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THIS IS REPUBLIKA SRPSKA 2022





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PREFACE

Dear Readers,

The preface is the first text that binds the reader to the book, the first impression, that is why it is so important. It is not only a form or a matter of politeness and honesty, through which one should greet the reader and show him due respect. The message being sent is also important. When the preface is written for a book whose title already states that it is dedicated to Republika Srpska, then patriotism is a strong motive. We have that in mind, as well as the purpose of this book, which is a short statistical identity card of Republika Srpska. Precisely because of its practical, smaller format and the possibility of quick reviewing, this is a lively publication, full of information, rich in graphic charts. No wonder it has become popular among the widest circle of readers.

"This is Republika Srpska" can be a nice, simple and non-binding gift, a quick guide through Srpska for foreigners, because the Institute prints this publication in English, and we also publish it in electronic form. Almost every country in Europe has a similar summary publication, there are many publishing ventures and creative design solutions, and we at the Institute have our own ideas - we express our love for the motherland, which means that we choose a topic related to Republika Srpska every time and write an introductory essay or statistical travelogue.

In this issue, in the year in which we celebrate the Institute's 30th anniversary and the 30th anniversary of the founding of Republika Srpska, we go to fertile Semberija and its centre, Bijeljina. The institute has its regional office there, employing people who diligently collect precious data. The publication contains "Geographical and Meteorological Data" and other chapters that follow the most important aspects of the social and economic life of Republika Srpska.

We strive for each of our publications to be a reflection of professionalism, dedication and reliability, to be more interesting and of higher quality year after year. In this sense, your suggestions are valuable to us.

After the chapters with the data, the end of this book also contains a user guide, symbols and abbreviations, sections of economic activity, and a special, educational section, Little School of Statistics. Each chapter begins with the most beautiful thoughts from our publications.

We hope that readers will find this edition interesting and useful.

Banja Luka, December 2022



Darko Milunović, Director
Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

Age of Moon

In the preface, we told the readers that almost all countries in Europe have these short publications with the most important statistical data. It is interesting that such an idea came from Serbia, when the Statistical Office of Serbia made a practical pocket statistical calendar, and then others took it over - at least that's what former director of the Institute Slavko Šobot told me. I have no reason to doubt his words, nor to check them, Slavko is no longer with us (and he was a serious bard in statistics) so I took it for granted, especially since people from these parts like to count the days, even when it seems that the days are numbered. Here is the evidence for such a claim. Here, in our publication, we have a very interesting "Do you know" section in each chapter. I take the opportunity to give you, dear readers, one such question in the preface. Do you know that at the Medvednjak archaeological site near Smederevska Palanka, a tusk of a wild boar was found with an engraved lunar cycle of 28 days and four moon phases? Archaeologists claim that this unusually decorated tusk of a wild boar, which is about eight thousand years old, is the first pocket calendar in the world, at least that's what "Večernje novosti" reports: "On the outer part of the tusk, which is moon-shaped, there are four equally moon-shaped extensions, and 28 miniature triangular recesses are carved on the inside. This image corresponds to the cycle of the moon of 28 days with four characteristic moons and indicates that the tusk most likely presents - the lunar calendar". Now the question must be asked whether, considering the time cycle, it was an occult idea of a sorcerer or a practical thought of a tribal woman, because it is only the moon that can really rule over women more than it does over the sea, which is dragged hither and thither by the tides. It is easy to ask a question, the difficulty lies in answering it (we at the Institute are used to that). I had to do some research on this. The Neolithic period, in which the worship of goddesses associated with lunar mythology was widespread, corresponds to the age of matriarchy in which the oldest woman was the leader of the tribe. Another question is, did people eight millennia ago have pockets? I rather believe that such a trophy was worn around the neck, which again depends on the size of the tusk. In any case, you learned something about the origin of this book and that our ancestors have always calculated, added or subtracted something.

I reckon it must have been harvest or sowing, many years have passed since then, the bypass was not built yet and we went straight through Bijeljina. Going through Bijeljina meant entering Bijeljina and continuing on, towards the aim. We went, even though we were driving - and we could have walked, maybe it would have been faster - and we were in a hurry, the legal team I belonged to was on an important mission and bound by a deadline.

- Where do all these tractors come from? Is it normal for tractors to drive into town?
- Let them be, as long as there are tractors, the people will not be hungry!

That's how Veso, who also lives in Bijeljina, stopped my grumbling and forever embodied my respect for the tractor. Sometimes you need someone to tell you what you already know. We had to be patient.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

You don't have to be patient in statistics. Everything is inevitable, it will be recorded truthfully and accurately whether it's a good or bad result one way or another, and that's how it is. But to make it the way we want it to be, that's what statistics are for. It teaches us what to do.

We produce crime statistics. It is nothing new, if there were no bad people, we would not know good people. You can find people like that in Bijeljina too. But sometimes there is something good in the bad - here is an example: a serious robbery (which would probably qualify as robbery - because it cannot be done without force and threat) that happened back in 1446, that is, exactly 576 years ago, was recorded in Latin in a document kept in the Dubrovnik Archives in the Lamenta de foris collection. This "Lamenta" refers to laments and it reads: "Bogiša Bogmilović, before Mr. Alojz, Duke of Dubrovnik, files a lawsuit against Vučić Pribišević and Vučić Ugrinović and Radić Gučić and other people of the ban of Ilok Osvarta; declaring that they robbed him at Bielina and took from him: in goods, ducats, silver and cloth — 435 ducats and two armed horses and his clothes and one silver tray".

We do not know what was the outcome of the lawsuit of this man in whose name and surname God (Bog in Serbian means God) was invoked twice, nor what happened to the ducats and the silver tray, whether they were returned (if they were buried, those tractors would have dug them up by now) or whether they remained in the emperor's new clothes when his clothes were taken away, we only know that this information's greatest value is the fact that it served to reliably establish the first mention of Bijeljina, which was then called Bjelina. The name has changed, but it has never been reliably established how it came about. Some claim that it is because of the clean space, the plain - whiteness, some say that there were a lot of white birch trees, while some argue that it is because of the white river banks. For the most part, Bijeljina is no longer white or clear, it is densely populated and built as a city, especially after the last war conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, when many immigrated from the Sarajevo-Romania region, after the signing of the peace in Dayton and the delimitation of the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most of the people who had lived in Ilijaš back then moved to Bijeljina.

On the official coat of arms of the city of Bijeljina, the two most famous historical figures from Bijeljina are heraldically represented: Prince Ivo of Semberija and Filip Višnjić. Prince Ivo (Ivan Knežević 1760, Popovi near Bijeljina – Šabac, 1840) was the supreme prince for all 12 villages of the then Bijeljina Nahija. He bought Serbian slaves from the Turks, that's why the people love and respect him even today. In 1806, he became the leader of the insurgents in Semberija, joining Karađorđe, and after the collapse of the uprising, he moved to Serbia.

Filip Višnjić was a blind folk fiddler and an outstanding epic poet. We owe many heroic songs that are thought to be folk songs to him, and "The beginning of the rebellion against dahi" stands out in particular. After contracting smallpox at the age of eight, he became blind. In addition to the visible scars after such a serious illness, a deep scar was visible on his face, which was the result of the violence of the Turks, who killed almost his entire family. He had a hard life, blind but unusually gifted, he wandered these parts with his fiddle, wandering around opening people's eyes and giving them hope by singing to the enslaved people about heroism, ethnoscapes and pride. He saved his head by moving to Serbia.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

The fertile Semberija is located between the Drina and the Sava, bordered by the Majevisa on the west side. Its name is, most likely, of Hungarian origin, from szembe - which would mean across the road.

I haven't forgotten those tractors. I was wondering how many there were and was quite surprised. According to the data from the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska on registered vehicles, in 2021 the most tractors were registered in Prijedor (625), followed by Srbac (401), Bijeljina (388) and Banja Luka (350). I could have sworn that most of them were in Bijeljina and I would have been wrong. They must have all taken to the streets that day when I was in a hurry.

Veso was right when he said that the people there cannot be hungry. It is enough to look at the collected data for the territory of the city of Bijeljina. The total number of farms registered in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the RS is 6,085. The total area of arable land is 35,361 hectares, and 28,922 hectares are under use. Most of the area is arable land, but there are also areas under forest, fruit, and vineyards, meadows and even reeds. The total number of cattle is 38,992, the number of sheep is 23,364 and the number of pigs is 113,299. These are of course registered breeders, so the actual number is much higher. Of course, the situation changes every day. It should not be forgotten that the land, otherwise very fertile, was also improved by land reclamation, and changes in the consolidation of plots and the rationalization of agricultural production were also carried out through consolidation. In favorable climatic conditions and using the crop rotation system, two harvests per year are possible.

At the Institute, we are extensively preparing the agricultural census.

Bijeljina is nowadays a rich city. Proximity to the Republic of Serbia and traffic connections made trade extremely developed, as well as production and services. The new residents brought not only new energy, but also new knowledge and experiences. Bijeljina is expanding, building and urbanizing. It has already become a serious regional center. At the same time, we should not forget two tourist pearls: Dvorovi Spa and the large ethno-village Stanišići. There are many reasons to visit Bijeljina, and if a tractor is on the road, it is only a sign of work and prosperity.

We don't wear tusks around our necks, now instead of trophies we wear worries in this modern world. We have calendars. In statistics, we follow a strict release calendar. One of our publications is "Women and Men in Republika Srpska". The latest gender data show that women are leading in many segments. The Age of Moon is coming. The moon is always there, to shine on Semberija. With its whiteness.

Banja Luka, December 2022

Managing Editor


Velimir Savić

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GENERAL INFORMATION



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

	NAME	Republika Srpska
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, 2021 (mid-year estimate)	1,128,309
	SURFACE AREA¹⁾	24,641 km ²
	municipalities	54
	cities	Banja Luka Bijeljina Derventa Doboj Gradiška Istočno Sarajevo Laktaši Prijedor Trebinje Zvornik
TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION²⁾		
	CURRENCY	Convertible Mark (KM)
	International Banking Code (ISO code)	BAM

¹⁾ Preliminary data on the surface area of Republika Srpska, excluding a portion of Brčko District.

Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property-Legal Affairs

²⁾ With the adoption of the Law on the City of Laktaši and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Territorial Organisation of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No 37/22) changes were made to the territorial organisation of Republika Srpska. Thus, as of 6 May 2022 the territory of Republika Srpska consists of 54 municipalities and ten cities.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Whenever you say you don't have time, what you're really saying is that you're lost in the time you've been given.

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 ten cities: Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Derventa, Doboj, Gradiška, Istočno Sarajevo, Laktaši, Prijedor, Trebinje and Zvornik, and 54 municipalities. While other cities have no municipalities in their composition, the City of Istočno Sarajevo consists of the following municipalities: Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Istočni Stari Grad, Pale, Sokolac and Trnovo. The City of Banja Luka is the largest city in Republika Srpska and the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Republika Srpska.

Republika Srpska is located at the intersection of vital communication links

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

Natural features of Republika Srpska

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

In the northern, Peri-Pannonian part, the hilly terrain composed of Cenozoic deposits gradually descends to the flat land with alluvial plateaus and fluvial terraces, and this is at the same time the most fertile part of Republika Srpska. There are only a few scattered mountains in this area – Kozara, Prosara, Motajica, Vučijak, Ozren and Trebovac, as well as the furthestmost northeastern slopes of Majevica.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

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

The longest rivers in Republika Srpska are Drina (308.5 km), Sava (204.8 km) and Vrbas (131.9 km) and these belong to the Black Sea drainage basin. All smaller rivers in Republika Srpska, except those in Eastern Herzegovina, belong to the Drina and Sava river basin. All waters south of the mountain pass Čemerno, in Eastern Herzegovina, belong to the Adriatic drainage basin.

1. Geographical coordinates of the extreme points

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

¹⁾ By Greenwich

2. The highest mountains and mountain peaks

Mountain	Peak	Elevation, 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
Trebova Planina	Velika Košuta	1,872
Bjelasnica (Gatačka)	Bjelasnica	1,867
Sniježnica (Tjentište)	Sniježnica	1,787
Baba	Đed	1,735
Vučevo (Površ)	Živanj	1,696
Vučevo	Žrvanj	1,696
Romanija	Veliki Lupoglav	1,652
Trebević	Trebević	1,629
Javor	Veliki Žep	1,537

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

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

DO YOU KNOW?

Jahorina is a mountain in the territory of Pale and Trnovo municipalities, Republika Srpska, BiH, which belongs to the Dinaric mountain range. The highest peak is Ogorjelica with an altitude of 1,916 m. In summer, it is covered with thick green grass, and in winter with up to 3 m high snow. Jahorina stretches from 43°39' to 43°47' north latitude and from 18°31' to 18°43' east longitude

The extraordinary configuration of the terrain, an abundance of high-quality snow, a suitable climate, 20 km of trails for alpine disciplines as well as gentle slopes (Paradise Valley) have included this mountain among the most beautiful and well-known ski centers. The average number of days with snow cover on Jahorina is 175, from October to the end of May.

The ten-year average height of snow cover in February is 106 cm.

At the XIV Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, alpine disciplines for women were held on Jahorina.

Jahorina is 30 km away from Sarajevo and 15 km from Pale.

3. The longest rivers (stream length)

River	TOTAL	km
		in Republika Srpska
Drina	341.0	308.5
Sava	945.0	204.8
Vrbaš	249.9	131.9
Bosna	279.4	98.0
Vrbanja	95.4	95.4
Una	212.5	91.8
Sana	157.7	85.0
Ukrina	80.9	80.9

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

4. The largest lakes and fishponds

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

Source: Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina

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

Climate characteristics

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

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

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

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

3. Modified Mediterranean-Adriatic climate

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

5. Annual values of major meteorological parameters and average monthly air temperatures, 2021

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	12.8	5.4	70	2,289.2
Bijeljina	12.7	5.8	77	2,062.6
Bileća	13.0	4.5	66	2,485.5
Višegrad	11.7	6.5	67	...
Gradiška	12.2	5.3	76	...
Doboj	12.5	6.5	72	1,924.2
Kalinovik	7.9	5.7	70	...
Mrkonjić Grad	10.4	5.5	71	1,747.7
Novi Grad	11.8	6.0	68	...
Prijedor	12.2	5.4	75	1,977.2
Ribnik	11.0	5.6	70	...
Rudo	11.0	6.2	71	...
Sokolac	8.1	5.8	72	2,086.5
Srbac	11.8	5.8	70	...
Srebrenica	10.1	5.9	80	1,489.1
Trebinje	14.9	4.2	66	...
Foča	11.1	6.0	79	...
Han Pijesak	7.3	5.8	86	1,878.0
Čemerno	7.0	5.6	76	1,968.7
Šipovo	10.0	5.8	77	...

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Earthquakes in Republika Srpska

6. Earthquakes

Place (location)	Date	Hypocentre time ²⁾	Latitude	Longitude	Magnitude ³⁾	Intensity ⁴⁾
Bočac	20 Feb 1996	14:12:13	44.50	17.23	4.7	6-7
Teslić	26 Feb 1998	12:09:20	44.72	17.71	4.1	5-6
Istočni Drvar	15 Apr 1998	23:30:47	44.37	16.63	4.1	5-6
Trebinje	22 Jul 2001	20:08:16	42.79	18.18	4.6	6-7
Kotor Varoš	29 Mar 2002	16:04:01	44.60	17.39	4.0	5-6
Milići	14 Dec 2003	10:09:29	44.08	19.09	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	21 Sep 2004	04:46:09	43.18	18.13	4.2	5-6
Berkovići	27 Sep 2005	00:25:34	43.22	18.15	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:01:10	43.39	18.09	4.3	6
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:09:26	43.36	18.15	4.2	5-6
Trebinje	14 Nov 2008	13:26:05	42.56	18.60	4.7	6-7
Pale	31 Mar 2009	01:46:03	43.84	18.54	4.1	5-6
Volujak	25 Jan 2013	18:52:26	43.26	18.70	4.1	6
Volujak	03 Feb 2013	12:01:00	43.22	18.67	4.1	6
Potkozarje region	28 Jan 2014	00:03:32	44.99	17.13	4.2	6
Gacko region	04 May 2014	23:29:53	44.52	17.56	3.9	5-6
Gacko region	30 Sep 2014	15:12:43	43.06	18.40	4.0	5-6
Jahorina	12 Apr 2015	00:05:32	43.75	18.56	4.2	6
Maslovaré	28 Apr 2015	16:16:50	44.52	17.56	4.0	5-6
Slatina (Banja Luka reg.)	03 Nov 2016	15:04:04	44.80	17.30	3.9	5-6
Bileća region	09 Nov 2016	15:58:44	42.93	18.47	4.1	5-6
Foča	02 Mar 2017	06:36:23	43.40	18.97	3.6	5
Ljubinje	12 Jan 2018	02:20:35	43.03	18.05	3.7	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	09:19:26	43.20	18.01	5.5	7-8
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	09:40:20	43.15	18.19	3.4	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	11:58:26	43.12	18.09	3.4	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov 2019	16:30:43	43.20	18.10	3.4	5
Nevesinje	01 Jan 2020	10:07:08	43.20	18.01	3.6	5
Trebinje	16 Apr 2020	06:13:18	42.64	18.24	3.6	5
Banja Luka	08 Aug 2021	21:10:23	44.86	17.26	3.6	5

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

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

⁴⁾ Intensity of earthquake at the epicenter is rated by the Mercalli – Cancani – Sieberg scale (MCS).

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

An earthquake occurs due to movements of tectonic plates, movements of the Earth's crust or impacts, which result in the shaking of Earth's crust caused by a powerful release of energy.

The Balkan Region is affected both by the large lithospheric plates of Eurasia and Africa, as well as by smaller units such as the Arabian plate and the Adriatic microplate. Contrary to the widespread belief that earthquakes are rare, they occur very often, but most of them are of low intensity, occurring in relatively small areas of land or ocean floor.

DO YOU KNOW?

Global warming is anthropogenic climate change and the phenomenon of a long-term gradual increase in the average air temperature on Earth caused by human activities. The phenomenon is changing the climate faster than any known previous climate change in the history of the planet. The main cause is the emission of greenhouse gases, mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane, which are produced by burning fossil fuels for energy purposes.

Other sources of emissions are agriculture, steel and cement production, and deforestation.

The loss of snow cover that reflects sunlight and the emission of carbon dioxide from forests affected by droughts also contribute to the rise in temperature. All this accelerates the warming process. Many of the consequences of the current level of warming by approximately 1.2°C are already visible.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts greater consequences when that number exceeds 1.5°C. Additional warming increases the risk of exceeding climate milestones, one of which is the melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet.

The solution to the problem includes taking certain measures to limit the amount of warming and adapt to current and upcoming climate changes.

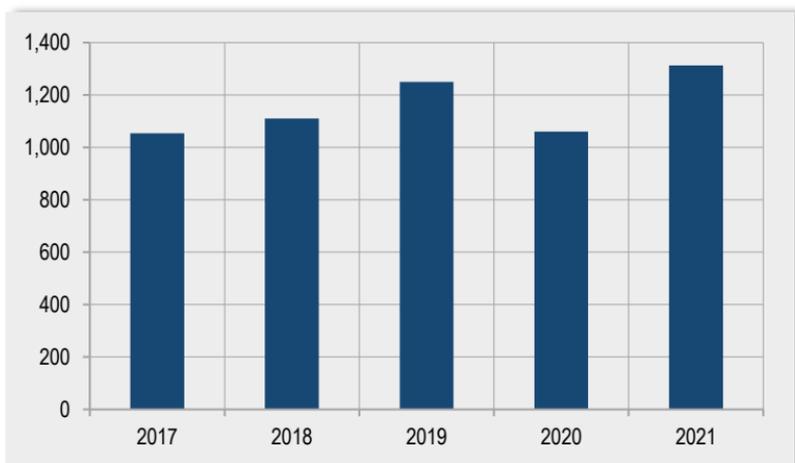
Further warming can be mitigated by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and removing them from the atmosphere. It will be necessary to switch from coal to wind and solar energy and increase energy efficiency. Emissions will be further reduced by switching to electric vehicles and heat pumps. Preventing deforestation and afforestation can help in absorbing CO₂.

REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

All complicated things are simple to those who know how to make them.

Data on business entities with headquarters in the territory of Republika Srpska are obtained from the Register of Business Entities. On 1 December 2013 the Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services became responsible for the procedure of registration and classification of business entities by activity in the Register of Business Entities. Physical entities engaged in entrepreneurial activity are not entered into the Register.

In 2021, there were 1,313 newly established business entities, which represented an increase by 23.9% compared to the previous year.



Graph 1. Number of newly established business entities

Source: Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services

The total number of business entities from three sections of economic activity accounts for more than half of the total number of registered business entities classified based on their primary activity, namely: (G) *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* (27.2%), (S) *Other service activities* (18.1%) and (C) *Manufacturing* (12.9%).

REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

1. Number of business entities by section of KD, as on 31 December

Section	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	31,286	32,376	33,447	34,467	35,778
A	1,144	1,180	1,205	1,245	1,264
B	185	192	197	212	225
C	4,187	4,324	4,427	4,521	4,618
D	200	209	226	243	267
E	248	261	269	276	284
F	1,696	1,757	1,805	1,875	1,969
G	9,029	9,227	9,389	9,555	9,746
H	1,461	1,499	1,517	1,559	1,606
I	425	451	470	486	520
J	644	694	754	799	881
K	196	200	202	210	218
L	192	212	233	248	288
M	1,570	1,687	1,832	1,941	2,083
N	423	470	541	611	767
O	349	351	358	361	367
P	636	650	668	678	698
Q	789	839	889	932	981
R	2,318	2,363	2,419	2,462	2,527
S	5,591	5,807	6,043	6,249	6,465
T	2	2	2	2	2
U	1	1	1	2	2

Source: Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services

DO YOU KNOW?

In the observed five-year period (2017 – 2021), most business entities were established in 2021.

POPULATION

No matter how special you think you are, you're still a statistic.

Live births

The total number of live births in 2021 increased by 1.2% compared to the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in Republika Srpska is 28.2 years, which represented an increase by 0.3 years in comparison with the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in the EU (according to the latest available data provided by Eurostat, referring to 2020) was 31.0 years. The data indicate that women postpone giving birth, thus the age of mother at birth has been increasing. The total average age of mothers at birth in Republika Srpska in 2021 was 29.3 years.

In recent years, taking into account live-born children and the five-year average, approximately 83% of children were born in wedlock.

1. Live births in Republika Srpska

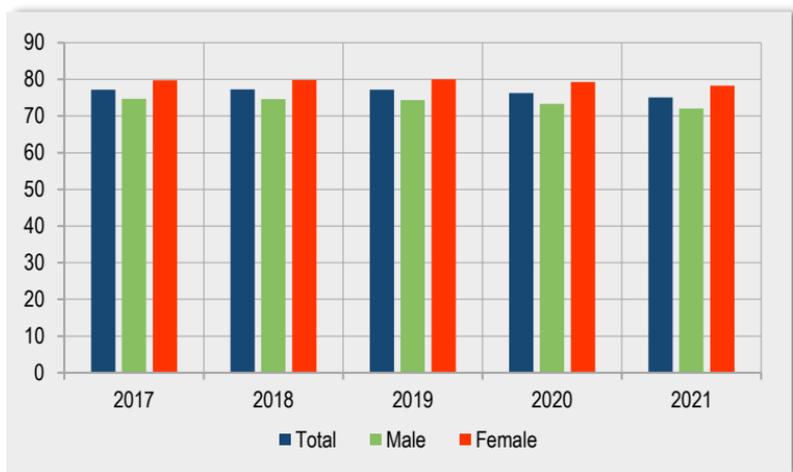
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ALL	9,339	9,568	9,274	9,161	9,274
Male	4,886	5,001	4,907	4,792	4,754
Female	4,453	4,567	4,367	4,369	4,520

Life expectancy

In Republika Srpska, life expectancy at birth decreased by 2.66 years for men and 1.47 years for women from 2017 to 2021. In 2021, life expectancy was 78.24 years for women and 72.02 years for men.

2. Life expectancy in Republika Srpska

	TOTAL	Male	Female
2017	77.20	74.68	79.71
2018	77.22	74.59	79.86
2019	77.15	74.34	80.00
2020	76.23	73.34	79.24
2021	75.03	72.02	78.24



Graph 1. Life expectancy

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male names	Stefan	Stefan	Luka	Luka	Luka
	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar
	Luka	Luka	Stefan	Stefan	Stefan
	Nikola	Nikola	Nikola	Vasilije	Vasilije
	Pavle	Pavle	Pavle	Nikola	Pavle
Female names	Marija	Sofija	Sofija	Sofija	Milica
	Sofija	Milica	Milica	Milica	Sofija
	Milica	Marija	Marija	Marija	Marija
	Ana	Ana	Ana	Ana	Ana
	Dunja	Teodora	Sara	Dunja	Dunja

POPULATION

Deaths in Republika Srpska

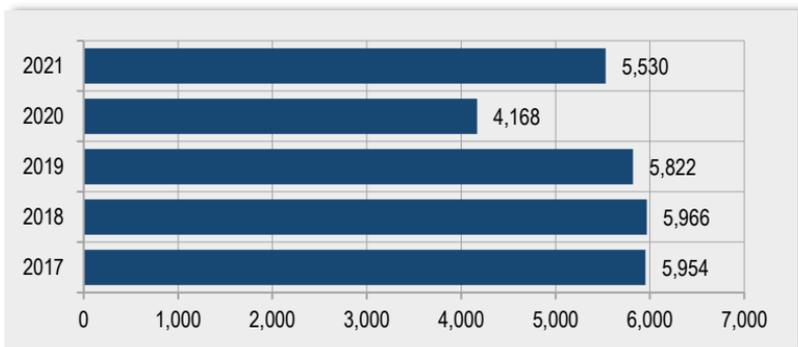
In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons in 2021 increased by 14.6%. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death is 74.8 years. On average, women live approximately six years longer than men do. About half of all deceased persons die due to diseases of the circulatory system, while approximately one fifth of them die due to malignant tumors. Per one thousand live-born babies, on average two babies up to one year of age decease. In Republika Srpska, infant mortality rate in 2021 amounted to 1.8‰.

4. Deaths in Republika Srpska

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ALL	14,663	14,763	15,081	16,582	19,002
Men	7,363	7,449	7,753	8,613	9,943
Women	7,300	7,314	7,328	7,969	9,059

New marriages

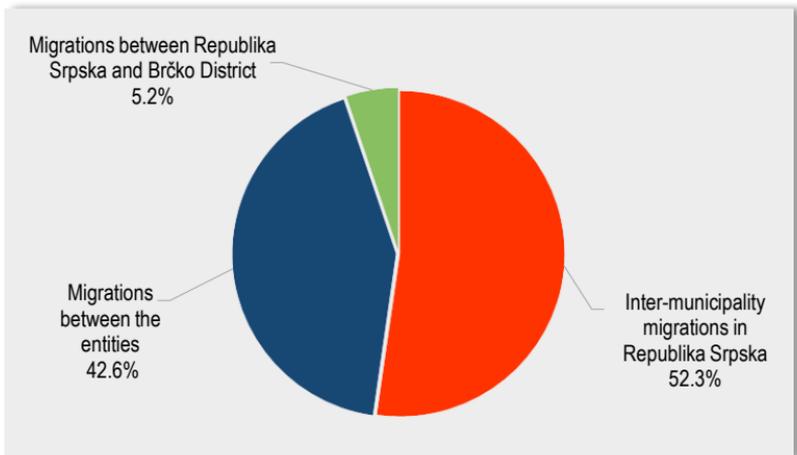
In Republika Srpska, there are approximately five new marriages per one thousand citizens. In 2021, the number of new marriages increased by 32.7% in comparison with 2020. The oldest groom in 2021 was 84 years old, while the oldest bride was 80 years old. The youngest groom was 18 years old and the youngest bride was 16. Average age of bride at marriage was 29.2 years, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 27.5 years. Average age of men at marriage was 32.3 years and grooms enter their first marriage at the average age of 30.4 years.



Graph 2. New marriages

Migrations in Republika Srpska

The largest population movements in Republika Srpska were recorded in the population group of 20 to 34 years of age. When it comes to this age group, women opt for moving more often than men do. In the age group of 35 years and older, participation of men in migration is higher than that of women.



Graph 3. Internal migrations (immigration/migration) in Republika Srpska, 2021

DO YOU KNOW?

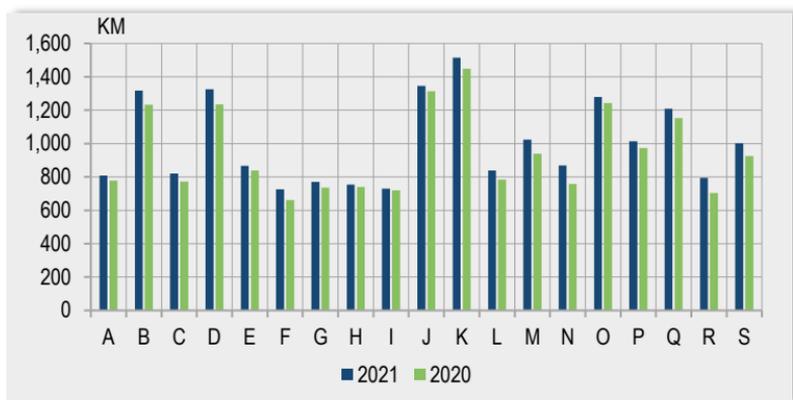
Life expectancy in Republika Srpska in the period 1998-2021 increased by 2.5 years. The life expectancy for men increased by 2.2 years, and that of women by almost 3 years.

WAGES

We live for the beautiful moments that we know will pass

Increase in average after-tax (net) wage in 2021 compared to the previous year

The average after-tax (net) wage in 2021 amounted to 1,004 KM, namely 48 KM more than in 2020. Nominally, the average after-tax (net) wage increased by 4.9%. An increase was recorded in all 19 sections of economic activity, with the highest increase being recorded in the sections (N) *Administrative and support service activities* with 14.3% and (R) *Arts, entertainment and recreation* with 12.8%.



Graph 1. Average after-tax (net) wages by section of KD

Real index of average after-tax (net) wage, which represents the ratio between the nominal index of average after-tax (net) wage and the consumer price index in the given period, increased as well. Thus, compared to 2020, the average after-tax (net) wage in Republika Srpska increased in real terms by 3.2%.

The situation in the neighbouring countries is similar. In Slovenia, the average net wage increased in real terms by 3.1%, in Croatia by 2.7%, and in Serbia it increased by as much as 5.4%. In Montenegro, however, a decrease was recorded; the average net wage in 2021 decreased by 0.9% in comparison with 2020.

In the past five years, the average net wage increased by 20.8%. The highest wage was still that of those employed in the section (K) *Financial and insurance activities*, in which every second employee has completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They accounted for 2.1% of the total number of employed persons in 2021 and they received on average 1,515 KM per month. In 2021, the lowest monthly after-tax (net) wage (726 KM) was earned by those employed in the section (F) *Construction*, which employs 5.0% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, majority of employed persons, namely 44.6% of them, completed secondary school.

DO YOU KNOW?

The average after-tax (net) wage in the five-year period recorded the highest increase in the section (N) *Administrative and support service activities*, namely by 316 KM.

1. Average after tax wages by section of KD

	KM				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	831	857	906	956	1,004
A	725	729	751	779	808
B	1,084	1,126	1,178	1,233	1,318
C	638	675	736	772	820
D	1,083	1,152	1,205	1,235	1,326
E	696	759	791	838	867
F	548	580	630	661	726
G	589	628	696	736	770
H	630	652	688	740	755
I	562	575	645	719	729
J	1,136	1,204	1,270	1,314	1,345
K	1,321	1,369	1,409	1,449	1,515
L	623	646	768	784	839
M	896	901	922	940	1,024
N	552	581	681	759	868
O	1,098	1,126	1,167	1,244	1,280
P	833	846	898	973	1,013
Q	1,041	1,047	1,080	1,152	1,208
R	564	588	638	704	794
S	813	797	913	925	1,001

LABOUR MARKET

If you want to have your expectations met, don't expect much. If you want to live up to expectations, expect a lot.

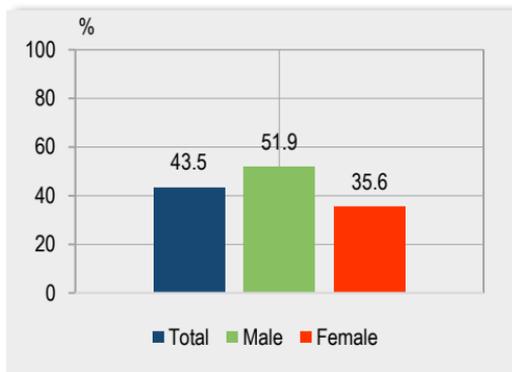
By sex, female unemployment rate in 2021 was 16.3%, while male unemployment rate was 12.9%.

1. Unemployment rates, 2021

			%
TOTAL	Male	Female	
14.3	12.9	16.3	

The structure of employed persons by group of sections of economic activity in 2021 was as follows: agricultural 17.9%, industrial (non-agricultural) 30.4% and services 51.7%. By type of employment, the structure was as follows: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 77.9%, self-employed persons 19.3% and unpaid supporting family members 2.8%. By educational attainment, most employed persons completed secondary school 65.7%.

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

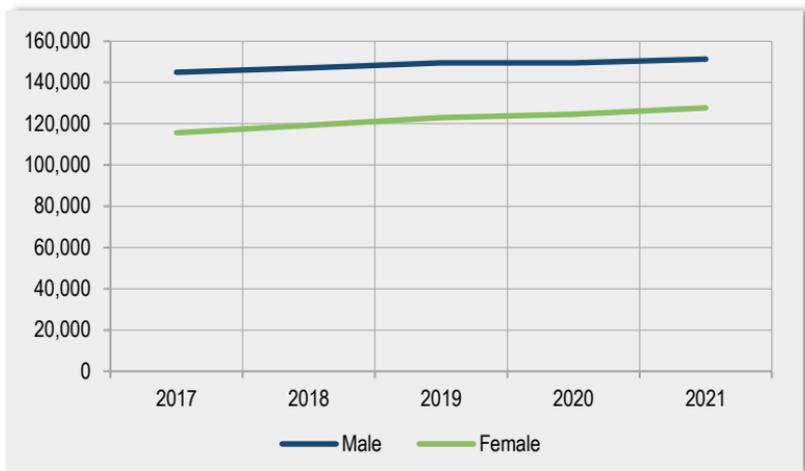


Graph 1. Employment rates, 2021

LABOUR MARKET

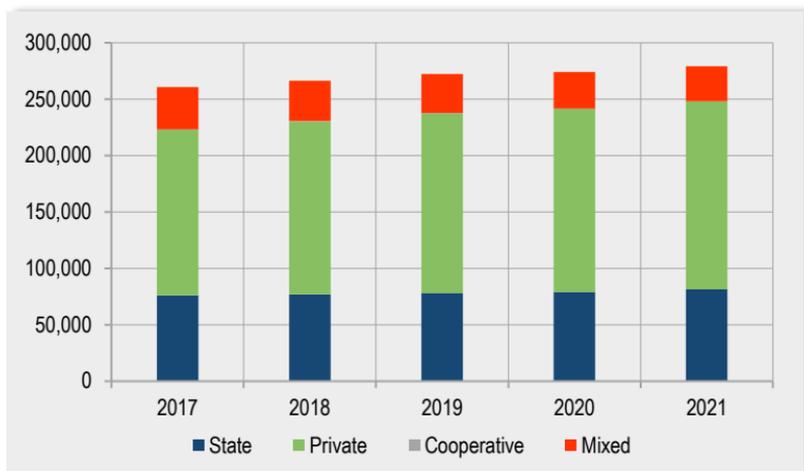
DO YOU KNOW?

The employment rate of male population was 16.3 percentage points higher than that of female population.



Graph 2. Employed persons by sex, annual average

LABOUR MARKET



Graph 3. Employed persons by type of ownership

Private sector has the highest number of employed persons. Every second employed person works in business entities in private ownership, while every sixth is an entrepreneur or works for an entrepreneur.

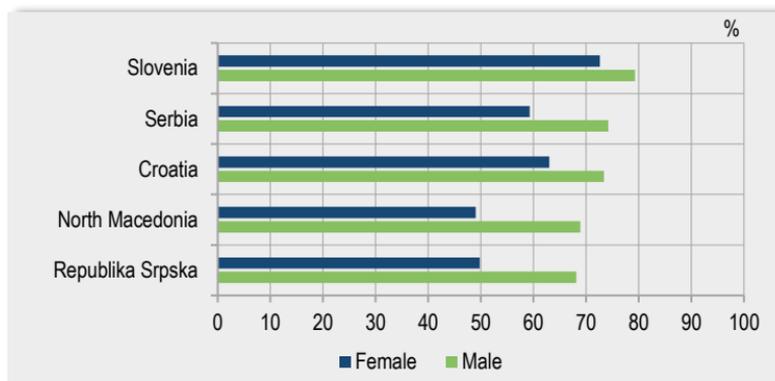
Half of all employed persons in Republika Srpska work in the sections (C) *Manufacturing*, (G) *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* and (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*. Every second employed person has completed secondary education,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

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

LABOUR MARKET

2. Employed persons by section of KD, annual average

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	260,608	266,309	272,366	274,227	279,030
A	8,482	8,530	8,468	8,473	8,704
B	5,357	5,114	5,045	4,731	4,689
C	54,434	56,436	56,738	58,013	58,816
D	8,201	8,680	8,878	8,385	8,310
E	4,956	4,902	5,040	5,026	5,210
F	11,731	12,155	12,596	13,342	13,973
G	46,172	46,571	48,192	48,247	48,818
H	11,987	12,073	12,454	12,257	12,486
I	12,879	13,341	13,742	13,523	13,125
J	5,587	5,876	6,194	6,342	7,139
K	5,505	5,614	5,788	5,831	5,855
L	529	552	636	640	564
M	7,657	7,788	7,883	7,929	8,090
N	3,134	3,310	3,405	3,320	3,445
O	24,580	24,895	25,426	25,887	26,250
P	22,691	22,830	23,073	22,996	23,343
Q	17,484	18,007	18,842	19,448	20,264
R	3,846	4,118	4,457	4,380	4,469
S	5,396	5,517	5,509	5,457	5,480



Graph 4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries (20–64 years of age), 2021

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The future is always born from the past and the future is important for living well and having a good present, which by the law on nature will become the past.

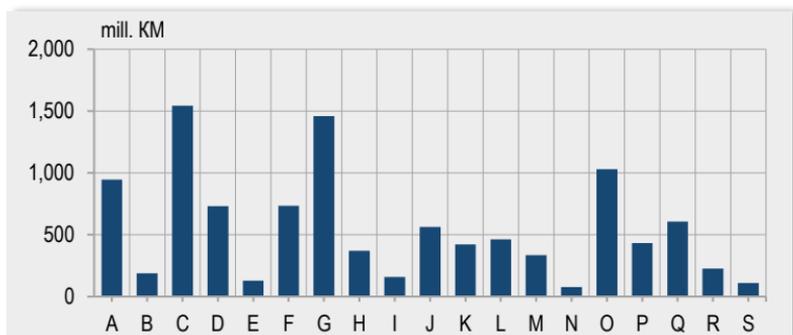
Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured with the real growth rate of GDP, increased by 6.9% in 2021.

1. Gross domestic product and gross value added¹⁾, 2021

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	945,094	-9.0
Mining and quarrying	189,748	4.8
Manufacturing	1,542,865	11.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	732,580	9.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	128,345	5.9
Construction	734,600	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,458,779	12.4
Transportation and storage	371,156	10.4
Accommodation and food service activities	157,951	35.5
Information and communication	562,166	4.5
Financial and insurance activities	421,155	7.7
Real estate activities	463,389	-0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	334,305	6.6
Administrative and support service activities	76,388	10.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,029,161	1.2
Education	433,619	1.9
Human health and social work activities	607,680	8.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	226,233	9.8
Other service activities	108,979	6.7
FISIM (minus)	249,150	4.4
Gross value added	10,275,043	5.7
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	2,226,679	12.5
Gross domestic product	12,501,722	6.9

¹⁾ The calculation of Gross domestic product is based on the international methodology of the European System of Accounts - ESA 2010).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Graph 1. Gross value added, current prices, 2021

Over 2.5 billion KM of Gross value added originated from industrial activities

In the total Gross domestic product in 2021, the section (C) *Manufacturing* had a share of 12.3%, the section (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 5.9%, the section (B) *Mining and quarrying* had a share of 1.5%, while the section (E) *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* had a share of 1.0%. In terms of employment, these sections were also dominant, as they employ approximately a quarter of the total number of employed persons.

2. Gross domestic product and Gross value added, current prices, structures

	%				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agricultural activities (A)	8.4	8.8	8.6	9.0	7.6
Industrial activities (B,C,D,E)	19.3	20.4	19.7	19.3	20.7
Construction (F)	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.9
Service activities (G,H,I,J,K,L,M, N,O,P,Q,R,S)	51.1	50.0	50.6	50.9	50.0
FISIM (minus)	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Gross value added	82.4	82.6	82.6	83.2	82.2
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.8	17.8
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Manufacturing is one of the most significant sections of the economy of Republika Srpska in terms of its share in the total Gross value added, its share in exports, and the number of employed persons.

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

DO YOU KNOW?

The division *Manufacture of food products* has the highest share in the section (C) *Manufacturing*, with 17.4%. Within this division, manufacture of bakery products, flour confectionery and cakes accounts for a fifth of the gross value added.

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Non-financial sector	55.9	56.8	57.3	57.5	59.8
Financial sector	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Government sector	20.2	19.5	19.2	20.7	19.8
Households sector	21.8	21.5	21.1	19.4	18.0
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
FISIM (minus)	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

4. Gross domestic product

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	10,099,280	10,701,007	11,251,324	11,131,849	12,501,722
Gross domestic product per capita ²⁾ , KM	8,759	9,322	9,848	9,797	11,080
Gross domestic product, real growth rates, %	3.1	3.9	2.5	- 2.5	6.9

²⁾ The population estimate is based on the results of the Census of Population 2013.

Gross domestic product per capita, as an indicator of the achieved level of welfare of the population in an economy, amounted to 11,080 KM in 2021, which represented an increase by 26.5% compared to 2017.

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

Allocation of the Gross domestic product realised in 2021 was as follows: 44.6% on compensation of employees, 37.5% on gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 17.9% on net taxes on products and production

DO YOU KNOW?

Other payments to employees (various off-wage benefits) account for 16.8% of the total compensation of employees.

5. Income components of Gross domestic product, current prices

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross domestic product	10,099,280	10,701,007	11,251,324	11,131,849	12,501,722
Compensation of employees	4,502,499	4,756,193	5,009,276	5,246,808	5,581,702
Net taxes on products and production	1,799,149	1,885,148	1,985,064	1,860,816	2,221,976
Gross operating surplus/ Gross mixed income	3,797,632	4,059,666	4,256,984	4,024,225	4,698,044

INVESTMENTS

In the age of nonsense, bitterness and hatred, bringing kindness, cheerfulness and a smile as witnesses to the awareness of the beauty and culture of living and supremacy over evil is a double effort, but with that, the success is greater – because the goal is holy.

In Republika Srpska, in 2021, investments in fixed assets amounted to 1,825,592,000 KM. The most significant share in the composition of investments by activity of investor, with 17.9%, was that of the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*.

As in the previous year, an increasing trend in investment activity was continued in the section (A) *Agriculture, forestry and fishing*, namely by 51.2%. A significant increase in investment activity, by 406.5%, was also recorded in the section (L) *Real estate activities*.

1. Investments in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2021

	Value of investments, thous. KM	Composition, %
Total investments	1,825,592	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78,914	4.3
Mining and quarrying	17,746	1.0
Manufacturing	309,898	17.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	180,322	9.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11,303	0.6
Construction	250,622	13.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	209,769	11.5
Transportation and storage	95,892	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4,743	0.3
Information and communication	117,467	6.4
Financial and insurance activities	35,488	1.9
Real estate activities	20,761	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	27,154	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	9,131	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	326,364	17.9
Education	24,634	1.3
Human health and social work activities	69,307	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	30,080	1.7
Other service activities	5,997	0.3

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

INVESTMENTS

By activity of investor, the highest shares in the composition of investments were those of the following sections: (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*, (C) *Manufacturing* and (F) *Construction*. By purpose of investments in new fixed assets, the highest shares referred to the sections (F) *Construction*, (C) *Manufacturing* and (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*.

Over 800 million KM invested in buildings and other structures

By their technical composition, almost half of the total investments was invested in buildings and other structures. In 2021, the highest investments in buildings were those of business entities from the sections (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (23.7%), (F) *Construction* (22.1%) and (C) *Manufacturing* (12.3%).

The highest investments in machinery, equipment and transport equipment were those of business entities from the section (C) *Manufacturing* (24.5%).

When it comes to investments in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section (F) *Construction* had a share of 27.3%, the section (O) *Public administration and defence* participated with 16.0%, (K) *Financial and insurance activities* with 14.9% and (J) *Information and communication* with 14.9%

2. Composition of investments in fixed assets by technical composition

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Investments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and other structures	49.7	54.1	54.9	56.4	48.5
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	44.0	40.9	40.3	37.4	44.7
Other	6.3	5.0	4.8	6.2	6.8

Investments in 2020 were mostly financed from own financial assets (56.2%), followed by financial loans (23.4%), assets of budgets and funds (11.6%), from other sources (3.7%), joint assets (3.4%), and financial leasing (1.8%).

INVESTMENTS

3. Financing of investments and investments

	thous. KM				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financing of investments	1,562,817	1,849,104	1,710,690	1,852,057	1,827,403
Investments	1,612,886	1,879,489	1,789,555	1,959,943	1,825,592

DO YOU KNOW?

Investments of business entities registered in the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* account for 29.5% of the total investments in the section (Q) *Human health and social work activities*.

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

He who does not know how to solve small puzzles will certainly not solve the big ones.

Information and communication was the most productive and most profitable section of economic activities in 2020

Average profitability rate, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, amounted to 15.1% in Republika Srpska.

By business operations in 2020, the section (J) *Information and communication* can be singled out as one of the most successful sections of economic activity in the economy of Republika Srpska. With 312 enterprises and 217 entrepreneurs, as well as 6,508 employed persons, this section has the highest labour productivity with 79,071 KM, and its labour costs of 26,477 KM per employed person and profitability rate of 40.1% are high.

1. Indicators of success of non-financial business economy

				KM
	Turnover per person employed	Value added per person employed (productivity)	Labour costs per person employed	Gross operating surplus per person employed
TOTAL	110,082	30,674	15,461	16,645
Industrial activities	81,631	29,114	16,589	12,982
Construction	115,335	41,904	13,673	29,133
Trade	211,384	28,834	13,570	16,981
Non-financial services activities	64,465	31,401	15,805	18,137

Market business entities (enterprises and entrepreneurs) in the sections of industry employ around 40.0% of all employed persons, while they also provide the greatest contribution to the formation of total value added at factor costs, 37.6%, which in 2020 amounted to over 5.8 billion KM in total.

Trade generates the highest turnover of all the economic activities in Republika Srpska, accounting for approximately half of total turnover, but it has a low profitability rate. One third of all business entities operate in the trade sector which employs one quarter of the total number of employed persons.

The lowest number of business entities, namely 55 enterprises and 75 entrepreneurs, operates in the section (R) *Arts, entertainment and recreation*, but these business entities achieve significant labour productivity (35,971 KM) and profitability rate (32.6%).

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

DO YOU KNOW?

Approximately 80 percent of market-oriented business entities in Republika Srpska operate in the service sector, while about 20 percent operate in the production sector.

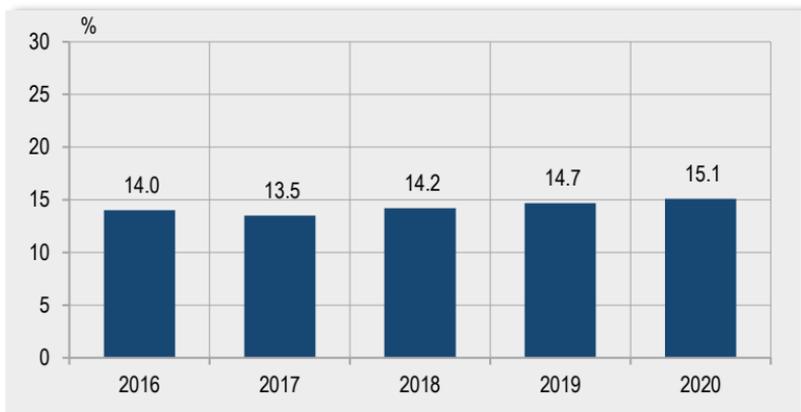
2. Indicators of business activities of non-financial business economy, structures

	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	15.2	39.7	29.4	37.6	30.9
Construction	6.1	7.5	7.9	10.3	13.2
Trade	32.1	23.8	45.7	22.4	24.3
Non-financial service activities	46.6	29.0	17.0	29.7	31.6

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

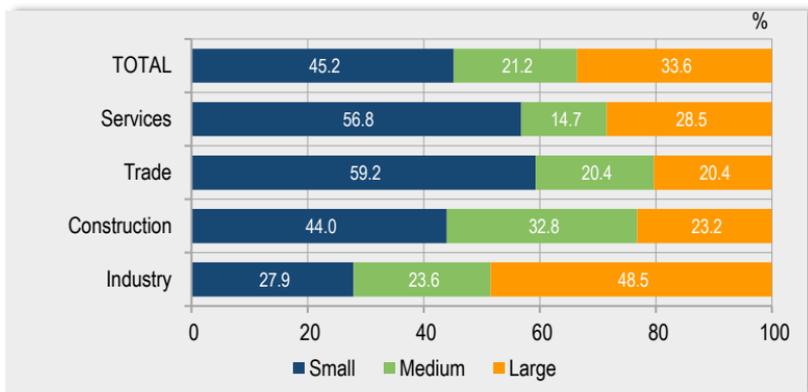
By size of business entities, the highest profitability in 2020 was achieved by large enterprises, namely 16.9%, which was 1.8 percentage points higher than the Republika Srpska average.

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS



Graph 1. Profitability rates of non-financial business economy in Republika Srpska

In addition, large enterprises were also the most productive, with the value added per person employed of 34,978 KM, while the lowest productivity was achieved by medium business entities, with 28,619 KM. At the level of Republika Srpska, achieved productivity amounted to 30,647 KM.



Graph 2. Value added at factor costs, by size of business entities, 2020

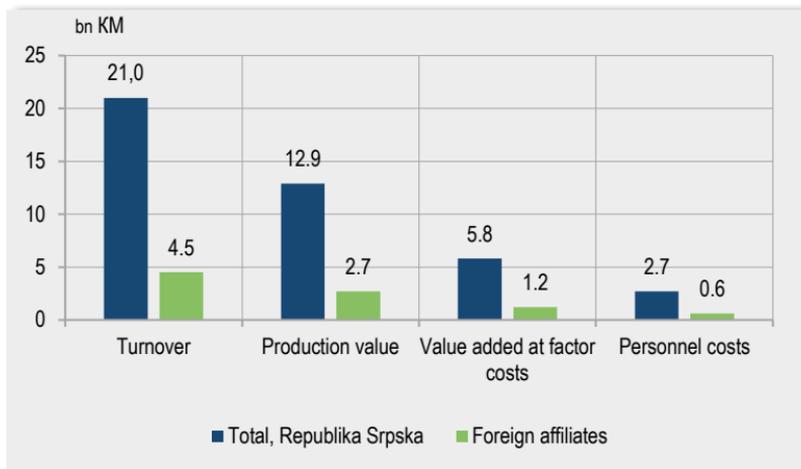
STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

DO YOU KNOW?

Of the total number of foreign-owned enterprises operating in the territory of Republika Srpska, most are owned by Serbia (28%), followed by Italy (11%) and Austria (9%).

Foreign investors were most interested in enterprises from industrial sections (49%), followed by those from the sections trade (24%), services (25%) and construction (2%).

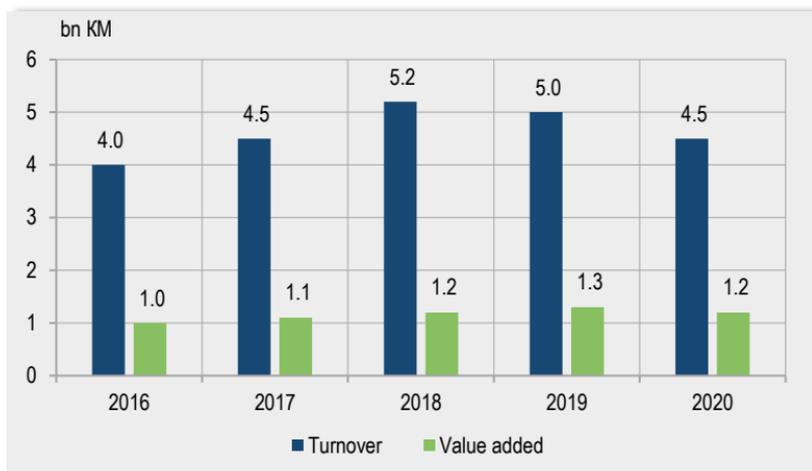
Foreign affiliates, or enterprises which are majority foreign-owned, operated in 2020 with the profitability rate of 13.6%.



Graph 3. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska, 2020

European Union member states have the largest share in the capital of foreign affiliates operating in Republika Srpska, with 55.9%. These enterprises generate 51.1% of the total turnover of foreign affiliates..

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS



Graph 4. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in Republika Srpska

PRICES

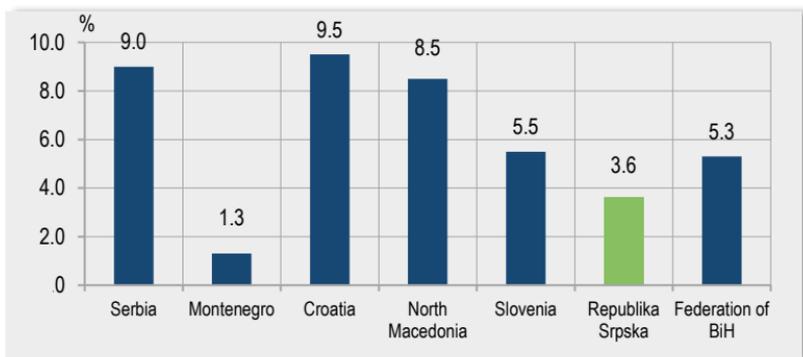
If you want to do the right thing, be prepared to pay the right price.

Producer prices of industrial products in 2021 increased on average by 3.6% compared to 2020.

By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities KD BiH 2010, compared to 2020, an increase in prices in 2021 was recorded in the sections (E) *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* by 34.9%, (C) *Manufacturing* by 3.8%, (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* with 2.8% and (B) *Mining and quarrying* by 1.4%.

1. Producer price indices of industrial products

Section	previous year=100				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	102.0	104.9	101.2	99.9	103.6
Mining and quarrying	107.7	103.5	101.4	100.8	101.4
Manufacturing	100.5	107.2	101.0	99.6	103.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	103.4	100.0	101.5	100.6	102.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	112.5	89.7	90.2	134.9



Graph 1. Rates of producer prices of industrial products, 2021

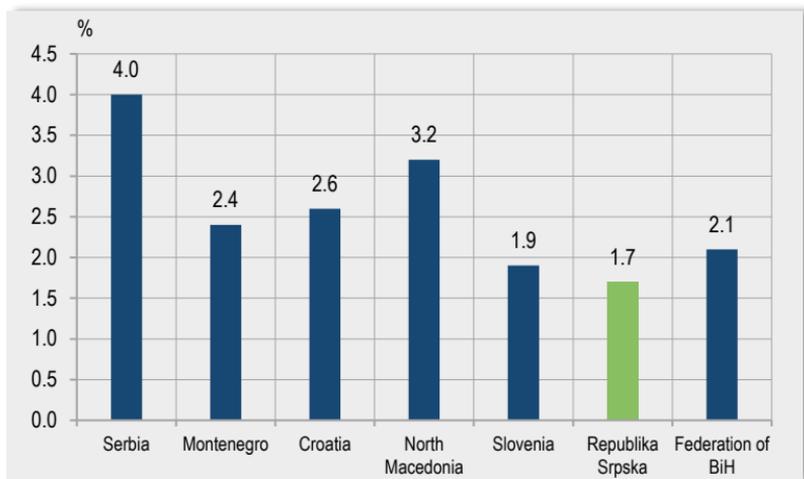
Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2021, compared to 2020, increased on average by 1.7%.

By main division of consumption by propose, the highest increase in prices in 2021 was recorded in the division Transport, by 5.9%, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Clothing and footwear, by 9.5%.

2. Consumer price indices according to COICOP

Name	previous year=100				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	100.5	101.2	100.5	98.8	101.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.1	100.4	100.8	100.7	103.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	104.9	105.8	104.5	104.5	101.6
Clothing and footwear	88.8	87.4	88.0	90.0	90.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other energy commodities	101.2	101.8	102.8	100.3	100.8
Furnishings, household equipment and regular maintenance of the house	98.3	99.0	100.0	98.3	101.2
Health	102.5	102.7	101.5	100.8	100.4
Transport	104.1	109.2	100.9	91.0	105.9
Communication	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.5	99.9
Recreation and culture	100.6	101.0	101.9	102.1	100.9
Education	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Restaurants and hotels	100.9	100.3	100.7	100.2	100.4
Other goods and services	99.7	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.5

PRICES



Graph 2. Inflation rates in the countries in the region, 2021

DO YOU KNOW?

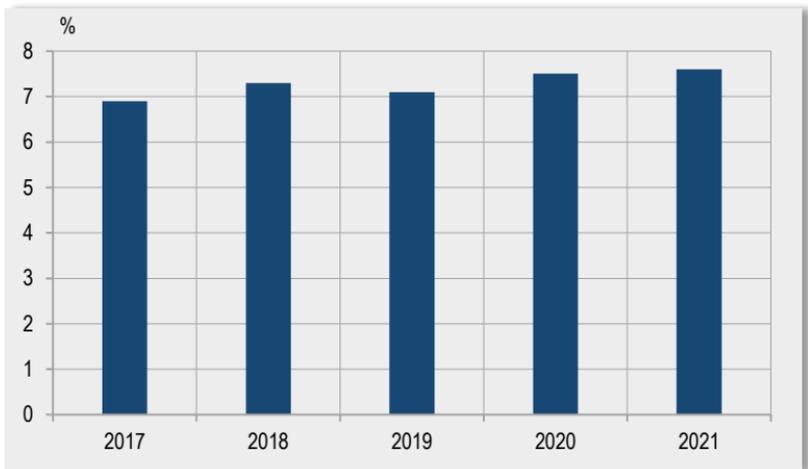
In 2021, an average increase in producer prices was recorded in all the countries in the region.

The mind wants new things, because it grows with curiosity.

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 7.6%

In 2021, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska was 7.6%, which represented an increase by 0.1% compared to the share realised in the previous year (Graph 1).

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



Graph 1. Share of agriculture in the structure of GDP

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

AGRICULTURE

Primary agriculture employs 17.9% of all employed persons

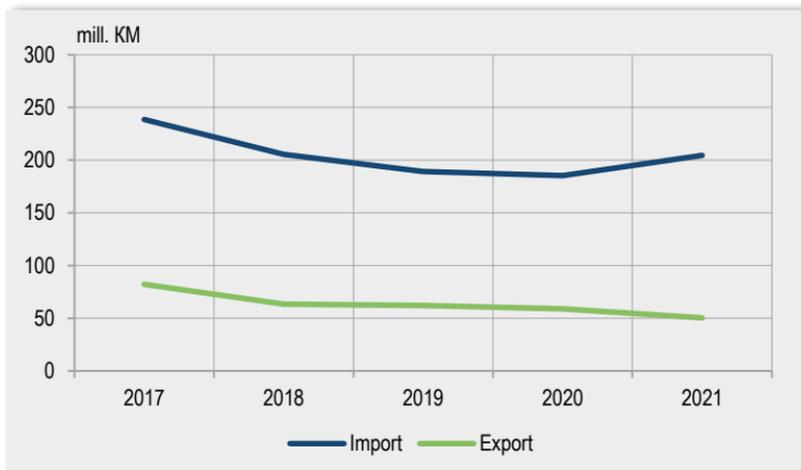
According to the data obtained through the Labour Force Survey in 2021, there are 76 thousand persons employed in agriculture in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in agriculture accounts for 17.9% of the total number of employed persons.

Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 94.6% were full-time employees, while the remaining 5.4% were part-time employees. The average weekly working hours in agriculture in 2021 amounted to 40.9 hours, namely 43.0 hours for men and 37.0 hours for women employed in agriculture.

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 255 million KM

The value of total external trade of agricultural products in 2021 amounted to 255 million KM, which represented an increase by 4.3% or 10.6 million KM in comparison with the previous year.

Total value of import of agricultural products in 2021 amounted to 204.6 million KM, which represented an increase by 10.3% or 19.2 million KM compared to the import realised in the previous year. During the same period, total value of export of agricultural products was 50.4 million KM, which represented a decrease by 14.5% or 8.6 million KM compared to the previous year (Graph 2).



Graph 2. Value of realised annual import and export

The share of agricultural products in total export of Republika Srpska realised in 2021 was 1.1%, while in total import these products participated with 3.7%. The coverage of import with export amounted to 24.6%, which represented a decrease by 7.2% compared to the coverage recorded in the previous year.

Increase in prices of crop products by 25.1% and of livestock products by 4.8%

In 2021, a significant increase in prices in comparison with the previous year was recorded for most crop and livestock products.

In the group cereals, prices increased for most products, with the highest increase being recorded in prices of mercantile maize by 38.5%, of barley by 23.4% and of mercantile wheat by 8.8%.

In the group industrial crops, prices of all products increased, with the highest increase being recorded in prices of soybeans by 55.4%, of sunflower by 53.6% and of rapeseed by 49.9%.

Compared to 2020, prices of all products in the group vegetables increased as well, with the highest increase being recorded for peppers by 49.7% and for cucumber by 45.2%.

AGRICULTURE

The highest increase in prices in 2021 was recorded for products belonging to the group fruits and grapes, namely 35.9% on average. The increase in prices was recorded for all types of fruit, with the highest increase being recorded for raspberries by 81.1% and for strawberries by 48.5%.

During the reference year, an increase in prices was recorded for all products in the group livestock products, except for the price of live pigs, which decreased by 5.8% compared to the previous year. The highest increase in prices in the observation period was recorded for honey, namely by 58.5%, and for table eggs, by 14.0%.

DO YOU KNOW?

In the observation year, an increase in prices was recorded for most of the major inputs in agricultural production, with the highest increase being recorded in prices of fertilizers, by 25.6%, and of animal feed stuff, by 14.5%.

Value of agricultural production in 2021 amounted to approximately one billion and 782 million KM

The value of total agricultural production²⁾ in 2021 amounted to one billion and 782 million KM, which represented a decrease by 3.5% compared to the previous year (Graph 3).

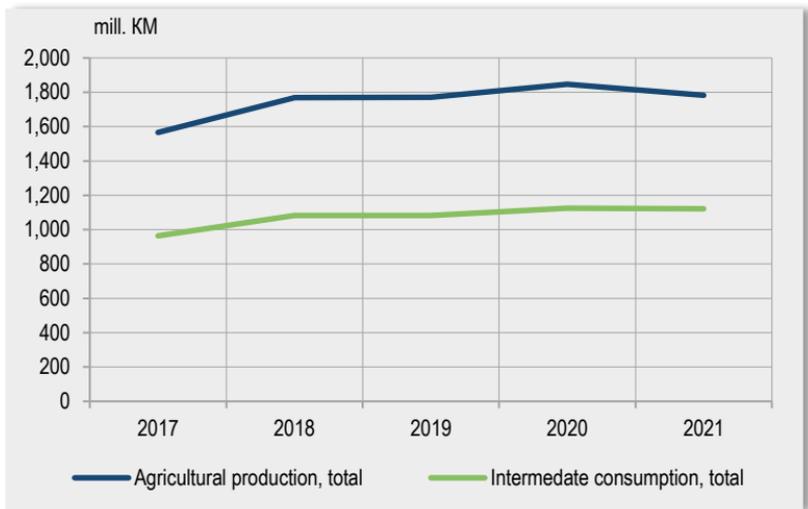
During the reference year, the share of livestock production output in the total value of agricultural production was 44.1%, while the crop production output was 54.8%.

During the same period, the total value of intermediate consumption of agriculture³⁾ amounted to approximately one billion and 122 million KM, which represented a decrease by 0.3% compared to the previous year. Intermediate consumption in agriculture in 2021 accounted for 63.0% of the value of total agricultural production.

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

³⁾ Intermediate consumption in agriculture is the value of consumed raw materials and services (input) in agriculture in performing agricultural production. It is presented at purchase prices.

AGRICULTURE



Graph 3. Value of total agricultural production and intermediate consumption

FORESTRY

The hunter is also someone's prey.

The diversity of the flora and fauna in our forests make Republika Srpska one of the few European regions in which forests are of predominantly natural structural and belong to different biogeographical regions, which makes them adapted to different natural conditions. The Adriatic Sea in the south, high mountains in the central part and fertile plains in the north have a favourable effect on the diversity of forest communities and on a significantly higher average annual growth in comparison with the surroundings. In Republika Srpska, the average annual increase of timber in high forests with natural regeneration amounts to 8.0 m³/ha (state forests). Of the total surface area of Republika Srpska, approximately 50% are areas covered with forests, which is approximately 0.75 ha per capita. The structure of the forests of Republika Srpska is as follows: 50% are tall forests, 27% are low forests, while other forest land and barren land account for the remaining 23%. Approximately one million hectares of forests and forest lands are in state ownership, while private forests cover approximately 20% of the total forest area in Republika Srpska.

The forests of Republika Srpska are managed by applying all the principles of long-term forest exploitation for the purpose of present and future fulfillment of appropriate environmental, social and social functions of forests at the local, national and global levels.

All forests in Republika Srpska are covered by the FSC (The Forest Stewardship Council™ – FSC) international certificate. The objective of the FSC programme is to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests, by establishing general standards that will be recognised and respected through the principles of sustainable forest management. In Republika Srpska, forests are a major element of national parks, nature parks and hunting areas (hunting grounds).

1. Forest exploitation

	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
2017	3,259	2,782	477	1,856	1,403
2018	3,224	2,743	480	1,792	1,433
2019	3,072	2,628	444	1,738	1,334
2020	2,950	2,685	266	1,574	1,376
2021	2,890	2,475	415	1,558	1,332

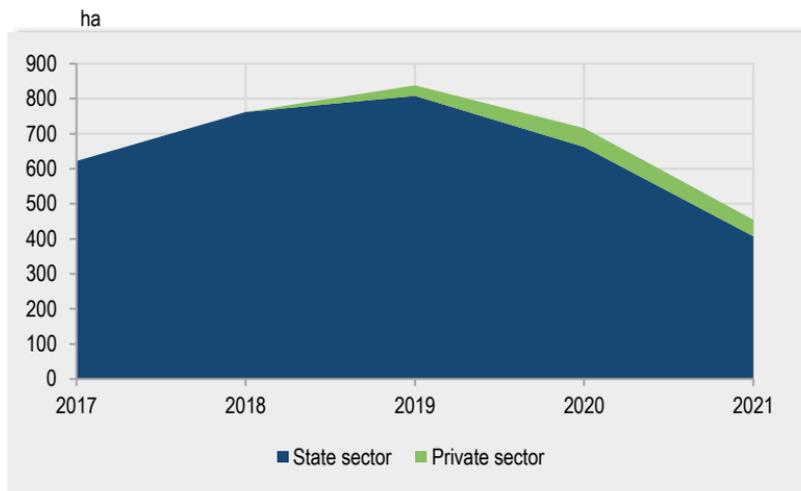
thous. m³

Average gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2021 decreased in comparison with 2020 and it amounted to approximately three million m³. Out of this sum, approximately 2.4 million m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, as the state sector covers 85.6% of the total felled timber.

2. Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Production, total	2,033,235	2,019,665	1,939,364	1,984,780	1,822,566
logs for cutting	1,002,377	987,268	963,948	962,806	913,521
Sale, total	2,069,161	2,018,213	1,916,159	1,939,628	1,864,123
logs for cutting	1,013,895	998,414	960,860	953,247	924,449

Afforestation activities in 2021 in Republika Srpska decreased in comparison with 2020. Thus, total afforested area in 2021 covered 526 ha, which represented a decrease by 24.2% compared to 2020 and a decrease by 38.4% compared to 2019. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 428 ha, which accounted for 81.4% of the total area afforested during 2021.



Graph 1. Artificial afforestation

FORESTRY

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

KM/m³

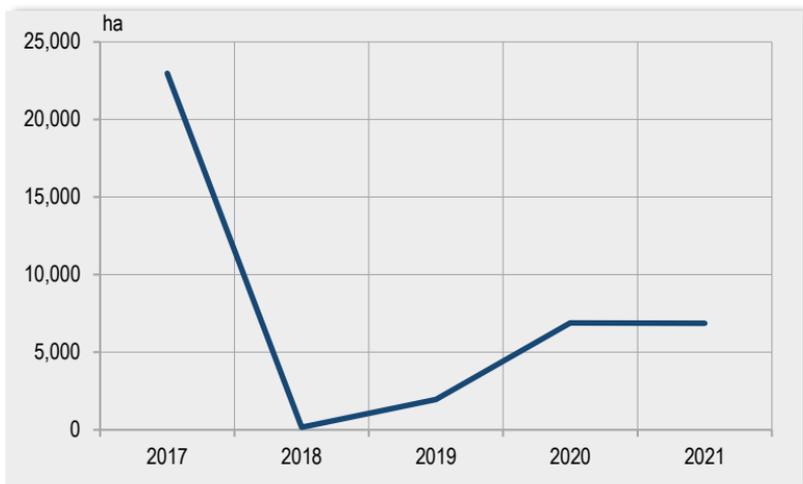
	TOTAL	Conifers	Broadleaves
2017	83.45	98.13	70.95
2018	86.82	102.24	74.20
2019	94.83	109.54	81.46
2020	93.63	107.20	81.24
2021	97.19	115.49	81.03

4. Gross value added in the forestry sector

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross value added in the forestry sector, thous. KM	145,480	154,388	158,022	158,299	160,124
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. KM	10,077,017	10,679,612	11,251,324	11,131,849	12,499,537
Structure, %	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3

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 2021, with 14.7%, and its value was 653 million KM.

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



Graph 2. Forest area and forest land affected by fire

Damages caused by fire in 2021 were recorded over an area of 6,861 ha, with a damaged wood mass of 37,913 m³, remaining approximately at the same level as in the previous year.

DO YOU KNOW?

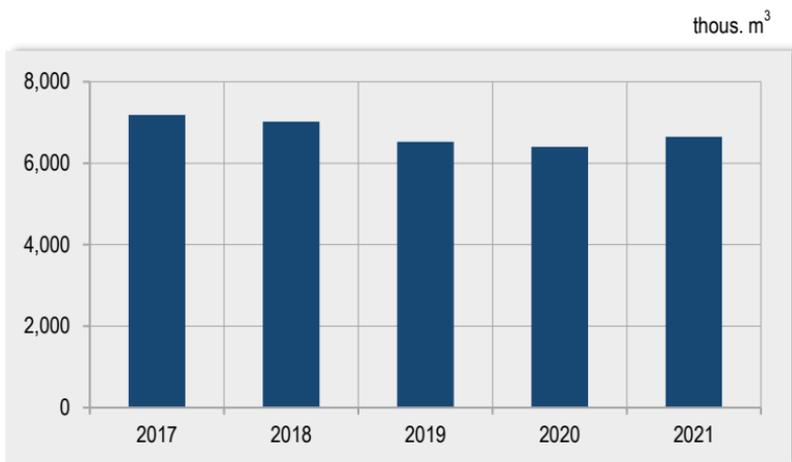
According to statistical data, Republika Srpska has 1,095,891 ha of forest and about 31,000 roe deer. Our calculations say that each roe has 35 ha of forest to itself.

ENVIRONMENT

"We don't see it, because we overbalance, but there is a balance in the world."

Environment in manufacturing

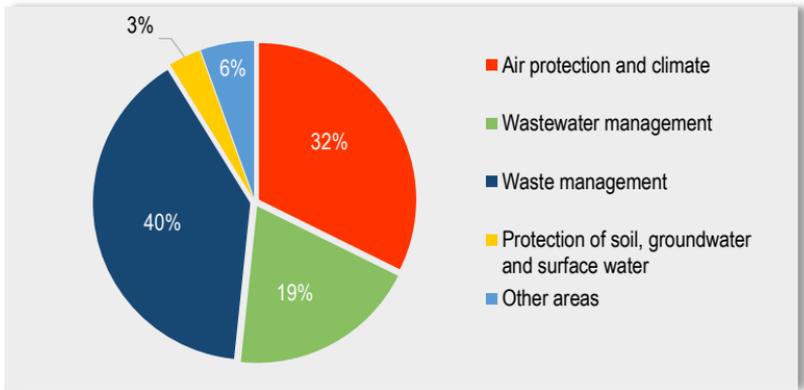
In 2021, business entities operating in the manufacturing industry allocated 2.2 million KM for wastewater management, which is 7.2% less than five years ago. The amount of wastewater discharged by the manufacturing industry during the five-year period between 2017 and 2021 decreased by almost the same percentage, namely by 7.4%. In the total allocations for wastewater management in 2021, investments account for about 31%, and current costs for about 69%. Of the current costs, the largest amount was allocated for the removal and drainage of wastewater and for gross wages of workers engaged in wastewater treatment activities.



Graph 1. Discharged wastewater in manufacturing

At the same time, in the field of wastewater management, the manufacturing industry invested significantly less, and allocated much more for ongoing maintenance. In 2021, of the 4.5 million KM total allocations in this area, as much as 93% related to current costs, and only about 7% were investments. In 2021, the manufacturing industry allocated about 28% more funds for ongoing waste management than five years ago. On the other hand, according to the latest available data on generated waste for the period 2016-2020, year, manufacturing generated 5.5% less waste, which leads to the conclusion that disposal costs are not closely and exclusively related to the amount of waste generated.

Waste management is also the area for which the manufacturing industry allocated the largest percentage of total costs for environmental protection, about 40%, followed by air protection with 32% and waste water management with 19%.

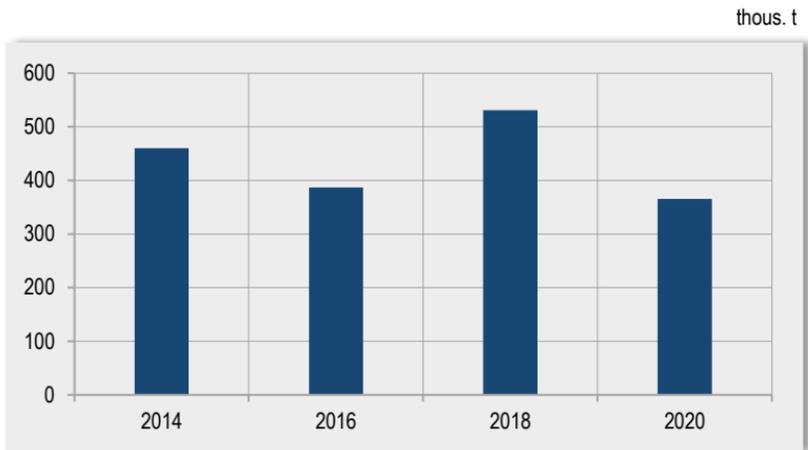


Graph 2. Expenditures of manufacturing for environmental protection, according to environmental areas, 2021

Almost 77% of costs in the area of waste management in manufacturing are allocated to pollution removal, i.e. for removal and disposal of generated waste. Waste, however, is the only area of the environment in which manufacturing generated income. In 2021, the sale of waste as a secondary raw material generated as much as 10.5 million KM.

Manufacturing, however, disposes of most of the generated waste internally or stores it temporarily. Of the waste handed over to other entities, the largest part is handed over or sold to secondary operators and natural persons for further use, followed by utility companies and regional landfills, while a small part is exported.

ENVIRONMENT



Graph 3. Waste generated in manufacturing

DO YOU KNOW?

For the removal of wastewater and waste in manufacturing, the food industry allocated the most funds in 2021. About 33% of current expenditures for wastewater management and 34% of current expenditures for waste management come from the food industry.

The mind ceases to develop once it no longer accepts the new.

Industrial production in 2021 increased by 9.9% in comparison with 2020

In 2017, 2018 and 2021, industrial production recorded an increase. In 2021, a significant increase by 9.9% was recorded in comparison with 2020. In 2019, in comparison with 2018, a decrease by 11.4% was recorded. A decrease by 6.7% was recorded in 2020, compared to 2019.

The most significant divisions in terms of the value of industrial production were Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, Manufacture of food products, Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials, and Manufacture of rubber and plastic products..

1. Indices of industrial production by section of KD

Section	previous year=100				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	101.2	103.6	88.6	93.3	109.9
B	97.4	104.1	95.6	99.6	103.0
C	106.2	97.2	87.6	90.1	111.7
D (except group 35.3)	92.5	119.8	87.2	96.1	109.1

2. Indices of industrial production by section of KD

Section	2015=100				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	109.5	113.4	100.5	93.8	103.0
B	98.1	102.2	97.7	97.4	100.3
C	109.8	106.8	93.5	84.3	94.1
D (except group 35.3)	115.9	138.8	121.1	116.3	126.9

Industry has a share of 19.8% in the total Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska

INDUSTRY

Investments in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2021 amounted to 450 million KM, which represented an increase by 8.0% compared to 2020.

Gross value added of industrial activities in 2021 increased by 22.4% in comparison with 2020, totaling 2.5 billion KM, with *Manufacturing* having the highest share (62.5%).

At the end of 2021, there were 5,183 registered industrial enterprises, of which 90.5% in private ownership.

DO YOU KNOW?

Industry has a share of 19.8% in the total Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska.

In 2021, there were 120 new business entities that were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 89.0% of them, were engaged in *Manufacturing*, while 5.2% were engaged in *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*, 4.3% in *Mining and quarrying*, and 1.5% in *Materials recovery*.

Industrial enterprises employ 27.4% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska; these enterprises employ 64,643 workers, of which 79.6% in *Manufacturing*.

According to reports of industrial enterprises, value of sale of industrial products in 2021 amounted to 6.5 billion KM, with products of *Manufacturing* accounting for 68.2% of the total value. Value of sale of industrial products increased by 25.7% in 2021 in comparison with 2020.

Five industrial divisions generate 62.8% of the total value of sale of industrial products, namely: *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 26.2%, *Manufacture of food products* 13.6%, *Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment* 10.6%, *Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials* 8.4% and *Manufacture of furniture* 4.0%.

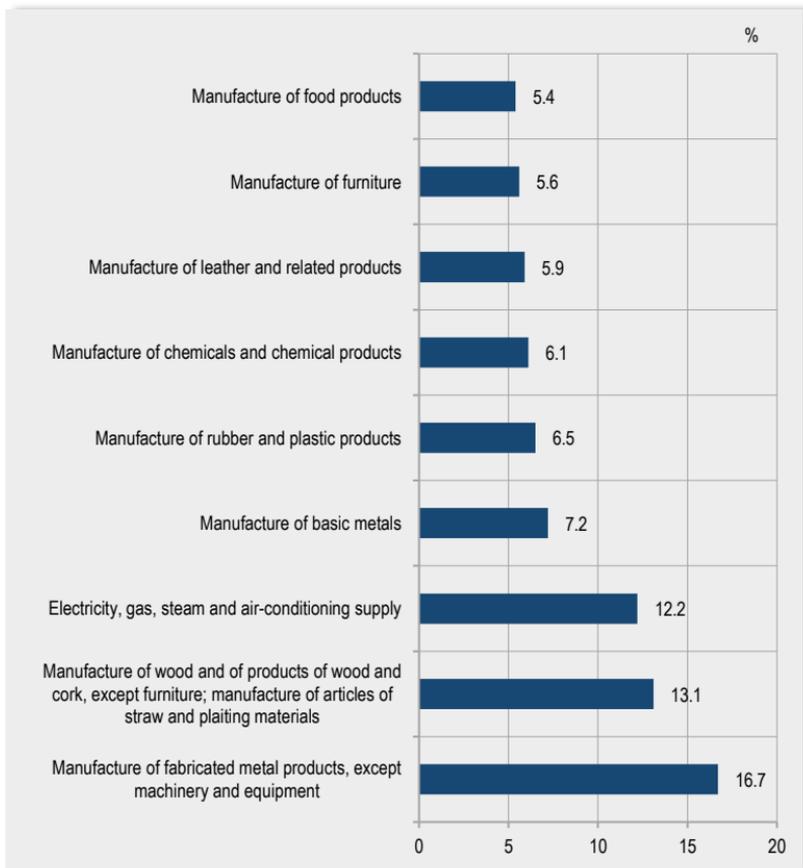
3. Value of sale by industrial division

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	mill. KM				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	5,605	5,984	5,394	5,190	6,522
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	40	37	36	28	59
Mining of metal ores	150	146	122	120	131
Other mining and quarrying	35	40	41	49	46
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of food products	802	784	791	805	887
Manufacture of beverages	109	114	111	87	98
Manufacture of tobacco products	14	1	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles	37	37	31	34	42
Manufacture of wearing apparel	51	54	60	58	67
Manufacture of leather and related products	139	164	171	152	183
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	429	413	435	425	551
Manufacture of paper and paper products	122	137	130	123	148
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	28	27	25	22	31
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	759	760	129	30	47
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	184	191	165	205	241
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	29	35	37	38	39
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	166	178	204	222	261
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	118	134	144	170	171
Manufacture of basic metals	227	263	222	157	259
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	421	482	543	493	688
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	12	10	20	21	30
Manufacture of electrical equipment	98	101	93	110	134
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	77	86	93	88	110
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	35	46	34	32	73
Manufacture of other transport equipment	11	12	9	10	8
Manufacture of furniture	215	238	211	227	260
Other manufacturing	17	25	24	31	28
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	56	65	87	57	93
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	1,099	1,286	1,325	1,286	1,707
Water collection, treatment and supply	77	77	72	78	82
Materials recovery	50	42	29	31	47

INDUSTRY

Export of industrial enterprises accounted for 45.9% of their total value of sale

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2021 amounted to 3.0 billion KM, of which 57.4% was realised in the section (C) *Manufacturing*.



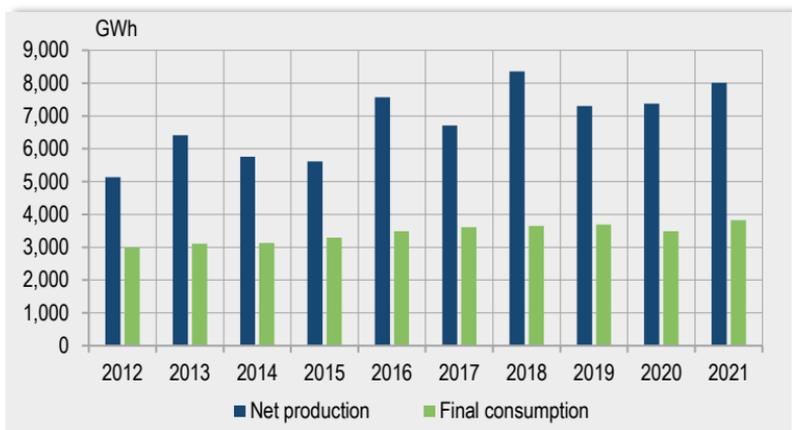
Graph 1. Industrial divisions with the highest shares in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2021

A small spark can start a great fire.

Electricity consumption in Republika Srpska is fully covered by production in domestic power plants, with surplus being exported to other markets. Security of supply is high considering that domestic sources of primary energy are used. In 2021, a significant increase in electricity production in hydropower plants was recorded.

Total net production of electricity in 2021 amounted to 8,012 GWh. In the structure of total net production, thermal power stations participated with 62.2%, hydro power plants with 36.7%, and other producers with 1.1%

There has been a significant increase in final electricity consumption compared to previous years.



Graph 1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

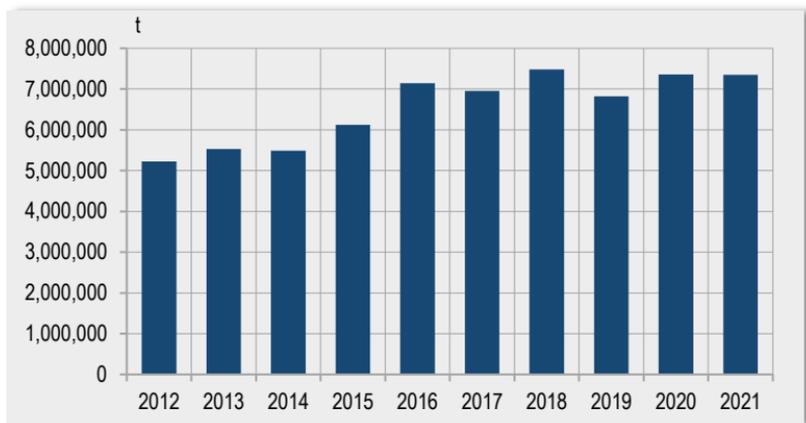
Increase in final consumption of coal

Brown coal and lignite are significant natural resources in Republika Srpska. Compared to 2020, final consumption of coal in industry in 2021 increased by 38.4%.

ENERGY

Of the total available amount of coal in Republika Srpska, approximately 95% is consumed for production of energy, while the remaining amount is used in mass consumption.

The largest consumer of coal in final consumption is industry, with a share of 71%.



Graph 2. Coal production

Since Republika Srpska does not have its own sources of natural gas, all the necessary amounts are imported. In final consumption of natural gas, the highest share is that of industry, namely 86.5%, while the remaining 13.5% is consumed by households, transport and other consumers

Most heat produced from biomass

The share of heat produced from biomass in total heat production in 2021 was 63.6%.

DO YOU KNOW?

Electricity consumption per capita in 2021 amounted to 3,903 kWh.

1. Production and final consumption of fuels and energy

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Production of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	1,802	2,289	2,045	2,107	2,056
Lignite (thous. t)	5,151	5,192	4,774	5,247	5,291
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	6,708	8,354	7,303	7,375	8,012
Hydro power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	1,740	2,974	2,146	2,017	2,943
Thermal power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	4,897	5,306	5,085	5,288	4,980
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	71	74	72	70	89
Heat (TJ)	1,499	1,649	1,517	1,552	1,674
Biogas (thous. m ³)	3,143	4,539	3,547	5,455	3843
Final consumption of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	209	211	251	200	254
Lignite (thous. t)	74	80	81	53	66
Stone coal (thous. t)	-	14	22	12	26
Electricity (GWh)	3,612	3,655	3,687	3,491	3,820
Heat (TJ)	1,374	1,525	1,395	1,424	1,539
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	66,863	68,915	52,134	34,354	38,672
Biogas (thous. m ³)	-	-	-	-	1,925

¹⁾ Production at threshold

ENERGY

In 2021, approximately 202 million KM was invested in the energy sector

Investments in new fixed assets in the energy sector (divisions 05, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 202 million KM, which accounted for 12.5% of total investments in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2021.

Energy had a share of 6.4% in the total Gross domestic product.

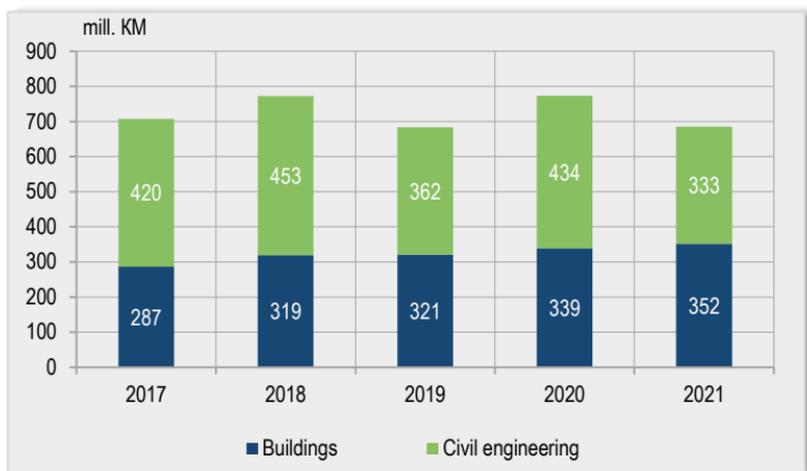
Approximately 11 thousand workers were employed in the energy sector, which accounted for 4.8% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in the energy sector was 2.3% lower in 2021 than in 2020.

CONSTRUCTION

Hovering over the abyss is an art.

The value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska decreased by 11.3% in 2021 compared to 2020. Buildings accounted for 51.3% of the total value of performed works and their value increased by 3.9%, while for civil engineering a decrease by 23.1% was recorded. During the same period, the number of workers engaged on construction sites decreased by 1.9%.

In 2021, Gross value added of the construction industry had a share of 5.9% in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska, while investments in new fixed assets in construction participated with 19.2% in the total investments.



Graph 1. Value of performed works

Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2021 increased by 34.6%. An increase in dwelling construction was recorded for one-room dwellings (112.7%) and for four- or more-room dwellings (66.3%). The highest share in the structure of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (40.0%), followed by one-room dwellings with 35.4%, while the rest were dwellings with three or more rooms.

CONSTRUCTION

1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	number	1,887	1,607	2,028	2,146	2,888
	m ²	99,919	88,067	107,622	114,156	150,356
One-room dwellings	number	601	368	629	481	1,023
	m ²	22,681	13,536	24,175	17,190	40,916
Two-room dwellings	number	817	675	854	1,025	1,154
	m ²	42,362	33,982	43,888	50,581	59,395
Three-room dwellings	number	414	448	426	545	553
	m ²	28,467	29,831	28,400	37,055	36,417
Four- or more-room dwellings	number	55	116	119	95	158
	m ²	6,409	10,718	11,159	9,330	13,628

Construction employs 5.0% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska

DO YOU KNOW?

In 2021, the most common newbuilding works were works on residential buildings with three or more dwellings (39.8%) and roadworks on highway network (16.8%).

EXTERNAL TRADE

Getting what you want is so human. To get what you deserve, it's so divine.

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

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

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

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

Increase in external trade in 2021

During 2021, an increase in both export and import was recorded.

Compared to 2020, export increased by 30.5% in 2021, while import increased by 24.8%. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2021 was 10.01 billion KM, of which 4.43 billion KM referred to export and 5.58 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year amounted to 1.15 billion KM.

The highest value of export from Republika Srpska in 2021 was that of export to Serbia (14.9%), followed by Croatia (14.1%), Italy (14.0%), Slovenia (11.4%) and Germany (10.5%).

During the same year, the highest value of import was that of import from Serbia (18.6%), followed by Italy (14.9%), Germany (9.1%), China (8.0%) and Slovenia (6.9%).

Coverage of import with export in 2021 was 79.4%

Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska increased from 2020 to 2021.

EXTERNAL TRADE

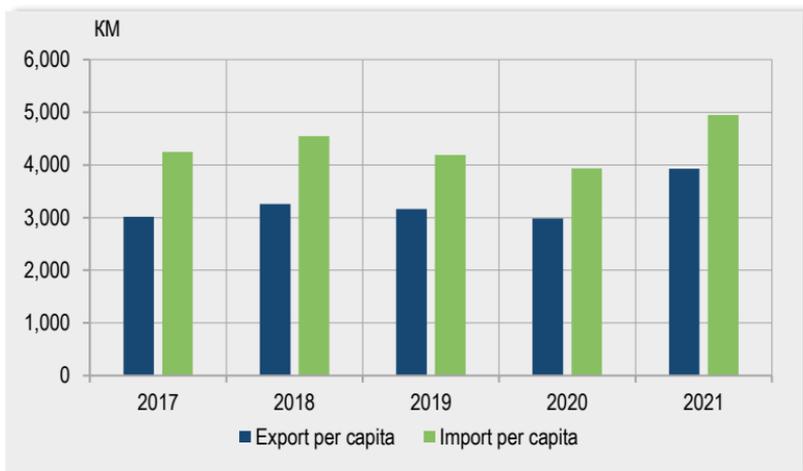
In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2021, the highest share in export was that of products from the section Base metals and articles of base metals, while the highest share in import was that of products from the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images.

In the structure of export in 2021, the highest share was that of the section Base metals and articles of base metals with 14.7%, followed by the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images with 12.7% and the section Wood, charcoal, cork and articles of straw with 12.2%.

In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images with 14.5%, followed by the section Base metals and articles of base metals with 11.4% and the section Products of the chemical or allied industries with 10.1%.

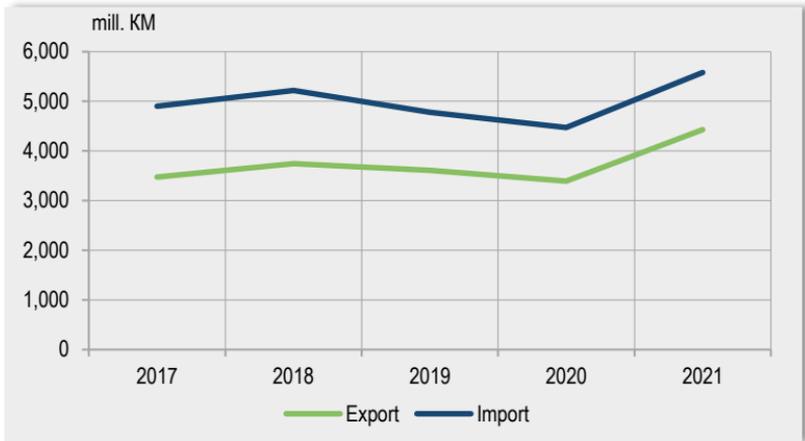
DO YOU KNOW?

In 2021, of total export from Republika Srpska, 90.9% was export to the EU member states and CEFTA countries.

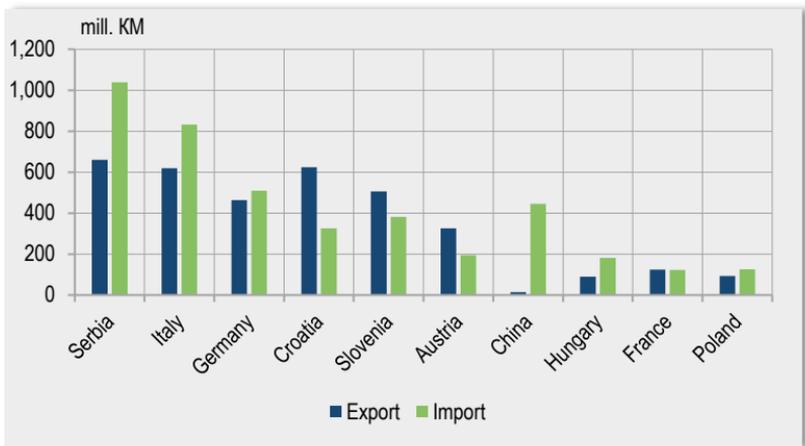


Graph 1. Export and import per capita

EXTERNAL TRADE



Graph 2. External trade balance



Graph 3. Countries with the highest shares in volume of trade with Republika Srpska, 2021

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Words are not only notes that reflect the music of our mind, the harmony of language and thoughts, but are also the source of all agreements and misunderstandings.

Distributive trade is a set of all forms of trade activities, from the purchase of goods from manufacturers to the delivery of goods to final consumers on domestic market. It covers wholesale trade for own account, intermediation in wholesale trade, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and retail trade of personal use and household goods.

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

Turnover in retail trade in 2021, compared to the base year 2015, was nominally 36.8% higher and really 40.0% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, increased by 42.1%.

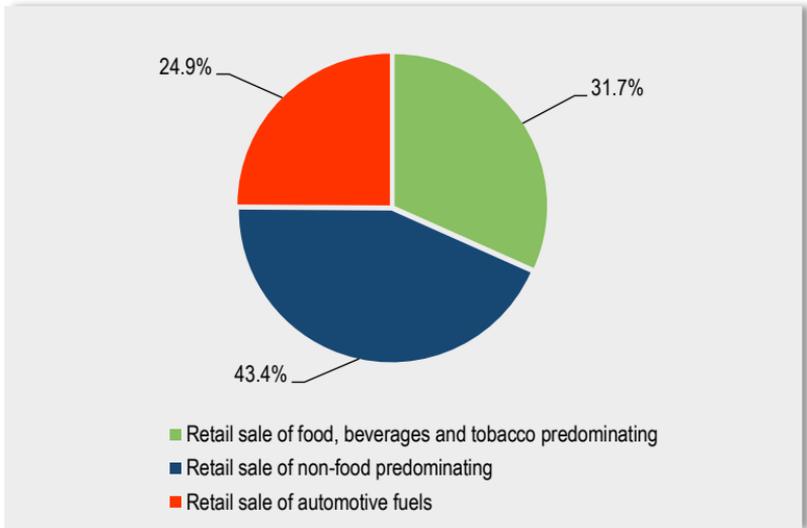
1. Distributive trade turnover indices by division of KD

	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
2017	107.1	122.1	107.5	112.7	115.4
2018	115.3	120.9	112.4	123.3	123.0
2019	123.1	136.4	120.9	131.8	131.6
2020	123.8	117.3	128.3	119.2	123.7
2021	142.1	139.4	148.1	136.8	140.0

DO YOU KNOW?

The highest share in total turnover of retail sale in specialised stores is that of sales of pharmaceutical products, medical goods and orthopaedic aids.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE



Graph 1. Share of turnover according to KD in total retail trade turnover, 2021

TOURISM

Memories are to be kept, but also created.

The year 2021 was marked by the coronavirus pandemic, just like 2020. However, the situation in the field of tourism stabilised to some extent during 2021, as there is a visible increase in the number of tourist arrivals and overnight stays.

The pandemic has hit the tourism sector all over the world, and in 2020 a significant decrease in the number of tourist arrivals and overnight stays across the planet was recorded compared to previous years, including in Republika Srpska.

The indicators for 2021 confirm what analysts have been saying since the beginning of the pandemic, namely that tourism is the sector that will be among the first to recover with the improvement of the epidemiological situation and the end of the pandemic.

Analysing the structure of overnight stays by tourists, it can be seen that around 64% of overnight stays were realized by domestic tourists, which can largely be attributed to restrictions on travel and movement, i.e. the return of foreign guests, which were valid in certain countries, but also that this is at least partly one of the results of the travel voucher project.

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

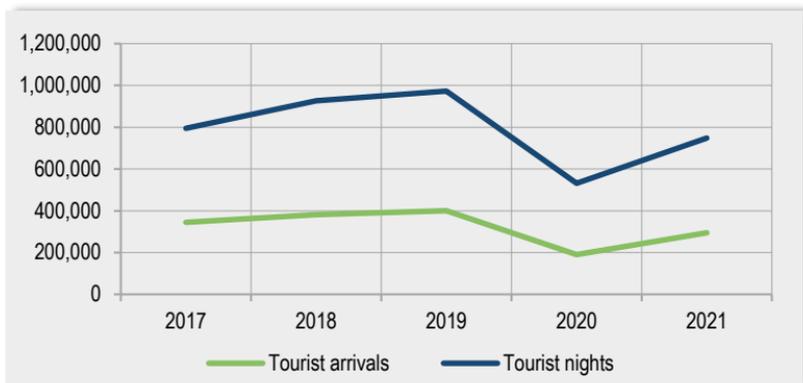
During 2020 and 2021, the Government of the Republika Srpska, along with the travel voucher project, introduced various aid and support measures for the tourism sector, which significantly contributed to the survival and recovery of tourism, as well as the achieved results.

DO YOU KNOW?

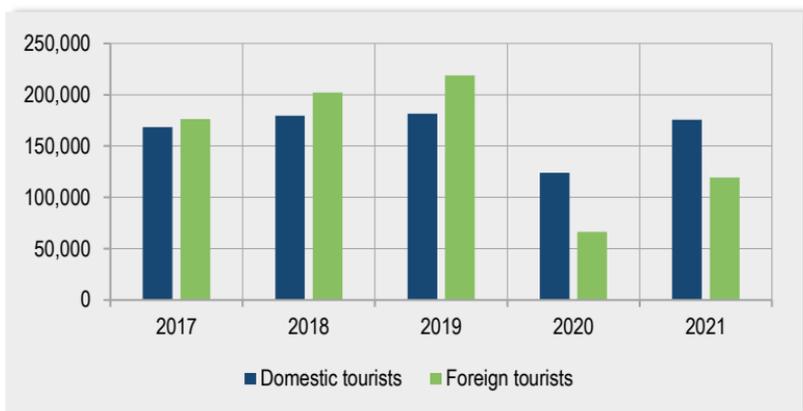
In 2021, a significant increase was recorded in the total number of overnight stays of tourists (40.8%) in comparison with 2020, which is a clear indicator that the tourism sector in Republika Srpska is slowly recovering

In 2021, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 55.1% in comparison with 2020. Of the total number of overnight stays by foreign tourists, tourists from Serbia realised the highest number of stays, with a share of 44.3%, followed by tourists from Croatia with 16.2% and Slovenia with 7.1%.

When it comes to overnight stays of tourists from outside the region, guests from Montenegro, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) take the lead.



Graph 1. Tourist arrivals and nights¹⁾



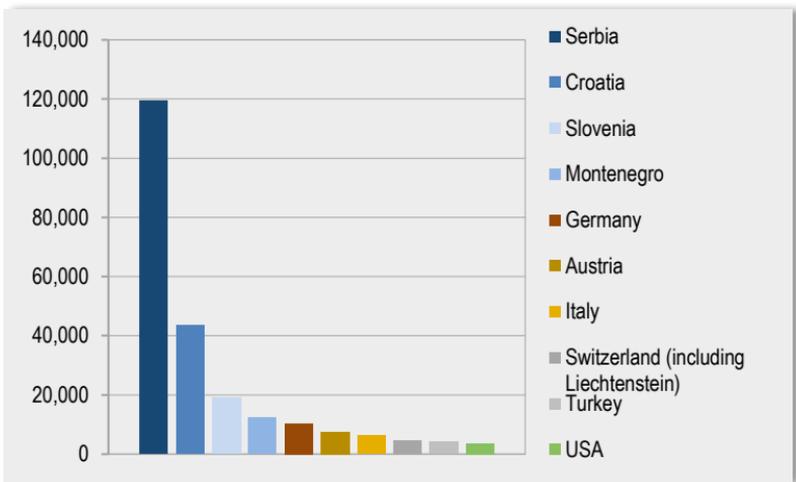
Graph 2. Domestic and foreign tourist arrivals¹⁾

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..

TOURISM



Graph 3. Domestic and foreign tourist nights ¹⁾



Graph 4. Foreign tourist nights by country of residence (with the highest shares in the total number of tourist nights), 2021¹⁾

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Wisdom is the road traveled by experience.

Transport of passengers and goods

In 2021, there were 15 million transported passengers, which represented an increase by 10.6% compared to the previous year, with approximately 83% of the total number of passengers being transported in municipal transport.

1. Transport of passengers and goods by transport branch

	2017	2018	2019 ¹⁾	2020	2021
ROAD AND URBAN TRANSPORT					
Length of roads, km ²⁾	13,960	15,402	13,947	14,162	14,346
Transported passengers, thous.	29,334	27,670	25,566	13,485	14,945
Transported goods, thous. t	4,020	4,184	2,940	2,982	3,154
RAILWAY TRANSPORT					
Length of tracks, km	417	417	417	417	417
Transported passengers, thous.	117	137	160	58	60
Transported goods, thous. t	4,529	4,569	4,567	3,798	4,385
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES					
Number of flights	734	737	1,232	718	1,358
Number of passengers	20,761	36,411	149,968	43,962	139,898

An increase by 15.5% was recorded in transport of goods in railway transport in comparison with 2020, while transport of goods in road transport increased by 5.8%. Railway transport served to transport approximately 60% of all transported goods.

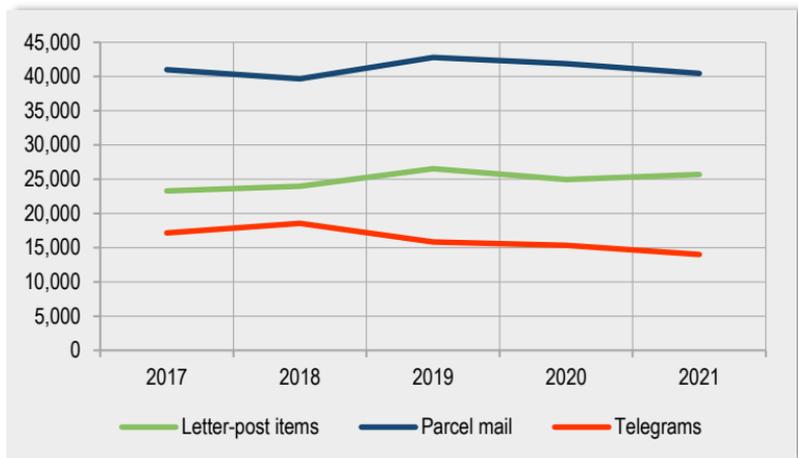
¹⁾ In 2019, the decrease in the length of road network was caused by a recategorisation of main and regional roads into local roads.

²⁾ Source: Local self-government units, PE "Putevi Republike Srpske" and PE "Autoputevi Republike Srpske".

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal activities

The number of letter-post items in 2021 decreased by 3.0% and the number of parcel mail items decreased by 3.3% compared to the previous year.



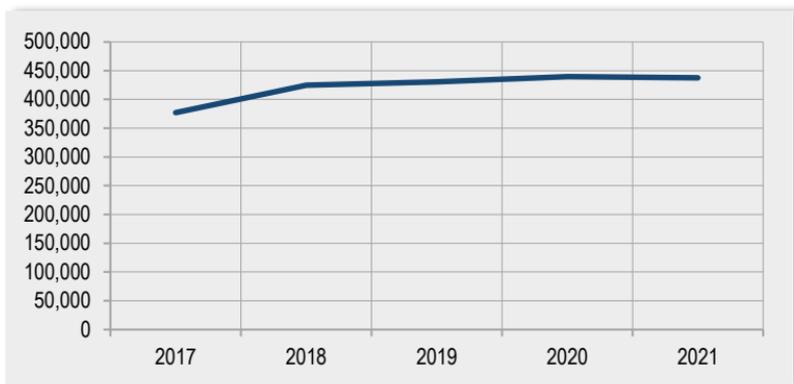
Graph 1. Postal activities

Registered vehicles

In 2021 in Republika Srpska, 437,461 vehicles were registered, which represented an increase by 4.1% compared to 2020.

Of the total number of registered vehicles, 83.3% were registered passenger vehicles.

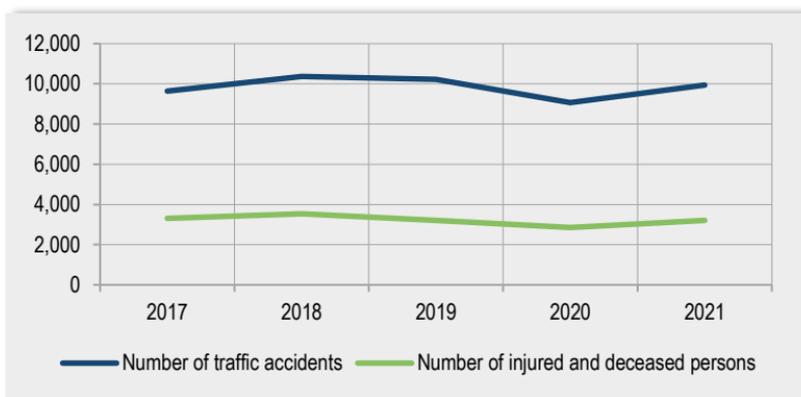
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Graph 2. Total number of registered vehicles

Traffic accidents

Compared to 2020, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2021 increased by 9.6%. The number of persons injured in traffic accidents increased by 13.0% and the number of persons who deceased due to traffic accidents remained the same as in the previous year.



Graph 3. Number of traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons

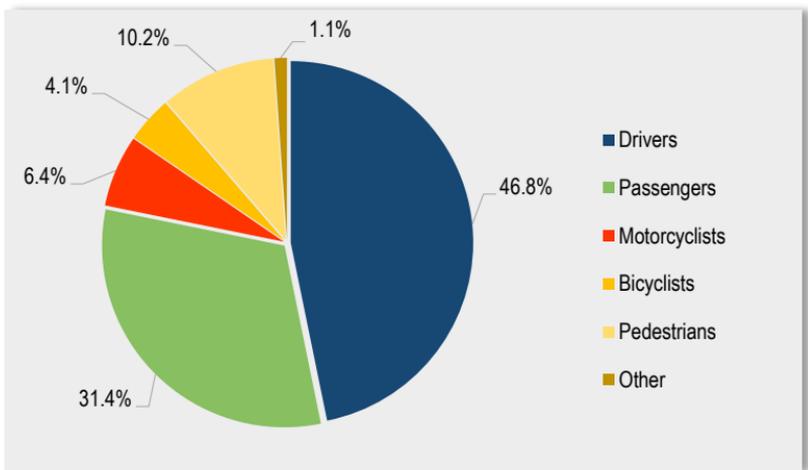
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

DO YOU KNOW?

Most traffic accidents happen on Mondays and Fridays.

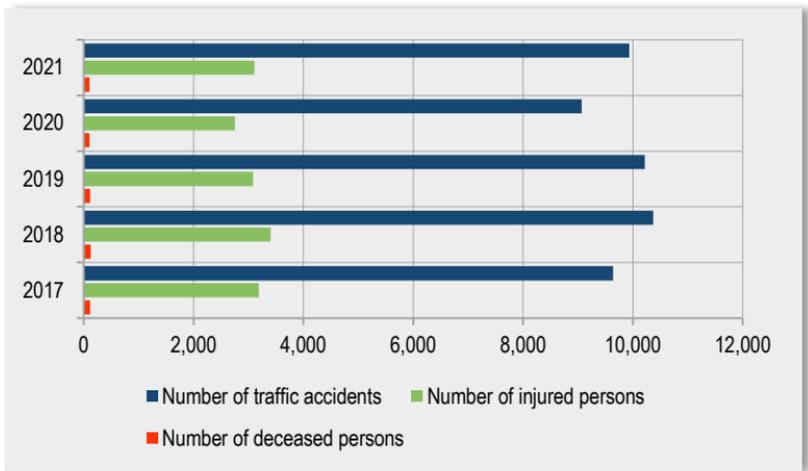
The most endangered participants in traffic accidents were drivers (46.8%) and passengers (31.4%).

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



Graph 4. Injured persons by their participation in traffic accidents, 2021

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Graph 5. Number of traffic accidents, number of injured and deceased persons

EDUCATION

You will have as much knowledge as you want, but it will be worth more if you share it.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The system of preschool education and upbringing in the working year 2021/2022 consisted of 189 preschool institutions, of which 101 were established by local communities and 88 were established by private entities, citizens' associations and religious organisations.

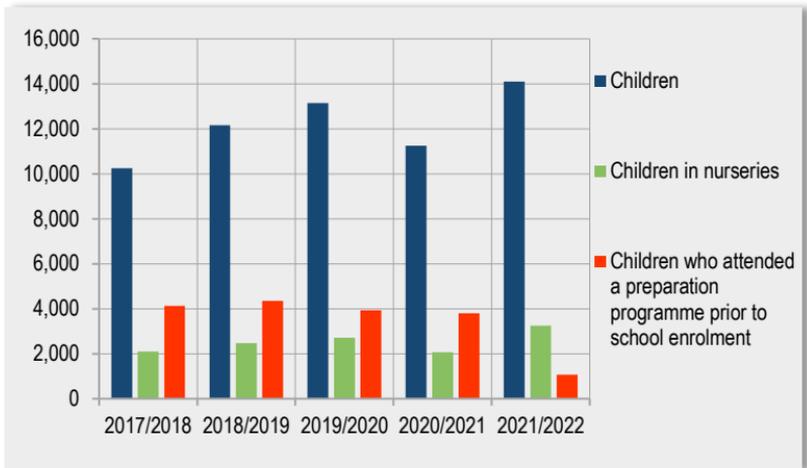
There were 14,091 children in preschool institutions in 2021/2021, of which 7,345 (52.1%) boys and 6,746 (47.9%) girls. Eighteen municipalities in Republika Srpska have no preschool institutions. However, a significant increase in the number of preschool institutions was recorded in comparison with the previous working year.

In the working year 2021/2022, preschool institutions employed 2,306 persons, of which 1,338 were educators.

In the structure of employed persons in preschool institutions, 92.6% were female, which indicates an underrepresentation of male educators and other male employees in general. However, this is also a typical situation in systems of preschool upbringing and education of developed countries.

1. Preschool education and upbringing

Working year	Number of institutions	Children		Children in nurseries	Preparation programme prior to school enrolment	Employed persons, total		Educators
		total	girls			all	female	
2017/2018	132	10,240	4,942	2,097	4,130	1,587	1,459	843
2018/2019	161	12,156	5,815	2,470	4,352	1,860	1,719	1,010
2019/2020	174	13,138	6,337	2,704	3,938	1,996	1,854	1,144
2020/2021	177	11,247	5,395	2,539	3,792	2,072	1,932	1,212
2021/2022	189	14,091	6,746	3,252	1,074	2,306	2,136	1,338



Graph 1. Preschool education and upbringing

PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

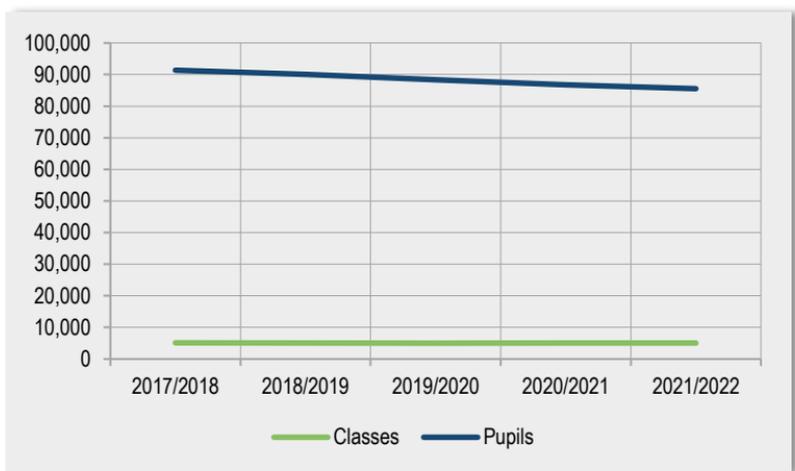
A decreasing birth rate, negative migration balance, fewer new marriages and a growing number of divorces are just some of the reasons that directly affect the population decline, thus also causing a decrease in the number of children who enrol in primary school. Therefore, primary education statistics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

At the beginning of the school year 2021/2022, compared to 2020/2021, the number of pupils in primary schools decreased by 1.4%, therefore there were 1,241 pupils fewer. There were nine classes fewer and 22 teachers fewer. There were 17 pupils per class on 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

EDUCATION

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

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Number of primary schools	692	687	686	676	669
Pupils	91,370	90,003	88,331	86,774	85,533
Classes	5,121	5,057	5,010	5,049	5,040
Teachers	8,194	8,217	8,212	8,199	8,177
Average number of pupils per class	18	18	18	17	17
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	11	9	10	10



Graph 2. Classes and pupils in primary schools

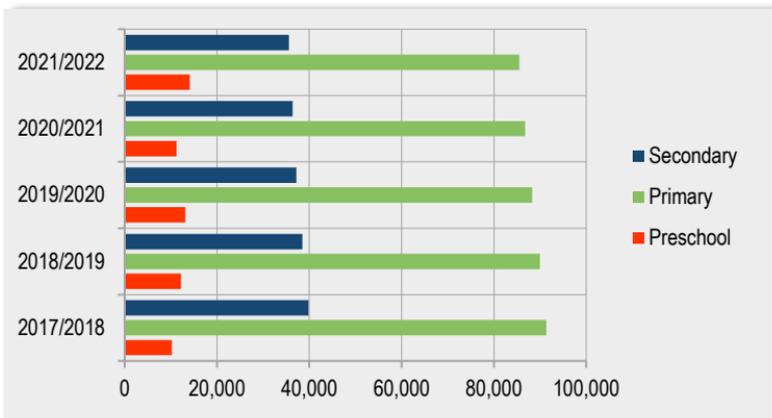
SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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 35,615 pupils enrolled in secondary schools at the beginning of the school year 2021/2022, which represented a decrease by 2.2% compared to 2020/2021. As in the previous years, the most popular school among pupils was grammar school, thus 6,679 pupils or 18.7% of all pupils were enrolled in grammar schools.

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

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Number of secondary schools	94	95	95	95	95
Pupils	39,831	38,499	37,206	36,405	35,615
Classes	1,758	1,755	1,744	1,774	1,703
Teachers	3,771	3,888	3,944	3,945	3,925
Average number of pupils per class	23	22	21	21	21
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	10	11	9	9



Graph 3. Children-pupils in educational institutions at the beginning of the school year

EDUCATION

Halls of residence for pupils and students

Halls of residence for pupils and students are educational institutions providing accommodation, food and upbringing to pupils and students during their schooling. The main role of these premises is to provide pupils and students separated from their families with educational activities, accommodation, food, learning conditions, completion of their school obligations, and cultural and sporting activities.

If we observe beneficiaries of halls of residence for pupils and students by sex, it can be concluded that there are more female beneficiaries in halls of residence for pupils, with the percentage of 55.9%, while this percentage is even higher in halls of residence for students, namely 60.1%.

4. Halls of residence for pupils and students

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

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the school year 2021/2022, the number of students enrolled in the first and second cycles of studies decreased, while the number of those enrolled in the third cycle increased.

In the school year 2021/2022, at higher education institutions in Republika Srpska, the total number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies was 27,583, which represents a decrease by 3.3% compared to the previous school year. In the school year 2021/2022, the number of students enrolled in the first and second cycles of studies increased, while the number of students enrolled in the third cycle of studies increased. There were 928 students fewer than in the previous year in the first cycle of studies. At the second cycle of studies, there were 113 students fewer, while there were 101 students more at the third cycle of studies.

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

In Republika Srpska, 19,557 students are enrolled at four public higher education institutions, namely 70.9% of all enrolled students. Public higher education institutions are the University of Banja Luka, the University of Istočno Sarajevo, High Medical School in Prijedor and Higher School of Hotel Management and Tourism in Trebinje. There are 8,026 students (29.1%) enrolled at fifteen private higher education institutions.

There were 24,807 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, one student was enrolled in master studies according to the old programme and 2,334 in master studies according to the new programme, while 156 students were enrolled in specialist studies. Two thirds of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies were persons under 30 years of age.

There were 285 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, with higher participation of female students. Over 50% of doctoral candidates were persons under the age of 35.

In 2021, studies were completed by 4,060 students

At the first cycle of studies, 3,585 students graduated. More than half of graduated students were female (58.7%). In 2021, the highest number of students completed studies in the field Business, administration and law (21.0%), while the lowest number of graduated students was recorded in the field Services (2.0%).

The title of master of science and master and the title of specialist in 2021 were awarded to 435 candidates, of which approximately 42% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 40 candidates, of which 53% were male.

The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field Social sciences, journalism and information (26.9%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in the field Services (0.9%).

The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field Social sciences, journalism and information (57.5%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary science (2.5%) and Health and social protection (2.5%).

Higher education institutions employed 2,722 teachers and assistants

In the school year 2021/2022, higher education institutions employed 2,722 teachers and assistants. Most teachers had the academic title docent professor, while half of all assistants were senior assistants.

DO YOU KNOW?

Presented by full-time equivalent, the total number of teachers and assistants is 2,110.5.

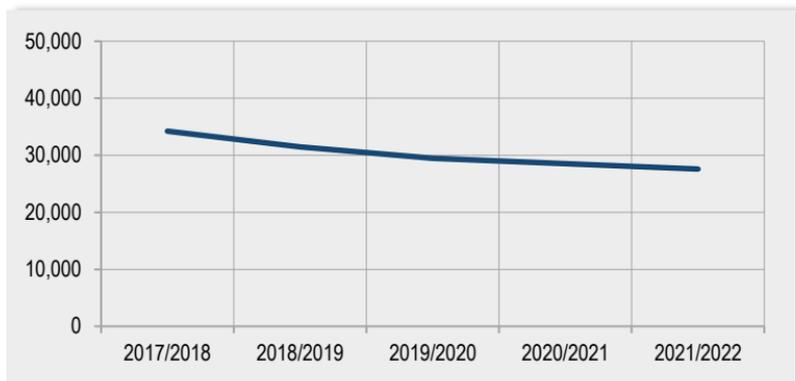
EDUCATION

5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, school year 2021/2022

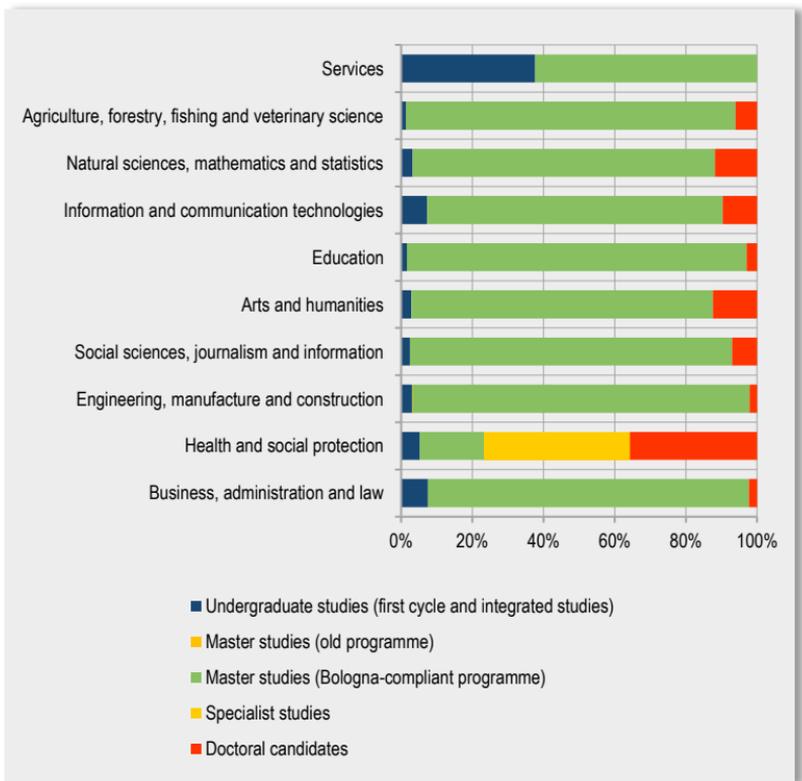
	Enrolled students, total		Old programme		Bologna-compliant programme	
	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	27,583	16,553	42	29	27,541	16,524
1 st cycle	24,807	14,855	41	29	24,766	14,826
2 nd cycle	2,491	1,531	1	-	2,490	1,531
3 rd cycle	285	167	-	-	285	167

6. Graduated students, masters of science, masters, specialists and doctors of science, 2021

	Graduated students		Masters of science		Masters. Bologna-compliant programme		Specialists		Doctors of science	
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	3,585	2,104	9	8	345	200	81	46	40	19



Graph 4. Students enrolled in all three cycles of studies in Republika Srpska, school years 2017/2018 - 2021/2022



Graph 5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by field of education, school year 2021/2022

CULTURE AND ART

What is not love is not art.

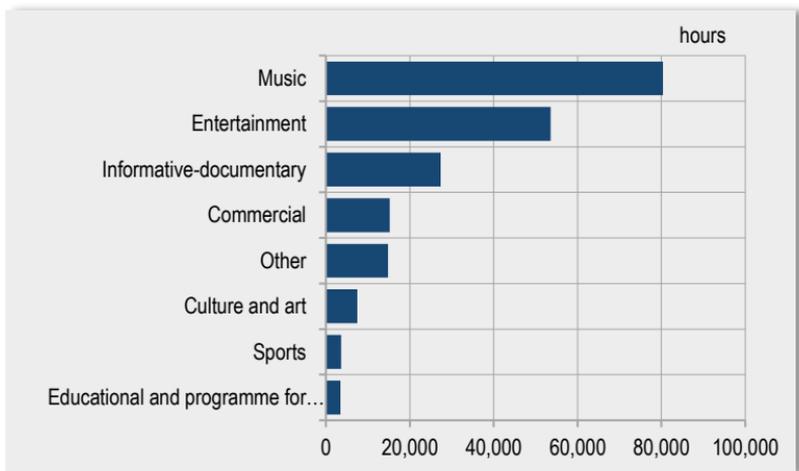
Culture represents not only a spiritual need or food for the soul, but also the character and identity of a nation. Art is an important thread of life for every individual; it is an immeasurable and invisible fluid that elevates and ennobles humans and makes them happy. The need to create, even artistically,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

In Republika Srpska, in 2021, compared to 2020, an increase was recorded in the number of visitors of foreign film screenings, while there was a decrease in the number of visitors of plays in children's theatre and professional theatre.

The number of cinema visitors in 2021 increased by 198.0% for foreign film screenings in comparison with 2020. During the same period, a decrease in number of visitors per play was recorded for children's theatre, from 153 in 2021 to 38 in 2021.

Mainly music, entertainment and informative-documentary programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2021, while sports and educational and programme for children and youth were least represented.

Compared to 2020, the number of broadcast hours decreased by 20.1% in 2021.



Graph 1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2021

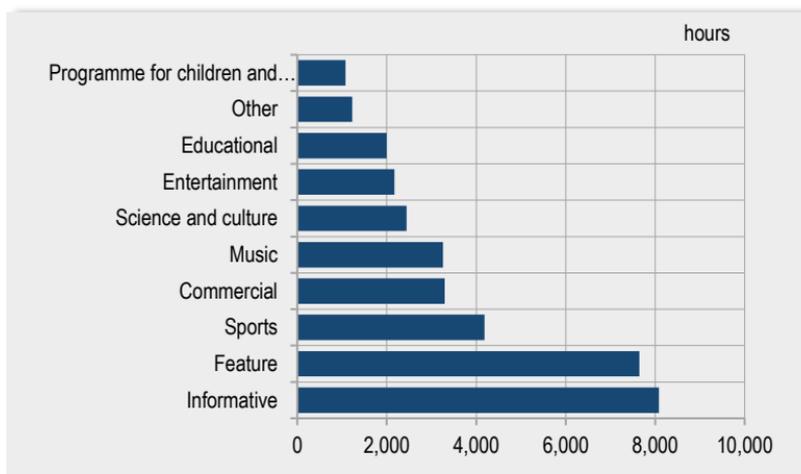
CULTURE AND ART

In 2021, mainly informative, feature and music programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while programme for children and youth and educational programme were least represented

Compared to 2020, the number of broadcast hours decreased by 52.7% in 2021.

DO YOU KNOW?

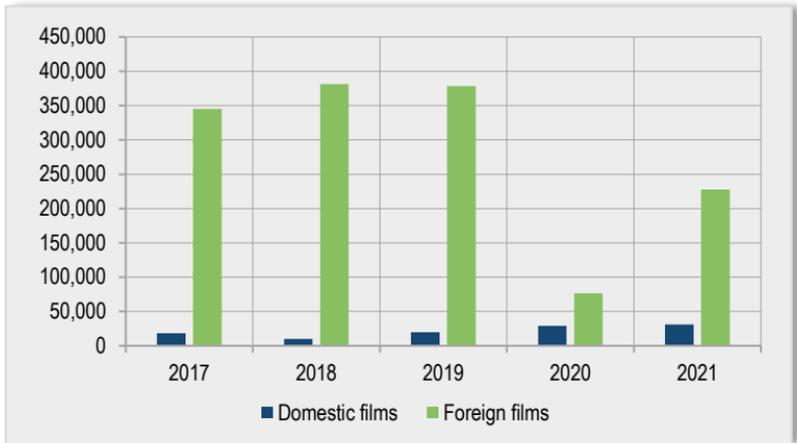
In Republika Srpska, the number of cinema visitors in 2021, in comparison with 2020, increased by 198.0% for foreign film screenings.



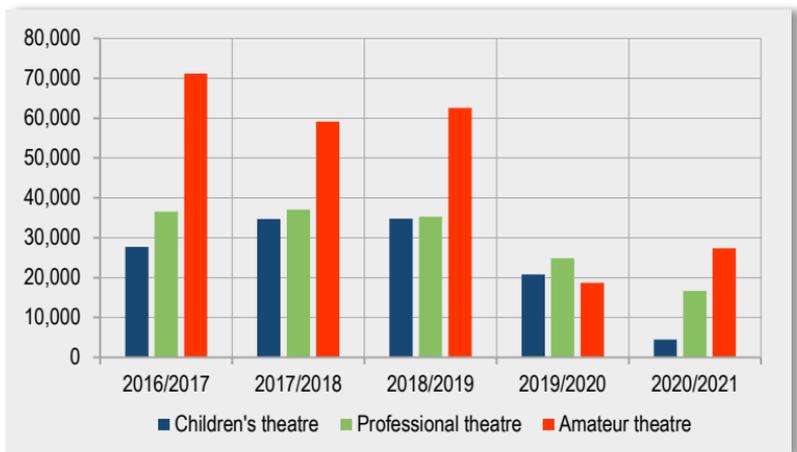
Graph 2. Programme broadcast by TV stations, 2021

In 2021, the number of users of the library fund decreased by 19.8% compared to 2020.

CULTURE AND ART



Graph 3. Cinema visitors



Graph 4. Theatre visitors

To be gentle is a sign of strength.

The public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2021 employed 14,671 medical staff and associates, of which 37.1% were employed at health care centres. Of the total number of employed persons, 18.4% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 3,189 persons, out of which 7.9% were doctors of medicine.

There were approximately 4.23 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 26.3% of these were first visits to the physician. The first visit is a contact realised for the first time with a physician due to a disease, condition or injury. One person may, in the course of one year, visit a physician several times, but each time due to different disease, and in that case, each visit is considered the first visit due to that disease.

In 2021, there were 197,399 persons who concluded their hospital treatment, which represented an increase by 14.3% compared to 2020.

1. Doctors of medicine in health care institutions

	2020	2021
TOTAL	2,944	2,946
In public health	2,690	2,694
In private clinics	254	252

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

DO YOU KNOW?

The total number of health workers on residency in the public health sector in Republika Srpska has been constantly increasing. Thus, in 2021, the total number of health workers on residency increased by 5.8% compared to 2020. In the five-year period, this number increased by 22.4%.

HEALTH

COVID-19 cases were the most common

Due to the global pandemic that also affected Republika Srpska, among all reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2021, the most common were COVID-19 cases, with 56,724 infected persons.

2. Reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases In Republika Srpska

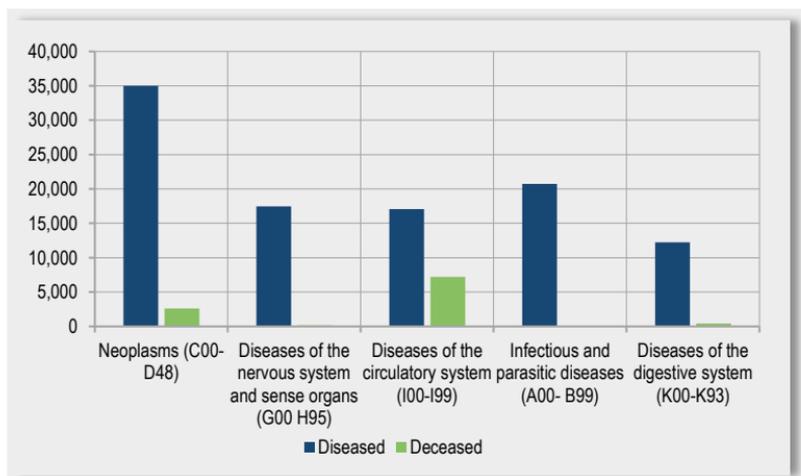
	Number of reported cases
2017	13,419
2018	14,535
2019 ¹⁾	7,922
2020	41,691
2021	59,658

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

¹⁾ In 2019, the Public Health Institute of Republika Srpska revised the list of infectious diseases. Thus, the new list does not include certain diseases which were included in the list used in previous years (streptococcal pharyngitis and tonsillitis, contact and exposure to rabies, scarlet fever, erysipelas, bacterial meningitis, scabies, nonspecific viral hepatitis, HBsAg carriers and HCV antibody carriers).

In addition to this modification, in 2019 the data we observe as part of influenza surveillance are presented differently.

In 2021, there were 192,687 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of disease cases, 18.2% were cases of neoplasms and during this period approximately 13.8% of persons deceased due to this disease. There were 7,217 persons, or 38.0% of all deceased persons, who deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 8.8% of persons in 2021.



Graph 1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group, 2021

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

Remember - all great loves will one day be old loves.

HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2021, in Republika Srpska there were slightly more than 857 thousand beneficiaries of health insurance.

Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2021 were temporarily unable to work for 703 thousand days, in slightly over 15 thousand cases. Compared to the previous year, this represented a decrease by nearly 15 thousand days and an increase by 1,140 cases.

DO YOU KNOW?

In Republika Srpska, approximately 5.7 million prescriptions were issued in 2021, which was nearly 41.5 thousand prescriptions fewer than in 2020.

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

Category of insurance	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL	913,275	910,484	907,770	909,356	857,133
Active insured persons	229,442	236,537	244,993	280,150	261,313
Beneficiaries of the PDI Fund insurance	213,809	216,340	218,838	219,654	239,267
Unemployed persons	166,209	163,249	158,532	164,972	148,629
Family members of an insured persons	303,815	294,358	285,407	244,580	207,924

2. Exercise of health insurance rights

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Temporary inability to work, number of days	564,691	616,323	707,084	717,808	702,536
Number of issued prescriptions	6,908,239	6,600,335	6,288,653	5,781,888	5,740,406

HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

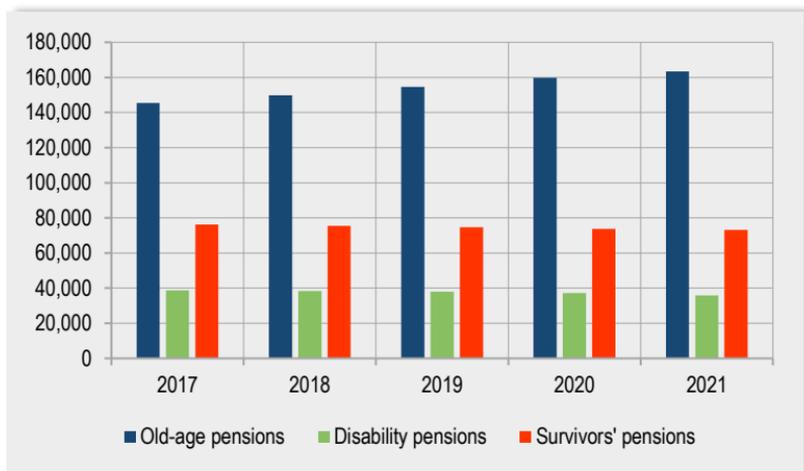
PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2021 was just over 272 thousand. Of these, approximately 163 thousand were old-age pension beneficiaries, around 36 thousand were disability pension beneficiaries, and around 73 thousand were survivors' pension beneficiaries.

Total average pension in 2021 amounted to 360 KM and compared to 2020 it was 12 KM higher. Average old-age pension was 375 KM, and average disability pension was 387 KM, while average survivors' pension was the lowest, amounting to 310 KM.

DO YOU KNOW?

Women exercise their right to old-age pension for approximately 19 years on average, while men exercise this right for slightly less than 17 years.



Graph 1. Pension right beneficiaries (as on 31 December 2021)

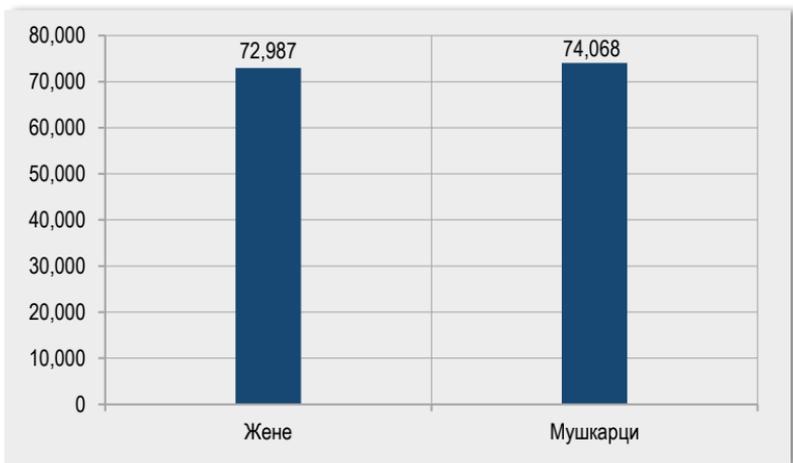
Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

SOCIAL WELFARE

Sad is he who finds no comfort in the pillow.

In Republika Srpska, in 2021 at least one form of social welfare was received by 147,055 persons, of which majority were adults, namely 76.1%, while 23.9% of beneficiaries were minors.

By sex, there were more male beneficiaries of social welfare



Graph 1. Social welfare beneficiaries by sex, 2021

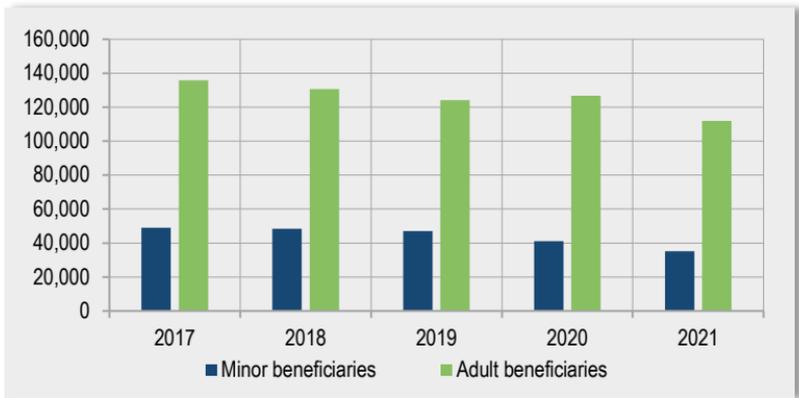
In 2021, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 12.4% compared to 2020.

DO YOU KNOW?

Three children were adopted in Republika Srpska in 2021.

The number of minor beneficiaries decreased by 14.6% and the number of adult beneficiaries decreased by 11.6%

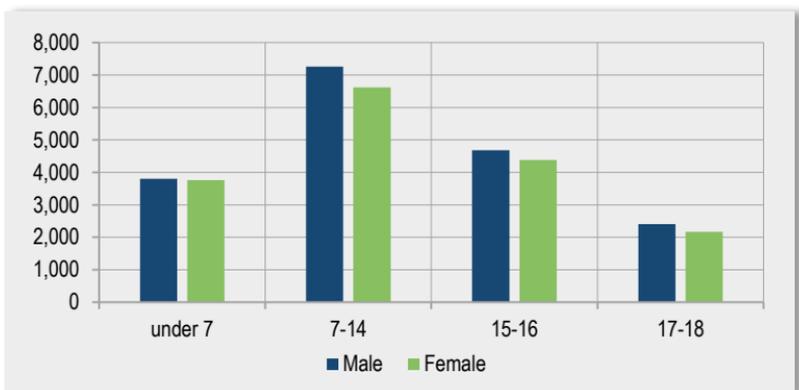
SOCIAL WELFARE



Graph 2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries, by year

In the period between 2017 and 2021, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 36.7%.

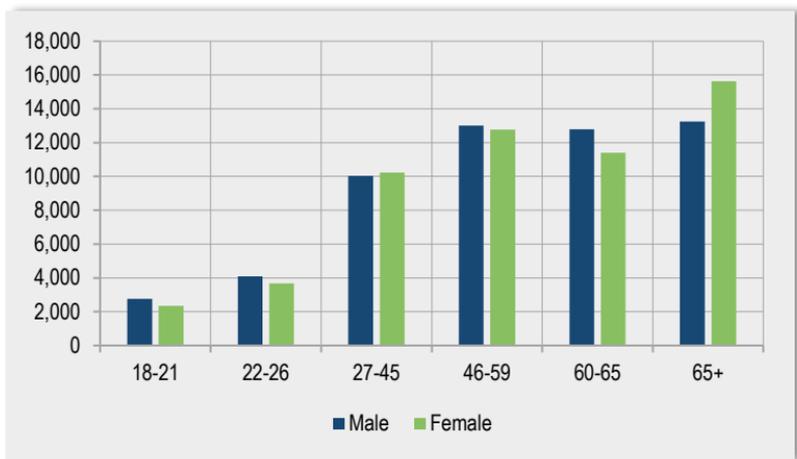
In 2021, in Republika Srpska 35,089 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were registered. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while those belonging to the category 17 and 18 years of age were least represented



Graph 3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2021

SOCIAL WELFARE

In 2021, one of the forms of social welfare was received by 111,966 adults. Majority of them were aged over 65 years, while those from the age group between 18 and 21 years were least represented.



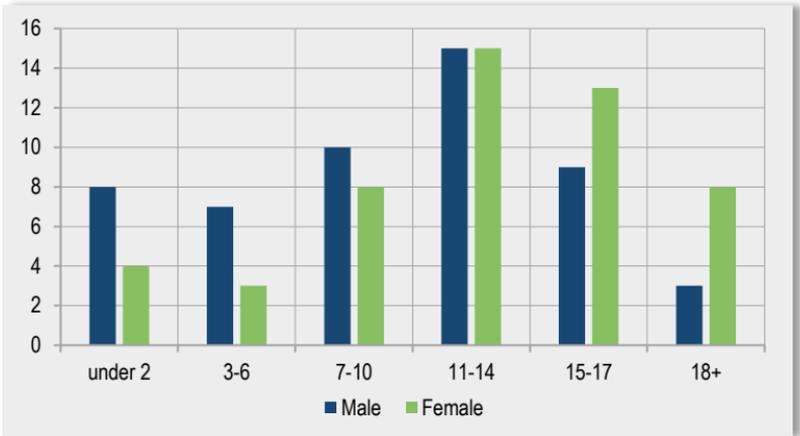
Graph 4. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2021

Social welfare institutions

In 2021, there were 103 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 11 and 14 years of age, while those aged between 3 and 6 years were least represented.

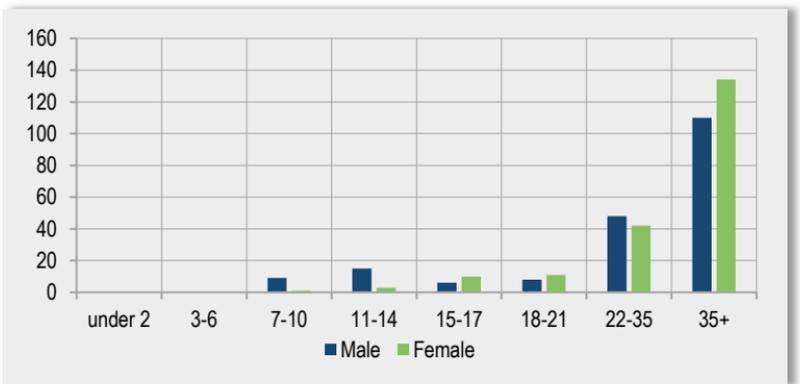
There were more male beneficiaries in homes (50.5%).

SOCIAL WELFARE



Graph 5. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2021

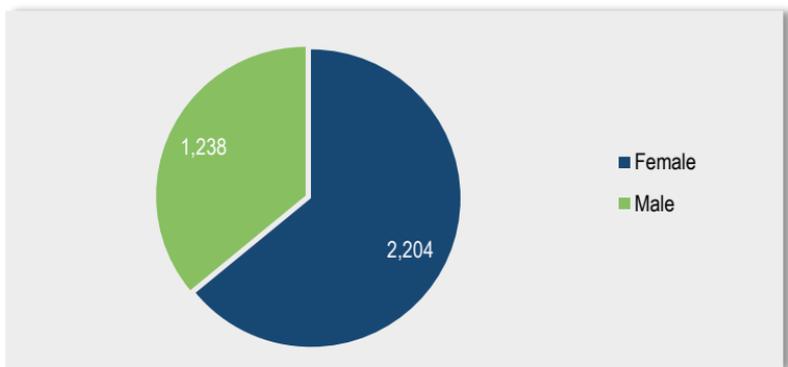
Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2021 accommodated 397 persons, most of them older than 35 years of age (61.4%).



Graph 6. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2021

SOCIAL WELFARE

Institutions of social welfare for adults and the elderly in 2021 accommodated 3,442 persons, most of them female (64.0%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age (50.9%).



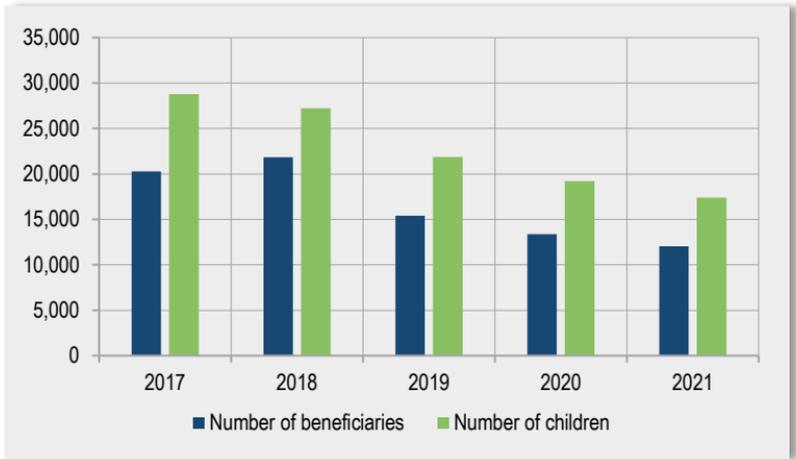
Graph 7. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2021

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2021 was 12,033, and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 17,395.

In 2021, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support decreased by 10.0%, while the number of children realising this right decreased by 9.4%.

SOCIAL WELFARE



Graph 8. Number of child support beneficiaries and number of children

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Solve the enigma of life by consuming life instead of letting life consume you.

The economy and society must step into a new field of development, based on science and in an environment that stimulates economic, technological, social and cultural innovations in order for the state to improve its competitiveness at the global level.

In 2021, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 25.4 million KM

In 2021, 25.4 million KM was spent on research and development in the business, government, non-profit and higher education sectors, of which half (13.6 million KM) was spent in the business sector, which covers enterprises (business entities) and organisations whose primary activity is market production of goods and services and their sale at economically significant prices, as well as research and development units in composition of enterprises. Almost half of the total amount of funds was spent in the field of Engineering and Technology. The field of Engineering and Technology covers construction and architecture, materials, electrical engineering, electronics and information engineering, as well as mechanical, chemical, medical and environmental engineering, industrial and environmental biotechnology, nanotechnology and other engineering and technology.

In 2021, there were 1,234 persons employed in research and development in Republika Srpska, of which half were women. Of the total number employed and hired in research and development, 181 were hired under temporary service contracts and copyright agreements.

Expressed in full-time equivalent, there were 777.2 persons working full-time in research and development. The classification of persons engaged in research and development into researchers, technicians and other supporting staff refers to the current function of the individual in terms of tasks performed as part of research and development in the reporting unit, and not to the job position or formal qualification or education.

Of the total number of persons employed and hired in research and development, 3/4 are researchers, while 45.9% of researchers are women. Most researchers belong to the sector of higher education, namely 85.4%, while 10.4% belong to the government sector and 4.2% to the business sector. There were no research and development activities in the non-profit sector in 2021.

Of the total amount of funds spent on 502 research and development papers, one third was spent on *General advancement of knowledge* (33.1%). Of the total amount of funds, 62.7% was spent on applied research, 20.0% on fundamental research and 17.3% on experimental development (experimental research).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2021, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 25.3 million KM. By sector, the largest part of funds was intended for higher education, 97.0%, followed by government sector with 2.6%, non-profit sector with 0.3% and business sector with 0.1%. There were no appropriations or outlays for the abroad sector. The objective of General advancement of knowledge: Research and development financed from general university funds received the largest part of the appropriations (85.9%).

In the period 2018-2020 In Republika Srpska 505 enterprises or 26.2% were innovation active

Innovation-active enterprises are those that, in the observation period, have had completed product or process innovation activities and/or ongoing innovation activities (activities that were ongoing at the end of 2020) and/or abandoned innovation activities and/or in-house research and development activities and/or contract-out research and development activities. In the period 2018 – 2020, 26.2% of enterprises introduced at least one of the above innovation activities, while 73.8% introduced no innovation activities whatsoever.

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

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

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

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

DO YOU KNOW?

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

1. Research and development in Republika Srpska

	Persons engaged in research and development				Research and development papers				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2017	843	369	535	225	234	46	135	53	17,196	13,821	3,375
2018	803	362	516	223	196	18	118	60	18,341	15,072	3,269

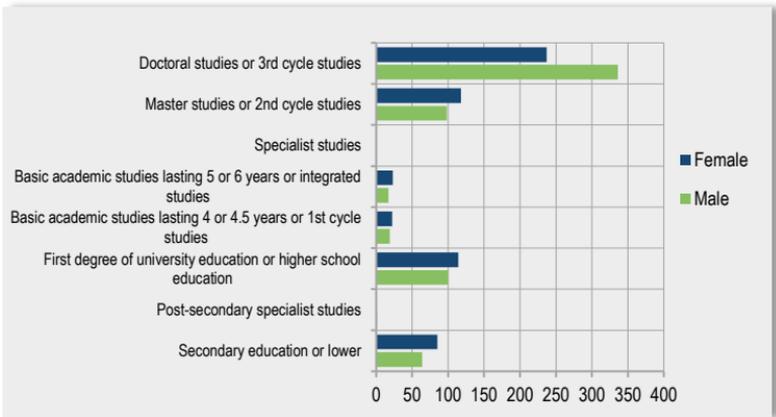
(continued)

	Total number of persons engaged in research and development ¹⁾				Research and development papers				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2019 ²⁾	1,355	674	956	467	454	233	173	48	17,687	15,323	2,364
2020	1,102	530	759	349	417	171	195	51	20,289	15,820	4,469
2021	1,234	599	913	419	502	201	249	52	25,394	20,339	5,055

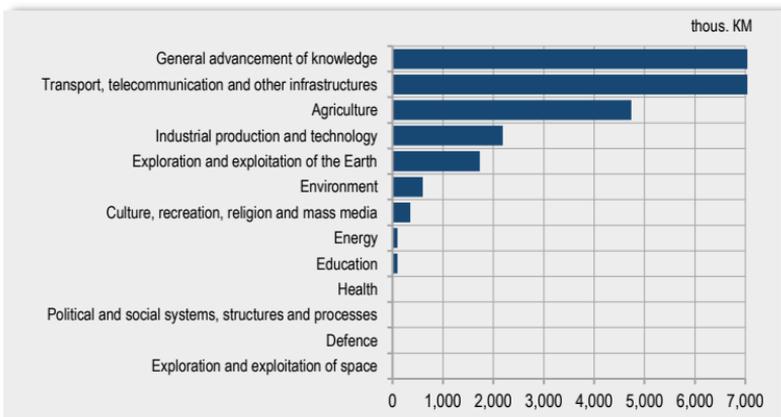
¹⁾ Total number of persons engaged in research and development covers persons engaged under employment contracts and persons hired under temporary service contracts and copyright agreements in research and development, in the period between 1 January and 31 December of the reference year. For reporting units in the business sector, the definition of employed persons, in addition to persons employed under employment contracts, also covers self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

²⁾ The survey methodology complies with international standards set by OECD and published in the Frascati Manual in 2015. Thus, the data referring to 2019 are not fully comparable with the data referring to previous years.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

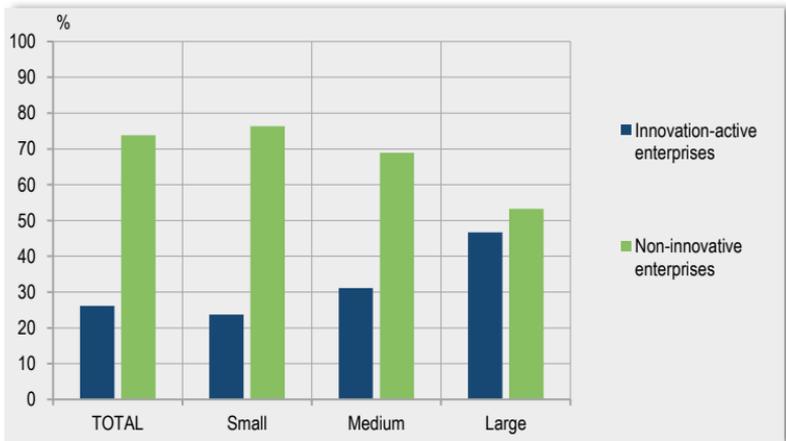


Graph 1. Total number of persons engaged in research and development by level of education, 2021

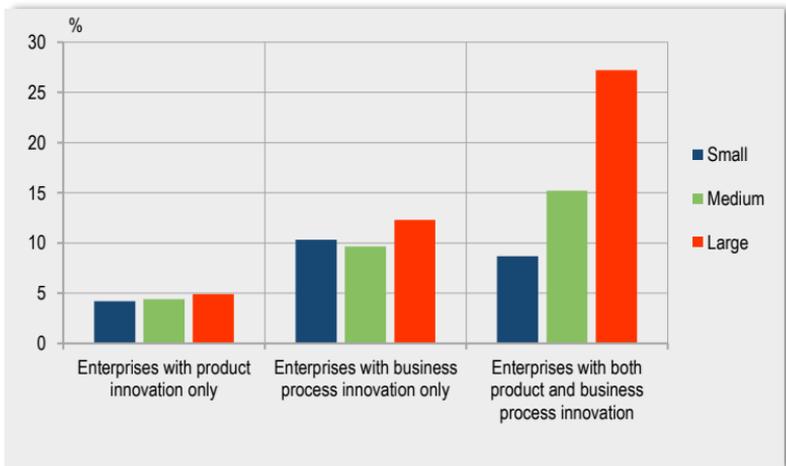


Graph 2. Funds for research and development by socio-economic goal, 2021

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



Graph 3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2018–2020



Graph 4. Structure of innovation-active enterprises by size of enterprise and by type of innovation activities, 2018–2020

It's a good thing we're mortal. What would we do if there was no end to us?

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

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

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

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

ADULT OFFENDERS

In 2021, Public Prosecutor's Offices in Republika Srpska resolved 7,772 criminal charges filed against adults and for 23.8% of these the identity of the offender was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for 43.4% of the total number of resolved criminal charges

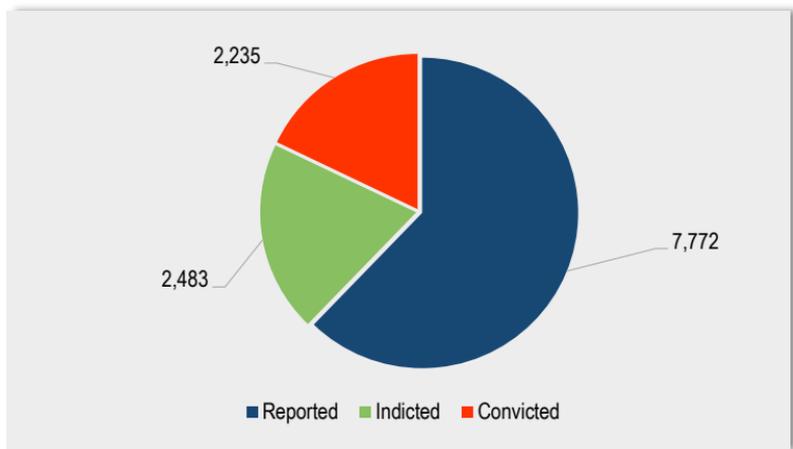
During the same period, 2,483 persons were indicted and 2,235 offenders were convicted at the competent courts. Of all convicted persons, 91.7% were male, of which 24.3% were between 30 and 39 years of age. One in three indicted persons was charged with a property offence, while one in eight offenders was charged with a criminal offence against life and body

For offenders who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, namely in 49.6% of cases. Fine was imposed in 35.5% of cases, while in 14.7% of cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.

CRIME

DO YOU KNOW?

When it comes to criminal offences against the economy and payment transactions in 2021, a decrease by 46.9% was recorded in the number of offenders when compared with the same group of criminal offences in 2020. During the same period, the number of persons convicted for criminal offences against life and body decreased by 19.2%.



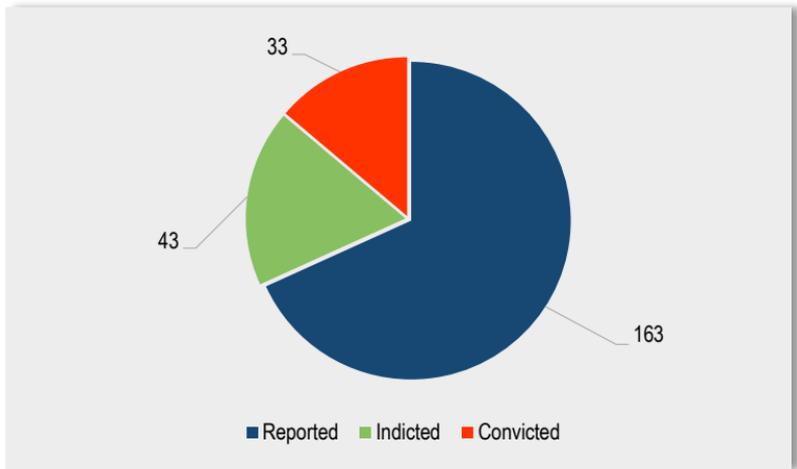
Graph 1. Adult offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2021

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Of 163 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2021, 110 referred to older juvenile persons (persons who completed 16 years of age, but still did not complete 18 years of age). Criminal offences against property were the most common among reported persons, namely 50.3%, followed by criminal offences against life and body, with 22.1%.

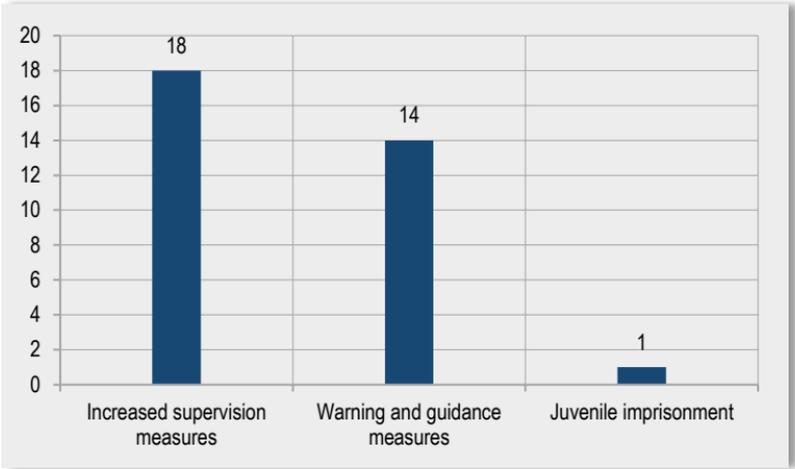
There were 43 indicted juvenile offenders and for 76.7% of them a criminal sanction was imposed. Besides property offences, of which 53.5% of all juvenile offenders were indicted, 14.4% of juvenile offenders were indicted for criminal offences against life and body.

Of the total of 33 imposed criminal sanctions, 97.0% were imposed against male offenders. One juvenile imprisonment sanction was imposed in 2021. The most common measures were increased supervision and warning and guidance measures, 54.5% and 42.4% respectively, while there were no cases of institutional measures.



Graph 2. Juvenile offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2021

CRIME



Graph 3. Imposed criminal sanctions, juvenile offenders, 2021

Dear Users,

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

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

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

For easy reference, data in certain tables and graphs are given in larger units of measure (thousand, million), while, due to the rounding-off, total amounts do not always correspond to sums of data for individual categories.

Data presented by specific level of the activity classification are presented pursuant to the KD BiH 2010, which in its content and structure fully complies with the EU Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.2.

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

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

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

USER GUIDE

Note: In chapters which provide tabulated data by the KD BiH, sections of the classification of economic activities are specified by English alphabet letter codes, in accordance with international labelling, while a full explanation of these codes is given in the chapter entitled “Sections of Economic Activity”.

When using data from this publication, we would appreciate it if you cited the source (**Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, “This is Republika Srpska, 2022”**).

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	no occurrence
...	data not available
0	data lower than 0.5 of the given unit of measure
Ø	average
()	less reliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0,2 and equal to or higher than 0.1 or expressed in percentage as follows $10\% \leq CV < 20\%$
(())	unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) lower than 0.3 and equal to or higher than 0.2 or expressed in percentage as follows $20\% \leq CV < 30\%$
•	extremely unreliable data – coefficient of variation (CV) is equal to or higher than 0.3 or expressed in percentage as follows $CV \geq 30\%$
.	statistically unreliable data (up to 20 occurrences)
*	corrected data
***	confidential data
1)	symbol for footnote in a table
°C	degree Celsius
m	metre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
elev.	elevation
ha	hectare
t	tonne
kW	kilowatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
Gg	gigagram
CO _{2-eq}	carbon dioxide equivalent
thous.	thousand
mill.	million
bn	billion
pcs	pieces
Sm ³	a cubic metre of gas under a standard condition
HBS	Household Budget Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
NACE Rev. 2	Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
KM	Convertible Mark (BAM)
KD	Classification of Economic Activities

SECTIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY¹⁾

A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service 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

In the end, dear readers, we wish to provide you in this book with at least some statistical concepts you might not know, while knowing these could be useful.

CONCEPTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LITTLE SCHOOL OF STATISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**STATISTICS
OF NEW AGE**



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