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PREFACE



Dear Readers,

If you want to find out the most important data on Republika Srpska in the shortest possible form, from almost all areas, or simply to check your knowledge, we recommend using our popular publication "This is Republika Srpska". Naturally, reading satisfaction is unparalleled when you hold a printed book in your hands; at the Institute, we take care of its appearance because we are presenting our place of living, our homeland. All users who do not own the book and those who simply want to download the data can find the electronic version on our website. This periodical publication of ours, which we affectionately call a statistical ID card, is published both in printed and in electronic form, as well as in English. This makes it available to everyone, which is one of the statistical principles.

Written in an interesting form, with a lot of interesting graphs and tables and with an undisputed intention to popularize statistics, in addition to providing data, this pocket edition (small in its format, otherwise large) could also be a gift, bearing in mind that the Institute's editions are available free of charge. You get to decide whether you wish to be just readers or also users of our data.

During the previous year, the Institute has established its regional office in Prijedor. This is an additional reason for dedicating the cover and the introductory text of our publication to the Prijedor region.

We hope that this edition, as well as the previous ones, will be interesting and useful to readers.

Banja Luka, December 2023

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Darko Milunović'.

Darko Milunović, Director



A WORD FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

Whatever you weave, tie threads to the sky.

Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović

This is the tenth, jubilee edition of our publication dedicated to Republika Srpska, published in this format, with an established concept and recognisable visual identity. We have published this publication before and already have a nice little library. Almost all countries publish such short publications within their statistical institutes, and each does it in its own way, often instructive and entertaining. It is interesting that the idea about it came from our colleagues from the Republic of Serbia and spread all over the world. We decided to combine statistics, literature and patriotism in order to present our Srpska as best as possible

Transience and time do not bother us, because every day we live we are richer for another one. The days ahead are therefore more valuable. We enrich ourselves with experience, collect days and look forward to new ones with joy. Here is a small ten-year retrospective: we started with Zmijanje embroidery, we exported it to the world on the cover even before this wonderful art of folk embroidery of Krajina women was included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists; we wrote about grapes and wonderful wines under the sun of Srpska; paid tribute to our great writer, painter and patriot Momo Kapor; talked about the fascinating Drina and Andrić; introduced readers to the beauty of Vrbas; travelled to the sunny south to Trebinje and sailed through Trebišnjica; skied to our tourist pearl of Olympic Jahorina; hiked to the top of Ozren, Gostilj, met there the famous bear Maša and fallow deer, filmed that part of our Srpska from a paraglider; after which we descended to fertile Semberija and its pride Bijeljina. In the previous issue we also celebrated a nice anniversary, 30 years of work of our Institute. During all this time, we have collected proverbs, sentences and folk sayings for our readers and wrote them as a welcome above each chapter. And this time, from our large collection of wise thoughts of learned people, we have chosen the most beautiful and clever ones. Where will we travel with our readers for this little jubilee? In which direction shall we take you? Like in that famous movie North - Northwest, let's go to Krajina, to Prijedor! There are many reasons for this, not only the opening of our statistical regional office.



It is no coincidence that the beginning of this book is a great and deep thought of the intelligent Bishop Nikolaj. After all, in the beginning there was a word - "Everything is frequency and God is here!", that's what Tesla said about words, and you have to believe him, precisely because he was so divinely incredible. And we want to tie our words and deeds to the sky. I saw the sky above Prijedor for the first time as a boy. We travelled from Sarajevo as a handball team to the junior tournament. We were impressed by the new hall "Mladost", and even more by the gifts from the Prijedor candy factory "Mira Cikota", which helped the tournament. I don't know how we didn't get sick from so many biscuits. We slept in a small hotel named "Balkan" in the city center. At the tournament, a boy from Banja Luka already stood out with his skills; only a few years later, destined for a golden name with the Yugoslav national team, he won the world gold in handball and became a world class player. It was Zlatan Saračević. Time has taken its toll. The "Balkan" hotel is no longer there, there are still good biscuits in Prijedor (the factory no longer has a heroic surname, only the name "Mira" remains), and Zlatan has not been with us for two years, he got sick while coaching a game and deceased only "Mladost" ("Youth") remains young, because it is often renovated. Sana is still flowing through the centre of Prijedor, it does not care about the fate of the residents. Sometimes it is calm, tame and wonderful for bathing, and sometimes, when it gets rainy, it becomes cloudy, agitated, angry, wild, flooding everything around. Do you remember that slogan "All rivers flow from their source to the sea, only the Sana flows to you"?

Due to strange circumstances, determined by higher forces, years later I came to Prijedor again, this time to live there and as a Prijedor citizen to welcome the turn of the millennium. During the year of my stay, that city brought me a lot of unexpected good and success. I often went to the picnic area and Pašinac forest, but if you mention Prijedor and nature, you must immediately think of Kozara, and especially Mrakovica and that masterpiece of monumental art, the "Revolution Monument" complex, the work of the famous sculptor Dušan Džamonja. The central monument is 34 metres high and represents the victory of life rising over death. The complex is dedicated to the struggle and suffering of partisans and civilians during the battle of Kozara in the spring of 1942. The huge concrete blocks around the monument represent the ring in which the partisans and civilians found themselves defending themselves from the ten times more numerous enemy of the Nazis and Ustasas. There is a custom for children and adults to slip into the very heart of the monument between some of its twenty verticals. I wouldn't recommend such bets, because I barely got away with it. I experienced a simple wisdom at that moment - that every exit has an entrance, but every entrance does not have to have an exit. Yes, we need to spend a lot of words on Kozara, because she is beautiful, but we don't have the space for that here. Both in summer and winter (Kozara has an organised ski resort and catering facilities) it is an excellent tourist destination.

The two most famous residents of Prijedor are brothers, Mladen and Sreten Stojanović. Interestingly, the Stojanović family originally came from Herzegovina, from Nevesinjsko polje. Their father Simo was a priest, and mother Jovanka, a native of Kozarska Dubica, was also from a priestly family. Much is known about Mladen Stojanović, the national hero, his reputation among the people, his humanity, his fight against the occupiers and his death, his name is legendary. I would like to say something more about Sreten. I read his memoirs a long time ago and that book left a great impression on me.



I didn't know until then that he and Mladen were members of Young Bosnia and what kind of calvary they went through because of that after the Sarajevo assassination. Sreten was an exceptional sculptor, academic and one of the first professors at the Academy of Fine Arts in Belgrade. It is interesting that during his studies in Paris he was friends with the famous painter from Šid, Sava Šumanović. Many do not know that the monumental monument to Karadorđe, standing guard with a drawn but lowered saber in front of the Church of St. Sava in Belgrade, is Sreten's work, as are the monuments to Njegoš in the center of Belgrade (on the Academic Plateau in front of the Faculty of Philosophy) and in Andrićgrad. Actually, these are copies of Njegoš's monument, and his original work, which is less well known, is located in Podgorica. Sreten also made the monument to Filip Višnjić, the monumental Sloboda building on Fruška Gora, and one of his masterpieces is the imposing statue of his brother Mladen in Prijedor.

In the economic sense, the determining factor for Prijedor is the Ljubija Iron Ore Mines. It is a large surface mine from which millions of tonnes of ore have been extracted to supply the gigantic Zenica Ironworks. It is safe to say that post-war Yugoslavia was built on raw materials from Prijedor. Apart from the mine and the aforementioned confectionery factory, Prijedor is also known for the alcoholic beverage factory "Prijedorčanka", Ribnjak, and earlier it was also known for the large pulp factory "Celpak" - today it is an industrial zone that is mostly leased by private companies. What really inspires great hope in the redevelopment of this region is the construction of the Banja Luka - Prijedor highway, which will be 40.7 kilometers long. In addition to three large interchanges (Prijedor, Omarska, Kuljani), the project foresees that the highway will have 23 overpasses, ten underpasses, nine bridges, and seven viaducts. Completion of the works is planned for the summer of 2026.

You must be wondering where are the statistics about Prijedor? It is important to say the basics. According to demographic estimates, 76,390 inhabitants lived in Prijedor in mid-June 2023, which is 4,500 fewer than in the 2013 Census. Women take the lead, there are 1,500 more of them than men. They live longer and get more education. Anyone interested in detailed statistical data on Prijedor can find it on the website of our Statistical Institute in the publication "Cities and Municipalities of Republika Srpska".

We will also mention the culture of the city, the traditional literary meetings on Kozara, which have been held 51 times already, the Prijedor Theater and the literary pride of Prijedor, the actor and director Darko Cvijetić.

We could have said a lot more about Prijedor, but ... "Everything is frequency and God is here!", that's what Tesla said about words, and you have to believe him, precisely because he was so divinely incredible. Visit Prijedor.

Banja Luka, December 2023

Managing Editor

Velimir Savić



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GENERAL INFORMATION

We can put everything at stake for the homeland, but we must not put the homeland at stake.

Kálmán Mikszáth

	NAME	Republika Srpska
	emblem	
SYMBOLS	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, 2022 (mid-year estimate)		1,120,236
SURFACE AREA¹⁾		24,641 km ²
	municipalities	53
	cities (11)	Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Derventa, Doboj, Gradiška, Istočno Sarajevo, Laktaši, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Trebinje, Zvornik.
TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION¹⁾		
CURRENCY		Convertible Mark (KM)
International Banking Code (ISO code)		BAM



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.

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 Prnjavor and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Territorial Organisation of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No 32/23) changes were made to the territorial organisation of Republika Srpska. Thus, as of 14 April 2023 the territory of Republika Srpska consists of 53 municipalities and 11 cities.



GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Wherever you go, no matter what the weather, always bring your own sunshine.

Anthony J. D'Angelo

Geographical location of Republika Srpska



The latitude and longitude of the territory of Republika Srpska are between 42°33'N and 45°17'N and 16°12'E and 19°38'E respectively, that is, its territory covers northern and eastern parts of the geographical area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The surface area of Republika Srpska is 24,641 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, Prnjavor, Trebinje and Zvornik, and 53 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.

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"	Podštirovnik – City of Trebinje
East	44° 02' 59"	19° 37' 44"	Žlijebac – 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



Vitorog is a Dinaric mountain in Republika Srpska, BiH, which is part of the Dinaric mountain system. It is located in the municipality of Šipovo, on the border with the Federation of BiH. It is located 30 km from Šipovo. The highest peak of Vitorog is 1,906 m high. Continental and Mediterranean climates meet at the top of Vitorog.

The peak of Vitorog is the intersection between the municipalities of Šipovo, Glamoč and Kupres. This mountain contains a great wealth of flora and fauna (brown bear, wolf and wild boar, as well as rare species of birds such as grouse). At the top there is an underground facility, which was built by the former Yugoslav People's Army. Today, the facility is used by the sports-mountainering association "Vitorog" from Šipovo.



3. The longest rivers (stream length)

River	TOTAL	km
		in Republika Srpska
Drina	341.0	308.5
Sava	945.0	204.8
Vrbas	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

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.

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, 2022

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	13.5	5.4	72	2,518.8
Bijeljina	13.4	5.7	76	2,231.3
Bileća	13.7	4.2	66	2,646.0
Višegrad	12.1	6.3	67	...
Gradiška	13.3	4.9	76	...
Doboj	13.1	5.9	73	1,903.0
Kalinovik	8.9	5.2	67	...
Mrkonjić Grad	11.1	5.3	72	1,823.0
Novi Grad	12.9	6.0	68	...
Prijedor	13.0	5.3	75	2,037.5
Ribnik	11.7	5.3	73	...
Rudo	11.6	6.1	68	...
Sokolac	8.8	5.4	71	2,189.0
Srbac	12.4	5.5	67	...
Srebrenica	10.7	5.6	80	1,620.9
Trebinje	15.7	3.8	65	...
Foča	11.5	5.7	79	...
Han Pijesak	8.0	5.6	86	1,983.9
Čemerno	7.7	5.2	74	2,041.8
Šipovo	10,6	5,6	78	...

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service



Earthquakes n 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
Maslovar	28 Apr 2015	16:16:50	44.52	17.56	4.0	5-6
Slatina (Banja Luka region)	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
Ljubinja	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
Berkovići	22 Apr 2022	21:07:50	43.08	18.19	5.7	7-8
Berkovići	22 Apr 2022	21:14:46	43.03	18.23	3.5	5
Berkovići	23 Apr 2022	00:59:09	43.12	18.03	3.8	5



6. Earthquakes (continued)

Place (location)	Date	Hypocentre time ²⁾	Latitude	Longitude	Magnitude ³⁾	Intensity ⁴⁾
Berkovići	23 Apr 2022	02:20:28	43.11	18.04	4.1	5-6
Berkovići	23 Apr 2022	02:34:22	43.06	18.13	3.6	5
Berkovići	01 Sep 2022	14:03:08	43.04	18.14	3.5	5
Berkovići	10 Nov 2022	19:03:48	43.14	18.09	3.4	5
Berkovići	02 Dec 2022	20:05:07	43.10	18.13	4.3	6

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



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.



Acid rain is rain or any other precipitation polluted with sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other chemical compounds. While the normal pH value of rain is around 5.5, the pH value of acid rain is between 4 and 4.5. This means that it contains approximately 40 times more acid than normal precipitation. This can have adverse effects on plants, aquatic animals and infrastructure. Acid rain is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which react with water molecules in the atmosphere and create acids. Some governments have made efforts since the 1970s to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere, and these efforts have had positive results. Nitrogen oxides can also be produced by natural lightning strikes, and sulfur dioxide is produced by volcanic eruptions. Acid rain has been shown to have harmful effects on forests, brackish water and soil, killing insects and aquatic life, causing peeling paint, corrosion of steel structures such as bridges, and damage to stone buildings and statues, in addition to impacts on human health.

The main causes of acid rain are thermal power plants, smoke from heating and exhaust gases generated in traffic. Acid rain usually causes damage far from its actual sources. Acid rain seriously pollutes water, by drastically reducing the pH value. A large decrease in the pH value leads to the extinction of microorganisms, and the problem of drinking water also arises. Pollution from the air is transported to the ground and flows into surface and underground streams. Acid rain is one of the main reasons for the reduction of drinking water supplies worldwide. Volcanic eruptions, forest and other fires also contribute to the introduction of substances into the atmosphere that cause the formation of acid precipitation.

REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES



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

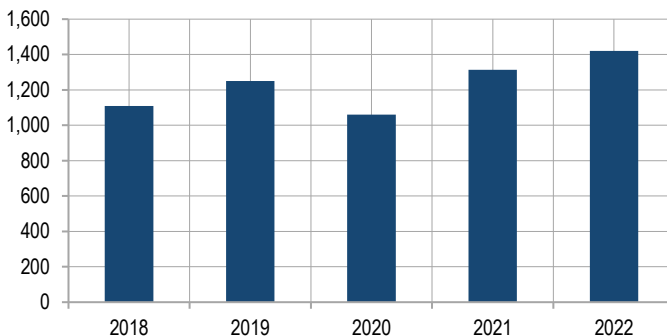
Aristotle Onassis



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. Business entities in the Register database are classified according to their principal activity. The principal activity is the activity which contributes most to the total value added, that is, the activity through which the entity generates the largest income and employs the largest number of workers.

Physical entities that permanently perform activities in their own name (entrepreneurs) are not entered into the Register of Business Entities.

In 2022, there were 1,421 newly established business entities, which represented an increase by 8.2% compared to the previous year.



Graph 1. Number of newly established business entities

Source: Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services



Changes in the number of business entities within individual sections of economic activity occur due to three reasons: establishment, changes in the principal activity, or business dissolution. 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* (26.8%), (S) *Other service activities* (17.7%) and (C) *Manufacturing* (12.8%).

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

Section	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	32,376	33,447	34,467	35,778	37,129
A	1,180	1,205	1,245	1,264	1,300
B	192	197	212	225	237
C	4,324	4,427	4,521	4,618	4,744
D	209	226	243	267	375
E	261	269	276	284	292
F	1,757	1,805	1,875	1,969	2,085
G	9,227	9,389	9,555	9,746	9,943
H	1,499	1,517	1,559	1,606	1,653
I	451	470	486	520	547
J	694	754	799	881	965
K	200	202	210	218	229
L	212	233	248	288	343
M	1,687	1,832	1,941	2,083	2,261
N	470	541	611	767	915
O	351	358	361	367	364
P	650	668	678	698	712
Q	839	889	932	981	1,023
R	2,363	2,419	2,462	2,527	2,574
S	5,807	6,043	6,249	6,465	6,563
T	2	2	2	2	2
U	1	1	2	2	2

Source: Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services



In the observation period between 2018 and 2022, the total number of business entities increased on average by 3.5%. The highest increase in the number of business entities in 2022 was recorded in the section D *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* (40.4%).

POPULATION



If you smile at children, they smile back. If you smile at adults, they wonder: "Why is this one smiling?"

Momo Kapor

Live births



The total number of live births in 2022 decreased by 1.7% compared to the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in Republika Srpska is 27.7 godina, which represented a decrease by 0.5 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 2021) was 29.7 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 2022 was 29.5 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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ALL	9,568	9,274	9,161	9,274	9,118
Male	5,001	4,907	4,792	4,754	4,648
Female	4,567	4,367	4,369	4,520	4,470

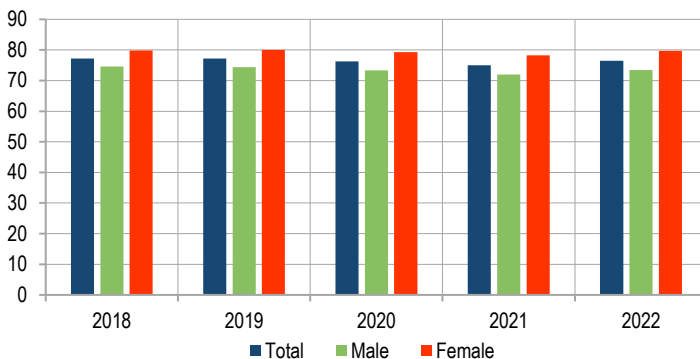
Life expectancy

In Republika Srpska, life expectancy at birth decreased by 1.19 years for men and 0.17 years for women from 2018 to 2022. In 2022, life expectancy was 79.69 years for women and 73.40 years for men.



2. Life expectancy in Republika Srpska

	TOTAL	Male	Female
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
2022	76.48	73.40	79.69



Graph 1. Life expectancy

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male names	Stefan	Luka	Luka	Luka	Luka
	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar
	Luka	Stefan	Stefan	Stefan	Vasilije
	Nikola	Nikola	Vasilije	Vasilije	Stefan
	Pavle	Pavle	Nikola	Pavle	Pavle
Female names	Sofija	Sofija	Sofija	Milica	Milica
	Milica	Milica	Milica	Sofija	Sofija
	Marija	Marija	Marija	Marija	Ana
	Ana	Ana	Ana	Ana	Marija
	Teodora	Sara	Dunja	Dunja	Teodora



Deaths in Republika Srpska



In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons in 2022 decreased by 14.4%. 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 four babies up to one year of age decrease. In Republika Srpska, infant mortality rate in 2022 amounted to 4.4‰.

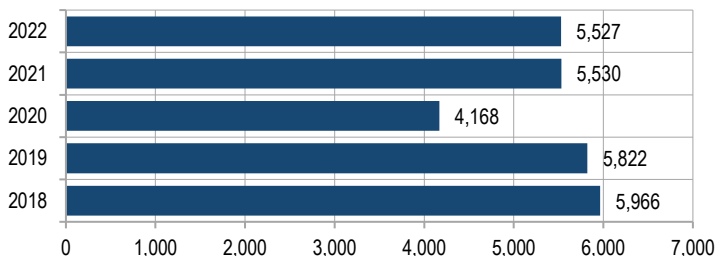
4. Deaths in Republika Srpska

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ALL	14,763	15,081	16,582	19,002	16,263
Men	7,449	7,753	8,613	9,943	8,469
Women	7,314	7,328	7,969	9,059	7,794

New marriages



In Republika Srpska, there are approximately five new marriages per one thousand citizens. In 2022, the number of new marriages decreased by 0.05% in comparison with 2021. The oldest groom in 2022 was 89 years old, while the oldest bride was 82 years old. The youngest groom was 18 years old and the youngest bride was 16. Average age of bride at marriage was 29.1, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 27.4 years. Average age of men at marriage was 32.1 years and grooms enter their first marriage at the average age of 30.2 years.



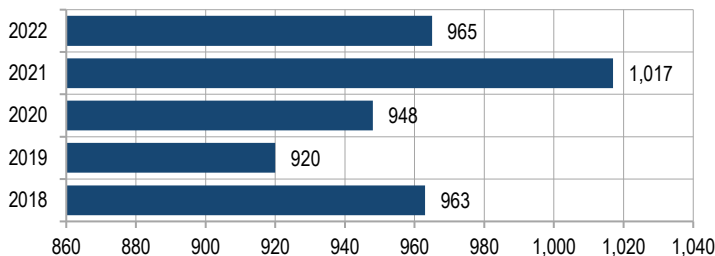
Graph 2. New marriages



Divorces



In Republika Srpska, per thousand marriages approximately 175 marriages are divorced. In 2022, the number of divorces decreased by 5.1% compared to 2021. In 2022, the oldest husband at the time of the divorce was 83 years old, while the oldest wife was 75 years old. The youngest husband at the time of the divorce was 20 years old and the wife was 17 years old. The shortest divorced marriage lasted 36 days, while the longest divorced marriage lasted 51 years. The average duration of marriage before divorce was 12.9 years.



Graph 3. Divorces

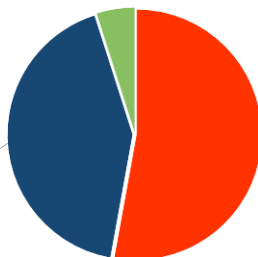
Migrations in Republika Srpska



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.

Migrations between
Republika Srpska and
Brčko District
4.9%

Migrations
between the
entities
42.2%

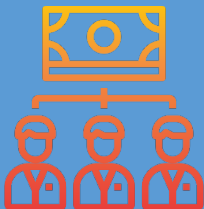


Inter-municipality
migrations in
Republika Srpska
52.9%

Graph 4. Internal migrations
(immigration/migration) in Republika Srpska, 2022



According to the latest available Eurostat data, the crude marriage rate in the EU-27 is 3.2 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, while in Republika Srpska in 2022 the crude marriage rate was 4.9 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. The crude divorce rate in the EU-27 is 1.6 divorced marriages per 1,000 inhabitants, while in Republika Srpska in 2022 there were 0.9 divorced marriages per 1,000 inhabitants.



WAGES

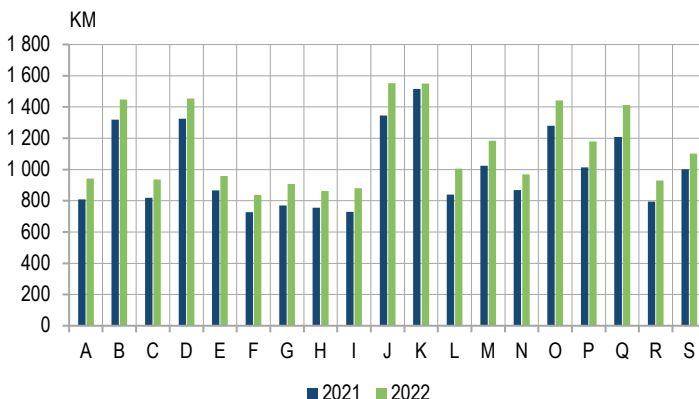
I let no one peek into my purse nor into my soul.

Giovanni Boccaccio

Increase in net wage in 2022 compared to the previous year



The average net wage in 2022 amounted to 1,144 KM, namely 140 KM more than in 2021. Nominally, the average net wage increased by 13.9%. An increase was recorded in all 19 sections of economic activity, with the highest increase being recorded in the sections (I) *Accommodation and food service activities*, 20.7% and (L) *Real estate activities* 19.9%.



Graph 1. Average net wages by section of KD

Real index of average net wage, which represents the ratio between the nominal index of average net wage and the consumer price index in the given period, increased as well. Thus, compared to 2021, the average net wage in 2022 in Republika Srpska increased in real terms by 1.1%.



However, the situation in the neighbouring countries is different. In the Federation of BiH, the average net wage decreased in real terms by 2.7%, in Croatia by 3.1% and in Slovenia it decreased by as much as 4.6%. In Serbia, however, the average net wage in 2022, compared to 2021, increased in real terms by 1.7%, while in Montenegro an increase by 18.4% was recorded.



In the past five years, the average net wage increased by 33.5%. The highest wage was that of those employed in the section (J) *Information and communication*, in which every second employee has completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They accounted for 2.8% of the total number of employed persons in 2022 and they received on average 1,552 KM per month. In 2022, the lowest monthly net wage (837 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 46.9% of them, completed secondary school.



The average net wage in the five-year period recorded the highest increase in the section (N) *Administrative and support service activities*, namely by 388 KM.



1. Average net wages by section of KD

	KM				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	857	906	956	1,004	1,144
A	729	751	779	808	942
B	1,126	1,178	1,233	1,318	1,448
C	675	736	772	820	936
D	1,152	1,205	1,235	1,326	1,455
E	759	791	838	867	959
F	580	630	661	726	837
G	628	696	736	770	908
H	652	688	740	755	862
I	575	645	719	729	880
J	1,204	1,270	1,314	1,345	1,552
K	1,369	1,409	1,449	1,515	1,550
L	646	768	784	839	1,006
M	901	922	940	1,024	1,183
N	581	681	759	868	969
O	1,126	1,167	1,244	1,280	1,441
P	846	898	973	1,013	1,179
Q	1,047	1,080	1,152	1,208	1,413
R	588	638	704	794	929
S	797	913	925	1,001	1,101

LABOUR MARKET



Every time I appoint someone to a vacant position, I make a hundred unhappy and one ungrateful.

Louis XIV

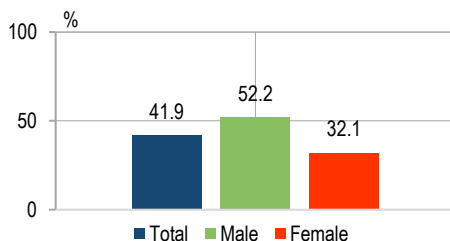
By sex, female unemployment rate in 2022 was 14.3%, while male unemployment rate was 9.0%.

1. Unemployment rates, 2022

%		
TOTAL	Male	Female
11.2	9.0	14.3

The structure of employed persons by group of sections of economic activity in 2022 was as follows: agricultural 13.4%, industrial (non-agricultural) 32.5% and services 54.2%. By type of employment, the structure was as follows: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 82.0%, self-employed persons 15.5% and unpaid supporting family members 2.5%.

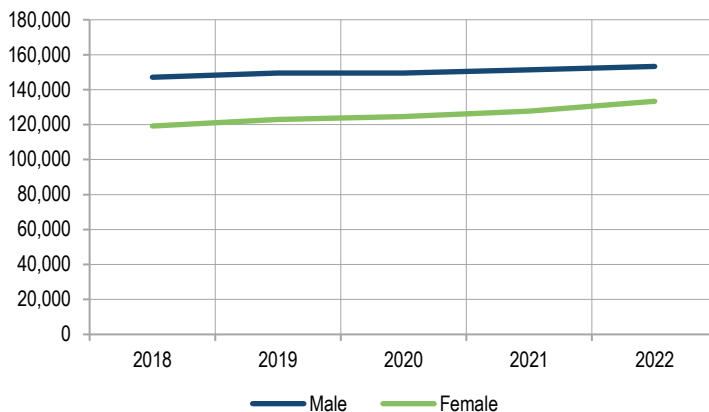
Developed countries are characterised by a dominant share of those employed in the services sector, as well as high participation of those working for a wage in total employment.



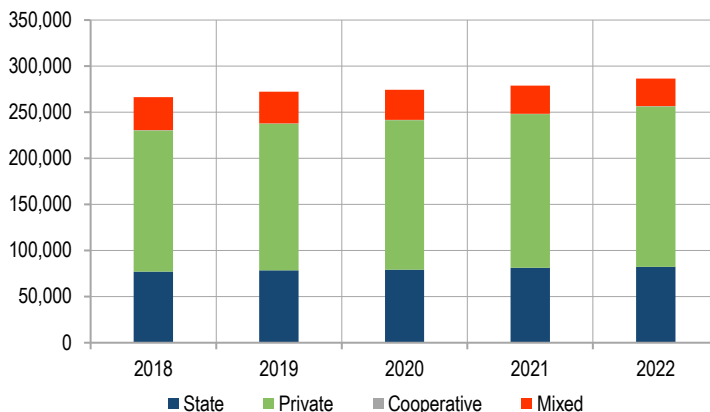
Graph 1. Employment rates, 2022



The unemployment rate in 2022 was 11.2 % and is the lowest unemployment rate since the first Labour Force Survey was conducted in 2006.



Graph 2. Employed persons by sex, annual average



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.

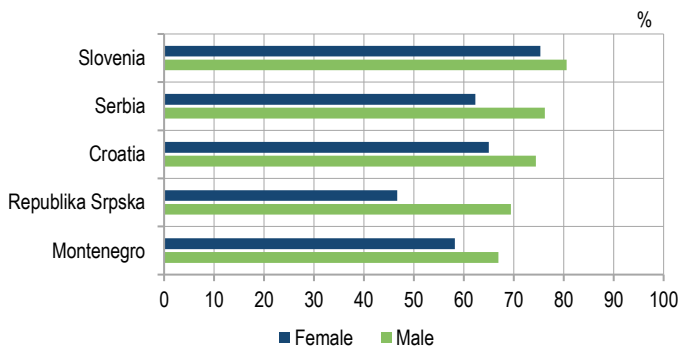
Half of all employed persons in Republika Srpska work in the sections (C) *Manufacturing*, (G) *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* and (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*. Every second employed person has completed secondary education,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



2. Employed persons by section of KD, annual average

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	266,309	272,366	274,227	279,030	286,679
A	8,530	8,468	8,473	8,704	9,081
B	5,114	5,045	4,731	4,689	4,610
C	56,436	56,738	58,013	58,816	59,877
D	8,680	8,878	8,385	8,310	8,385
E	4,902	5,040	5,026	5,210	5,212
F	12,155	12,596	13,342	13,973	14,217
G	46,571	48,192	48,247	48,818	51,003
H	12,073	12,454	12,257	12,486	12,468
I	13,341	13,742	13,523	13,125	13,182
J	5,876	6,194	6,342	7,139	7,974
K	5,614	5,788	5,831	5,855	5,987
L	552	636	640	564	555
M	7,788	7,883	7,929	8,090	8,222
N	3,310	3,405	3,320	3,445	4,014
O	24,895	25,426	25,887	26,250	26,561
P	22,830	23,073	22,996	23,343	23,553
Q	18,007	18,842	19,448	20,264	21,014
R	4,118	4,457	4,380	4,469	5,080
S	5,517	5,509	5,457	5,480	5,684



Graph 4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries (20–64 years of age), 2022

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



The world is built upon the power of numbers.

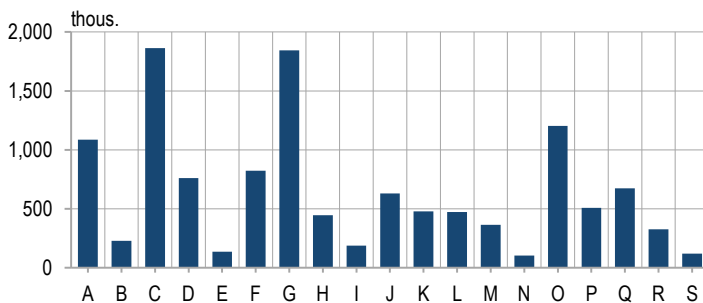
Pythagoras

Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured with the real growth rate of GDP, increased by 3.9% in 2022.

1. Gross domestic product and Gross value added¹⁾, 2022

	Current prices, thous. KM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,086,917	-1.9
Mining and quarrying	227,979	0.1
Manufacturing	1,861,117	1.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	759,724	-3.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	135,397	0.3
Construction	823,223	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,843,525	12.5
Transportation and storage	446,255	10.9
Accommodation and food service activities	186,310	4.6
Information and communication	629,839	5.7
Financial and insurance activities	477,796	3.0
Real estate activities	471,910	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	363,635	2.5
Administrative and support service activities	102,215	10.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,203,039	1.3
Education	506,851	1.9
Human health and social work activities	673,053	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	326,458	13.1
Other service activities	119,207	1.9
FISIM (minus)	282,591	2.1
Gross value added	11,961,859	3.5
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	2,575,115	5.3
Gross domestic product	14,536,974	3.9

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



Graph 1. Gross value added, current prices, 2022

Over 2.9 billion KM of Gross value added originated from industrial activities



In the total Gross domestic product in 2022, the section (C) *Manufacturing* had a share of 12.8%, the section (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 5.2%, the section (B) *Mining and quarrying* had a share of 1.6%, while the section (E) *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* had a share of 0.9%. 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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agricultural activities (A)	8.8	8.6	9.0	7.6	7.5
Industrial activities (B,C,D,E)	20.4	19.7	19.3	20.7	20.5
Construction (F)	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7
Service activities (G,H,I,J,K,L,M, N,O,P,Q,R,S)	50.0	50.6	50.9	50.0	50.5
FISIM (minus)	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Gross value added	82.6	82.6	83.2	82.2	82.3
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	17.4	17.4	16.8	17.8	17.7
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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.



The division *Manufacture of food products* has the highest share in the Gross value added of the section (C) *Manufacturing*, with 15.4%. 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

%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Non-financial sector	56.8	57.3	57.5	59.8	61.5
Financial sector	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Government sector	19.5	19.2	20.7	19.8	19.7
Households sector	21.5	21.1	19.4	18.0	16.6
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
FISIM (minus)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



4. Gross domestic product

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. KM	10,701,007	11,251,324	11,131,849	12,501,722	14,536,974
Gross domestic product per capita ²⁾ , KM	9,322	9,848	9,797	11,080	12,977
Gross domestic product, real growth rate, %	3.9	2.5	- 2.5	6.9	3.9

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 12,977 KM in 2022, which represented an increase by 39.2% compared to 2018.

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



Allocation of the Gross domestic product realised in 2022 was as follows: 44.4% on compensation of employees, 38.0% on gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 17.9% on net taxes on products and production.



Other payments to employees (various off-wage benefits) account for 17.8% of the total compensation of employees.

5. Income components of Gross domestic product, current prices

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product	10,701,007	11,251,324	11,131,849	12,501,722	14,536,974
Compensation of employees	4,756,193	5,009,276	5,246,808	5,581,702	6,458,296
Net taxes on products and production	1,885,148	1,985,064	1,860,816	2,221,976	2,552,487
Gross operating surplus/ Gross mixed income	4,059,666	4,256,984	4,024,225	4,698,044	5,526,191

thous. KM

INVESTMENTS



An investment in knowledge pays the best interest.

Benjamin Franklin

Investments in 2022 increased significantly in comparison with the previous year, namely by 25.0%, while financing of investments increased by 28.9%

1. Investments in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2022

	Value of investments, thous. KM	Composition, %
Total investments	2,282,157	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63,027	2.8
Mining and quarrying	31,366	1.4
Manufacturing	296,604	13.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	350,257	15.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14,611	0.7
Construction	322,045	14.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	192,147	8.4
Transportation and storage	128,789	5.7
Accommodation and food service activities	25,522	1.1
Information and communication	128,491	5.6
Financial and insurance activities	33,071	1.5
Real estate activities	32,212	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	32,601	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	23,767	1.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	365,666	16.0
Education	42,013	1.8
Human health and social work activities	169,728	7.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	27,946	1.2
Other service activities	2,294	0.1

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



A record growth of investment activity was recorded in the section *Accommodation and food service activities*, namely by 438.1%. In 2022, compared to 2021, a significant increase in investments was recorded in the section *Human health and social work activities*, by 144.9%.

During the same period, investments in mines, hydropower plants, primary, secondary and higher education have increased significantly



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*, (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* and (F) *Construction*. By purpose of investments in new fixed assets, the highest shares referred to the sections (F) *Construction*, (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* and (Q) *Human health and social work activities*.

Over one billion 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 2022, the highest investments in buildings were those of business entities from the sections (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (24.4%), (F) *Construction* (20.6%) and (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* (15.0%).

The highest investments in machinery, equipment and transport equipment were those of business entities from the section (C) *Manufacturing* (21.8%).

When it comes to investments in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the section (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* had a share of 20.6%, (J) *Information and communication* participated with 15.6%, (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* with 12.6% and (P) *Education* with 11.5%.

2. Composition of investments in fixed assets by technical composition

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Investments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and other structures	54.1	54.9	56.4	48.5	51.9
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	40.9	40.3	37.4	44.7	41.8
Other	5.0	4.8	6.2	6.8	6.3



Investments in 2022 were mostly financed from own financial assets (52.3%), followed by assets of budgets and funds (18.7%), financial loans (15.5%), joint assets (6.9%), other sources (5.1%), and financial leasing (1.5%).

3. Financing of investments and investments

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
					thous. KM
Financing of investments	1,849,104	1,710,690	1,852,057	1,827,403	2,355,320
Investments	1,879,489	1,789,555	1,959,943	1,825,592	2,282,157



Investments of business entities registered in the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* account for 23.6% of the total investments in the section (Q) *Human health and social work activities*.



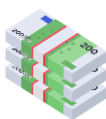
STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

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

Shirley Chisholm

Real estate activities was the most productive and most profitable section of economic activities in

Average profitability rate, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, amounted to 16.9% in Republika Srpska.



By business operations in 2021, the section (J) *Real estate activities* can be singled out as the most successful section of economic activity in the economy of Republika Srpska. With 141 enterprises and 34 entrepreneurs, as well as 643 employed persons, this section has the highest labour productivity with 86,782 KM and a high profitability rate of 57.0%, while its labour costs per employed person amount to 16,568 KM.

1. Indicators of success of non-financial business economy

	Turnover per person employed	Value added per person employed (продуктивност)	Labour costs per person employed	Gross operating surplus per person employed
				KM
TOTAL	129,372	36,821	16,577	21,854
Industrial activities	105,253	36,620	17,651	19,492
Construction	121,058	42,895	14,509	29,566
Trade	244,841	36,434	14,956	23,410
Non-financial service activities	71,751	35,845	16,816	21,843

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, 39.6%, which in 2021 amounted to 7.1 billion KM.



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 59 enterprises and 93 entrepreneurs, operates in the section (R) *Arts, entertainment and recreation*, but these business entities achieve significant labour productivity (54,522) KM and profitability rate (34.0%).



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.

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

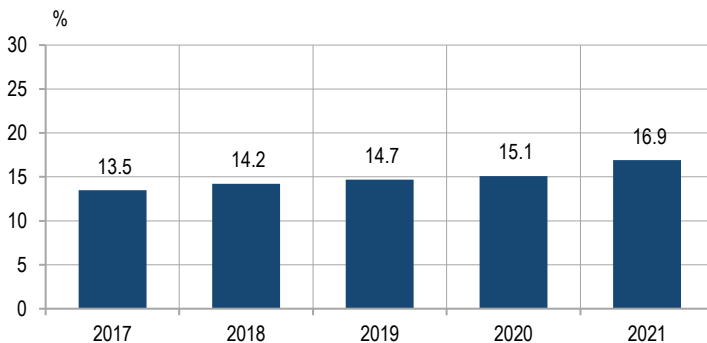
%

	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	15.3	39.8	32.4	39.6	35.5
Construction	6.7	7.5	7.0	8.7	10.2
Trade	30.9	23.5	44.4	23.2	25.1
Non-financial service activities	47.1	29.2	16.2	28.5	29.2



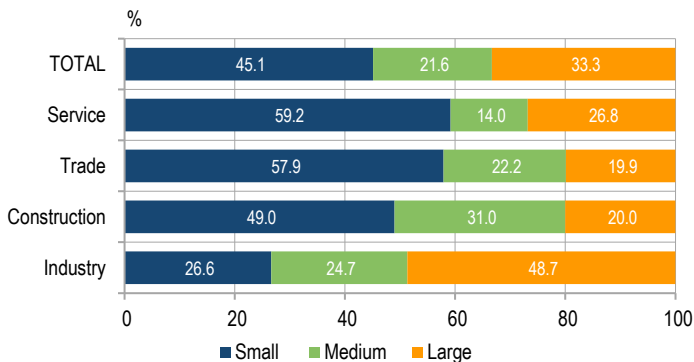
Approximately 80 percent of market-oriented business entities in Republika Srpska operate in service activities, while about 20 percent operate in production activities.

By size of business entities, the highest profitability in 2021 was achieved by large enterprises, namely 18.5%, which was 1.6 percentage points higher than the Republika Srpska average



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

In addition, large business entities were also the most productive, with the value added per person employed of 42,168 KM, while the lowest productivity was achieved by medium business entities, with 34,315 KM. At the level of Republika Srpska, achieved productivity amounted to 36,821 KM.



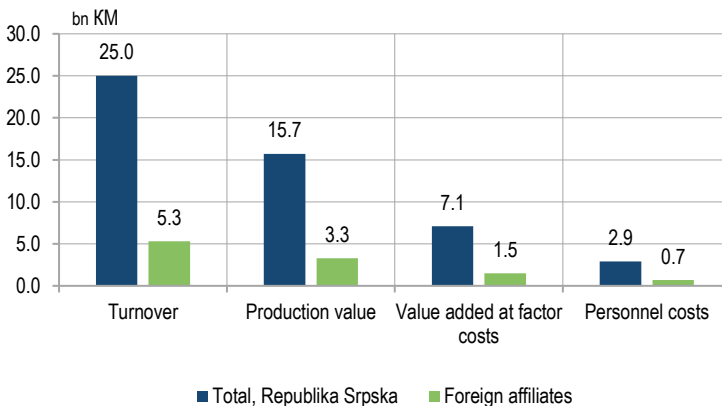
Graph 2. Value added at factor costs, by size of business entities, 2021



Of the total number of foreign-owned enterprises operating in the territory of Republika Srpska, most are owned by Serbia (31%), followed by Italy (11%) and Austria (10%).

Foreign investors were most interested in enterprises from industrial sections (48%), followed by those from the sections trade (25%) and services (25%), while the lowest number of foreign owned enterprises operated in construction (2%).

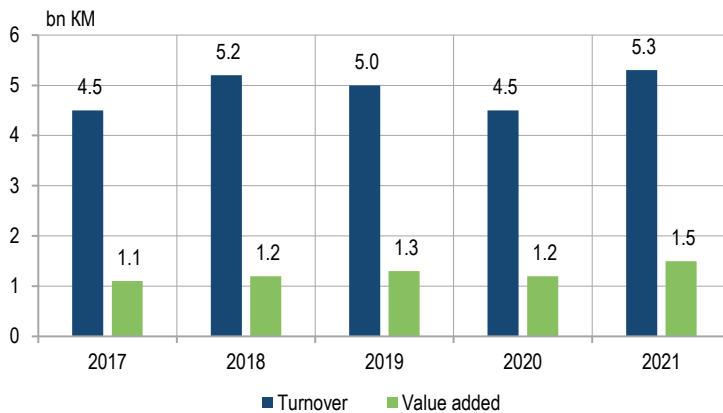
Foreign affiliates, or enterprises which are majority foreign-owned, operated in 2021 with the profitability rate of 16.4%.



Graph 3. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska, 2021



European Union member states have the largest share in the capital of foreign affiliates operating in Republika Srpska, with 56.8%. These enterprises generate 51.5% of the total turnover of foreign affiliates.



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

PRICES



A cynic is a man who knows the price of everything, and the value of nothing.

Oscar Wilde

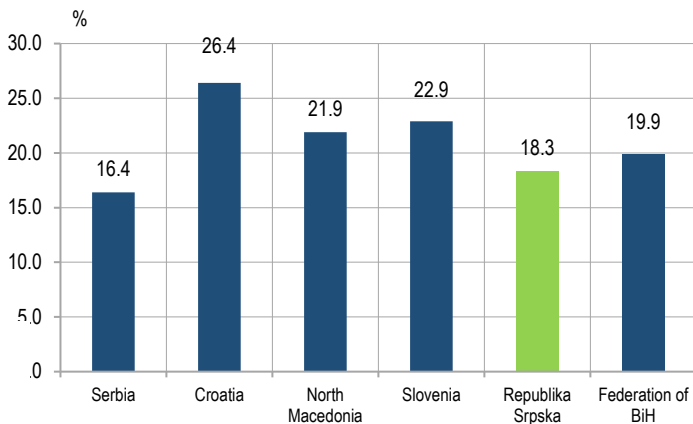
Producer prices of industrial products in 2022 increased by 18.3% compared to 2021.



By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities KD BiH 2010, compared to 2021, an increase in prices in 2022 was recorded in the sections (C) *Manufacturing* by 22.1%, (E) *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* by 13.5%, (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* by 12.4% and (B) *Mining and quarrying* by 8.1%.

1. Producer price indices of industrial products

Section	previous year=100				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	104.9	101.2	99.9	103.6	118.3
Mining and quarrying	103.5	101.4	100.8	101.4	108.1
Manufacturing	107.2	101.0	99.6	103.8	122.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	100.0	101.5	100.6	102.8	112.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	112.5	89.7	90.2	134.9	113.5



Graph 1. Rates of producer prices of industrial products, 2022

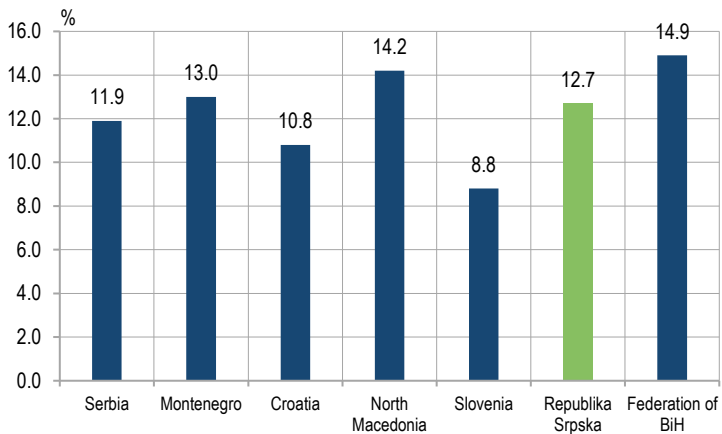
Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2022, compared to 2021, increased on average by 12.7%.

By main division of consumption by propose, the highest increase in prices in 2022 was recorded in the division Transport, by 25.6%, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Clothing and footwear, by 5.5%.



2. Consumer price indices according to COICOP

Name	previous year =100				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	101.2	100.5	98.8	101.7	112.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.4	100.8	100.7	103.1	121.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	105.8	104.5	104.5	101.6	101.6
Clothing and footwear	87.4	88.0	90.0	90.5	94.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other energy commodities	101.8	102.8	100.3	100.8	107.9
Furnishings, household equipment and regular maintenance of the house	99.0	100.0	98.3	101.2	108.9
Health	102.7	101.5	100.8	100.4	100.5
Transport	109.2	100.9	91.0	105.9	125.6
Communication	99.9	100.1	100.5	99.9	101.1
Recreation and culture	101.0	101.9	102.1	100.9	107.2
Education	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Restaurants and hotels	100.3	100.7	100.2	100.4	109.6
Other goods and services	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.5	105.9



Graph 2. Inflation rates in the countries in the region, 2022



In 2022, high average annual inflation rates were recorded in most countries in the region (over 10%), except in Slovenia 8.8%

AGRICULTURE



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

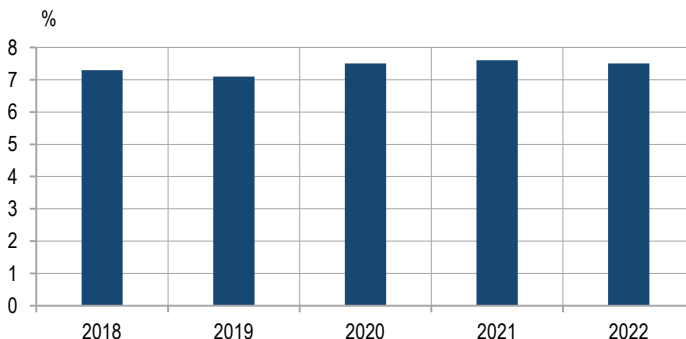
Paracelsus

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 7.5%



In 2022, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska was 7.5%, which represented a decrease by 0.1% compared to the share achieved in the previous year.

With the share of 9.7% 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 KD based on NACE Rev.2.



Primary agriculture employs 13.3% of all employed persons



According to the data obtained through the Labour Force Survey in 2022, there are 54 thousand persons employed in agriculture in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in agriculture accounts for 13.3% of the total number of employed persons.

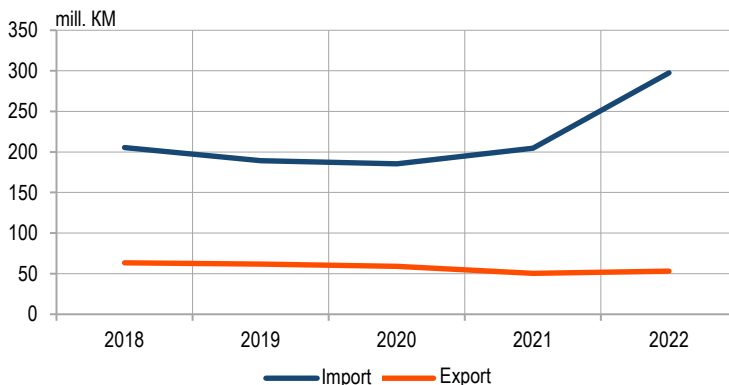
Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 90.7% were full-time employees, while the remaining 9.3% were part-time employees. The average weekly working hours in agriculture in 2022 amounted to 42.3 hours, namely 43.9 hours for men and 39.4 hours for women employed in agriculture.

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 350.8 million KM

The total value of external trade of agricultural products in 2022 amounted to 350.8 million KM, which represented an increase by 37.6% or 95.8 million KM in comparison with the previous year. In 2022, trade in agricultural products accounted for 2.8% of the total external trade of Republika Srpska, with the share in total imports (4.1%) being higher than the share in exports (1.0%).



Total value of import of agricultural products in 2022 amounted to 297.5 million KM, which represented an increase by 45.4% or 92.9 million KM. During the same period, total value of export of agricultural products was 53.3 million KM, which represented an increase by 5.7% or 2.9 million KM compared to the previous year.



Graph 2. Value of annual imports and exports



Increase in prices of crop products by 60.3% and of livestock products by 33.8%



In 2022, a significant increase in prices in comparison with the previous year was recorded for most crop and livestock products.

The Institute's data indicate that during 2022, the average price of agricultural products as a whole in Republika Srpska increased by 41.4% compared to the previous year. Observed by individual product groups, the highest increase in prices was recorded for cereals (+84.2%), potatoes (+68.4%), vegetables (+61.3%) and fruits (+46.5%).

During the same period, a significant increase by 30.3% was recorded in the average prices of goods and services used in agriculture. Within this group of assets used in agriculture, a significant increase was recorded in the prices of fertilizers and soil improvers (+132.5%), energy and lubricants (+32.5%) and animal feeding stuff (+31.7%).



In the observation year, an increase in the prices of almost all agricultural products was recorded, with the dominant increase being recorded in the prices of mercantile corn by 93.7% and of wheat by 81.3%.

Value of agricultural production in 2022 amounted to approximately two billion and 62 million KM

The value of total agricultural production²⁾ in 2022 amounted to approximately two billion and 62 million KM, which represented an increase by 15.7% compared to the previous year.

During the same period, the total value of intermediate consumption of agriculture³⁾ amounted to approximately one billion and 218 million KM, which represented an increase by 8.6% compared to the previous year. Intermediate consumption in agriculture in 2022 accounted for 59.1% of the total value of 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.



FORESTRY

Hardwood sharpens the axe.

Giuseppe Garibaldi

In Republika Srpska, forests grow on more than one million hectares of land. Over a hundred species of trees are spread over this area, of which the main species are beech, oak, spruce, fir, black pine and white pine.

Republika Srpska is one of the few European regions where forests are of predominantly natural structure. Republika Srpska boasts three rainforests> the Perućica rainforest covers 1,434 ha and is one of the largest and best-preserved rainforests in Europe, the Lom rainforest covers an area of 297.7 ha, and the Janj rainforest covers an area of 295 ha.



In Republika Srpska, the average annual increase of timber in high forests with natural regeneration amounts to 8.0 m³/ha (state forests). 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%.

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.

Forests of Republika Srpska, in addition to their economic function, which includes the production of wood and other forest products, and their environmental function, which implies the preservation of biodiversity and the protection of soil, water and climate, also have an important function as a habitat for many species of forest animals. Our forests are a habitat for many species of game animals, including approximately 73,000 rabbits, 48,000 pheasants, 31,000 roe deer, 12,000 foxes, 8,000 wild boars, 1,550 chamois, 626 bears and 633 wolves.



1. Forest exploitation

	Gross felled timber			Broadleaves	Conifers
	total	state forests	private forests		
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
2022	2,965	2,580	385	1,625	1,341

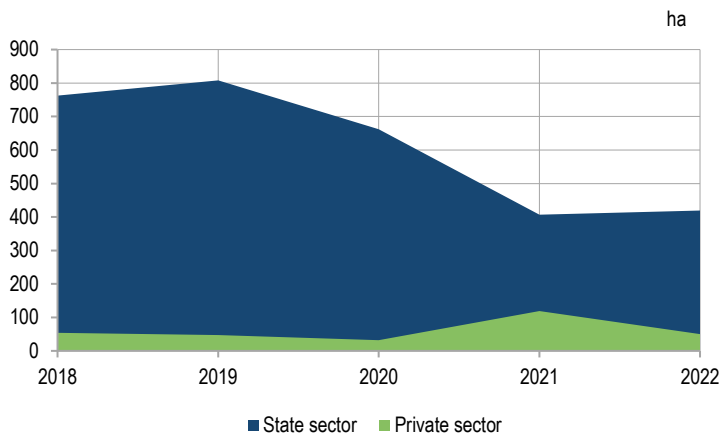
Gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2022 increased in comparison with 2021 and it amounted to approximately three million m³. Out of this sum, approximately 2.5 million m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, as the state sector covers 87.0% of the total felled timber.

2. Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	m ³				
Production, total	2,019,665	1,939,364	1,984,780	1,822,566	1,908,961
logs for cutting	987,268	963,948	962,806	913,521	966,568
Sale, total	2,018,213	1,916,159	1,939,628	1,864,123	1,924,836
logs for cutting	998,414	960,860	953,247	924,449	971,570



Afforestation activities in 2022 in Republika Srpska decreased in comparison with 2021. Thus, total afforested area in 2022 covered 470 ha, which represented a decrease by 10.6% compared to 2021 and a decrease by 32.3% compared to 2020. 11 Conifer afforestation covered an area of 385 ha, which accounted for 81.9% of the total area afforested during 2022.



Graph 1. Artificial afforestation

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

	TOTAL	Conifers	Broadleaves
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
2022	110.74	134.19	91.05

KM/m³



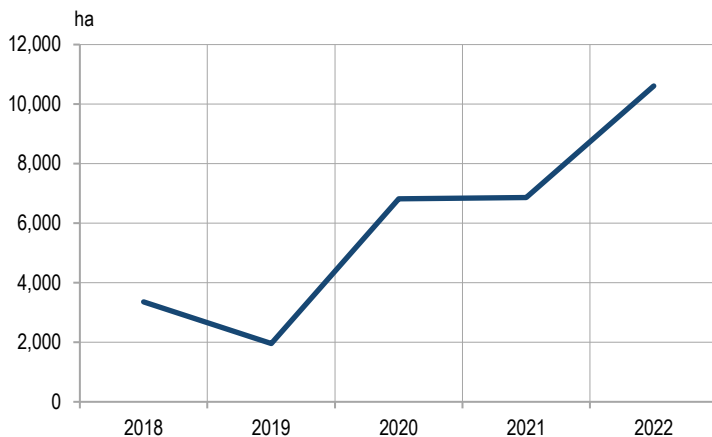
4. Gross value added in the forestry sector

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross value added in the forestry sector, thous. KM	154,388	158,022	158,299	160,124	205,013
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. KM	10,679,612	11,251,324	11,131,849	12,499,537	14,535,309
Structure, %	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4



In accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4), commercial forestry and industry ¹⁾ based on wood as raw material had a significant share in the structure of export of Republika Srpska in 2022, with 15.0% and its value was 813 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 2022 were recorded over an area of 10,609 ha, with a damaged wood mass of 64,176 m³ and they were twice as large as compared to the previous year.



According to statistical data, Republika Srpska has 23,281 hunters, which accounts for 2% of the total population of our republic.

ENVIRONMENT



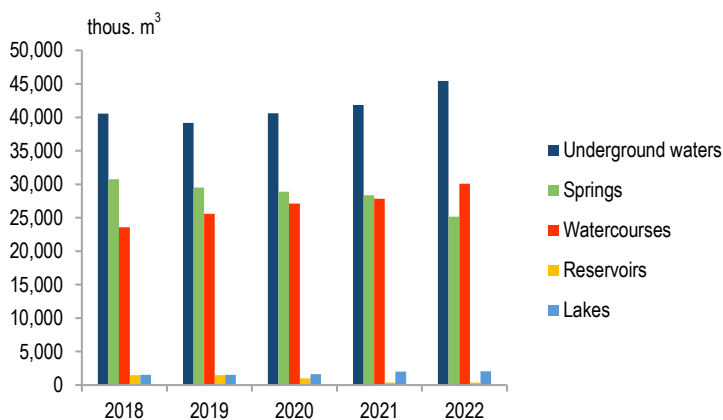
There is more perfection in a drop of water than in any man-made device.

Albert Einstein

Underground waters, the main source of drinking water



The availability and quality of underground waters in Republika Srpska makes underground waters, including springs, the predominant source of drinking water for households, industry, agriculture and other consumers. During the five-year period between 2018 and 2022, water captured from underground waters and springs accounted for about 70% of the total captured water.



Graph 1. Water capture by source



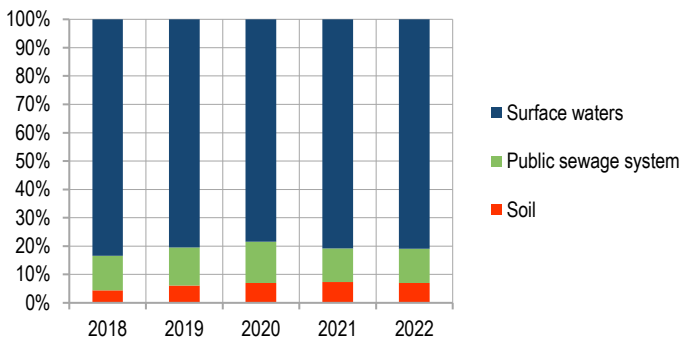
Surface waters, recipients of municipal and industrial wastewater



While underground waters are the source of drinking water, surface waters are recipients for 90-99% of municipal wastewater. Of the total amount of municipal water discharged into surface waters in 2022, only 9.7% was treated before being discharged.

The percentage of treated municipal water in relation to water discharged into surface and underground recipients is 10%. The percentage of purified water in relation to the total discharged municipal waste water has not changed drastically in the last five years.

Surface waters are the most common recipients of industrial wastewater. In 2022, over 80% of discharged wastewater from industry ended up in surface waters. A similar share is recorded in the period 2018-2022.



Graph 2. Recipients of industrial wastewater



The number of public water supply pipe connections in Republika Srpska increased by 19% in the ten-year period between 2013 and 2022.

INDUSTRY



More good deeds are expected from those who do good.

Ivo Andrić

Industrial production in 2022 decreased by 0.1% in comparison with 2021



Observing the five-year period, industrial production increased in 2018 and 2021. A significant increase of 9.9% was recorded in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2022, compared to 2021, a decrease by 0.1% was recorded, in 2020, compared to 2019, a decrease by 6.7%, and in 2019, compared to 2018, a decrease by 11.4%.

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 (previous year=100)

Section	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹⁾	2022 ¹⁾
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	103.6	88.6	93.3	109.9	99.9
B	104.1	95.6	99.6	103.0	100.7
C	97.2	87.6	90.1	111.7	101.1
D (except group 35.3)	119.8	87.2	96.1	109.1	96.4

¹⁾Revised indices of industrial production for Republika Srpska were produced based on the regular index analysis conducted by the Institute in order to provide users with the highest quality data.

2. Indices of industrial production by section of KD (2015=100)

Section	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹⁾	2022 ¹⁾
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	113.4	100.5	93.8	103.0	102.9
B	102.2	97.7	97.4	100.3	101.0
C	106.8	93.5	84.3	94.1	95.1
D (except group 35.3)	138.8	121.1	116.3	126.9	122.4

¹⁾ Revised indices of industrial production for Republika Srpska were produced based on the regular index analysis conducted by the Institute in order to provide users with the highest quality data.



Industry has a share of 19.6% in the total Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska.



Investments in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2022 amounted to 619 million KM, which represented an increase by 37.5% compared to 2021.

Gross value added of industrial activities in 2022 increased by 15.5% in comparison with 2021, totaling 2.8 billion KM, with *Manufacturing* having the highest share, 65.2%.

At the end of 2022, there were 5,437 registered industrial enterprises, of which 90.6% in private ownership.



Investments in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2022 amount to 619 million KM, which represented an increase by 37.5% in comparison with 2021.

In 2022, there were 257 new business entities that were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 87.3% of them, were engaged in *Manufacturing*, while 6.9% were engaged in *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*, 4.4% in *Mining and quarrying*, and 1.5% in *Materials recovery*.

Industrial enterprises employ 27.0% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska; these enterprises employ 65,721 workers, of which 79.9% in *Manufacturing*.

According to reports of industrial enterprises, value of sale of industrial products in 2022 amounted to 7.6 billion KM, with products of *Manufacturing* accounting for 69.9% of the total value. Value of sale of industrial products increased by 17.0% in 2022 in comparison with 2021.



Five industrial divisions generate 76.4% of the total value of sale of industrial products, namely: *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 26.2%, *Manufacture of food products* 13.5%, *Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment* 10.7%, *Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials* 8.3% and *Manufacture of rubber and plastic products* 4.4%.



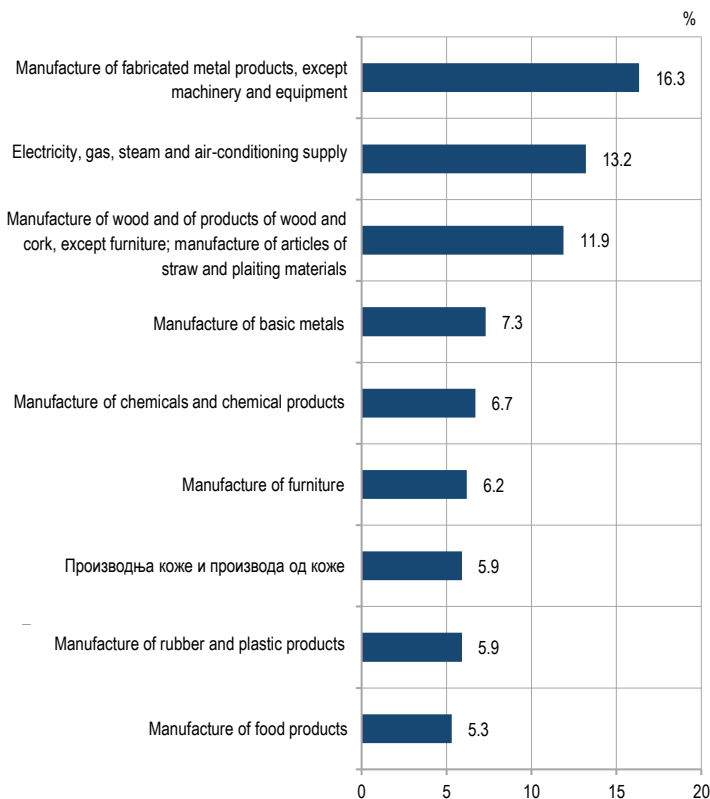
3. Value of sale by industrial division

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	mill. KM				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	5,984	5,394	5,190	6,522	7,634
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	37	36	28	59	123
Mining of metal ores	146	122	120	131	157
Other mining and quarrying	40	41	49	46	60
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of food products	784	791	805	887	1,032
Manufacture of beverages	114	111	87	98	106
Manufacture of tobacco products	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles	37	31	34	42	41
Manufacture of wearing apparel	54	60	58	67	79
Manufacture of leather and related products	164	171	152	183	227
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	413	435	425	551	675
Manufacture of paper and paper products	137	130	123	148	197
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	27	25	22	31	38
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	760	129	30	47	56
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	191	165	205	241	325
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	35	37	38	39	73
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	178	204	222	261	305
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	134	144	170	171	232
Manufacture of basic metals	263	222	157	259	319
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	482	543	493	688	826
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	10	20	21	30	28
Manufacture of electrical equipment	101	93	110	134	138
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	86	93	88	110	105
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	46	34	32	73	103
Manufacture of other transport equipment	12	9	10	8	11
Manufacture of furniture	238	211	227	260	294
Other manufacturing	25	24	31	28	24
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	65	87	57	93	105
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	1,286	1,325	1,286	1,707	1,822
Water collection, treatment and supply	77	72	78	82	79
Materials recovery	42	29	31	47	56



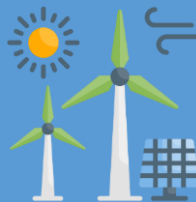
Export of industrial enterprises accounted for 47.8% of their total value of sale

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2022 amounted to 3.6 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, 2022

ENERGY



Energy is the key problem of the future - a matter of life or death!

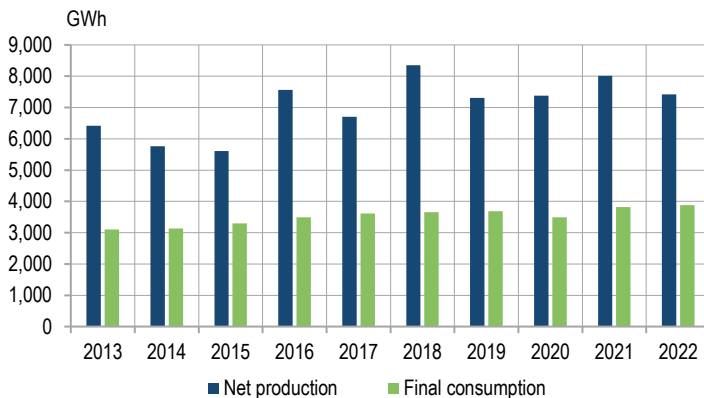
Nikola Tesla

Electricity consumption in Republika Srpska is fully covered by production in domestic power plants, with surplus being exported. Security of supply is high considering that domestic sources of primary energy are used.



Total net production of electricity in 2022 amounted to 7,418 GWh. In the structure of total net production, thermal power stations participated with 68.5%, hydro power plants with 30.0%, and other producers with 1.5%.

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



Graph 1. Net production and final consumption of electricity



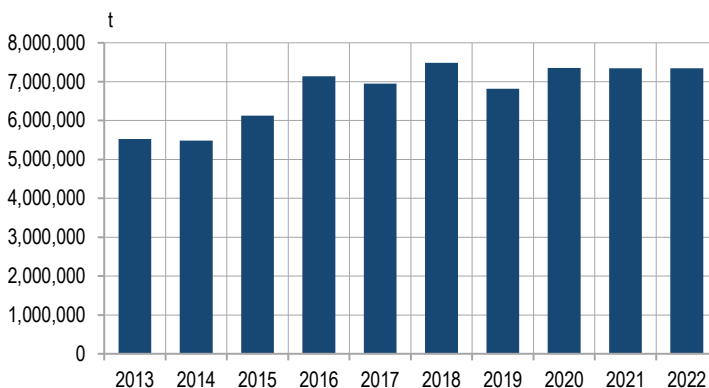
A significant increase in coal sales outside Republika Srpska



Brown coal and lignite are significant natural resources in Republika Srpska. In 2022, compared to previous years, a significant increase in coal sales outside Republika Srpska was recorded.

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

The largest consumer of coal in final consumption was industry, with a share of 72.3%.



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 86.9% while households, transport and other consumers consume the remaining 13.1%.

Most heat produced from biomass

The share of heat produced from biomass in total heat production in 2022 was 62.9%.



Electricity consumption per capita in 2022 amounted to 4,004 kWh.

1. Production and final consumption of fuels and energy

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Production of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	2,289	2,045	2,107	2,056	2,129
Lignite (thous. t)	5,192	4,774	5,247	5,291	5,318
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	8,354	7,303	7,375	8,012	7,418
Hydro power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,974	2,146	2,017	2,943	2,226
Thermal power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	5,306	5,085	5,288	4,980	5,084
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	74	72	70	89	108
Heat (TJ)	1,649	1,517	1,552	1,674	1,496
Biogas (thous. m ³)	4,539	3,547	5,455	3,843	3,687
Final consumption of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	211	251	200	254	266
Lignite (thous. t)	80	81	53	66	59
Stone coal (thous. t)	14	22	12	26	26
Electricity (GWh)	3,655	3,687	3,491	3,820	3,876
Heat (TJ)	1,525	1,395	1,424	1,539	1,366
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	68,915	52,134	34,354	38,672	36,246
Production of fuels and energy	-	-	-	1,925	1,854

¹⁾ Production at threshold



In 2022, approximately 360 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 360 million KM, which accounted for 17.3% of total investments in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2022.

Energy had a share of 6.0% in the total Gross domestic product



Approximately 11 thousand workers were employed in the energy sector, which accounted for 4.7% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in the energy sector was 0.9% lower in 2022 than in 2021

CONSTRUCTION



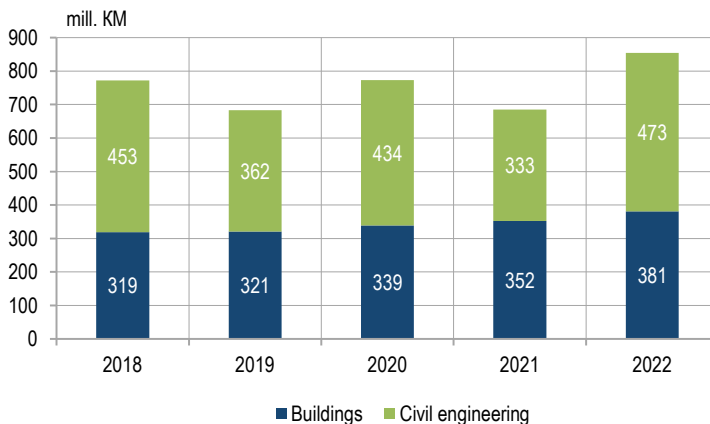
Knowing how something is done is not difficult. Doing it is difficult.

Socrates

The value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska increased by 24.6% in 2022 compared to 2021. Civil engineering accounted for 55.4% of the total value of performed works and their value increased by 41.8%, while for buildings an increase by 8.2% was recorded. During the same period, the number of workers engaged on construction sites decreased by 4.8%



In 2022, Gross value added of the construction industry had a share of 5.7% in the formation of Gross domestic product of Republika Srpska, while investments in new fixed assets in construction participated with 21.9% in the total investments.



Graph 1. Value of performed works



Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2022 increased by 20.0%. An increase in dwelling construction was recorded for three-room dwellings (4.9%). The highest share in the structure of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (43.0%), followed by one-room dwellings with 27.1%, while the rest were dwellings with three or more rooms.

1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	number	1,607	2,028	2,146	2,888	2,309
	m ²	88,067	107,622	114,156	150,356	121,503
One-room dwellings	number	368	629	481	1,023	625
	m ²	13,536	24,175	17,190	40,916	23,296
Two-room dwellings	number	675	854	1,025	1,154	994
	m ²	33,982	43,888	50,581	59,395	48,651
Three-room dwellings	number	448	426	545	553	580
	m ²	29,831	28,400	37,055	36,417	38,782
Four- or more- room dwellings	number	116	119	95	158	110
	m ²	10,718	11,159	9,330	13,628	10,774

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



In 2022, the most common newbuilding works were works on residential buildings with three or more dwellings (35.7%) and roadworks on highway network (17.4%).

EXTERNAL TRADE



The buyer has need of a hundred eyes, the seller of but one.

George Herbert

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 2022

During 2022, an increase was recorded in both imports and exports.



Compared to 2021, export increased by 22.7% in 2022, while import increased by 28.6%. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2022 was 12.61 billion KM, of which 5.43 billion KM referred to export and 7.18 billion KM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year amounted to 1.74 billion KM.



The highest value of export from Republika Srpska in 2022 was that of export to Serbia (16.8%), followed by Croatia (13.7%), Italy (12.7%), Germany (11.3%) and Slovenia (11.1%).

During the same period, the highest value of import was that of import from Serbia (17.1%), followed by Italy (16.4%), China (8.3%), Germany (8.1%) and Slovenia (6.2%).

Coverage of import with export in 2022 was 75.7%



Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska decreased from 2021 to 2022.

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 Mineral products.

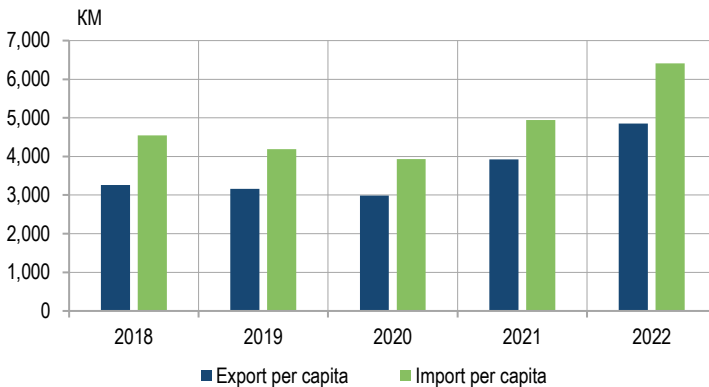


In the structure of export in 2022, the highest share was that of the section Base metals and articles of base metals with 14.5%, followed by the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images with 12.3% and the section Wood, charcoal, cork and articles of straw with 12.1%.

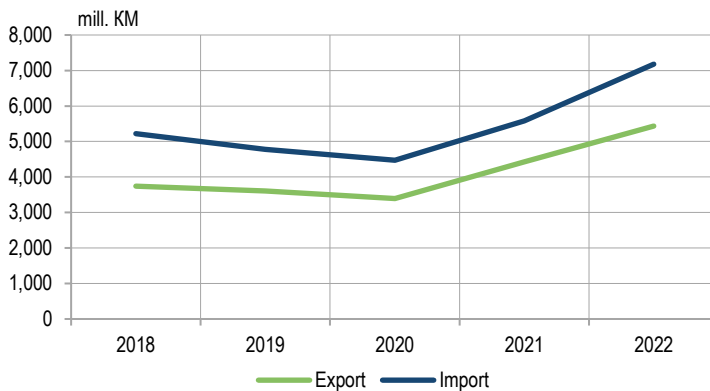
In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the section Mineral products with 14.3%, followed by the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images with 12.9% and the section Base metals and articles of base metals with 10.2%.



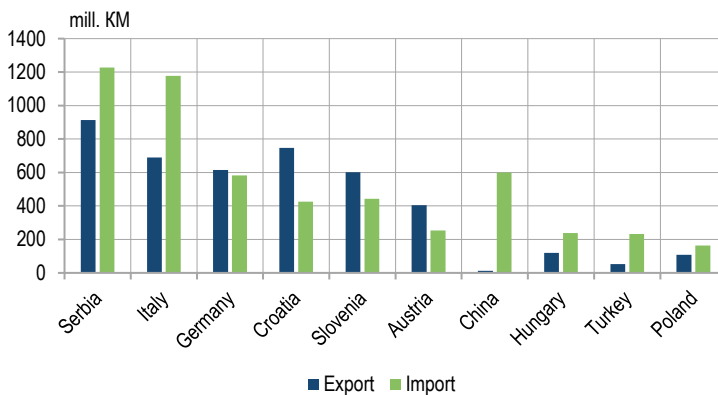
In 2022, of total export from Republika Srpska, 91.1% was export to the EU member states and CEFTA countries.



Graph 1. Export and import per capita



Graph 2. External trade balance



Graph 3. Countries with the highest shares in volume of trade with Republika Srpska, 2022



DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark.

Stuart Henderson Britt

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.



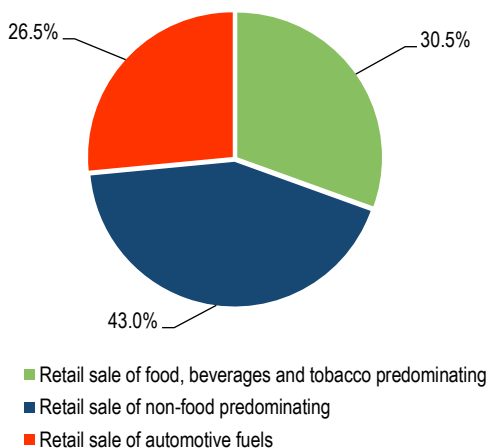
Turnover in retail trade in 2022, compared to the base year 2015, was nominally 74.4% higher and really 57.4% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, increased by 84.9%.

1. Distributive trade turnover indices by division of KD

	Distributive trade, TOTAL	Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	
				nominal	real
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
2022	176.6	155.9	184.9	174.4	157.4



The highest increase in retail trade turnover in 2022, compared to 2021, was recorded in retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores.



Graph 1. Share of turnover according to KD in total retail trade turnover, 2022



TOURISM

The world is too big for us pedestrians.

Dobrica Ćosić

The year 2022 is the year in which the Covid 19 pandemic ended, and, at the same time, the tourism sector took off after several years of stagnation due to the pandemic.

Tourism has proven to be one of the first sectors to recover after the pandemic years and setback in almost all aspects of life.



About 53% of overnight stays were domestic overnight stays, while 47% were overnight stays generated by foreign tourists. There has been an influx of foreign tourists and an increase in the share of their overnight stays by approximately 11% was recorded in comparison with 2021.

The use of tourist vouchers by subsidising accommodation for citizens of Republika Srpska in accommodation facilities continued in 2022, as a form of incentive to preserve domestic tourism.

In 2022, the Government of Republika Srpska kept introducing various aid and support measures for the tourism sector, which significantly contributed to the recovery of this sector.

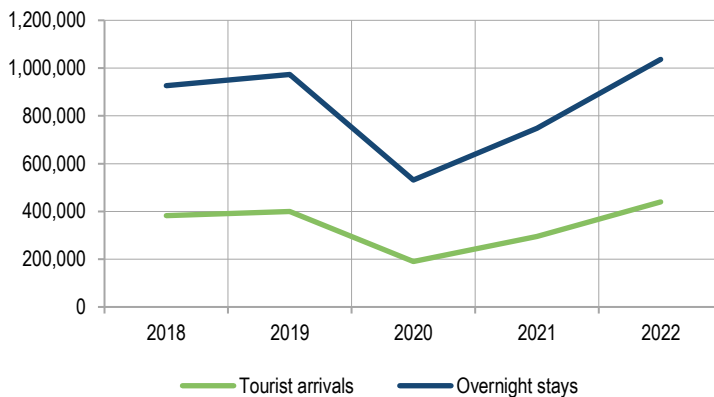


In Republika Srpska, in 2022, a new record for the number of tourist overnight stays was set. For the first time since the tourist traffic has been observed, namely since 1997, the number of overnight stays has exceeded one million. Thus, 1,036,569 tourist overnight stays were generated.



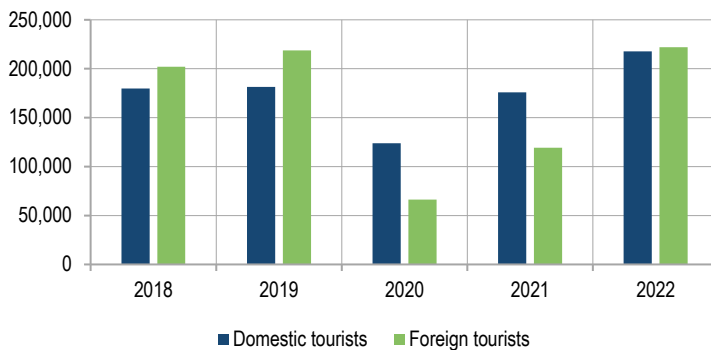
In comparison with 2021, the number of tourist arrivals increased by 49.1% in 2022, while the number of overnight stays increased by 38.5%. Of the total number of overnight stays by foreign tourists, tourists from Serbia generated the highest number of stays, with a share of 38.6%, followed by tourists from Croatia with 19.2%, and Slovenia with 10.3%.

When it comes to overnight stays of tourists from outside the region, guests from Montenegro, Germany, Turkey, Austria and Italy take the lead.

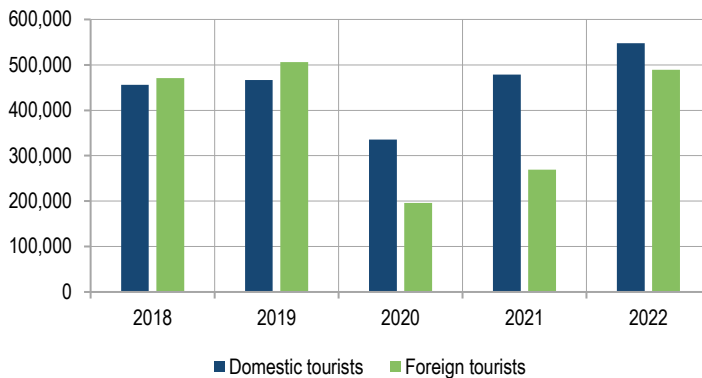


Graph 1. Tourist arrivals and overnight stays¹⁾

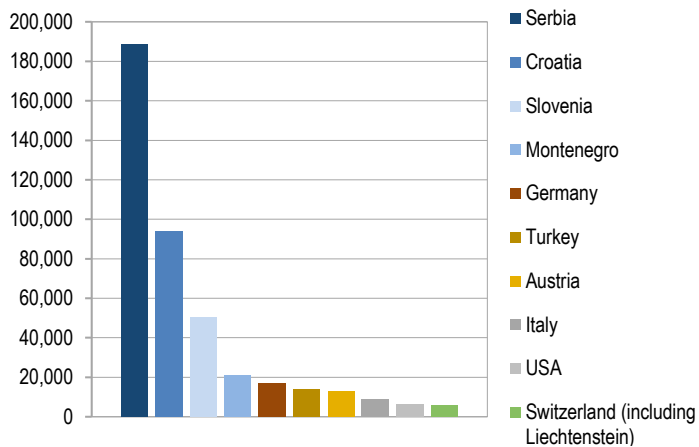
¹⁾ Since January 2013, for accommodation facilities in spa resorts where people stay for medical rehabilitation, only arrivals and nights for persons who pay for the stay themselves are shown.



Graph 2. Domestic and foreign tourist arrivals¹⁾



Graph 3. Domestic and foreign tourist overnight stays¹⁾



Graph 4. Foreign tourist overnight stays by country of residence (with the highest shares in the total number of overnight stays), 2022¹⁾



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Festina lente! (More haste, less speed!)

Latin proverb

Transport of passengers and goods

In 2022, there were 16 million transported passengers, which represented an increase by 5.3% compared to the previous year, with approximately 80% of the total number of passengers being transported in municipal transport

1. Transport of passengers and goods by transport branch

	2018	2019 ¹⁾	2020	2021	2022
ROAD AND URBAN TRANSPORT					
Length of roads, km ²⁾	15,402	13,947	14,162	14,346	14,410
Transported passengers, thous.	27,670	25,566	13,485	14,945	15,522
Transported goods, thous. t	4,184	2,940	2,982	3,420	3,665
RAILWAY TRANSPORT					
Length of tracks, km	417	417	417	417	417
Transported passengers, thous.	137	160	58	60	82
Transported goods, thous. t	4,569	4,567	3,798	4,385	4,791
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES					
Number of flights	1,474	2,464	1,436	2,716	4,064
Number of passengers	36,411	149,968	43,962	139,898	343,008

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".

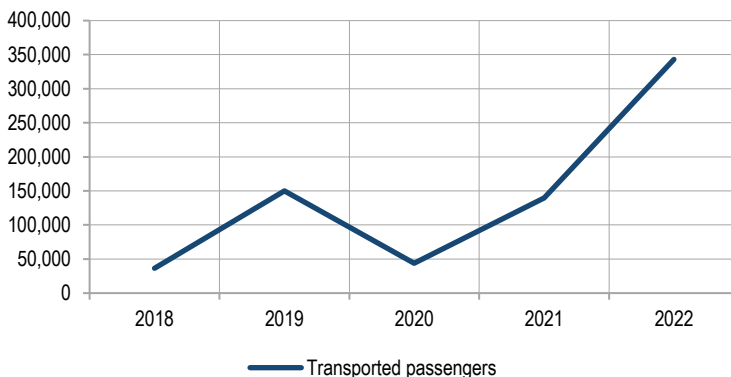


An increase by 9.3% was recorded in transport of goods in railway transport in comparison with 2021, while transport of goods in road transport increased by 7.2%. Railway transport served to transport approximately 60% of all transported goods.

Air transport



In air transport, the number of transported passengers has been increasing as a result of introducing new international flights. The number of transported passengers, as well as the number of flights, is almost twice as high as compared to the previous year.



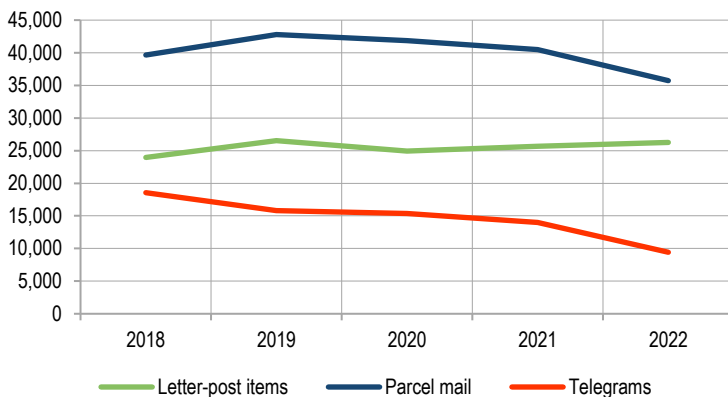
Graph 1. Development of air transport of Republika Srpska



Postal activities



The number of letter-post items in 2022 increased by 2.2%, while the number of parcel mail items decreased by 11.8% compared to the previous year.



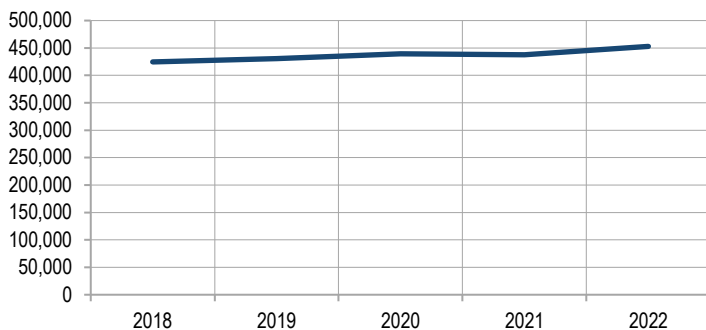
Graph 2. Postal activities

Registered vehicles



In 2022 in Republika Srpska, 452,896 vehicles were registered, which represented an increase by 3.5% compared to 2021.

Of the total number of registered vehicles, 82.6% were registered passenger vehicles.

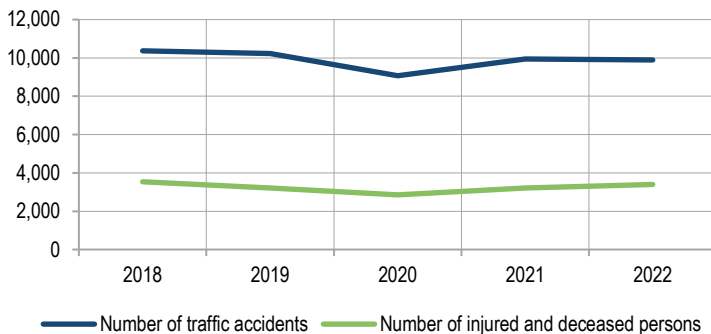


Graph 3. Total number of registered vehicles

Traffic accidents



Compared to 2021, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2022 decreased by 0.4%. The number of persons injured in traffic accidents increased by 5.9%, while the number of persons who deceased due to traffic accidents decreased by 1.0% compared to the previous year.



Graph 4. Number of traffic accidents and injured and deceased persons

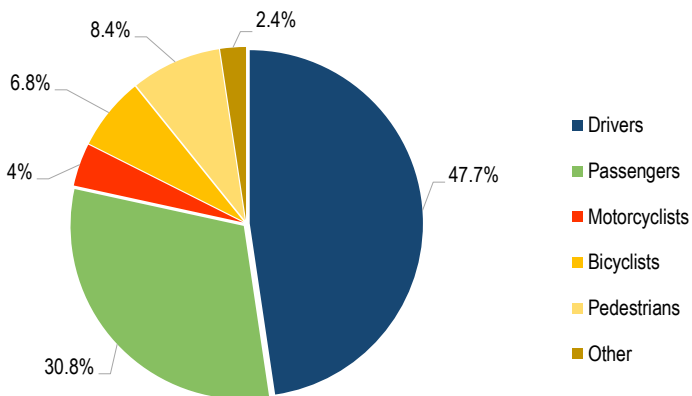


Most traffic accidents happen on Fridays and Saturdays.

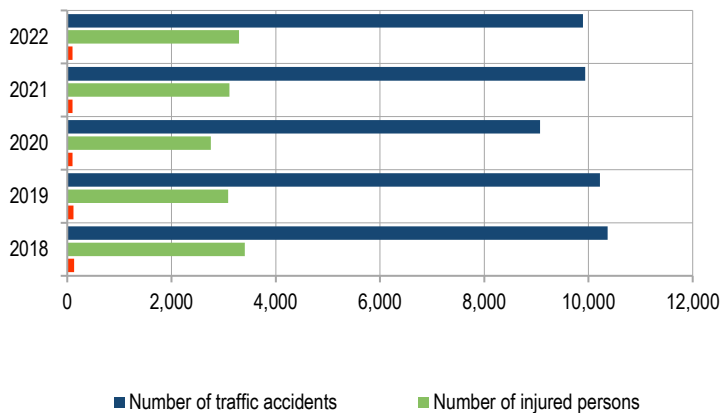
The most endangered participants in traffic accidents were drivers (47.7%) and passengers (30.8%).



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



Graph 5. Injured persons by their participation in traffic accidents, 2022



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



EDUCATION

Mothers provide our spirit with warmth; fathers with light.

Pearl Buck

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The system of preschool education and upbringing in the working year 2022/2023 consisted a network of 200 preschool institutions, of which 100 were established by local communities and 100 were established by private entities, citizens' associations and religious organisations



There were 15,729 children in preschool institutions in 2022/2023, of which 8,350 дјечака (53.1%) boys and 7,379 (46.9 %) girls. Sixteen 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.

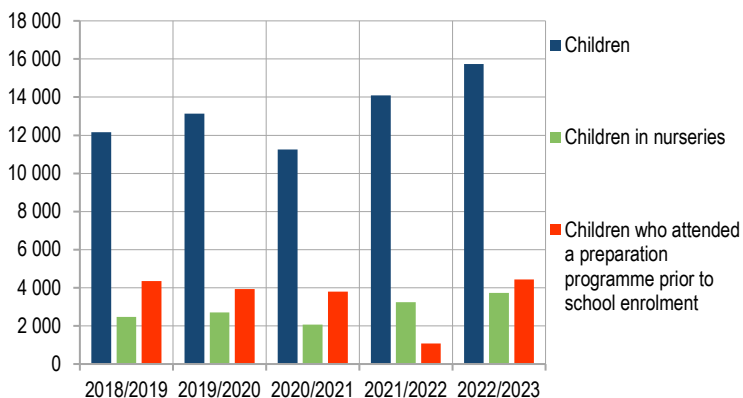
In the working year 2022/2023, preschool institutions employed 2,470 persons, of which 1,482 were educators.

In the structure of employed persons in preschool institutions, 94.9% 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	
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
2022/2023	200	15,729	7,379	3,739	4,432	2,470	2,344	1,482



Graph 1. Preschool education and upbringing



PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

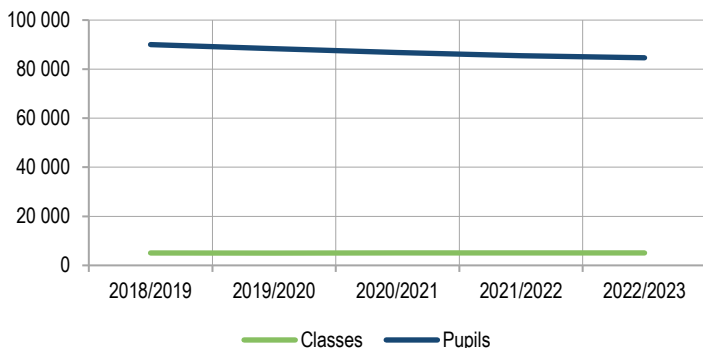
A decreasing birth rate, negative migration balance, fewer new marriages and a growing number of divorces are just some of the reasons that directly affect the population decline, thus also causing a decrease in the number of children who enrol in primary school. Therefore, primary education statistics 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 2022/2023, compared to 2021/2022, the number of pupils in primary schools decreased by 1.1%, therefore there were 890 pupils fewer. There were 14 classes fewer and the number of teachers decreased by 5.5%. 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.

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

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Number of primary schools	687	686	676	669	668
Pupils	90,003	88,331	86,774	85,533	84,643
Classes	5,057	5,010	5,049	5,040	5,026
Teachers	8,217	8,212	8,199	8,177	7,724
Average number of pupils per class	18	18	17	17	17
Average number of pupils per teacher	11	9	10	10	11



Graph 2. Classes and pupils in primary schools

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

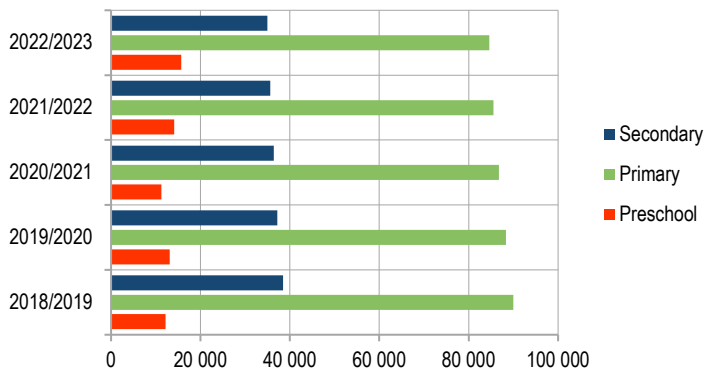


The main objective of secondary education is to develop and improve knowledge, competences and skills required for vocational work, to provide internationally comparable level of knowledge, and to prepare for further education at higher education institutions.

There were 34,998 pupils enrolled in secondary schools at the beginning of the school year 2022/2023, which represented a decrease by 1.7% compared to 2021/2022. As in the previous years, the most popular school among pupils was grammar school, thus 6,317 pupils or 18.0% of all pupils were enrolled in grammar schools.

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

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Number of secondary school	95	95	95	95	96
Pupils	38,499	37,206	36,405	35,615	34,998
Classes	1,755	1,744	1,774	1,703	1,757
Teachers	3,888	3,944	3,945	3,925	4,050
Average number of pupils per class	22	21	21	21	20
Average number of pupils per teacher	10	11	9	9	9



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

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 63.7%, while this percentage is even higher in halls of residence for students, namely 66.2%.

4. Halls of residence for pupils and students

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Halls of residence	11	11	11	11	11
Pupils and students in halls of residence	3,502	3,364	3,373	3,274	3,089
Number of rooms	1,326	1,261	1,277	1,243	1,242
Number of educators	27	25	28	27	35



HIGHER EDUCATION

In the academic year 2022/2023, the number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies decreased.



In the academic year 2022/2023, at higher education institutions in Republika Srpska, the total number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies was 26,774, which represents a decrease by 2.9% compared to the previous year.

There were 540 students fewer than in the previous year in the first cycle of studies. At the second cycle of studies, there were 219 students fewer and there were 50 students fewer 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, 18,674 students are enrolled at four public higher education institutions, namely 69.7% 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 8,100 students (30.3%) enrolled at fourteen private higher education institutions.



There were 24,267 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, 2,201 students were enrolled in master studies and 71 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 235 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.

The main source of funding during studies for 64.0% of students is parents/guardians/relatives, while 31.6% of students finance their studies from personal income, 0.2% from loans, 1.4% from scholarships, 2.7% from other sources, while the source of funding is unknown for 0.1% of students.

In 2022, studies were completed by 3,883 students

At the first cycle of studies, 3,386 students graduated. More than half of graduated students were female (60.5%). In 2022, 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 2022 were awarded to 430 candidates, of which approximately 45% were male. The title of doctor of science was awarded to 67 candidates, of which 51% were male.



The highest number of master's and specialist's theses was in the field Health and social welfare (23.5%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in the field Information and communication technologies (2.1%).



The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field Business, administration and law (32.8%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the field Education (1.5%).

Higher education institutions employed 2,981 teachers and assistants

In the academic year 2022/2023, higher education institutions employed 2,981 teachers and assistants. There were 1,922 teachers and assistants employed based on employment contracts, while 1,059 of them were hired based on other contracts. Of the total number of teachers and assistants, 46.0% are female.

Expressed by full-time equivalent, total number of teachers and assistants was 2,343.4. Since the academic year 2022/2023, the full-time equivalent is calculated based on the teaching time. In the academic year 2022/2023, there were 2,060 teachers and assistants teaching full time. There were 921 teachers and assistants teaching less than full time, or 283.4 expressed by full-time equivalent.



In Republika Srpska, in the academic year 2022/2023, 2,215 (8.3%) students are foreign citizens.

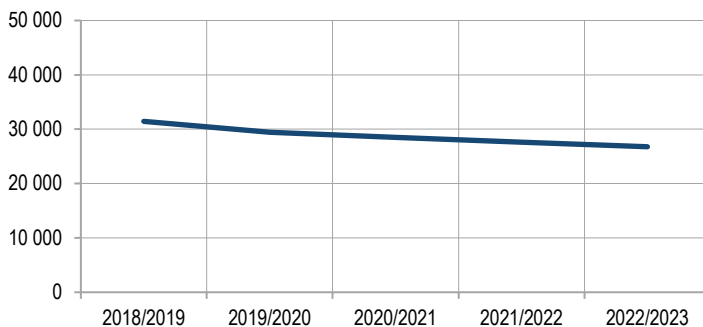
5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, academic year 2022/2023

	Students enrolled in									
	total		first cycle		second cycle of studies				doctoral candidates/ third cycle of studies	
					master		specialist studies			
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	26,774	16,292	24,267	14,789	2,201	1,325	71	44	235	134

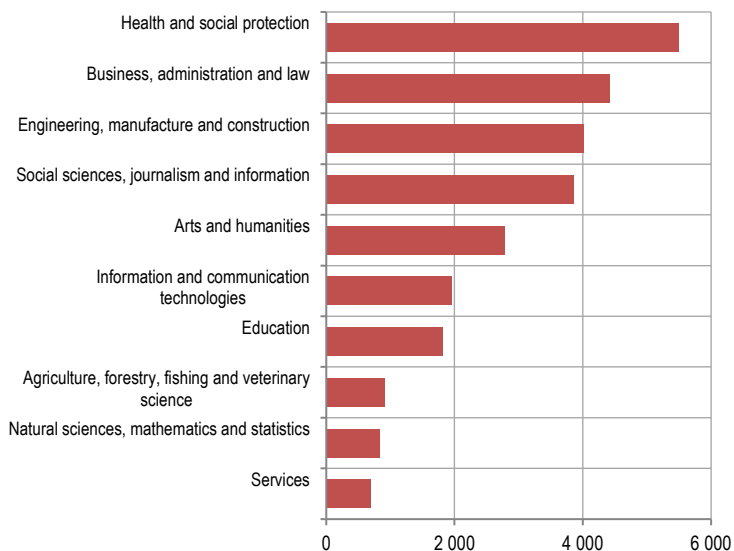


6. Graduated students, 2022

	Graduated students											
	total		first cycle of studies		masters of science		second cycle of studies				doctors of science/ third cycle of studies	
							masters		specialists			
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	3,883	2,320	3,386	2,050	4	-	334	184	92	53	67	33

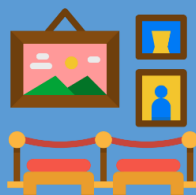


Graph 4. Students enrolled in all three cycles of studies in Republika Srpska, school years 2018/2019 - 2022/2023



Graph 5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by field of education, school year 2022/2023

CULTURE AND ART



Isn't art actually an attempt to postpone death or a way to gain unrequited love?

Momo Kapor



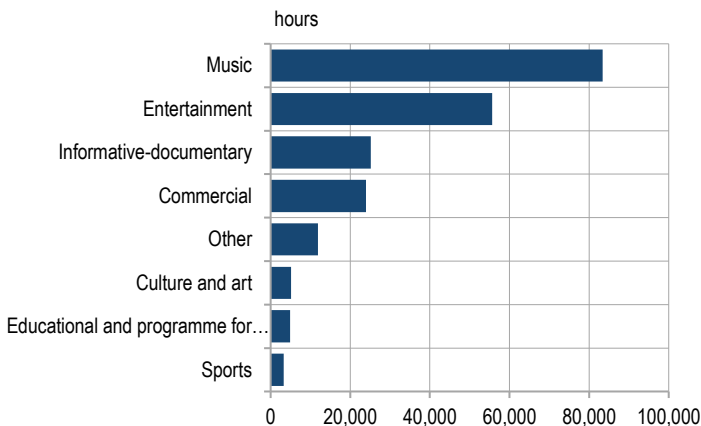
In Republika Srpska in 2022, compared to 2021, an increase in the number of theatre visitors was recorded. Children's theater recorded an increase in the number of visitors per performance (316) in 2022 compared to 2021 (38).

The number of cinema visitors in 2022 increased by 64.0% for domestic film screenings in comparison with 2021, while for foreign film screenings the number of cinema visitors decreased by 10.0%.



Mainly music, entertainment and informative-documentary programmes were broadcast by radio stations in 2022, while culture and art programme, educational and programme for children and youth, and sports were least represented.

Compared to 2021, the number of broadcast hours increased by 3.6% in 2022.



Graph 1. Programme broadcast by radio stations, 2022

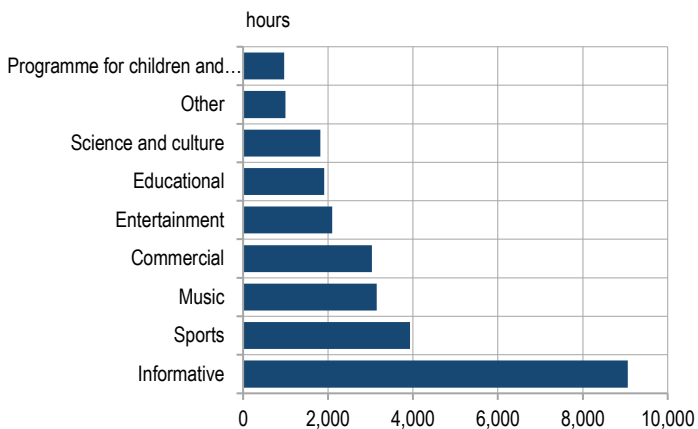


In 2022, mainly informative, sports and music programmes were broadcast by TV stations, while programme for children and youth and science and culture programme were least represented.

Compared to 2021, the number of broadcast hours increased by 10.6% in 2022.



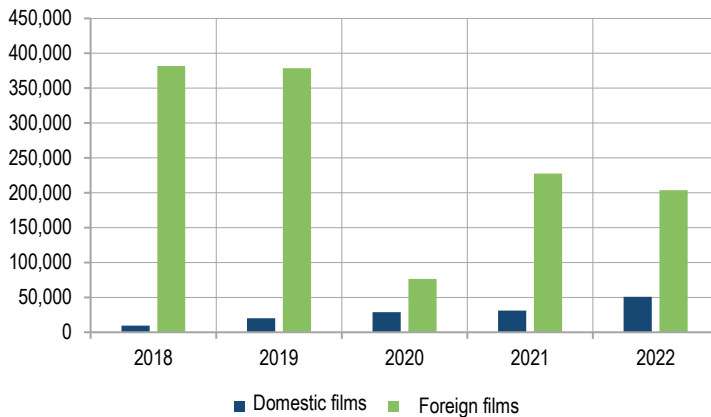
In Republika Srpska, the number of cinema visitors in 2022 increased by 64% for domestic film screenings in comparison with 2021.



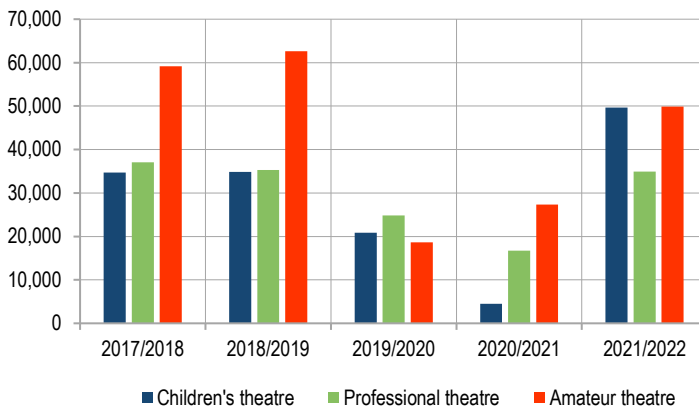
Graph 2. Programme broadcast by TV stations, 2022



The number of library book fund users in 2022, compared to 2021, decreased by 2.1%.



Graph 3. Cinema visitors



Graph 4. Theatre visitors

HEALTH



the greatest of follies is to sacrifice health for any other kind of happiness.

Arthur Schopenhauer

The public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2022 employed 15,055 medical staff and associates, of which 36.3% were employed at health care centres. Of the total number of employed persons, 18.8% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 3,950 persons, out of which 9.0% were doctors of medicine.



There were approximately 4.46 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 28.8% 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 2022, there were 196,192 persons who concluded their hospital treatment, which represented a decrease by 0.6% compared to 2021.

1. Doctors of medicine in health care institutions

	2021	2022
TOTAL	2,946	3,190
In public health	2,694	2,836
In private clinics	252	354

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute



The total number of medical doctors in Republika Srpska is constantly increasing. Thus, in 2022, the total number of doctors of medicine in public and private healthcare was about 7.6% higher than in 2021, while during the five-year observation period, their number increased by 12.0%.

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 2022, the most common were COVID-19 cases, with 26,338 infected persons.

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

	Number of reported cases
2018	14,535
2019 ¹⁾	7,922
2020	41,691
2021	59,658
2022	31,563

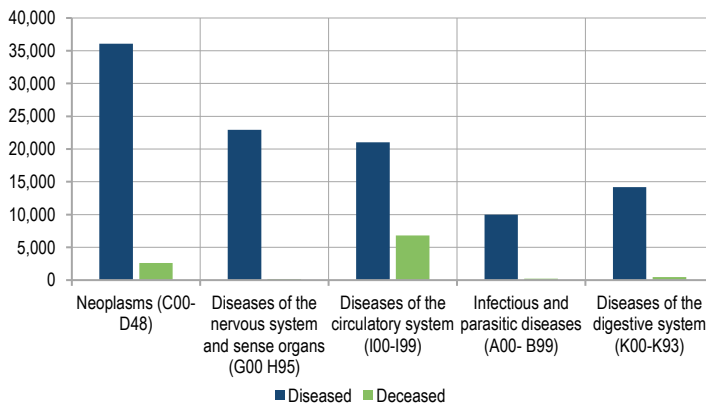
Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

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 2022, there were 208,985 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Out of the total number of disease cases, 17.3% were cases of neoplasms and during this period approximately 16.2% of persons deceased due to this disease. There were 6,791 persons, or 41.8% of all deceased persons, who deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 10.1% of persons in 2022.



Graph 1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group , 2022

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute



HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

The easier the tears flow, the easier they dry.
Gogol

HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2022, in Republika Srpska there were more than 900 thousand beneficiaries of health insurance



Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2022 were temporarily unable to work for almost 612 thousand days, in close to 14 thousand cases. Compared to the previous year, this represented a decrease by nearly 91 thousand days and a decrease by 1,600 cases



In Republika Srpska, approximately 5.6 million prescriptions were issued in 2022, which was approximately 157 thousand prescriptions fewer than in 2021.

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

Category of insurance	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	910,484	907,770	909,356	857,133	900,460
Active insured persons	236,537	244,993	280,150	261,313	290,916
Beneficiaries of the PDI Fund insurance	216,340	218,838	219,654	239,267	219,486
Unemployed persons	163,249	158,532	164,972	148,629	166,726
Family members of an insured persons	294,358	285,407	244,580	207,924	223,335



2. Exercise of health insurance rights

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Temporary inability to work, number of days	616,323	707,084	717,808	702,536	611,642
Number of issued prescriptions	6,600,335	6,288,653	5,781,888	5,740,406	5,583,490

PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

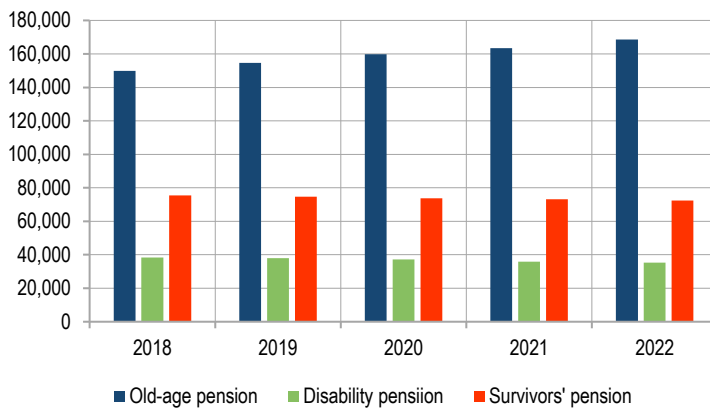


The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2022 was just over 276 thousand. Of these, approximately 169 thousand were old-age pension beneficiaries, around 35 thousand were disability pension beneficiaries, and around 72 thousand were survivors' pension beneficiaries.

Total average pension in 2022 amounted to 404 KM and compared to 2021 it was 44 KM higher. Average old-age pension was 433 KM, and average disability pension was 381 KM, while average survivors' pension was the lowest, amounting to 347 KM.



Women exercise their right to old-age pension for approximately 20 years on average, while men exercise this right for slightly less than 17 years.



Graph 1. Pension right beneficiaries
(as on 31 December 2022)

Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

SOCIAL WELFARE

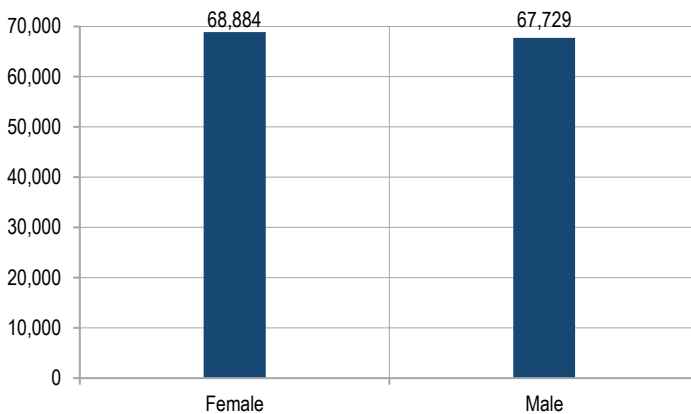


For avarice begins where poverty ends.

Honoré de Balzac

In Republika Srpska, in 2022 at least one form of social welfare was received by 136,613 persons, of which majority were adults, namely 76.8%, while 23.2% of beneficiaries were minors.

By sex, there were more female beneficiaries of social welfare



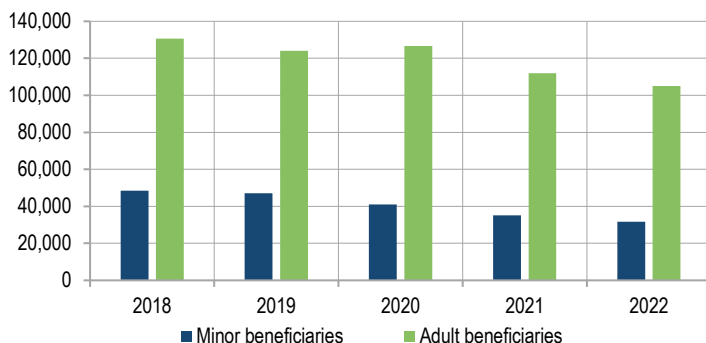
Graph 1. Social welfare beneficiaries by sex, 2022

In 2021, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 7.1% compared to 2020.



Seven children were adopted in Republika Srpska in 2022.

The number of minor beneficiaries decreased by 9.8% and the number of adult beneficiaries decreased by 6.3%.

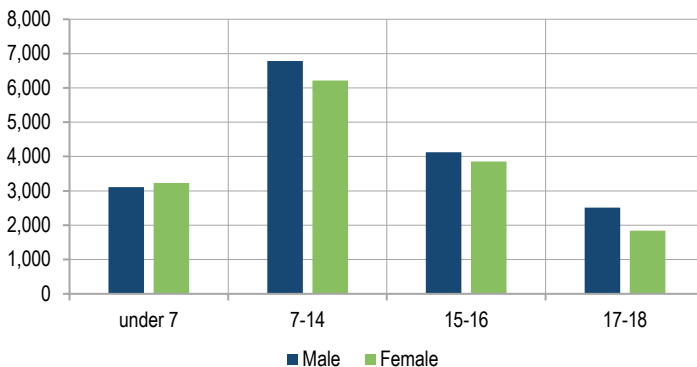


Graph 2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries, by year

In the period between 2018 and 2022, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 27.3%.



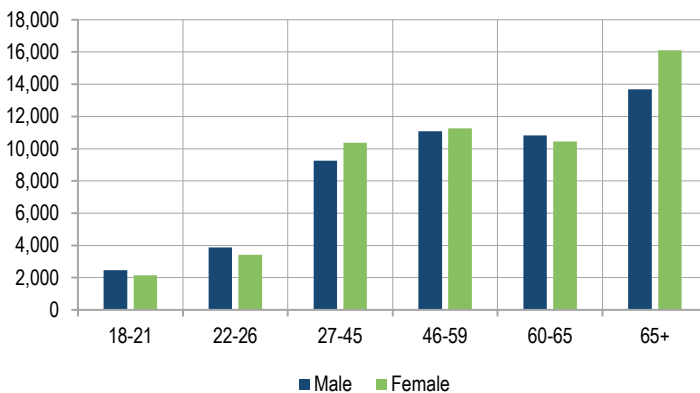
In 2022, in Republika Srpska 31,651 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were registered. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while those belonging to the category 17 and 18 years of age were least represented



Graph 3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2022



In 2022, one of the forms of social welfare was received by 104,952 adults. Majority of them were aged over 65 years, while those from the age group between 18 and 21 years were least represented



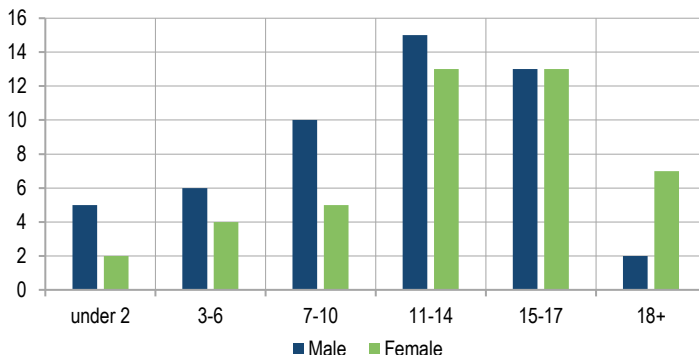
Graph 4. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2022



Social welfare institutions

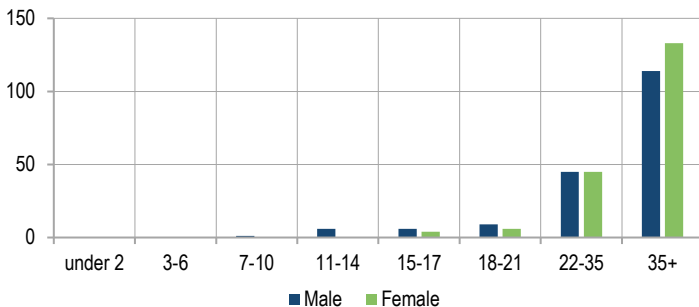
In 2022, there were 95 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 11 and 14 years of age, while those aged under two years were least represented.

There were more male beneficiaries in homes (53.7%).



Graph 5. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2022

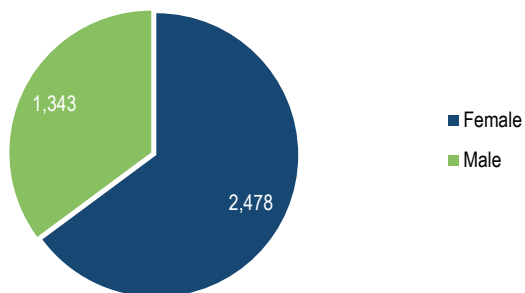
Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2022 accommodated 369 persons, most of them older than 35 years of age (66.9%).



Graph 6. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2022



Institutions of social welfare for adults and the elderly in 2022 accommodated 3,821 persons, most of them female (64.8%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age (51.0%).

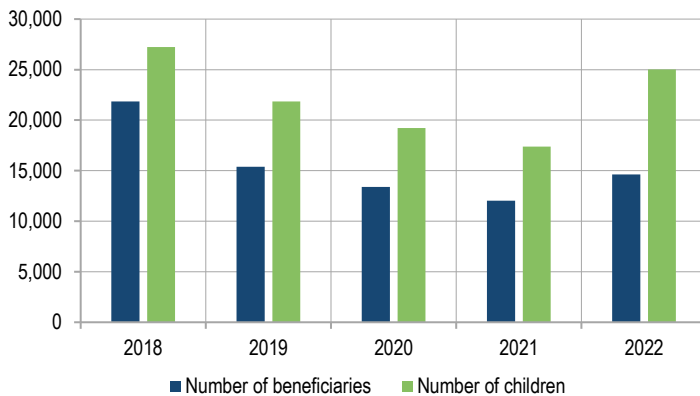


Graph 7. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2022

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2022 was 14,627, and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 25,011.

In 2022, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support increased by 25.5%, while the number of children realising this right increased by 43.8%.



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

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



Don't be eager to know everything lest you become ignorant of everything.

Democritus

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 2022, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 30.8 million KM



In 2022, 30.8 million KM was spent on research and development in the business, government, non-profit and higher education sectors, of which half (16.6 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 2022, there were 1,555 persons employed in research and development in Republika Srpska, of which 44.4% were women. Of the total number of persons employed and hired in research and development, 365 were hired under temporary service contracts and copyright agreements

Expressed in full-time equivalent, there were 1,082.4 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, 2/3 are researchers, while 44.3% of researchers are women. Most researchers in 2022 belong to the sector of higher education, namely 82.3%, while 11.6% belong to the business sector, 3.1% to the government sector, and 3.0% to the non-profit sector.



Of the total amount of funds spent on 498 research and development papers, the largest part was spent on *General advancement of knowledge* (38.1%). Of the total amount of funds, 72.9% was spent on applied research, 17.5% on fundamental research and 9.7% on experimental development (experimental research).

In 2022, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 28 million KM. By sector, the largest part of funds was intended for higher education, 99.4%, followed by the government sector with 0.4%, non-profit sector with 0.2% 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 (90.3%).

In the period 2020-2022 in Republika Srpska 15.7% of enterprises 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 2022) and/or abandoned innovation activities and/or in-house research and development activities and/or contract-out research and development activities. In the period 2020–2022, 15.7% of enterprises introduced at least one of the above innovation activities, while 84.3% 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*, 48.2%.

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 2020 – 2022, 8.9% 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 2020 – 2022, 12.7% of enterprises introduced business process innovation.



Of the total number of enterprises without innovation activities in the period 2020-2022, 68.2% of enterprises indicated that there was no need for innovation activities. A lack of resources (e.g. lack of finance, qualified personnel or materials) prevented 19.2% of enterprises from engaging in innovation activities, while 12.6% of enterprises did not implement innovation activities for other reasons, such as strategic reasons, other priorities, too high risks, low expected returns, and similar.

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
2018	803	362	516	223	196	18	118	60	18,341	15,072	3,269
2019 ²⁾	1,355	674	956	467	454	233	173	48	17,687	15,323	2,364

(continued)

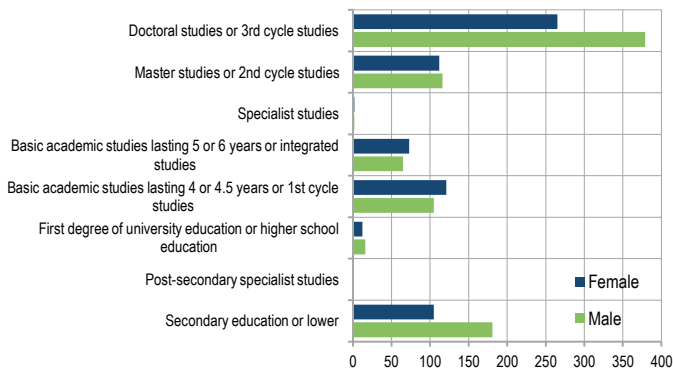
	Total number of persons engaged in research and development ¹⁾				Research and development papers				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2020	1,102	530	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
2022	1,555	691	1,021	452	498	180	256	62	30,839	23,359	7,480

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.

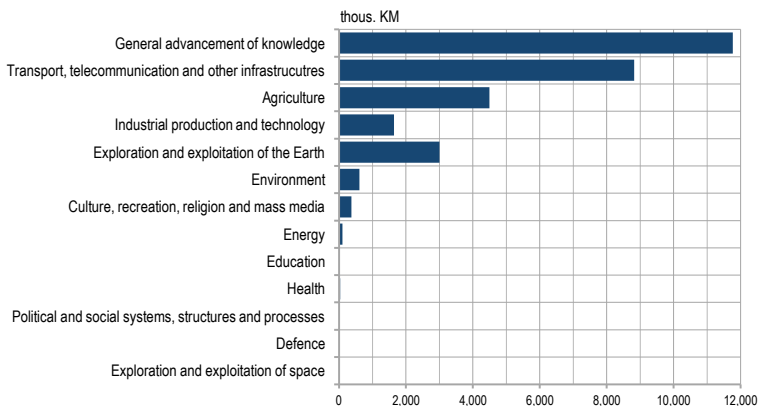
²⁾ The survey methodology complies with international standards set by OECD and published in the Frascati Manual in 2015. Thus, the data referring to 2019 are not fully comparable with the data referring to previous years.



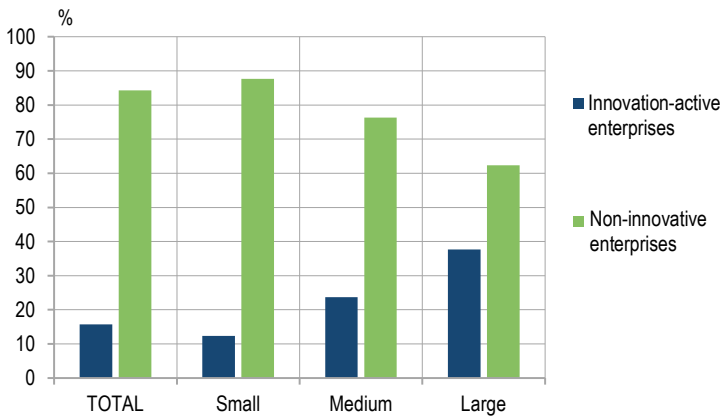
By section of the Classification of Economic Activities 2010, the largest number of innovation-active enterprises was recorded in the section (K) *Financial and insurance activities*, 48.2%.



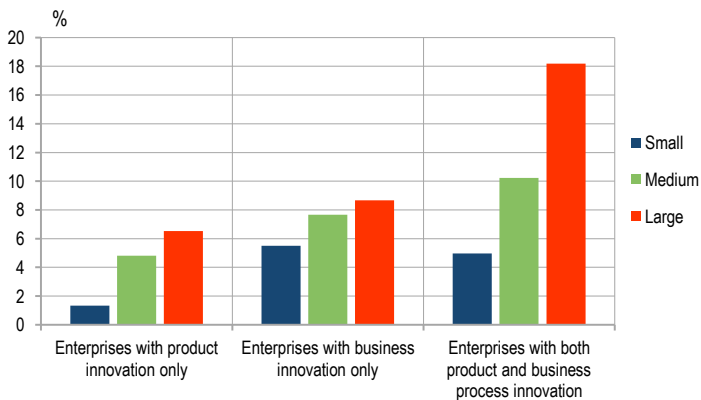
Graph 1. Total number of persons engaged in research and development by level of education, 2022



Graph 2. Funds for research and development by socio-economic goal, 2022



Graph 3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2020–2022



Graph 4. Structure of innovation-active enterprises by size of enterprise and by type of innovation activities, 2020–2022



CRIME

He whose law is written by his cudgel leaves behind stench of inhumanity.

Petar Petrović Njegoš

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

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

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

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

ADULT OFFENDERS

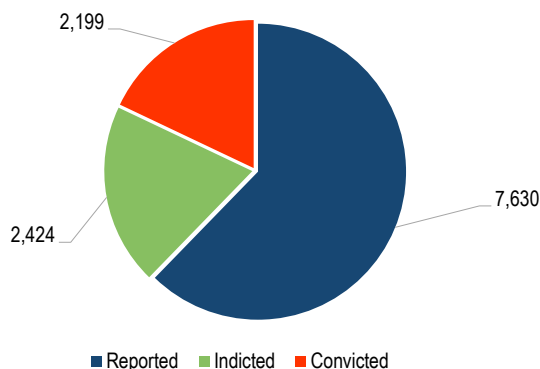


In 2022, Public Prosecutor's Offices in Republika Srpska resolved 7,630 criminal charges filed against adults and for 22.6% of these the identity of the offender was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for 39.0% of the total number of resolved criminal charges.

During the same period, 2,424 persons were indicted and 2,199 offenders were convicted at the competent courts. Of all convicted persons, 91.0% were male, of which 20.9% were between 30 and 39 years of age. One in three indicted persons was charged with a property offence, while one in seven 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 48.7% of cases. Fine was imposed in 34.4% of cases, while in 14.4% of cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.



When it comes to criminal offences against the economy and payment transactions in 2021, a decrease by 20.2% 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 increased by 18.7%.



Graph 1. Adult offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2022

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

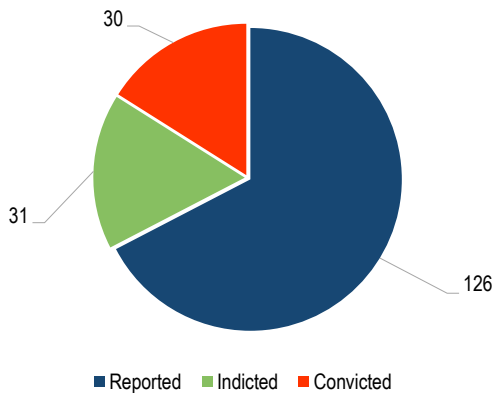


Of 126 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2022, 83 referred to older juvenile persons (persons who completed 16 years of age, but still did not complete 18 years of age). Criminal offences against life and body were the most common among reported persons, namely 44.4%, followed by criminal offences against property, with 39.7%.

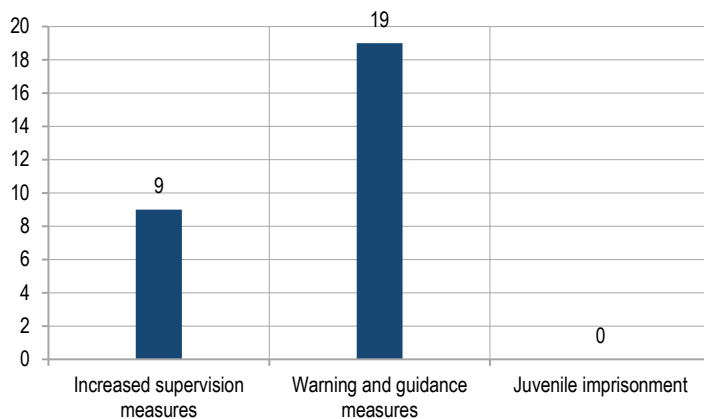
There were 31 indicted juvenile offenders and for 96.8% of them a criminal sanction was imposed. Besides criminal offences against life and body, of which 45.2% of all juvenile offenders were indicted, 38.7% of juvenile offenders were indicted for property offences.



Of the total of 30 imposed criminal sanctions, 96.7% were imposed against male offenders. No juvenile imprisonment sanctions were imposed in 2022. The most common measures were warning and guidance measures and increased supervision measures, 63.3% and 30.0% respectively, followed by institutional measures, with 6.7%.



Graph 2. Juvenile offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2022



Graph 3. Imposed criminal sanctions, juvenile offenders, 2022

USER GUIDE

Dear Users,

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

Regular statistical activities carried out by the 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.

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.

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.

