	62 310
Recycling	0.7	21 067	15 761
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	29.4	857 157	133 055



Value of sale in industry

Because of its natural characteristics, Republika Srpska belongs to the areas rich with hydropower potential, and it is in the group of large net exporters of electricity in the region.

In 2009, net production of electricity which amounted to 5 640 GWh was realized, out of which 2 638 GWh or 47.8% in hydroelectric power plants, 2 993 GWh or 53.0% in thermal power stations, and 9 GWh or 0.2% in industrial power plants.

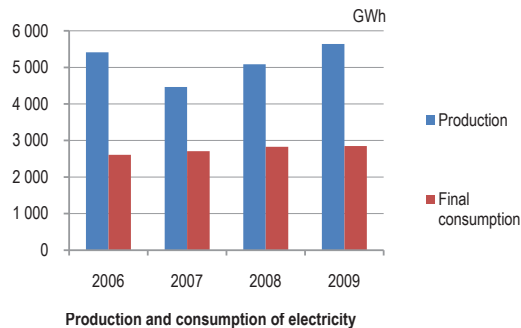
In the period 2006 – 2009, the smallest amount of electricity was produced in 2007, while increase in production was recorded for the next two years. During the same period, final consumption of electricity slightly increased.

Brown coal and lignite represent significant natural resources in Republika Srpska.

More than 90% of total coal consumption is related to consumption in thermal power stations, while the rest is used in domestic consumption.

Production of fuel and energy

	2008	2009
Brown coal (1000 t)	1 765	1 930
Lignite (1000 t)	2 718	2 834
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	5 087	5 640
Hydroelectric power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	1 993	2 638
Thermal power stations ¹⁾ (GWh)	3 094	2 993
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	-	9
Heat (TJ)	1 480	1 514
¹⁾ Production at threshold		



Total value of performed construction works in 2009 amounts to 732 738 000 KM, out of which 54.4% refers to buildings, and 45.6% to civil engineering structures. Value of performed construction works, when compared to 2007, increased by 25.2% in 2008, but there was decrease of 5.9% in 2009, when compared to 2008.

Decrease in construction activity in 2009 was also noticeable in the neighbouring countries. Value of performed construction works was 15.2% lower in Serbia, 3.2% in Macedonia, and 12.1% lower in Montenegro.

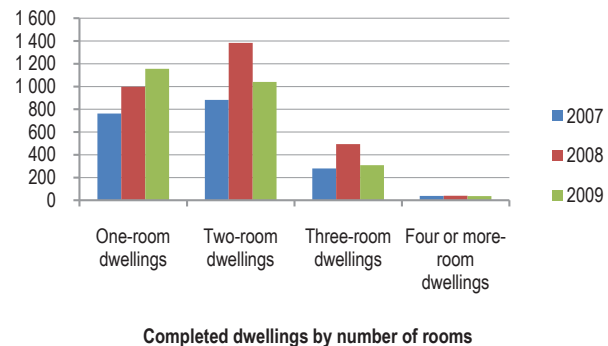
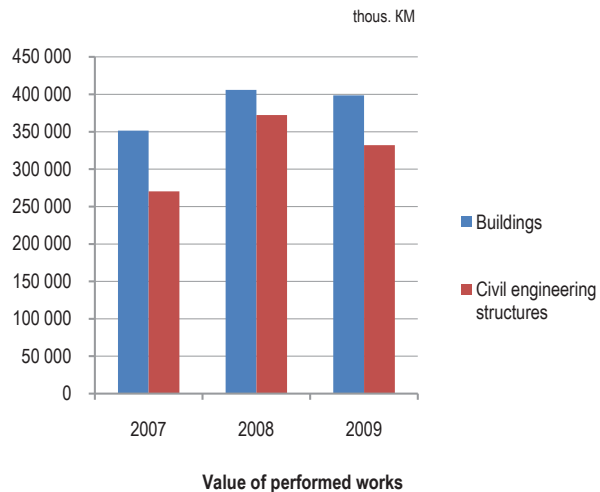
When it comes to construction of dwellings, when compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings was 48.5% higher in 2008, and 12.8% lower in 2009.

In 2009, most of the completed dwellings were one-room dwellings (45.4% of the total number of completed dwellings), followed by two-room dwellings (40.8%), and the rest are three-room dwellings and four or more-room dwellings.



Value of performed works, 2009

Type of construction	thous. KM
	Value of performed works
TOTAL	732 738
Buildings	398 316
Civil engineering structures	334 422



Completed dwellings by number of rooms, 2009

Type of dwelling	Number of dwellings	Useful dwelling surface area, m ²
TOTAL	2 544	126 190
One-room dwellings	1 156	43 118
Two-room dwellings	1 039	57 645
Three-room dwellings	312	21 689
Four or more-room dwellings	37	3 738

In the period 2005 – 2008, export from Republika Srpska was constantly increasing, while there was decrease in 2009. During the same period, import into Republika Srpska was constantly increasing too, except decrease in 2006, while in 2009 decrease happened as well.

In 2009, volume of external trade of Republika Srpska with foreign countries amounted to 5.2 billion KM, out of which 1.7 billion refers to export, and 3.6 billion to import. When compared to the neighbouring countries, Republika Srpska had the smallest decrease in export after Serbia in 2009, compared to 2008, and it amounted to 13.0%. Also, Republika Srpska, when compared to the neighbouring countries, also had the smallest decrease of import in 2009, compared to 2008, and it amounted to 14.0%.

In 2009, external trade deficit in Republika Srpska amounted to 1.9 billion KM. When compared to the neighbouring countries, after Serbia and Croatia, Republika Srpska had the best coverage of import with export in 2009, and it amounted to 46.9%.

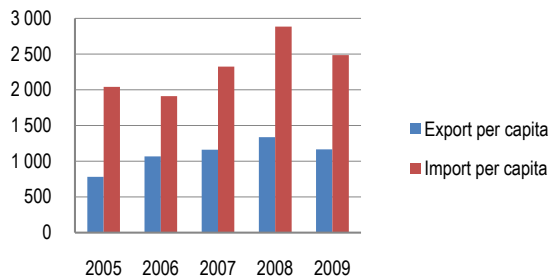
In 2009, Republika Srpska exported the most to Serbia (20.0%), Italy (18.2%), Croatia (12.8%), Germany (8.6%), and Slovenia (6.9%), while in the same year most of its import was from Serbia (22.1%), Russia (19.4%), Italy (10.1%), Germany (6.9%), and Croatia (6.3%).

In the structure of export in 2009, the section Mineral products had the biggest share (23.1%), followed by the section Base metals and articles of base metals (12.0%), and Wood, wood charcoal, cork, articles of straw (10.7%).

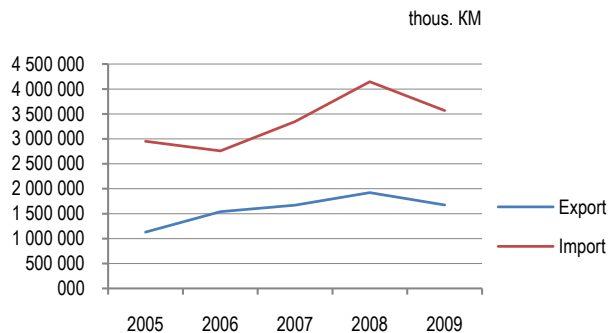
In the structure of import in the same year, the biggest share belonged to the section Mineral products (22.8%), followed by the section Foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, tobacco (12.9%), and Machinery, equipment, apparatus for reproduction of image and sound (12.0%).



KM per capita

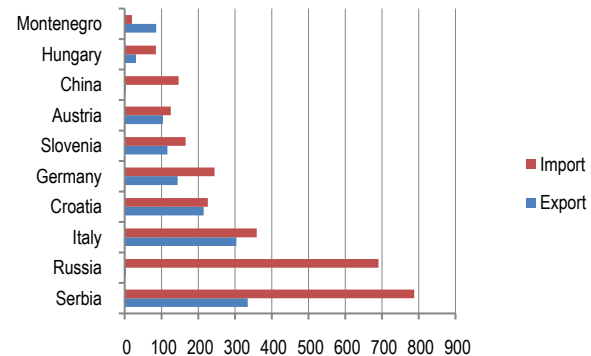


Export and import per capita



External trade balance

mill. KM



Countries with largest participation in the scope of external trade with Republika Srpska, 2009

Export according to the Harmonized System, 2009

Section	Export	
	thous. KM	%
TOTAL	1 672 915	100.0
Mineral products	386 673	23.1
Base metals and articles of base metals	200 457	12.0
Wood, wood charcoal, cork, articles of straw	178 325	10.7
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sticks	162 221	9.7
Machinery, equipment, apparatus for reproduction of image and sound	136 911	8.2
Textiles and textile articles	128 243	7.7
Products of the chemical or allied industries	121 132	7.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	83 107	5.0
Foodstuff, beverages, spirits, tobacco	70 883	4.2
Pulp of wood, paper and cardboard	68 957	4.1
Other	136 007	8.1

Import according to the Harmonized System, 2009

Section	Import	
	thous. KM	%
TOTAL	3 567 879	100.0
Mineral products	813 411	22.8
Foodstuff, beverages, spirits, tobacco	460 598	12.9
Machinery, equipment, apparatus for reproduction of image and sound	426 429	12.0
Products of the chemical or allied industries	342 022	9.6
Base metals and articles of base metals	290 578	8.1
Textiles and textile articles	182 403	5.1
Vegetable products	162 227	4.5
Plastics and rubber	156 312	4.4
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels	152 799	4.3
Pulp of wood, paper and cardboard	118 377	3.3
Other	462 722	13.0

Turnover in wholesale trade in the period 2005 – 2008 was increasing. In 2009, when compared to 2008, turnover was 12.8% higher, while in the neighbouring countries decrease in turnover was registered. Retail trade was increasing in the period 2005 – 2008, while in 2009 it slightly decreased in comparison with 2008. This decreasing trend when it comes to turnover in retail trade also happened in the neighbouring countries.

In 2009, in the structure of turnover in wholesale trade the biggest share belonged to Trade of agricultural semiproducts, scrap and waste (42.1%), Trade of food, beverages and tobacco (27.2%), and Trade of articles for household use (16.8%), while other wholesale trade participated with 13.9%.

In 2009, in retail trade, the biggest share in the structure of turnover belonged to the Trade in non-specialized shops (32.4%), followed by the Trade of motor fuels and lubricants and Retail trade in specialized shops (23.5%), and Retail trade of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized shops (10.6%), while other retail trade participated with 10.0%.

Coverage does not include entrepreneurs.

Turnover in retail trade and wholesale trade

thous.KM

	Turnover	
	2008	2009
Retail trade	3 666 284	3 292 976
Wholesale trade	4 139 177	4 668 970

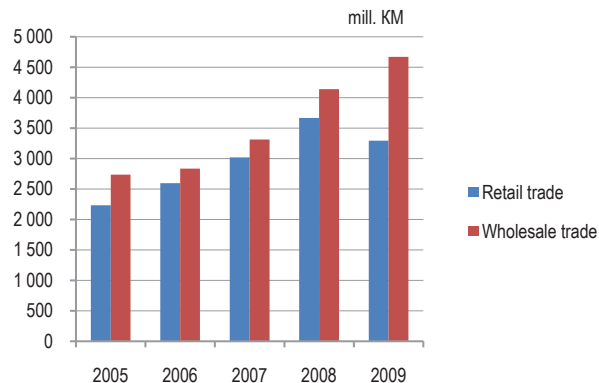


Turnover in wholesale trade by trade subclass

Wholesale trade	Structure, %	
	2008	2009
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Trade of food, beverages and tobacco	29.5	27.2
Trade of articles for household use	18.9	16.8
Trade of agricultural semiproducts, scrap and waste	35.4	42.1
Other wholesale trade	16.2	13.9

Turnover in retail trade by trade subclass

Retail trade	Structure, %	
	2008	2009
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Trade of motor fuels and lubricants	26.7	23.5
Trade in non-specialized shops	29.5	32.4
Trade of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized shops	10.4	10.6
Other retail trade in specialized shops	24.4	23.5
Other retail trade	9.0	10.0

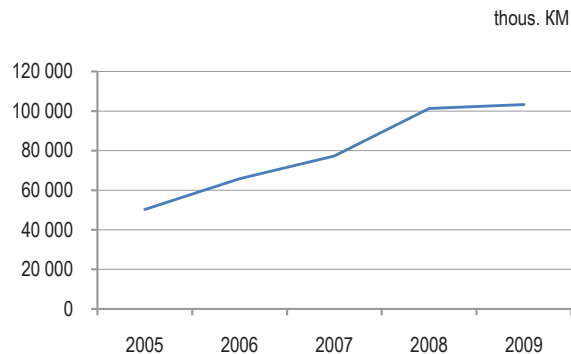


Turnover in retail trade and wholesale trade



Realized turnover in hotels and restaurants in Republika Srpska in the last year has had an increasing trend. Progressive growth was particularly noted in the period 2005 – 2008, while in 2009 it increased by 2.0% compared to 2008.

The data on turnover in hotels and restaurants do not cover private catering.



Turnover in Hotels and restaurants in Republika Srpska, 2005 – 2009

Republika Srpska is a very interesting tourist destination, which is a result of its geographical position, exquisite natural beauties, cultural and historical values, and suitable climatic conditions. In the last few years, there was significant development of accommodation capacities in mountain tourism, spa and congress tourism.

In the period 2005 – 2008, there was increase in tourist nights realized by domestic and foreign tourists, while in 2009 slight decrease in number of tourist nights was recorded. The same trend for this period is relevant for tourist nights realized by both domestic and foreign tourists.

Global economic crisis, as predicted by the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), was the cause of decrease in tourism turnover in tourist arrivals and nights on the global level in 2009, and therefore in Republika Srpska as well.

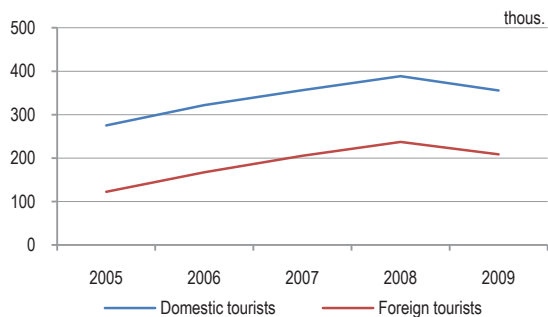
In 2009, tourist arrivals decreased by 5.9%, and tourist nights by 9.9%, when compared to 2008. Also, tourist arrivals by domestic tourists decreased by 4.9%, and tourist nights by domestic tourists by 8.6%, while tourist arrivals by foreign tourists decreased by 7.2%, and tourist nights by foreign tourists by 12.0%, when compared to 2008.

Most tourist nights by foreign tourists in 2009 were realized by tourists from Serbia (44.4%), Croatia (9.8%), Slovenia (7.6%), and Montenegro (6.7%), while individual shares of other countries in the total structure of tourist nights by foreign tourists do not exceed 5.0%.



Tourist arrivals and tourist nights, 2009

	Arrivals	Nights	Average number of nights per tourist arrival
TOTAL	226 957	564 091	2.5
DOMESTIC TOURISTS	133 047	355 481	2.7
Republika Srpska	96 153	293 371	3.1
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	34 545	57 439	1.7
Brčko District	2 349	4 671	2.0
FOREIGN TOURISTS	93 910	208 610	2.2
Serbia	40 421	92 558	2.3
Croatia	9 872	20 389	2.1
Slovenia	9 057	15 827	1.7
Montenegro	4 612	14 025	3.0
Italy	4 285	9 712	2.3
Germany	3 158	6 457	2.0
Austria	3 002	4 948	1.6
Great Britain	1 254	3 448	2.7
USA	1 246	3 195	2.6
Russian Federation	900	2 909	3.2
Other countries	16 103	35 142	2.2



In the period 2005 – 2008, volume and number of transported goods and passengers was constantly increasing. In 2009, transport enterprises transported 0.8% passengers more, and 17.0% tons of goods less than in the previous year. In Republika Srpska, railway transport was used to transport 74.6% of the total number of transported goods. Nevertheless, in 2009, volume of transported goods in railway transport decreased by 19.2%.

In 2009, 29 million passengers were transported, out of which 1.5% was realised by the enterprise „Željeznice Republike Srpske“. Urban and suburban transport was used to transport 77.3% of the passengers in Republika Srpska, which is 8.7% higher compared to the previous year.

Also, in 2009 the number of letter mail was 18.4% higher compared to the previous year, while the number of parcels posted was 33.9% lower, and the number of telegrams 78.0% lower.

Number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2009, compared to 2008, was 3.8% lower. In traffic accidents, the number of deceased persons increased by 0.6%, while the number of injured persons decreased by 5.6%. Number of registered vehicles remained at approximately the same level as in previous years.

Coverage does not include entrepreneurs.



Transport of goods and passengers, 2009

Road transport	
Length of roads, km	13 092
Out of which, modern roads	7 267
Freight transport	
Vehicle kilometers run, mill. km	81
Goods transported, thous.tons	1 397
Ton kilometers, mill.	620
Passenger transport	
Vehicle kilometers run, mill. km	33
Passengers transported, thous.	6 152
Passenger kilometres, mill.	450
Urban transport	
Vehicle kilometers run, mill. km	23
Passengers transported, thous.	22 426

Railway transport	
Length of tracks, km	416
Out of which, electrification tracks	331
Freight transport	
Goods transported, thous.tons	4 101
Ton kilometers, mill.	327
Passenger transport	
Passengers transported, thous.	448
Passenger kilometres, mill.	27

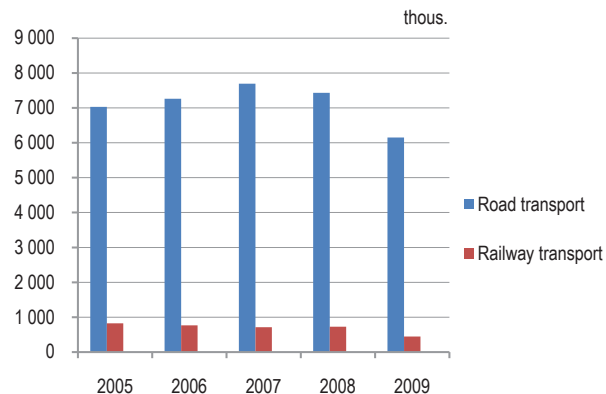
Air transport	
Number of flights	896
Passengers transported	4 448

Postal Services, 2009

Letter mail, thous.units	27 995
Parcels posted, unit	69 658
Telegrams, unit	9 391

Registered vehicles and traffic accidents, 2009

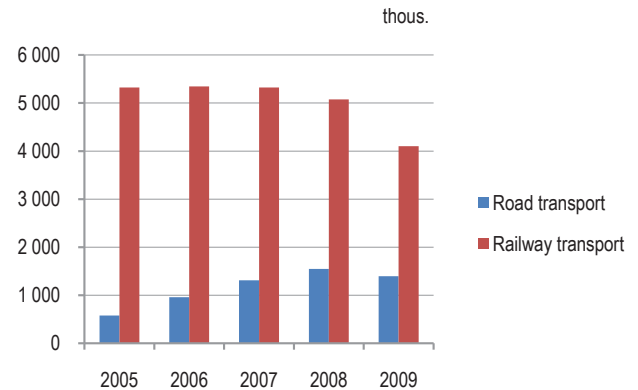
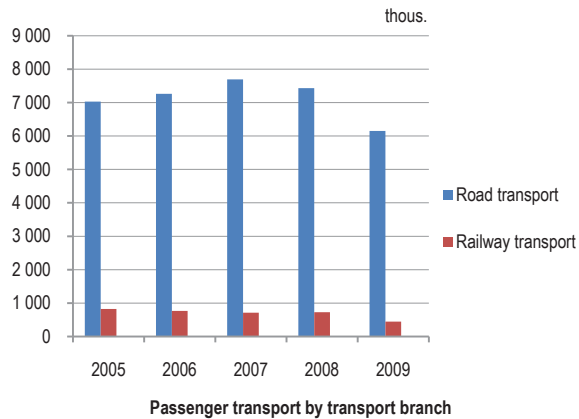
Registered vehicles	
Number of registered vehicles	274 874
Number of vehicles registered for the first time	19 813
Traffic accidents	
Number of traffic accidents	10 076
With deceased persons	155
With injured persons	2 223
With material damage	7 698
Persons deceased or injured in traffic accidents	
deceased	181
injured	3 437



Passenger transport by transport branch

Registered vehicles and traffic accidents, 2009

Registered vehicles	
Number of registered vehicles	274 874
Number of vehicles registered for the first time	19 813
Traffic accidents	
Number of traffic accidents	10 076
With deceased persons	155
With injured persons	2 223
With material damage	7 698
Persons deceased or injured in traffic accidents	
deceased	181
injured	3 437



Economic development of Republika Srpska, as well as development of other countries, depends on quality of its human resources, which means that use of these resources and investing in their quality is the main development factor.

In Republika Srpska, the number of children enrolled in pre-school education has been increasing each year, so that in the school year 2009/2010 it amounts to 6 583. Increase in number of children in pre-school institutions was influenced by adoption of the new Law on pre-school education, which obliges children to attend preparatory courses carried out in kindergartens and schools, before they are enrolled in schools.

Republika Srpska, just like the neighbouring countries and the EU countries, faces the problem of negative demographic growth, so that the number of births also affects decrease in number of pupils enrolled in primary schools, having in mind that this number is still overvalued because of introduction of nine-year primary education. In the school year 2009/2010, primary schools had 108 736 pupils.

Even though negative demographic growth affects enrollment in secondary schools, implementation of appropriate enrollment policy resulted in slight increase in number of enrolled pupils. In the school year 2009/2010, 48 225 pupils were enrolled, out of which 75% of the pupils chose four-year secondary schools, which enables them to directly continue their education in higher education. This serves as a proof of weak interest of pupils for the so-called „workers' occupations“, such as occupations of construction, mechanical or textile profession.

The number of enrolled and graduated students, specialists, masters of science and doctors of science in Republika Srpska has been continually increasing in the previous years, in which we follow the trend existing in the neighbouring countries and the EU members. Out of 43 928 enrolled students in undergraduate studies, including the last-year students, in the school year 2009/2010 most of them chose, just like in previous years, social sciences (economics, law, political sciences, pedagogy, and similar), while the smallest number of them chose humanities (theology, history, archeology, art history and art theory, and similar).



Levels (degrees) of education in the system of education of Republika Srpska, according to ISCED, are:

ISCED 0	Pre-school education
ISCED 1	First degree of basic education (grades I to V)
ISCED 2	Second degree of basic education (grades VI to IX)
ISCED 3	Secondary education
ISCED 4	Post-secondary, but not tertiary education
ISCED 5	Higher education, basic academic and specialist/master studies/ studies of the first and second cycle
ISCED 6	Higher education, PhD studies/ studies of the third cycle

Enrolled children, pupils and students, according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

	ISCED 0	ISCED 1 and 2	ISCED 3	ISCED 4	ISCED 5	ISCED 6
2009/2010	6 583	108 736	48 225	...	43 928 ⁸	...

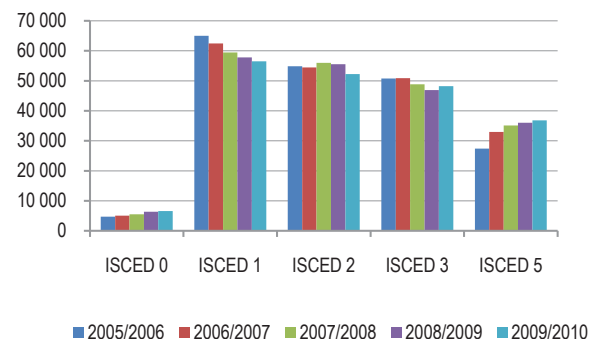
Pupils and students who completed primary or secondary school or graduated at a higher education institution, according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

	ISCED 1 и 2	ISCED 3	ISCED 4	ISCED 5	ISCED 6
2008/2009	14 875	13 848	...	7 221	57

⁸ Total number covers students enrolled in all study years, as well as last-year students

Teaching staff in the year 2009/2010

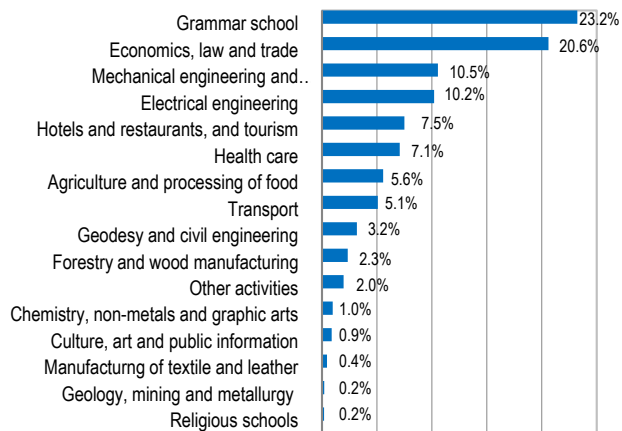
	ISCED 0		ISCED 1 и 2		ISCED 3		ISCED 4		ISCED 5		ISCED 6	
	all	FTE ⁹	all	FTE	all	FTE	all	FTE	all	FTE	all	FTE
2009/2010	981	974.1	8 140	7 376.0	3 598	3 080.4	2 617 ¹⁰	1 928.1



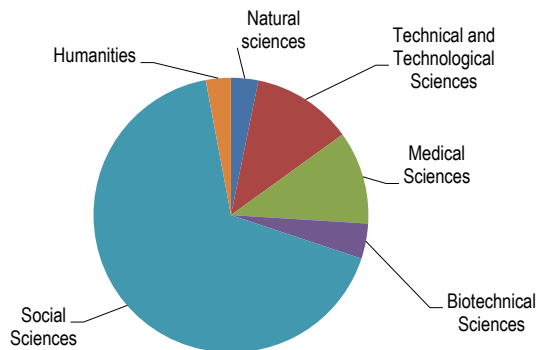
Enrolled children, pupils and students, in all study years, school years 2005/2006 – 2009/2010

⁹ FTE is the equivalent which approximates the real number of physical entities

¹⁰ These data refer to the total number of teachers and assistants at higher education institutions, regardless of study cycle



Enrolled pupils in secondary schools by field of study, school year 2009/2010



Enrolled students by field of study, school year 2009/2010

Thanks to enthusiasm and work of cultural workers and artists, given data for the period 2005 – 2009 show trend of increase in cultural events in Republika Srpska. Significant increase was registered in the number of theatre and cinema visitors, as well as in the number of users of books in libraries and out of them. Also, programme broadcasting by means of radio stations and television centres is increasing too.

In 2009, when compared to 2008, particular increase was registered in the number of cinema visitors, by 56%, theater visitors 21%, while programme broadcasting by means of television centres increased by 45%.

Theatres, cinemas, libraries, radio and television

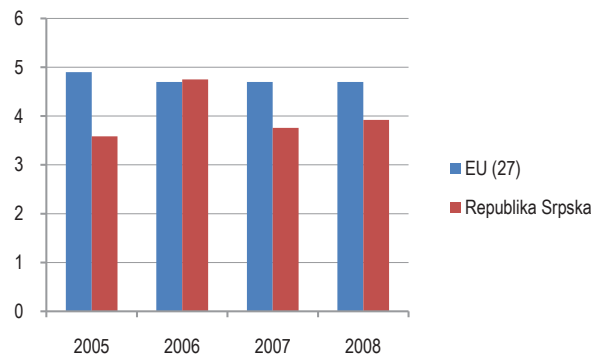
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Professional theatres	1	1	1	1	2
Performances	127	144	148	111	102
Visitors	22 165	32 570	34 852	27 974	34 016
Amateur theatres	3	3	4	4	7
Performances	32	62	105	119	125
Visitors	5 145	7 025	17 214	22 280	25 610
Children's theatres	1	1	2	1	1
Performances	201	231	175	142	164
Visitors	48 136	57 114	39 564	44 760	40 326
Cinemas	28	28	28	28	22
Performances	4 368	3 178	2 136	3 649	1 876
Visitors	129 770	137 321	78 625	83 385	130 232
Libraries	47	48	49	49	50
Books, thous.	777 596	827 173	838 703	841 908	869 573
Users, thous.	505 286	485 501	483 060	485 552	554 194
In library	52 205	64 715	72 302	75 260	105 082
Out of library	453 081	420 786	410 758	410 292	449 112
Radio stations	41	42	44	45	45
Broadcast programme, hours	189 948	199 940	212 288	209 920	213 796
Television centres	10	10	10	11	13
Broadcast programme, hours	40 327	30 690	33 251	37 016	53 769

In Republika Srpska, in the year 2009, in health institutions (public and private) there were 2 253 employed doctors of medicine, which means that there was one doctor of medicine per 637 inhabitants.

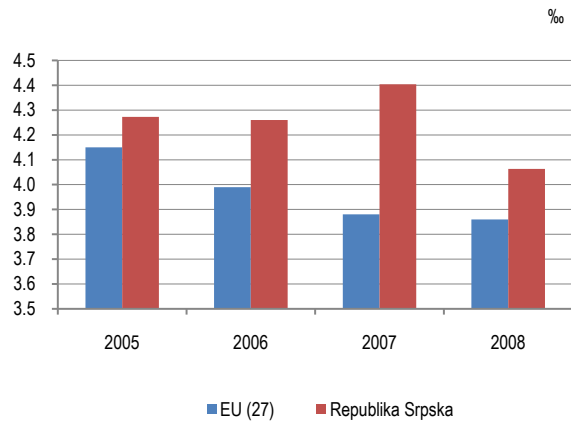
Infant mortality characterizes the level of public health and health system as a whole. During previous years, infant mortality fluctuated, with slight increasing trend. In previous two years in Republika Srpska there were 4.4 infant deaths per 1 000 live births, which is almost equal to the average of the European Union, which amounts to 4.5%.

Similar to other developed countries of the European Union, most of those deceased were persons with cardiovascular disease, and these have been slightly increasing during previous ten years. At the second place are neoplasms (most of deaths were caused by neoplasms of the respiratory system), while the third place by cause of death in 2008 is occupied by symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.

In Republika Srpska, deaths occurring as a result of injuries or poisoning are slightly above the average of the European Union.



Infant deaths in Republika Srpska and the EU(27) per 1000 live births



Injuries and poisonings, 2005 – 2008, per 1 000 citizens



In 2009, in Republika Srpska, there were 1.02 million insured persons. When compared to 2008, there was increase in number of insured persons by 6.1% in 2009. The largest increase in 2009, compared to the previous year, was noted in the category of active insured persons.

In the period 2005 – 2009, total number of health insurance beneficiaries was constantly increasing. Considered by insurance category, during the same period, number of active insured persons constantly increased until 2007, while there was decrease in the year 2008. In 2009, number of active insured persons increased significantly.

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance were temporarily incapable for work for almost 600 000 days in 2009, which was 100 000 days more than in 2008. In the period 2005 – 2009, number of days when insured persons were temporarily incapable for work was constantly increasing.

In 2009, 5.1 million prescriptions were issued, which was 9.8% more than in the previous year. In the period 2005 – 2009, number of prescriptions was constantly increasing.

In 2009, in Republika Srpska, average number of pension beneficiaries was 213 575, which was 4.1% more when compared to 2008. Out of the total number of pension beneficiaries in 2009, the highest increase was noted in number of old-age pension beneficiaries, compared to the previous year.

In the period 2005 – 2009, number of pension beneficiaries was constantly increasing. Old-age pension beneficiaries had the largest increase in 2009 compared to 2008.

Average pension in 2009 amounted to 319.88 KM, that is, 22.78 KM more than in 2008. Average pension, also, was constantly increasing in the period 2005 – 2009. When comparing the year 2009 with 2005, there was increase in pension by 42.1%.



Active insured persons by category of health insurance

Insurance category	Annual average				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	804 885	810 007	943 375	963 552	1 025 518
Active insured persons	180 204	182 508	205 669	198 675	251 831
Beneficiaries of insurance from PDI	175 364	190 534	204 088	213 392	217 372
Unemployed persons	146 809	132 814	191 746	187 864	172 782
Family members of an insured person	302 508	304 151	341 872	363 621	383 533

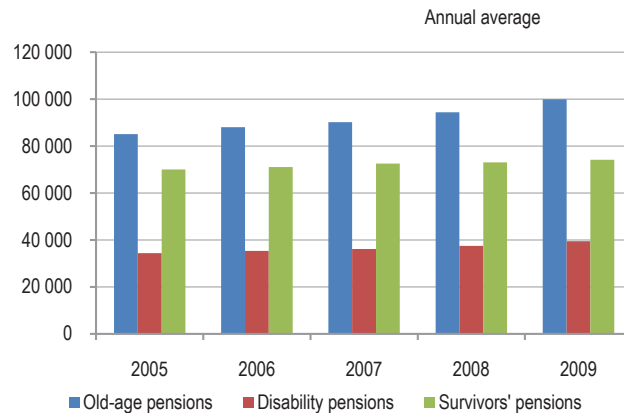
Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

Utilization of right to health insurance

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Temporary incapability for work – number of days	175 890	203 454	279 746	495 505	599 156
Number of issued prescriptions	2 965 389	3 165 810	3 856 078	4 676 662	5 185 817

Source: Health Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

Pension and disability insurance



Pension right beneficiaries

Data for the period 2005 – 2008 refer to the social welfare beneficiaries registered at social work centres, while in 2009 beneficiaries registered at social welfare services in municipalities were covered as well.

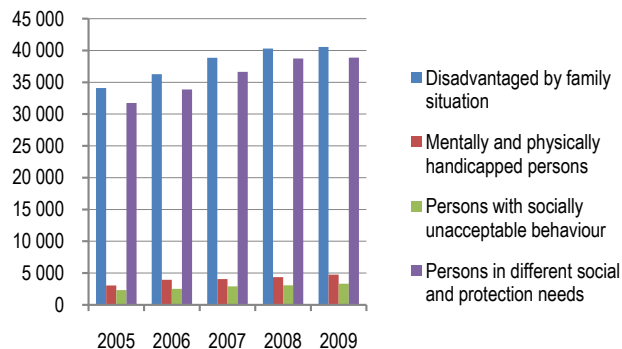
Number of minor beneficiaries in the period 2005 – 2008 was clearly increasing, while in 2009 there was slight decrease in number of beneficiaries, which is different for adult beneficiaries, for which increasing trend is present during entire observed period. In the observed period, total number of minor beneficiaries was 432 431, while there were 1 116 983 adult beneficiaries.

In 2009, 92 419 minor beneficiaries exercised one form of social welfare, while there were 248 132 adult beneficiaries.

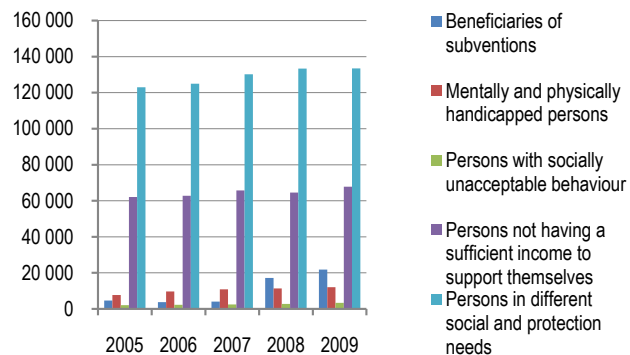
If we look at the number of social welfare beneficiaries in 2009, compared to 2008, decrease in number of minor beneficiaries by 3.0% is evident, while number of adult beneficiaries increased by 5.4%. In 2009, when it comes to minor beneficiaries, most common categories were children disadvantaged by family situation (43.8%), and children in different social and protection needs (42.1%), while with adult beneficiaries the largest share belonged to the category of persons in different social and protection needs (53.7%), and beneficiaries not having a sufficient income to support themselves (27.0%).

Number of social welfare beneficiaries

		Minor	Adult
2005	total	73 597	204 786
	female	34 926	104 326
2006	total	83 223	209 402
	female	39 764	108 973
2007	total	87 925	219 388
	female	41 631	115 438
2008	total	95 267	235 275
	female	47 267	111 348
2009	total	92 419	248 132
	female	43 811	129 982



Minor beneficiaries by category



Adult beneficiaries by category

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