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THIS IS REPUBLIKA SRPSKA 2025





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FOREWORD



Dear readers,

If you wish to quickly and easily learn the most essential statistical data about Republika Srpska, we recommend our publication *This is Republika Srpska*.

Although at first glance it may appear to be a simple publication, it actually presents a wealth of information—a concise overview of all key developments in Republika Srpska during the year, across nearly thirty domains of social, cultural, economic and political life. Behind this book stands the dedicated work of our diligent statisticians.

Precisely because of its practical, compact format and the ability to quickly browse through it, this statistical publication is dynamic and brimming with information. It is rich in illustrative charts, curiosities and wise quotations; as such, it has become popular among a broad readership. We also present it at the Belgrade Book Fair, where there is always a demand for an extra copy.

This is Republika Srpska can also serve as a pleasant, informal gift or a quick guide to Srpska for foreign visitors, as the Institute publishes this edition in English as well, and it is also available in electronic format. Almost every European country has a similar concise publication, with a variety of publishing approaches and creative design solutions. At the Institute, we cultivate our own ideas—expressing our love for our homeland, each year selecting a theme related to Republika Srpska and preparing an introductory essay or a statistical travelogue.

This year, we have dedicated the book to Banja Luka, the beauty of the Krajina region.

We strive for all our publications to reflect professionalism, dedication and reliability, and to become more engaging and of higher quality with each passing year. In that regard, your suggestions are most welcome.

Following the presented data, at the end of this book, readers will find a user guide, symbols and abbreviations, activity area codes, and a special educational section titled A Small School of Statistics.

We hope this edition will be both interesting and useful to our readers.

Banja Luka, December 2025

Darko Milunović, Director



A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

Time brings everything to those who know how to wait.

Folk proverb

Dear readers,

After twelve editions of the statistical publication *This is Republika Srpska*, I am writing the final editorial for this popular series. Through thematic travelogues across the enchanting Republika Srpska, I have sought to portray all its beauty, its wealth of landscapes and people. For this reason, the column "A Word from the Editor" often took the form of an essay, intertwining statistics and art with the aim of bringing our love for the homeland closer to readers in the most immediate way possible. Patriotism—something we not only feel and live but also proclaim through this publication—is a beautiful compound, a golden coinage of the two most beautiful nouns: birth and love. For birth is preceded by love, and love is born within the family line—and that is the eternal circle, the most perfect form of life.

Banja Luka! It is where I shall host you for this final edition, for it has hosted me. A city with a warm and mystical name, a name made of two words, for one alone would not suffice to describe it. True, one can write it as a single word—Banjaluka—and that is also correct. I use both forms, depending on the desired effect when declining the noun or using adjectives. There remains a serious dilemma about the etymology of the first word: is it *banja* (spa) or *bajna* (fairy-like)? I would say both suit it well. For Banja Luka developed around thermal springs—there is still a spa there today—once referred to as *Seher*, and now called *Srpske Toplice*. That it is also beautiful and fairy-like is known to all who have lived in or visited it, and now let those who are yet to come know as well. However, the choice between *banja* and *bajna* determines whether we are *Banjalučani* or *Bajnučani*.

I imagine our proofreader will not agree with me on this point, as the most respected linguist in this region, the much-beloved Professor Milorad Telebak—whom I knew well and always enjoyed conversing with, from whom I learned a great deal—believed we are *Banjolučani*, and he himself was a *banjolučki* professor, supporting this with analogies like *Novi Sad – novosadski*. Leaving aside the fact that he would probably have "scolded" me for the length of the previous sentence—he was always a cheerful man who insisted on clarity of thought in writing and conversation, ensuring that syntax (sentence structure) and semantics (meaning) remained balanced—I nonetheless believe the professor was mistaken. For linguistics, as the science of language, and lexis, as the entirety of a language's vocabulary and its evolution, should remain in correlation—yes, I used that foreign term quite deliberately. Language is alive, flexible and changing; it is not created by linguists, but by the people.



I have never heard a native of Banja Luka refer to themselves as *Banjolučanin*, nor to their famous dish as *banjolučki čevapi*—unless their tongue slipped amidst the tempting aroma of onions. Surely, people know who they are and what their local specialities are. But regardless of which side one takes in this minor linguistic debate, the most important thing—as my mother used to say—is that we understand each other.

I was not born in Banja Luka, which all the more gives me the right to admire the city that embraced me, as it did Professor Telebak (we are both from Herzegovina). This time, the “Luka” signified not only warmth but also a haven. The people of Krajina are truly wonderful, and in the twenty-five years I have lived in this city, not once has anyone called me a *došljak* (newcomer), or *dodoš*, as they say in Vojvodina. I never had to adapt—it always felt as though I had been here all along. The city is beautiful, Central European in its feel, with a hint of Oriental influence. Had I been born here, growing up by the Vrbas, my childhood might have resembled that of Twain’s characters Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer. I imagine myself, a boy in the early morning, unbothered by whose boat it was—since that too is part of the adventure—setting off in the magical *dajak* boat with its bow curved into a distinctive beak, who knows how far I would have gone.

Vrbas and Banja Luka. I often reflect on the eternal inseparability and love between these two wonderful toponyms. The noun “river” (*rijeka*) is feminine in our language, yet *Vrbas* is a masculine name—though they say it derives from the word for willow (*vrba*). *Vrbas*, like a mighty lord, courted the willows along its banks. And *Vrbanja*, its sister tributary. On the other hand, the word for “city” (*grad*) is masculine, but the name *Banja Luka* is feminine. Someone long ago gave these names with precision and character, for Banja Luka—so gentle and lovely—soothes the wild and wonderful Vrbas that flows through her, bestowing upon her the beauty and splendour that only love can offer. That bond is not only natural but felt as perfect harmony. Some say the Vrbas divides Banja Luka into two parts. I know it unites her—Vrbas is her lifeline, her heart and bloodstream.

I used to travel from Sarajevo to Banja Luka by business train—if I recall correctly, it was called “Olympic”—and regularly stayed at the Hotel *Bosna*. At the time, I had no idea I would one day live in the city on the Vrbas. Nothing pointed to that, but I had a premonition, as I always looked forward to my visits, even though I knew no one in Banja Luka. I had a lovely habit of walking to Kastel Fortress, and on the way back stopping at the well-stocked bookshop on Bulevar Revolucije to buy a good book to read on the return journey. I never imagined I would become a writer and that most of my books would be written in Banja Luka.

There is a myth that the women of Banja Luka are the most beautiful in the former Yugoslavia. I do not believe it is a myth—it is, in fact, an essence. It is enough to sit in the garden of one of the city’s many cafés and watch the beautiful faces passing by to be convinced.

The chestnut, plane and linden tree-lined avenues of Banja Luka are marvellous and a true pride of the city. I know some residents will say that old Banja Luka was much more beautiful. I believe they are mistaken. Constant yearning for the past and regret for bygone days is a sure sign of ageing and resistance to change. Banja Luka is more beautiful each day.



I could say much more about the “Beauty of Krajina”, as Banja Luka is often called, but many excellent books have already been written about her. The most well-known, *Banja Luka – Along the Avenues of the Past and Present*, was designed in my own home and sold in 18,000 copies. Each new edition brings fresh content, for Banja Luka continues to grow.

Whenever I hear the wonderful song *Gospodska ulica* by our fellow citizen Boris Režak, I feel a strong emotion and attachment. It is no wonder that the song has over 11 million views on YouTube—its portrayal of Banja Luka is simply enchanting. And there is more to come... That very street, along which we proudly walk, now graces the back cover of this book.

This time, I did not present statistical data on Banja Luka, the administrative, political and cultural centre of Republika Srpska. Everything you wish to know—or require in terms of data—can be found in the high-value publication of the Institute “Towns and Municipalities in Republika Srpska”, which can also be viewed or downloaded from the Institute’s website www.rzs.rs.ba.

Velimir Savić

Banja Luka, December 2025

Editor

Velimir Savić



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GENERAL INFORMATION



GENERAL INFORMATION

The secret of freedom lies in courage.

Pericles

	NAME	Republika Srpska
SYMBOLS	emblem	
	flag	
	OFFICIAL LANGUAGES	language of the Serbian people, language of the Bosniak people, language of the Croatian people.
	OFFICIAL SCRIPTS	Cyrillic alphabet, Latin alphabet.
	POPULATION, 2024	1,110,496 (mid-year estimate)
	SURFACE AREA¹⁾	24,641 km ²
	municipalities	52
TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION²⁾	cities (12)	Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Gradiška, Derventa, Doboj, Zvornik, Istočno Sarajevo, Laktaši, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Teslić, Trebinje.
	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 Brčko District.

Source: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property-Legal Affairs

²⁾ With the adoption of the Law on the City of Teslić and the Law on Amendments to the Law on Territorial Organisation of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No 45/25) changes were made to the territorial organisation of Republika Srpska. Thus, as of 7 June 2025 the territory of Republika Srpska consists of 52 municipalities and 12 cities.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA





GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Do not trust a gentleman's laughter or a clear sky – both change in an instant.

Folk proverb

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 twelve cities: Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Gradiška, Derventa, Doboj, Zvornik, Istočno Sarajevo, Laktaši, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Teslić and Trebinje and 52 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, Vučjak, 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



2. The highest mountains and mountain peaks

(continued)

Mountain	Peak	Elevation, m
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



In the development of a lake, four stages are distinguished:

1. Youth – during which the morphology of the lake basin remains unchanged;
2. Maturity – when the lake has a coastal terrace and river deltas, but the bottom has not yet been levelled by sediments;
3. Old age – the lake bottom is levelled and vegetation is developed in the littoral zone;
4. Extinction and disappearance – the lake becomes increasingly shallow, vegetation covers the entire or the majority of its surface; the flora is succeeded by a marsh, and the lake gradually transforms into a wetland.



3. The longest rivers (stream length)

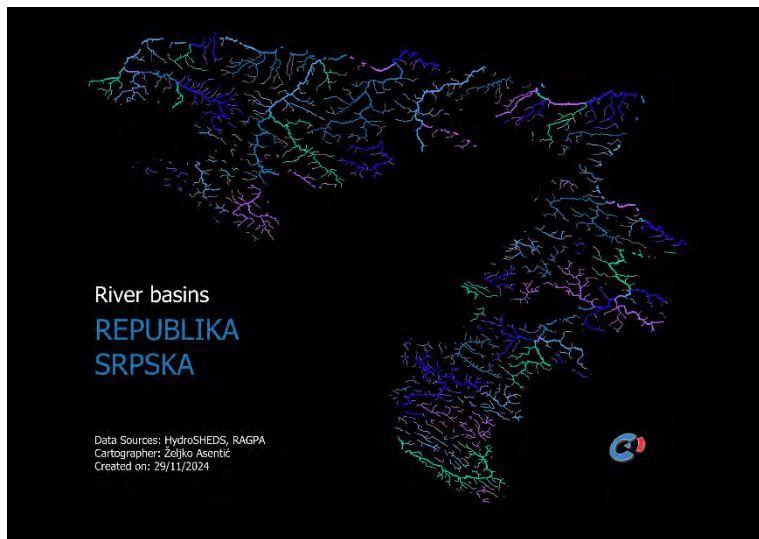
River	TOTAL	km
		in Republika Srpska
Drina	341.0	308.5
Sava	945.0	204.8
Vrbas	249.9	131.9
Bosna	279.4	98.0
Vrbanja	95.4	95.4
Una	212.5	91.8
Sana	157.7	85.0
Ukrina	80.9	80.9

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	...
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, 2024

Measuring station	Air temperature, annual average, °C	Cloudiness, tenths	Humidity, %	Insolation, hours
Banja Luka	14.3	5.8	77.0	2,487.0
Bijeljina	14.6	5.7	75.0	2,240.2
Bileća	14.2	4.5	70.0	2,673.9
Višegrad	13.3	6.5	66.0	...
Gradiška
Doboj	14.3	6.3	73.0	...
Kalinovik	9.7	5.4	73.0	1,785.7
Mrkonjić Grad	12.1	5.5	76.0	...
Novi Grad	13.7	6.3	68.0	1,772.4
Prijedor	13.9	5.5	76.0	...
Ribnik	12.8	5.9	77.0	1,991.6
Rudo	12.9	6.9	66.0	...
Sokolac	9.5	5.4	75.0	...
Srbac	13.5	5.8	66.0	2,199.9
Srebrenica	11.8	5.5	83.0	...
Trebinje	16.3	3.9	66.0	1,715.0
Foča	12.6	5.6	76.0	...
Han Pijesak	9.2	5.5	85.0	...
Čemerno	8.8	5.0	74.0	2,066.6
Šipovo	12.2	5.4	76.0	2,166.8

Source: Republic Hydrometeorological Service



Earthquakes in Republika Srpska

6. Earthquakes

Place (location)	Date	Hypocentre time ²⁾	Latitude	Longitude	Magnitude ³⁾	Intensity ⁴⁾
Bočac	20 Feb 1996	14:12:13	44.50	17.23	4.7	6-7
Teslić	26 Feb 1998	12:09:20	44.72	17.71	4.1	5-6
Istočni Drvar	15 Apr 1998	23:30:47	44.37	16.63	4.1	5-6
Trebinje	22 Jul 2001	20:08:16	42.79	18.18	4.6	6-7
Kotor Varoš	29 Mar 2002	16:04:01	44.60	17.39	4.0	5-6
Milići	14 Dec 2003	10:09:29	44.08	19.09	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	21 Sep 2004	04:46:09	43.18	18.13	4.2	5-6
Berkovići	27 Sep 2005	00:25:34	43.22	18.15	5.1	6-7
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:01:10	43.39	18.09	4.3	6
Nevesinje	17 Jun 2006	20:09:26	43.36	18.15	4.2	5-6
Trebinje	14 Nov 2008	13:26:05	42.56	18.60	4.7	6-7
Pale	31 Mar 2009	01:46:03	43.84	18.54	4.1	5-6
Volujak	25 Jan 2013	18:52:26	43.26	18.70	4.1	6
Volujak	03 Feb 2013	12:01:00	43.22	18.67	4.1	6
Potkozarje region	28 Jan 2014	00:03:32	44.99	17.13	4.2	6
Gacko region	04 May 2014	23:29:53	44.52	17.56	3.9	5-6
Gacko region	30 Sep 2014	15:12:43	43.06	18.40	4.0	5-6
Jahorina	12 Apr 2015	00:05:32	43.75	18.56	4.2	6
Maslovaré	28 Apr 2015	16:16:50	44.52	17.56	4.0	5-6
Slatina (Banja Luka 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
Ljubinje	12 Jan 2018	02:20:35	43.03	18.05	3.7	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	09:19:26	43.20	18.01	5.5	7-8
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	09:40:20	43.15	18.19	3.4	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov.2019	11:58:26	43.12	18.09	3.4	5
Nevesinje	26 Nov 2019	16:30:43	43.20	18.10	3.4	5
Nevesinje	01 Jan 2020	10:07:08	43.20	18.01	3.6	5
Trebinje	16 Apr 2020	06:13:18	42.64	18.24	3.6	5
Banja Luka	08 Aug 2021	21:10:23	44.86	17.26	3.6	5
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
Modriča	15 Apr 2023	22:10:42	44.99	18.34	4.2	6
Hum	30 Jun 2023	03:54:20	42.69	18.22	3.9	5-6

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.



Heat is a form of energy, while the degree of heat is referred to as temperature. Temperature is an important climatic element, and since there are significant temperature variations in the near-ground layer of the atmosphere, its measurement must adhere to specific rules in order to allow for comparison across different stations. A thermometer measures the temperature of the air with which it is in thermal equilibrium. According to international convention, the thermometer must be placed in a specially constructed shelter that is insulated from the surrounding radiation effects, yet allows a constant flow of ambient air. Temperature is measured at a height of 1.25 to 2 metres above the ground, above the disturbed surface layer where large temperature variations often occur even at small altitudes.

POPULATION





POPULATION

When one hundred people stand together, each of them will lose their own mind and acquire another.

Friedrich Nietzsche

Live births



The total number of live births in 2024 decreased by 0.9% compared to the previous year. The average age of first-time mothers in Republika Srpska is 28.2 година, which represented an increase by 0.1 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 2023) was 29.8 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 2024 was 29.8 years.

In recent years, taking into account live-born children and the five-year average, approximately 84% of children were born in wedlock.

1. Live births in Republika Srpska

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ALL	9,161	9,274	9,118	9,309	9,227
Male	4,792	4,754	4,648	4,849	4,732
Female	4,369	4,520	4,470	4,460	4,495

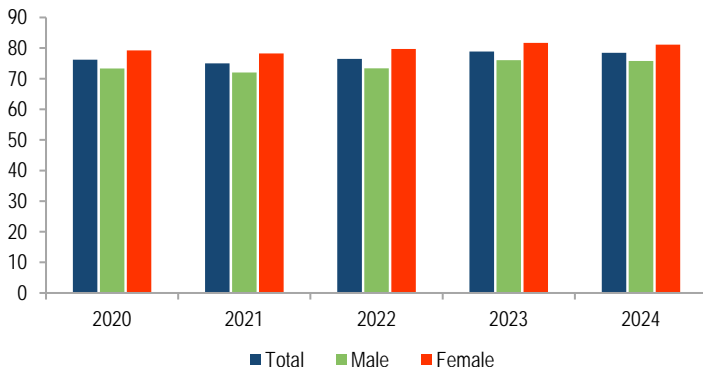
Life expectancy

In Republika Srpska, life expectancy at birth increased by 2.5 years for men and 1.9 years for women from 2020 to 2024. In 2024, life expectancy was 81.13 years for women and 75.79 years for men.



2. Life expectancy in Republika Srpska

	TOTAL	Male	Female
2020	76.23	73.34	79.24
2021	75.03	72.02	78.24
2022	76.48	73.40	79.69
2023	78.85	76.04	81.70
2024	78.45	75.79	81.13



Graph 1. Life expectancy in Republika Srpska

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male names	Luka	Luka	Luka	Lazar	Vasilije
	Lazar	Lazar	Lazar	Luka	Lazar
	Stefan	Stefan	Vasilije	Vasilije	Luka
	Vasilije	Vasilije	Stefan	Stefan	Stefan
	Nikola	Pavle	Pavle	Uroš	Uroš
Female names	Sofija	Milica	Milica	Sofija	Milica
	Milica	Sofija	Sofija	Milica	Sofija
	Marija	Marija	Ana	Marija	Marija
	Ana	Ana	Marija	Dunja	Ana
	Dunja	Dunja	Teodora	Ana	Irina



Deaths in Republika Srpska



In comparison with the previous year, the total number of deceased persons in 2024 increased by 4.6%. In Republika Srpska, the average age at death is 75.1 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 2024 amounted to 3.7‰.

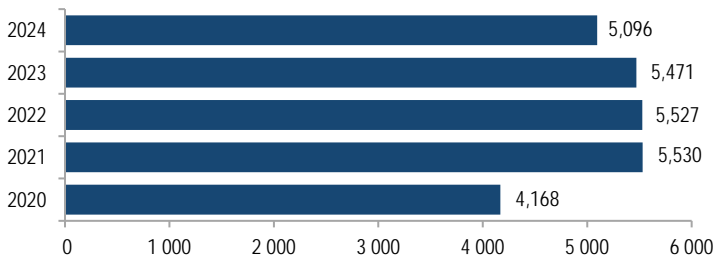
4. Deaths in Republika Srpska

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ALL	16,582	19,002	16,263	13,508	14,136
Men	8,613	9,943	8,469	6,978	7,289
Women	7,969	9,059	7,794	6,530	6,847

New marriages



In Republika Srpska, there are approximately five new marriages per one thousand citizens. In 2024, the number of new marriages decreased by 6.9% in comparison with 2023. The oldest groom in 2024 was 89 years old, while the oldest bride was 74 years old. The youngest groom was 18 years old and the youngest bride was 16. Average age of bride at marriage was 29.7, while women enter into their first marriage at the average age of 27.8 years. Average age of men at marriage was 32.6 years and grooms enter their first marriage at the average age of 30.5 years.



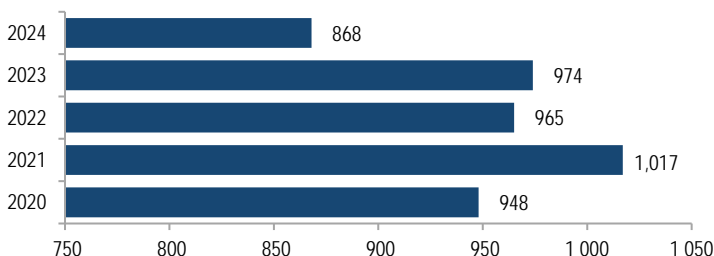
Graph 2. New marriages in Republika Srpska



Divorces



In Republika Srpska, per thousand marriages approximately 170 marriages are divorced. In 2024, the number of divorces decreased by 10.9% compared to 2023. In 2024, the oldest husband at the time of the divorce was 87 years old, while the oldest wife was 76 years old. The youngest husband and the wife at the time of the divorce were 19 years old. The shortest divorced marriage lasted less than three months, while the longest divorced marriage lasted 58 years. The average duration of marriage before divorce was 13.4 years.

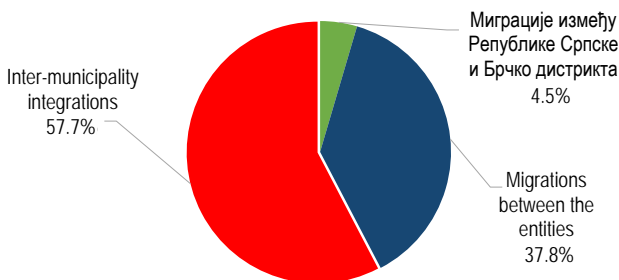


Graph 3. Divorces in Republika Srpska

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 women in migration is higher than that of men.

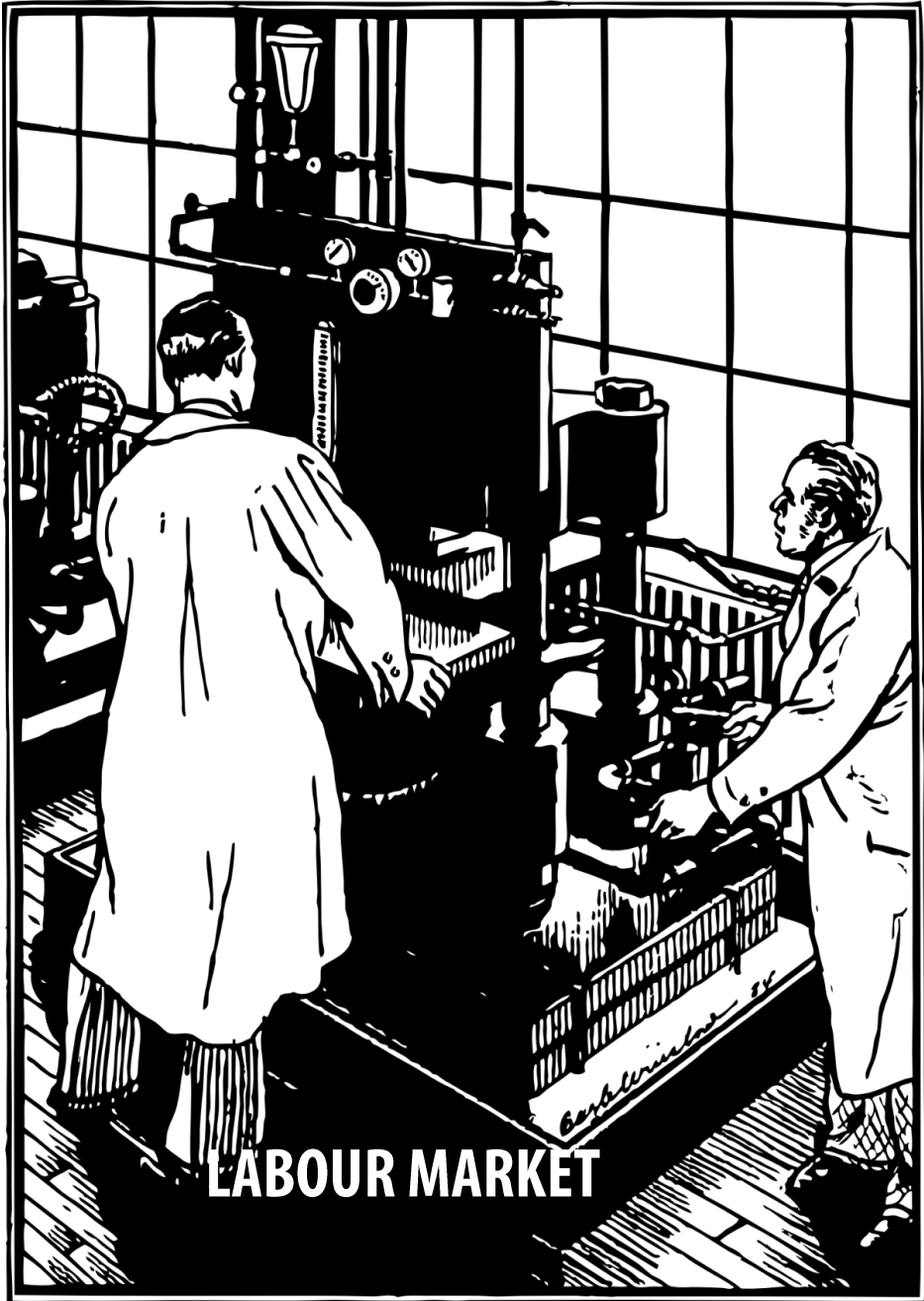


Graph 4. Internal migrations in Republika Srpska, 2024



In 2024, of the total number of mothers who gave birth, 22.9% had three or more children. Compared to 2015, this percentage increased by 6.9%. Namely, in 2015 the share of mothers who had given birth to three or more children amounted to 16%.

Observing age groups, in both 2015 and 2024, the highest number of mothers who had given birth to three or more children was in the 30–34 age group. In percentage terms, in 2015, 40.4% of mothers who had three or more children were in the 30–34 age group, while in 2024 that percentage was 34.7%.



LABOUR MARKET



LABOUR MARKET

The secret of success in life is not for a man to do what he loves, but to love what he does.

Winston Churchill

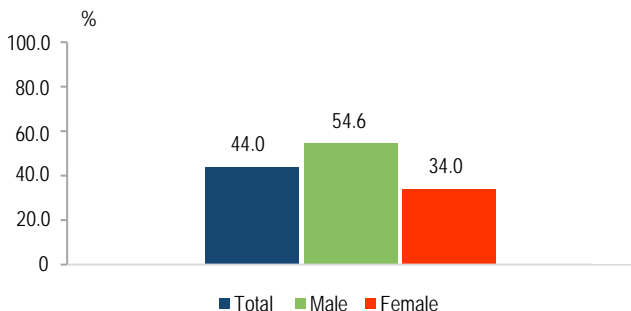
By sex, female unemployment rate in 2024 was 11.4%, while male unemployment rate was 7.0%.

1. Unemployment rates, 2024

	%	
TOTAL	Male	Female
8.8	7.0	11.4

The structure of employed persons by group of sections of economic activity in 2024 was as follows: agricultural 13.4%, industrial (non-agricultural) 32.2% and services 54.3%. By type of employment, the structure was as follows: employed persons working for a wage (employees) 82.4%, self-employed persons 15.3% and unpaid supporting family members 2.3%.

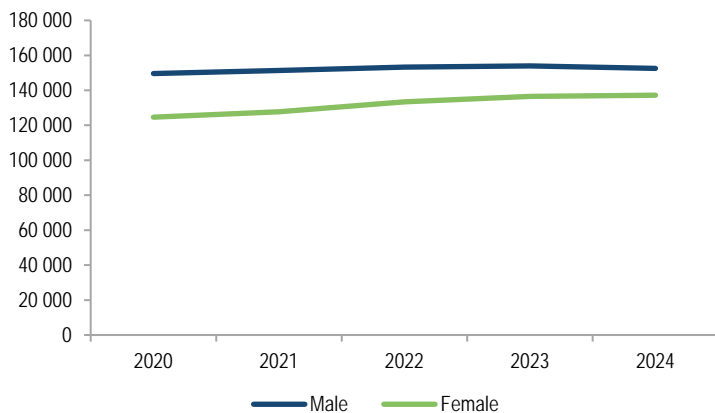
Developed countries are characterised by a dominant share of those employed in the services sector, as well as high participation of those working for a wage in total employment.



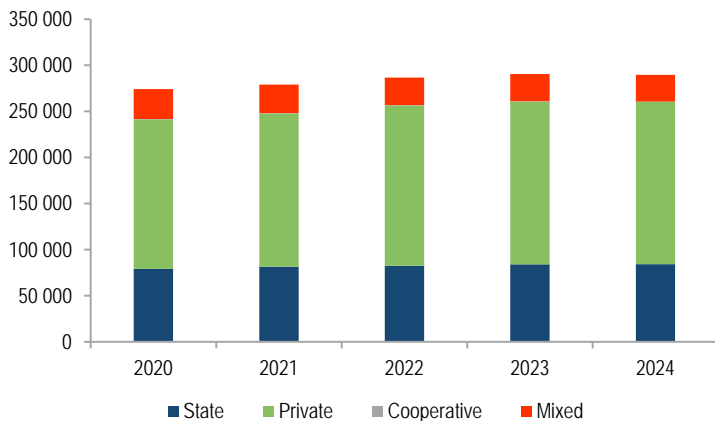
Graph 1. Employment rates, 2024



The unemployment rate in 2024 was 8.8 % 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.

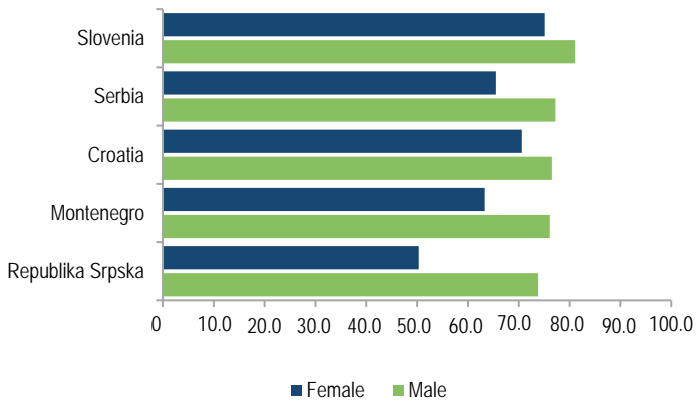
Half of all employed persons in Republika Srpska work in the sections (C) *Manufacturing*, (G) *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* and (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*. Every second employed person has completed secondary education,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

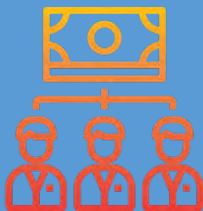
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	274,227	279,030	286,679	290,491	289,722
A	8,473	8,704	9,081	8,568	7,761
B	4,731	4,689	4,610	4,761	4,718
C	58,013	58,816	59,877	59,582	56,727
D	8,385	8,310	8,385	8,579	8,898
E	5,026	5,210	5,212	5,128	4,997
F	13,342	13,973	14,217	14,240	14,590
G	48,247	48,818	51,003	51,165	51,942
H	12,257	12,486	12,468	12,936	12,952
I	13,523	13,125	13,182	13,414	13,293
J	6,342	7,139	7,974	8,480	8,621
K	5,831	5,855	5,987	6,023	6,227
L	640	564	555	886	880
M	7,929	8,090	8,222	8,680	8,570
N	3,320	3,445	4,014	4,526	5,063
O	25,887	26,250	26,561	26,933	26,952
P	22,996	23,343	23,553	23,805	23,931
Q	19,448	20,264	21,014	21,659	22,219
R	4,380	4,469	5,080	5,172	5,387
S	5,457	5,480	5,684	5,954	5,994



Graph 4. Employment rates in the neighbouring countries
(20–64 years of age), 2024

WAGES





WAGES

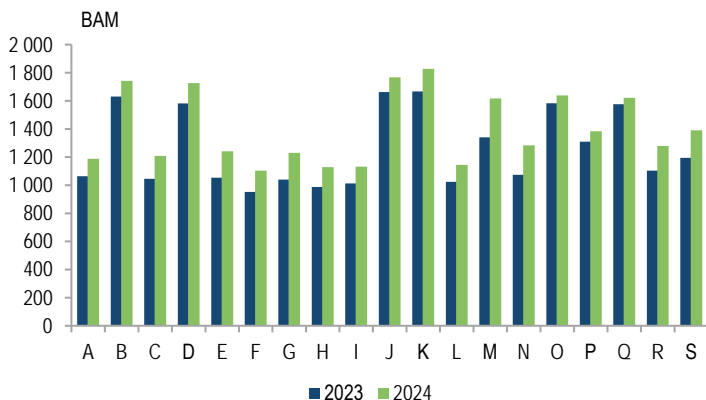
Can one ever forget what one once loved?

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Increase in net wage in 2024 compared to the previous year



The average net wage in 2024 amounted to 1,404 KM, namely 130 KM more than in 2023. Nominally, the average net wage increased by 10.2%. An increase was recorded in all 19 sections of economic activity, with the highest increase being recorded in the sections (M) Professional, scientific and technical activities by 20.7% and (N) Administrative and support service activities by 19.5%.



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 2023, the average net wage in 2024 in Republika Srpska increased in real terms by 8.3%.



The situation in the neighbouring countries is similar. In the Federation of BiH, the average net wage increased in real terms by 7.4%, in Croatia by 11.5%, in Serbia by 9.1%, in Montenegro by 7.1% while in Slovenia it increased by 1.8% in 2024 compared to 2023.



In the past five years, the average net wage increased by 46.9%. The highest wage was that of those employed in the section (K) *Financial and insurance activities*, in which every second employee has completed a higher education school or has a university degree. They accounted for 2.1% of the total number of employed persons in 2024 and they received on average 1,828 BAM per month. In 2024, the lowest monthly net wage was earned by those employed in the section (F) *Construction* (1,104 BAM), which employs 5.0% of the total number of employed persons. In this section, majority of employed persons, namely 45.3% of them, completed secondary school.



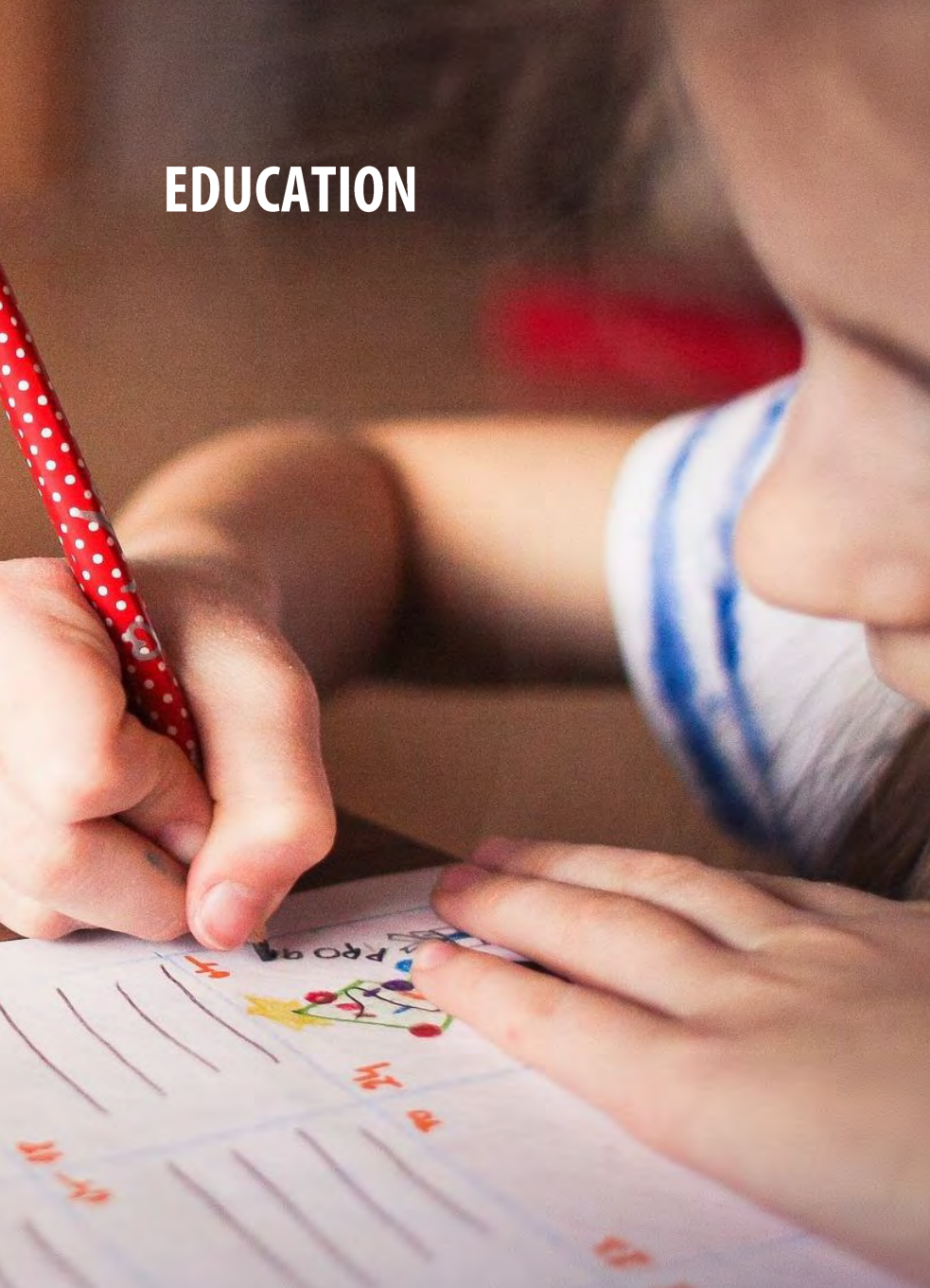
The average net wage in the five-year period recorded the highest increase in the section (M) *Professional, scientific and technical activities*, namely by 677 BAM.



1. Average net wages by section of KD

	BAM				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	956	1,004	1,144	1,274	1,404
A	779	808	942	1,064	1,188
B	1,233	1,318	1,448	1,631	1,742
C	772	820	936	1,045	1,208
D	1,235	1,326	1,455	1,582	1,726
E	838	867	959	1,053	1,241
F	661	726	837	952	1,104
G	736	770	908	1,040	1,230
H	740	755	862	987	1,129
I	719	729	880	1,013	1,132
J	1,314	1,345	1,552	1,663	1,767
K	1,449	1,515	1,550	1,667	1,828
L	784	839	1,006	1,024	1,145
M	940	1,024	1,183	1,340	1,617
N	759	868	969	1,074	1,283
O	1,244	1,280	1,441	1,583	1,639
P	973	1,013	1,179	1,310	1,384
Q	1,152	1,208	1,413	1,576	1,622
R	704	794	929	1,104	1,279
S	925	1,001	1,101	1,195	1,390

EDUCATION





EDUCATION

Learning is like rowing upstream; as soon as one stops, one begins to drift backwards.

Lao Tzu

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

The system of preschool education and upbringing in the school year 2024/2025 consisted a network of 231 preschool institutions, of which 123 were established by local communities and 108 were established by private entities, citizens' associations and religious organisations



There were 18,727 children in preschool institutions in 2024/2025, of which 9,603 (51.3%) boys and 9,124 (48.7 %) girls. Fifteen 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.

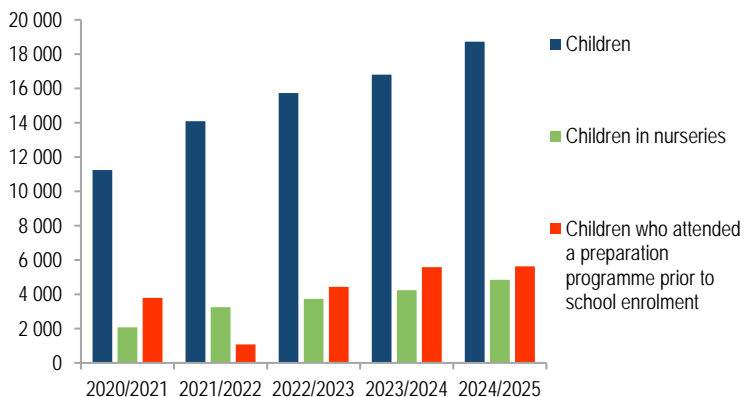
In the school year 2024/2025, preschool institutions employed 2,861 persons, of which 1,709 were educators.

In the structure of employed persons in preschool institutions, 94.7% 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	
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
2023/2024	228	16,807	7,985	4,239	5,578	2,661	2,506	1,605
2024/2025	231	18,727	9,124	4,845	5,633	2,861	2,711	1,709

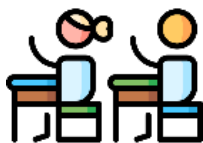


Graph 1. Preschool education and upbringing



PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

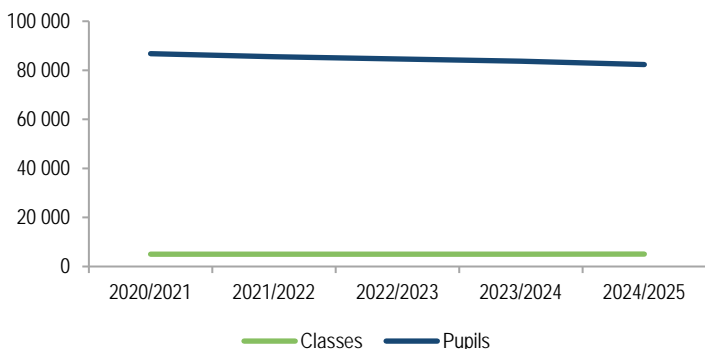
A decreasing birth rate, negative migration balance, fewer new marriages and a growing number of divorces are just some of the reasons that directly affect the population decline, thus also causing a decrease in the number of children who enrolled in primary school. Therefore, primary education statistics 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 2024/2025, compared to 2023/2024, the number of pupils in primary schools decreased by 1.6%, therefore there were 1,362 pupils fewer. The number of teachers decreased by 0.4%, while the number of classes increased by 0.9%. There were 16 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.

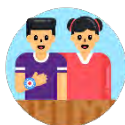
2. Primary education and upbringing at the beginning of the school year

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Number of primary schools	676	669	668	664	656
Pupils	86,774	85,533	84,643	83,708	82,346
Classes	5,049	5,040	5,026	5,018	5,058
Teachers	8,199	8,177	7,724	7,878	7,841
Average number of pupils per class	17	17	17	17	16
Average number of pupils per teacher	10	10	11	11	11



Graph 2. Classes and pupils in primary schools

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

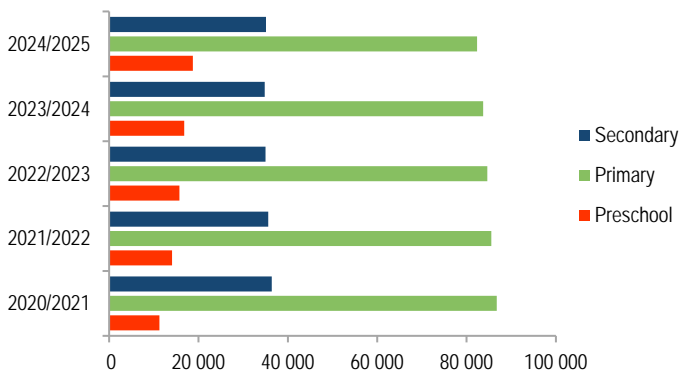


The main objective of secondary education is to develop and improve knowledge, competences and skills required for vocational work, to provide internationally comparable level of knowledge and to prepare for further education at higher education institutions.

There were 35,118 pupils enrolled in secondary schools at the beginning of the school year 2024/2025, which represented a decrease by 0.8% compared to 2023/2024. As in the previous years, the most popular school among pupils was grammar school, thus 5,735 pupils or 16.3% of all pupils were enrolled in grammar schools.

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

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Number of secondary schools	95	95	96	97	97
Pupils	36,405	35,615	34,998	34,825	35,118
Classes	1,774	1,703	1,757	1,732	1,727
Teachers	3,945	3,925	4,050	3,780	3,828
Average number of pupils per class	21	21	20	20	20
Average number of pupils per teacher	9	9	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 the utilisation of halls of residence for pupils and students by type of school, it can be concluded that there are 89.0% of residents in halls of residence for pupils who attend secondary school, 9.9% attend higher education institutions and 1.1% are primary school pupils.

4. Halls of residence for pupils and students

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Halls of residence	11	11	11	11	11
Pupils and students in halls of	3,373	3,274	3,089	3,051	3,039
Number of rooms	1,277	1,243	1,242	1,243	1,251
Number of educators	28	27	35	25	22



HIGHER EDUCATION

In the academic year 2024/2025, the number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies increased.



In the academic year 2024/2025, at higher education institutions in Republika Srpska, the total number of students enrolled in all three cycles of studies was 26,839, which represents an increase by 1.9% compared to the previous year.

There were 342 students more than in the previous year in the first cycle of studies, 128 students more at the second cycle of studies and 37 students more at the third cycle of studies.

In Republika Srpska, 18,771 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, Higher School of Medicine in Prijedor and Higher School of Hotel Management and Tourism in Trebinje. There are 8,128 students (30.3%) enrolled at fourteen private higher education institutions.



There were 24,051 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, 2,272 students were enrolled in master studies and 221 students were enrolled in specialist studies. Just above the half (54%) of those enrolled in the second cycle of studies were persons under the age of 30.

There were 295 doctoral candidates enrolled in the third cycle of studies, with higher participation of male students. Around 41% of doctoral candidates were persons under the age of 35.

The main source of funding during studies for 59.8% of students is parents/guardians/relatives, while 35.1% of students finance their studies from personal income, 0.2% from loans, 1.0% from scholarships and 3.8% from other sources.

In 2024, studies were completed by 3,529 students

At the first cycle of studies, 3,035 students graduated, of which three fifths were female (61.1%). In 2024, one fifth of students completed studies in the field Health and social welfare (19.1%), while the lowest number of graduated students was recorded in the field Services (2.9%).

The title of Master of Science, Master and the title of specialist in 2024 were awarded to 475 candidates, of which approximately 38.1% were male. The title of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded to 19 candidates, of which approximately 57.9% were male.

The highest number of masters of science, masters and specialists' theses was in the field Health and social welfare (25.3%), while the lowest number of these was recorded in the field Services (0.2%).



The highest number of doctoral candidates defended their doctoral dissertations in the field Social sciences, journalism and information (36.8%), while the lowest number of defended doctoral dissertations was in the fields Education, Information and communication technologies, Agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary services (5.3%).

Higher education institutions employed 2,851 professors and associates

In the academic year 2024/2025, higher education institutions employed 2,851 professors and associates. There were 1,914 professors and associates employed based on employment contracts, while 937 of them were hired based on other contracts. Of the total number of professors and associates, 46.9% are female.

Expressed by full-time equivalent, total number of professors and associates was 2,157.4. In the academic year 2024/2025, there were 1,898 professors and associates who worked with a full teaching workload. An additional 953 professors and associates worked with a reduced teaching workload, or 259.4 expressed by full-time equivalent.



In Republika Srpska, in the academic year 2024/2025, 2,557 (9.5%) students are foreign nationals.

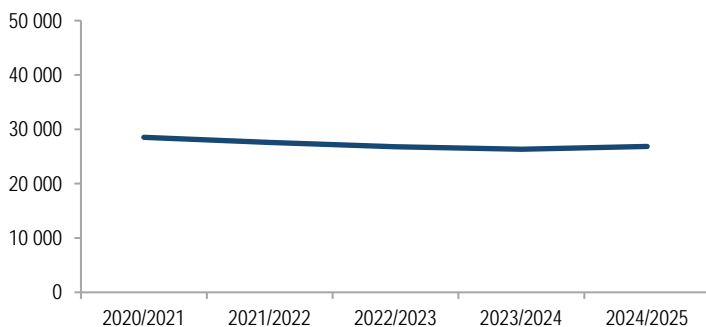
5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska, academic year 2024/2025

	Students enrolled in									
	total		first cycle		second cycle of studies				doctoral candidates/ third cycle od studies	
					master		specialist studies			
	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female	all	female
TOTAL	26,839	16,460	24,051	14,737	2,272	1,418	221	166	295	139

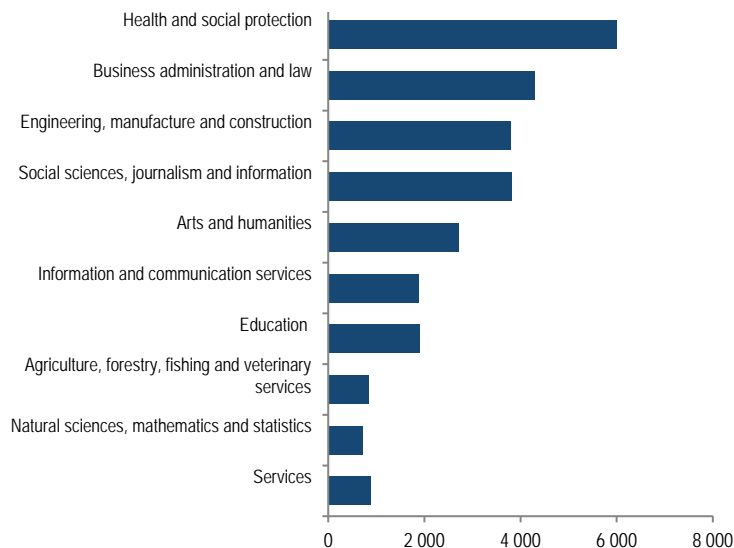


6. Graduated students, 2024

	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	3,529	2,214	3,035	1,912	7	4	354	215	114	75	19	8



Graph 4. Students enrolled in all three cycles of studies in Republika Srpska, school years 2019/2020 - 2024/2025



Graph 5. Enrolled students in Republika Srpska by field of education, school year 2024/2025

A top-down view of various dried herbs and spices arranged on a white surface. In the center is a white ceramic mortar filled with small, brown, oval-shaped seeds, with a white pestle resting inside. Surrounding the mortar are several items: a cinnamon stick at the top left; a cross-section of a red chili pepper; a piece of ginger root; a sprig of rosemary at the bottom; a single sage leaf; a star anise; a bay leaf; a sprig of thyme; a piece of turmeric root; a slice of ginger; a whole green leaf; and another sprig of rosemary at the top right. The word "HEALTH" is written in orange capital letters in the upper right corner.



HEALTH

Man speaks of killing time, while time quietly kills him.

Dion Ladner

The public health sector of Republika Srpska in 2024 employed 15,758 medical staff and associates, of which 36.8% were employed at health care centres. Of the total number of employed persons, 18.5% were doctors of medicine. In the same period, private health care institutions employed 3,815 persons, out of which 9.1% were doctors of medicine.



There were approximately 4.07 million visits to the General and Family Medicine services and approximately 29.7% 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 2024, there were 234,233 persons who concluded their hospital treatment, which represented an increase by 7.4% compared to 2023.

1. Doctors of medicine in health care institutions

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	2,944	2,946	3,190	3,198	3,258
In public health	2,690	2,694	2,836	2,868	2,910
In private clinics	254	252	354	330	348

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute



The total number of medical doctors in Republika Srpska has shown continuous growth. Over a ten-year period, the total number of medical doctors has increased by 17.4%. During the same period, the number of doctors in public healthcare has increased by 16.8%, while in private clinics it has risen by 41.5%.

Chickenpox cases were the most common



Out of the total number of reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in 2024, the highest number of cases was chickenpox with 3,982 affected individuals.

2. Reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in Republika Srpska¹⁾

	Number of reported cases
2020	41,691
2021	59,658
2022	31,563
2023	7,354
2024	7,928

Source: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute

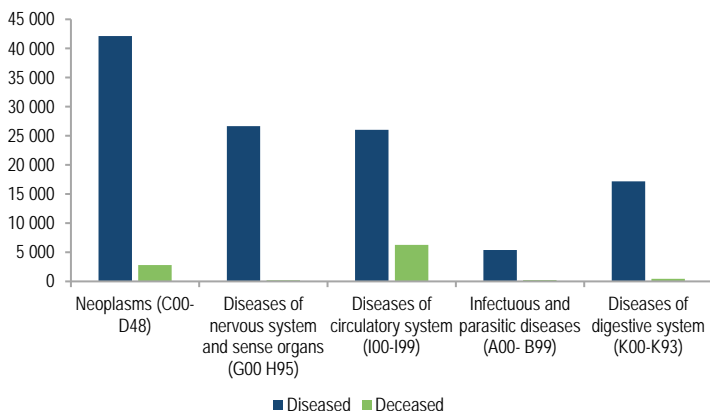
¹⁾ In 2019, the Public Health Institute of Republika Srpska revised the list of infectious diseases. Thus, the new list does not include certain diseases which were included in the list used in previous years (streptococcal pharyngitis and tonsillitis, contact and exposure to rabies, scarlet fever, erysipelas,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



The total number of reported cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in Republika Srpska has shown a significant decrease. This is evidently an indicator of weakening and end of the global COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024, the total number of cases of infectious and parasitic diseases was seven times lower than in 2021, which marked the year with the highest recorded number of infectious and parasitic diseases in Republika Srpska.

In 2024, there were 244,675 cases of diseased persons in Republika Srpska. Of the total number of disease cases, around 17.2% were due to neoplasms, resulting in approximately 19.9% of deaths during the same period. There were 6,259 persons or 44.3% of all deceased persons, who deceased due to the diseases of the circulatory system, which affected approximately 10.6% of persons in 2024.



Graph 1. Morbidity and mortality by specific disease group, 2024

Source of data on morbidity: Republika Srpska Public Health Institute



SOCIAL WELFARE



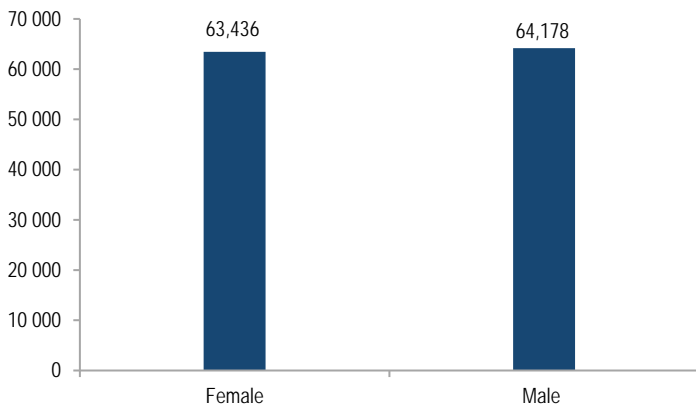
SOCIAL WELFARE

Happiness always brings us friends, but misfortune puts them to the test.

French proverb

In Republika Srpska, in 2024 at least one form of social welfare was received by 127,614 persons, of which majority were adults, namely 76.3%, while 23.7% of beneficiaries were minors.

By sex, there were more female beneficiaries of social welfare



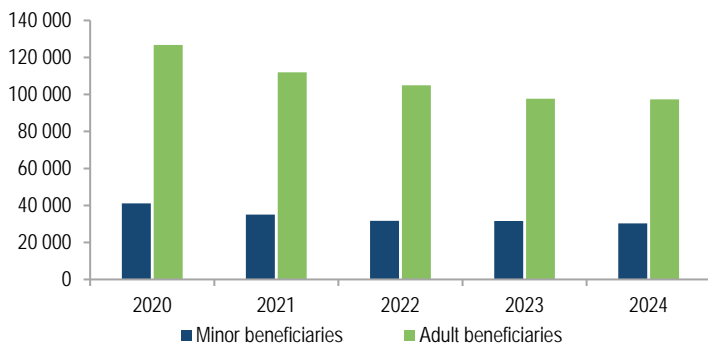
Graph 1. Social welfare beneficiaries by sex, 2024

In 2024, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 1.3% compared to 2023.



One child was adopted in Republika Srpska in 2024.

The number of minor beneficiaries decreased by 4.3% and the number of adult beneficiaries decreased by 0.4%.

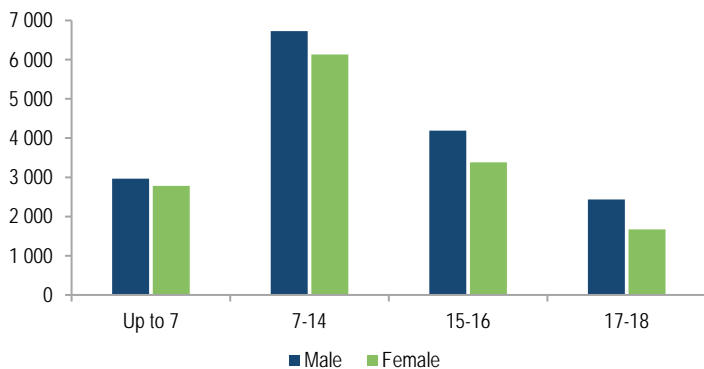


Graph 2. Number of social welfare beneficiaries, by year

In the period between 2019 and 2024, the number of social welfare beneficiaries decreased by 23.9%.



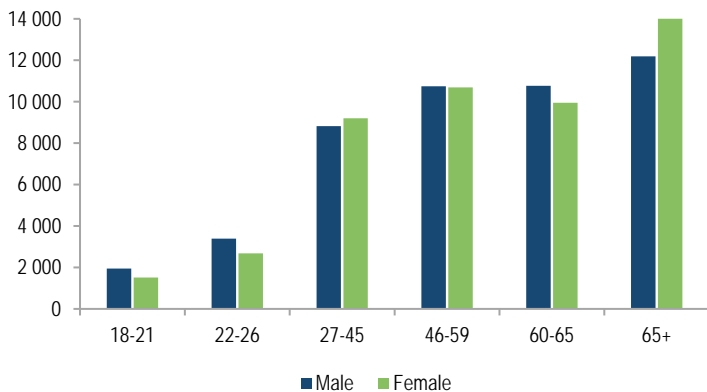
In 2024, in Republika Srpska 30,286 minor beneficiaries of social welfare were registered. Most of them were between 7 and 14 years of age, while those belonging to the category 17 and 18 years of age were least represented.



Graph 3. Minor beneficiaries by sex and age, 2024



In 2024, one of the forms of social welfare was received by 97,328 adults. Majority of them were aged over 65 years, while those from the age group between 18 and 21 years were least represented.



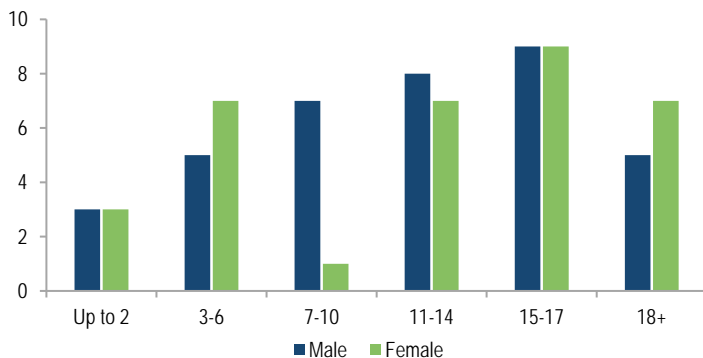
Graph 4. Adult beneficiaries by sex and age, 2024



Social welfare institutions

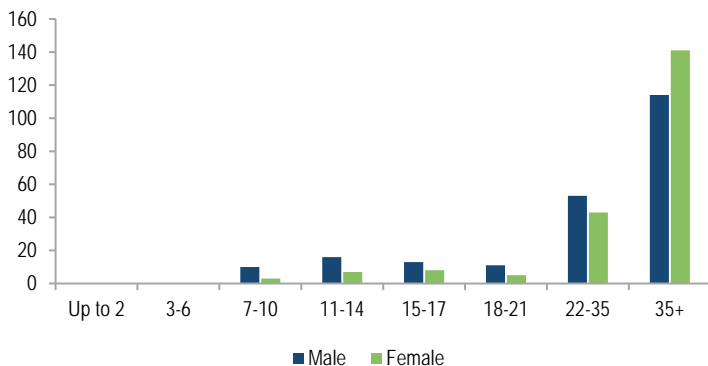
In 2024, there were 71 beneficiaries in homes for children and youth. Most of them were between 15 and 17 years of age, while those aged under two years were least represented.

The number of male users was higher than the number of female users.



Graph 5. Beneficiaries of homes for children and youth by sex and age, 2024

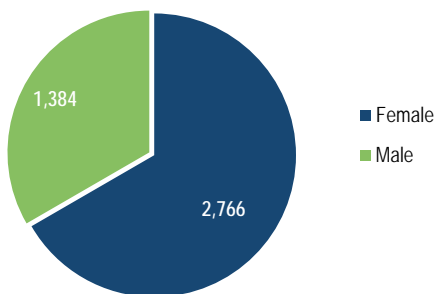
Institutions of social welfare for disabled children and youth with physical and mental disabilities in 2024 accommodated 424 persons, most of them older than 35 years of age (60.1%).



Graph 6. Beneficiaries of institutions for disabled children and youth by sex and age, 2024



Institutions of social welfare for adults and the elderly in 2024 accommodated 4,150 persons, most of them female (66.7%). Most beneficiaries were over 80 years of age (50.1%).

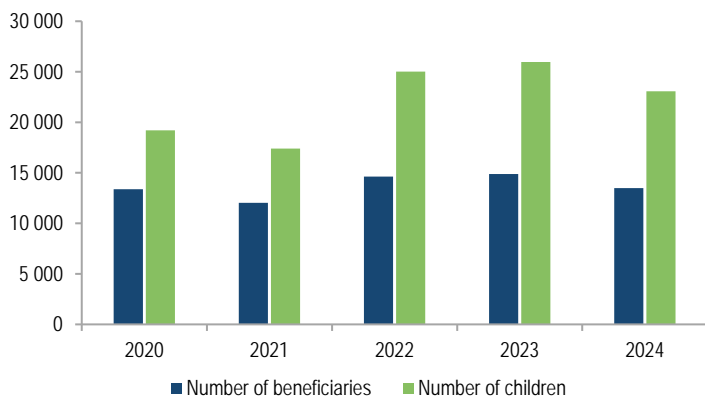


Graph 7. Beneficiaries of institutions for the elderly by sex, 2024

Child support beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support in 2024 was 13,484, and the number of children realising the right to child support in the same year was 23,073.

In 2024, the total number of beneficiaries realising the right to child support decreased by 9.4%, while the number of children realising this right decreased by 11.2%.



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

HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE





HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

When your legs grow weak, time begins to pass more quickly.

Mikhail Turovsky

HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2024, in Republika Srpska there were more than 920 thousand beneficiaries of health insurance



Insured persons who exercised their right to health insurance in 2024 were temporarily unable to work for more than 800 thousand days, in close to 20 thousand cases. Compared to the previous year, this represented a decrease by more than 100 thousand days and a decrease by 300 cases.



In Republika Srpska, approximately 5.5 million prescriptions were issued in 2024, which was approximately 144 thousand prescriptions less than in 2023.

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

Category of insurance	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	909,356	857,133	900,460	930,167	920,464
Active insured persons	280,150	261,313	290,916	299,468	295,254
Beneficiaries of the PDI Fund insurance	219,654	239,267	219,486	222,071	223,425
Unemployed persons	164,972	148,629	166,726	181,614	179,725
Family members of an insured person	244,580	207,924	223,335	227,014	222,060



2. Exercise of health insurance rights

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Temporary inability to work, number of days	717,808	702,536	611,642	949,145	830,774
Number of issued prescriptions	5,781,888	5,740,406	5,583,490	5,638,828	5,495,083

PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

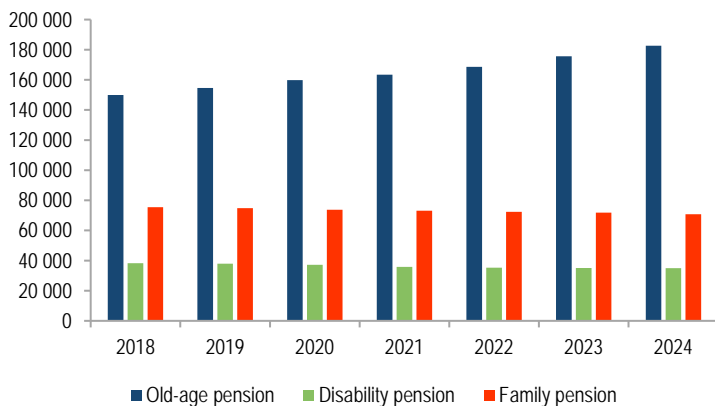


The total number of pension right beneficiaries on the last day of 2024 was just over 288 thousand. Of these, approximately 182 thousand were old-age pension beneficiaries, around 35 thousand were disability pension beneficiaries and around 70 thousand were family pension beneficiaries.

Total average pension in 2024 amounted to 513 BAM and compared to 2023 it was 42 BAM higher. Average old-age pension was 547 BAM, and average disability pension was 484 BAM, while average family pension was the lowest, amounting to 440 BAM.



The average duration of receiving the old-age pension is approximately 18 years for women and around 17 years for men.



Graph 1. Pension right beneficiaries
(as of 31 December 2024)

Source: Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska



CRIME



CRIME

I do not regret that others have stolen my ideas, but I regret that they do not have their own.

Nikola Tesla

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

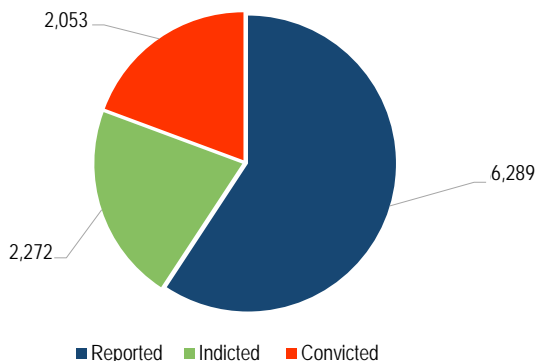


In 2024, Public Prosecutor's Offices in Republika Srpska resolved 6,289 criminal charges filed against adults and for 22.6% of these the identity of the offender was not determined. As in the previous year, criminal offences against property were the most common offences. Thus, these accounted for 38.8% of the total number of resolved criminal charges.

During the same period, 2,272 persons were indicted and 2,053 offenders were convicted at the competent courts. Of all convicted persons, 92.2% were male, of which 24.3% were between 30 and 39 years of age. One in three indicted persons was charged with a property offence, while one in eight offenders was charged with a criminal offence against life and body. For offenders who were found guilty, the most common sanction was conditional sentence, namely in 43.4% of cases. Fine was imposed in 31.6% of cases, while in 22.5% of cases unconditional imprisonment was imposed.



In 2024, the number of offenders convicted for criminal offences against life and body was 26.5% lower than in the previous year for the same category of criminal offences. Over the same period, compared to 2023, the number of persons convicted of criminal offences against legal transactions decreased by 32.1%.



Graph 1. Adult offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2024

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

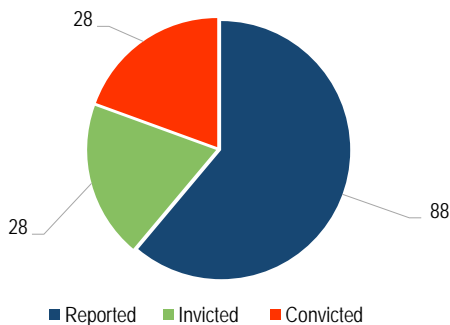


Of 88 resolved criminal charges for juvenile persons in 2024, 65 referred to older juvenile persons (persons who completed 16 years of age, but still did not complete 18 years of age). Criminal offences against life and body were most commonly reported, namely 33.0%, followed by criminal offences against property with 34.1%.

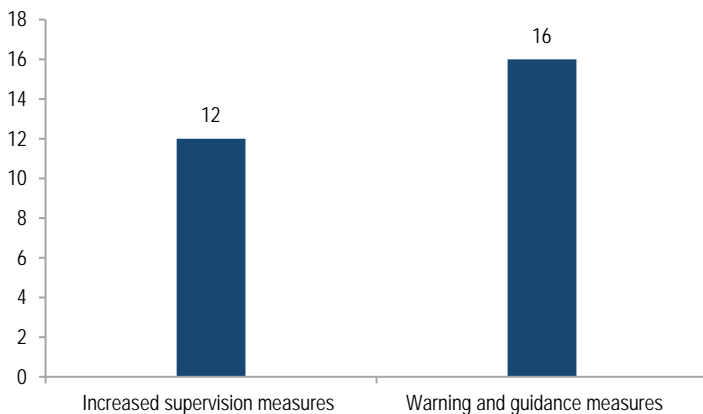
There were 28 indicted juvenile offenders, with 100.0% receiving a criminal sanction. Of these, 35.7% were charged against life and body and another 32.1% with offences against property.



Of the total of 28 imposed criminal sanctions, 100.0% were imposed against male offenders. No juvenile imprisonment sanctions were imposed in 2024. The most common measures were warning and guidance measures and increased supervision measures, 57.1% and 42.9% respectively.



Graph 2. Juvenile offenders – reported, indicted and convicted, 2024



Graph 3. Imposed criminal sanctions, juvenile offenders, 2024



and let thy feet
millenniums hence
stand in midst of knowledge

CULTURE AND ART



CULTURE AND ART

He who does not read good books has no advantage over the man who cannot read them at all.

Mark Twain



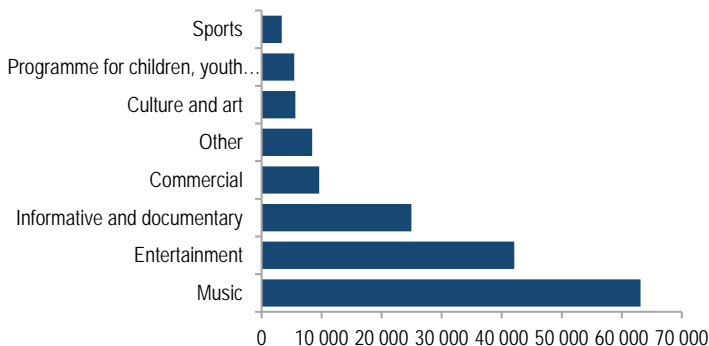
In Republika Srpska in 2024, compared to 2023, a decrease in the number of theatre visitors was recorded. However, an increase in the number of visitors per performance (305) was recorded in the children's theatre in 2024 compared to 2023.

The number of cinema visitors in 2024 decreased by 8.8% for foreign film screenings in comparison with 2023, while number of visitors for domestic film screenings increased by 5.0% during the same period.



In 2024 radio stations primarily broadcast music, entertainment and informative-documentary programmes, with the least amount of culture and art programme, programme for children and youth, educational programme and sports.

The number of broadcast hours decreased by 11.4% in 2024 compared to 2023.



Graph 1. Programme broadcast by radio stations (hours), 2024

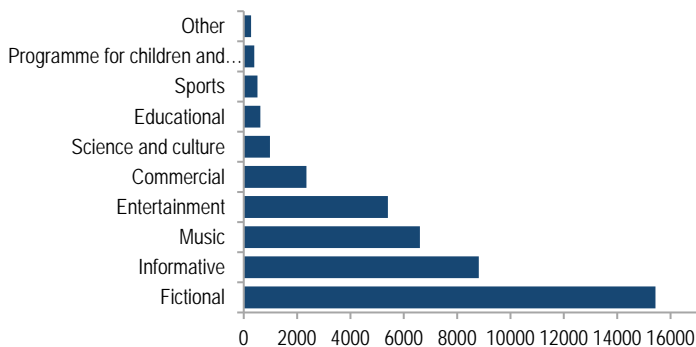


In 2024, TV stations broadcast mainly informative, drama, music and entertainment programmes, while the least amount of airtime was dedicated to scientific-cultural content and programme for children and youth.

The number of broadcast hours increased by 0.7% in 2024 compared to 2023.



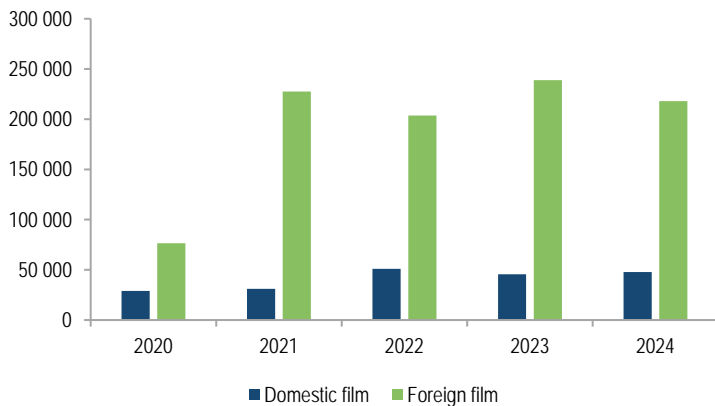
In Republika Srpska, the number of visitors for domestic film screenings in 2024 increased by 5.0% in comparison with 2023.



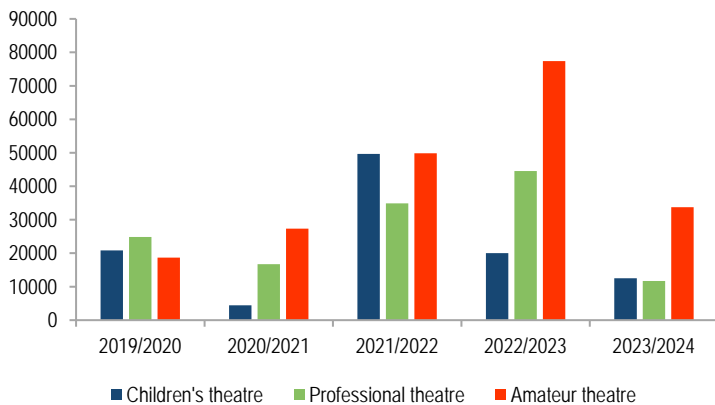
Graph 2. Programme broadcast by TV stations (hours), 2024



The number of users of library book collections in 2024 was 62.4% lower compared to 2023.



Graph 3. Cinema visitors



Graph 4. Theatre visitor



STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY



STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY

It is hard to give to the rich, and even harder to honour a guest who is already full.

Folk proverb

In Republika Srpska, in the 2021/2022 period, the average household consisted of 2.8 members, and the average monthly consumption expenditure amounted to 1,798.65 BAM per household. On average, a household spent 540.83 BAM per month on food and beverages, while expenditures for non-food products and services amounted to 1,257.82 BAM. The structure of consumption by main categories shows that nearly one-third of total monthly expenditures were allocated to food and beverages (28.8%), followed by housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels with 23.6%, and transport with 14.2% of the total monthly expenditure.

When summing up the basic monthly expenditures of a household (food, utilities, healthcare, transport and education), it can be seen that almost 70.0% of expenditures are essential and unavoidable, amounting to 1,247.86 BAM per month for the average household in Republika Srpska.

1. Average monthly household expenditure by major expenditure groups

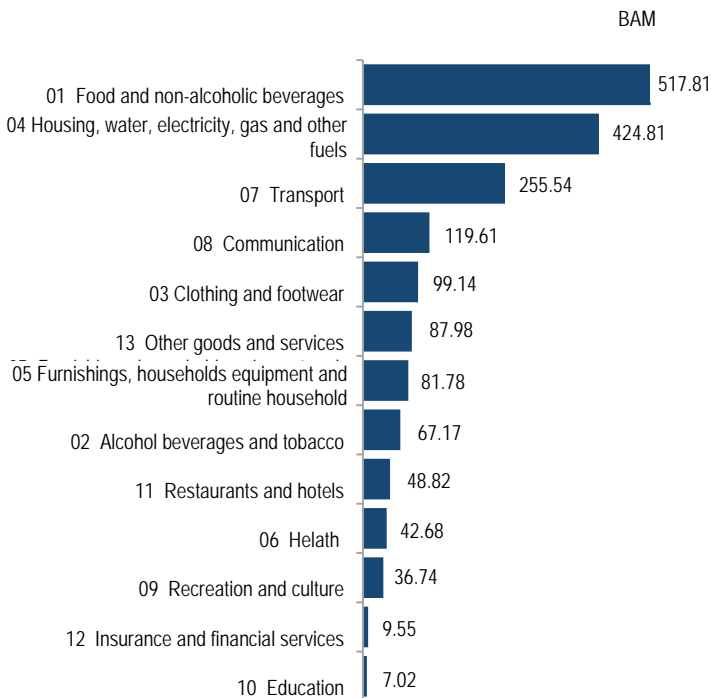
	2004	2007	2011	2015	2021/2022
TOTAL	1,227.33	1,364.31	1,381.45	1,259.91	1,798.65
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	32.1	32.9	32.3	31.2	28.8
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7
03 Clothing and footwear	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.5
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	23.7	21.9	24.8	25.6	23.6
05 Furnishings, household equipment and routine household	:	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
06 Health	4.4	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.4
07 Transport	9.9	11.4	10.9	9.7	14.2
08 Communication	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.7
09 Recreation and culture	3.4	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.0
10 Education	:	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4



1. Average monthly household expenditure by main expenditure groups

(continued)

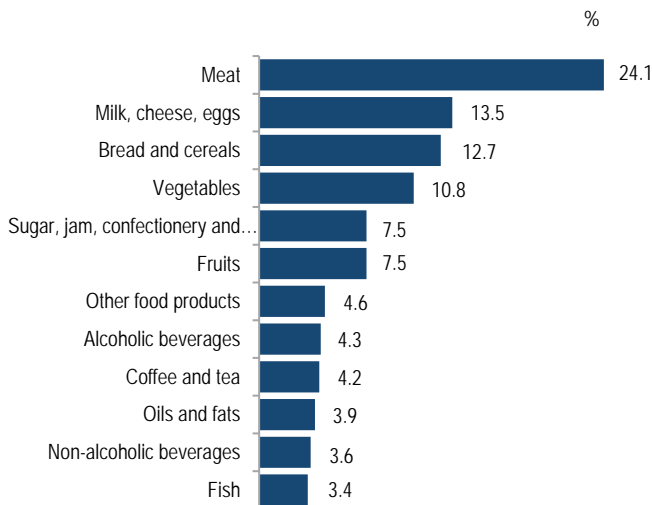
	2004	2007	2011	2015	2021/2022
11 Restaurants and hotels	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.7
12 Insurance and financial services	:	:	:	:	0.5
13 Other goods and services	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.9	4.9



Graph 1. Average monthly household expenditure by main groups of expenditure, 2021/2022



If we analyse the food category, which accounts for the highest share of total expenditure (540.83 BAM), the largest monthly outlays are allocated to meat (24.1%), followed by milk, cheese and eggs (13.5%), bread and cereals (12.7%), and vegetables (10.8%). Of the total spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages, the smallest shares are allocated to fish (3.4%) and non-alcoholic beverages (3.6%).

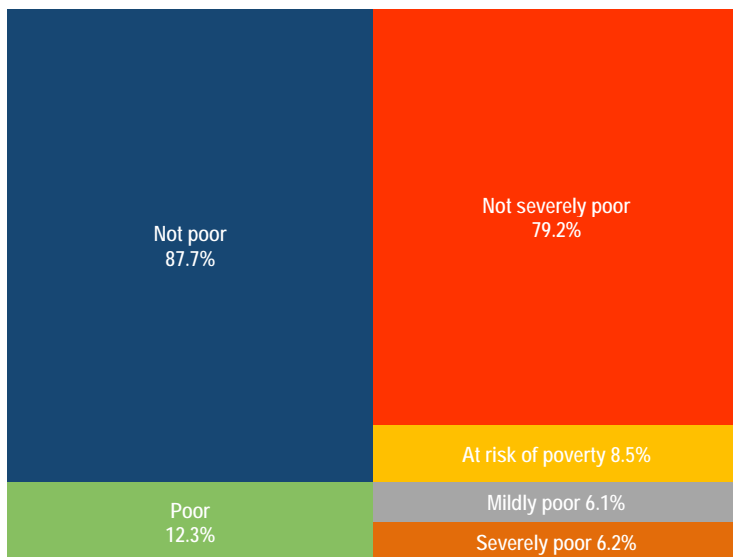


Graph 2. Structure of average monthly household expenditure in the category Food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2021/2022

The category Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels represents the second largest expenditure group for households, accounting for 23.6% of total consumption. Within this category, housing costs—including maintenance of the dwelling, actual and imputed rent—constitute 16.1% of total household expenditure, while utility costs (water, electricity, gas and other fuels) account for 7.5%.

The average monthly expenditure of urban households amounts to 1,870.60 BAM, while for non-urban households, it stands at 1,745.82 BAM.

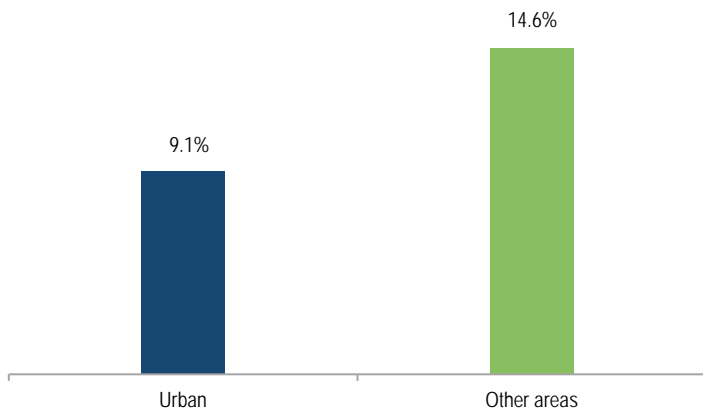
A single-person household has an average monthly expenditure of 953.40 BAM, a two-member household spends on average 1,494.94 BAM, while households with three members spend on average 1,978.96 BAM per month. Four-member households have an average monthly expenditure of 2,464.54 BAM, and households with five or more members spend an average of 2,872.85 BAM per month.



Graph 3. Poor and non-poor households according to three different poverty lines, 2021/2022



In Republika Srpska, 73.0% of households stated that they do not save and that they spend their entire annual income, while 27.0% of households manage to save some portion of it.



Graph 4. Relative poverty of households by type of settlement, 2021/2022

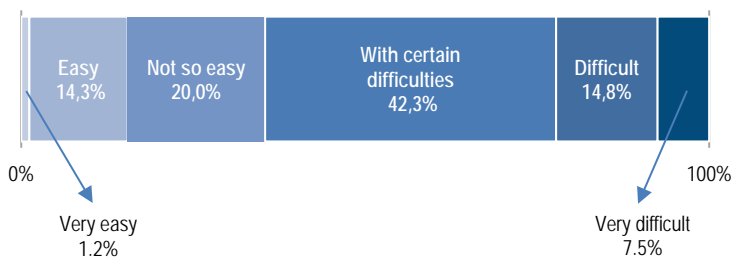
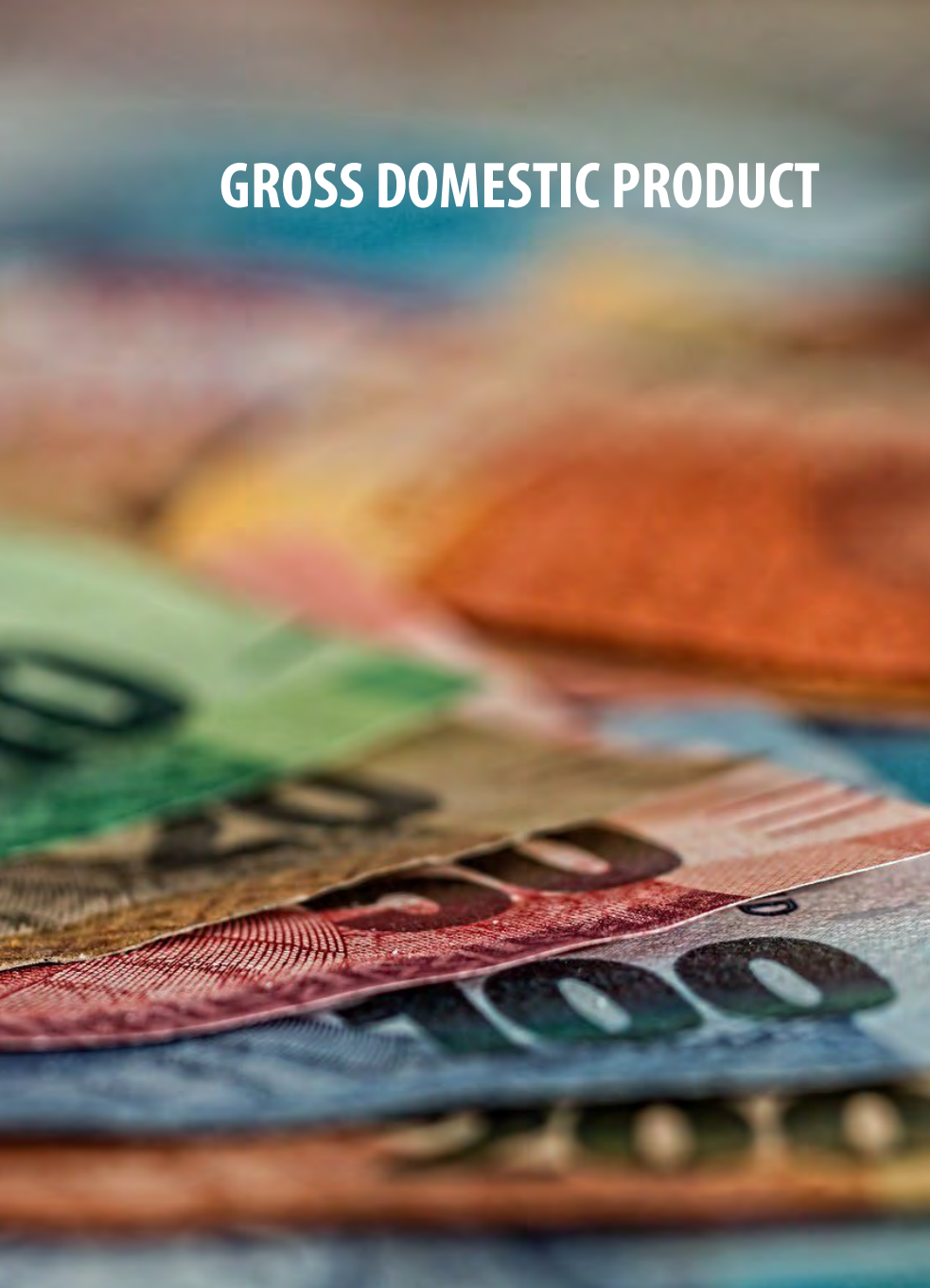


Chart 5. How households cope with their usual monthly expenses, 2021/2022

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

It always seems impossible until it's done.

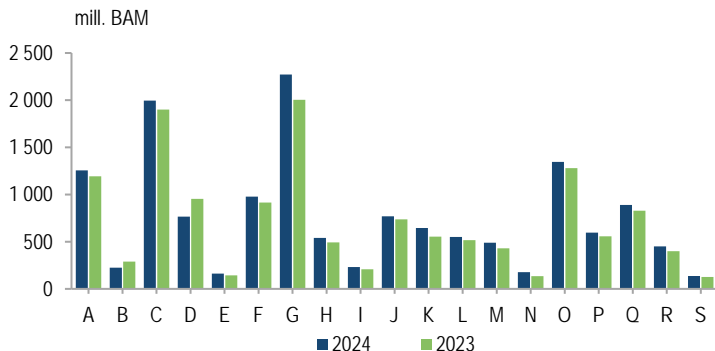
Nelson Mandela

Economic activity of Republika Srpska, measured by the real GDP growth rate, increased by 3.1% in 2024. A nominal GDP growth of 7.0% was achieved compared to 2023.

1. Gross domestic product and gross value added¹⁾, 2024

	Current prices, thous. BAM	Real growth rate, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,256,707	0.9
Mining and quarrying	224,005	-6.6
Manufacturing	1,995,393	-2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	766,446	-6.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	162,103	2.1
Construction	978,012	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,271,944	9.2
Transportation and storage	540,051	2.4
Accommodation and food service activities	231,622	7.3
Information and communication	768,601	1.8
Financial and insurance activities	644,571	7.5
Real estate activities	551,051	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	489,047	7.4
Administrative and support service activities	177,031	9.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,346,111	08
Education	596,995	1.9
Human health and social work activities	889,919	4.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	450,667	5.6
Other service activities	135,774	2.8
FISIM (minus)	414,656	5.2
Gross value added	14,061,394	2.3
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	3,144,393	7.1
Gross domestic product	17,205,787	3.1

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, 2024

Over 3.3 billion BAM of gross value added originated from industrial activities



In the total gross domestic product in 2024, the section (C) *Manufacturing* had a share of 11.6%, the section (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 4.5%, the section (B) *Mining and quarrying* had a share of 1.3%, 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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agricultural activities (A)	9.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3
Industrial activities (B,C,D,E)	19.3	20.7	20.5	20.4	18.3
Construction (F)	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7
Service activities (G,H,I,J,K,L,M, N,O,P,Q,R,S)	50.9	50.0	50.5	51.4	52.8
FISIM (minus)	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4
Gross value added	83.2	82.2	82.3	82.7	81.7
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	16.8	17.8	17.7	17.3	18.3
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

%

Industrial activities in 2024 recorded a nominal decline of 4.2% compared to 2023 and an increase of 46.9% compared to 2020.



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.



The division *Manufacture of food products* has the highest share in the gross value added of the section (C) *Manufacturing*, with 19.4%. A quarter of the gross value added within this area is generated by meat processing and preserving, as well as by the production of meat products.

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

%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Non-financial sector	57.5	59.8	61.5	62.0	61.9
Financial sector	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.6
Government sector	20.7	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.7
Households sector	19.4	18.0	16.6	16.2	16.1
Sector of non-profit institutional units serving households	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
FISIM (minus)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9
Gross value added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. Gross domestic product

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product, current prices, thous. BAM	11,131,849	12,501,722	14,536,974	16,085,929	17,205,787
Gross domestic product per capita ²⁾ . BAM	9,797	11,080	12,977	14,429	15,494
Gross domestic product, real growth rate. %	- 2.5	6.9	3.9	1.9	3.1

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

In 2024 gross domestic product per capita, an indicator of the achieved level of welfare of the population in an economy, increased by 7.4% compared to 2023. In comparison with 2020 it rose by 58.2% amounting to an increase of 5,697 BAM.

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



Allocation of the gross domestic product realised in 2024 was as follows: 47.3% on compensation of employees, 34.6% on gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and 18.1% on net taxes on products and production.



Employee compensation related to the non-financial sector accounts for 58.9% of total compensation, of which 80% refers to gross wages, while the remaining 20% covers other payments to employees, such as various non-wage allowances.



5. Income components of gross domestic product, current prices

thous. BAM

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product	11,131,849	12,501,722	14,536,974	16,085,929	17,205,787
Compensation of employees	5,246,808	5,581,702	6,458,296	7,329,741	8,134,593
Net taxes on products and production	1,860,816	2,221,976	2,552,487	2,769,996	3,123,387
Gross operating surplus/ Gross mixed income	4,024,225	4,698,044	5,526,191	5,986,192	5,947,807

INVESTMENTS



Investment	339 970	373 967
Value at Year	56 969	804 029
and	817	1 296 731
	58	1 859 317
	5	2 499 808
		3 227 076
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INVESTMENTS

It is truly clear that the most valuable resource each of us possesses is, in fact, time.
Steve Jobs

Investments in 2024 increased significantly in comparison with the previous year, namely by 4.6%, while financing of investments increased by 4.8%

1. Investments in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2024

	Value of investments, thous. BAM	Structure, %
Total investments	2,741,495	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68,634	2.5
Mining and quarrying	35,079	1.3
Manufacturing	380,545	13.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	402,904	14.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11,376	0.4
Construction	353,172	12.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	246,443	9.0
Transportation and storage	116,275	4.2
Accommodation and food service activities	40,268	1.4
Information and communication	130,118	4.7
Financial and insurance activities	37,817	1.4
Real estate activities	43,626	1.6

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



1. Investments in fixed assets by activity of investor, 2024

	Value of investments, thous. BAM	(continued) Structure, %
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20,461	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	104,193	3.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	418,283	15.3
Education	37,362	1.4
Human health and social work activities	251,233	9.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38,956	1.4
Other service activities	4,750	0.2

A significant growth of investment activity was recorded in the section *Administrative and support service activities*, namely by 389.6%. In 2024, compared to 2023, a significant increase in investments was recorded in the section *Real estate activities*, by 97.0%.

During the same period, investments in sections *Arts, entertainment and recreation* and *Human health and social work activities* 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 (C) *Manufacturing*.

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 BAM invested in buildings and other structures

By their technical composition, almost half of the total investments was invested in buildings and other structures. In 2024, the highest investments in buildings were those of business entities from the sections (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* (22.9%), (F) *Construction* (18.7%) and (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* (15.8%).



The highest investments in machinery, equipment and transport equipment were those of business entities from the section (C) *Manufacturing* (20.0%).

When it comes to investments in non-monetary (intangible) fixed assets, the largest contributions are made by the sections (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* with (19.7%), (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* (16.4%) and (P) *Education* (11.3%)

2. Composition of investments in fixed assets by technical composition

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Investments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and other structures	56.4	48.5	51.9	50.5	51.0
Machinery, equipment and transport equipment	37.4	44.7	41.8	43.4	42.8
Other	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.2

Investments in 2024 were mostly financed from own financial assets (58.9%), followed by financial loans (17.7%), assets of budgets and funds (9.7%), other sources (8.1%), joint assets (3.5%) and financial leasing (2.1%).

3. Financing of investments and investments

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Financing of investments	1,852,057	1,827,403	2,355,320	2,566,075	2,688,235
Investments	1,959,943	1,825,592	2,282,157	2,621,759	2,741,495



Investments of business entities registered in the section (O) *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security* account for 35.3% of the total investments in the section (F) *Construction*.



REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES



REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

Those who climb the steps of success never complain about being out of breath.

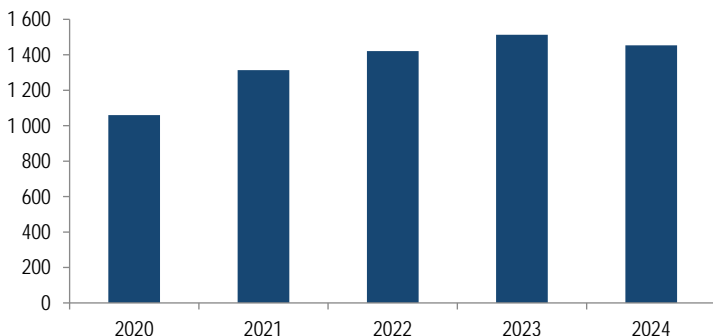
Eliar



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 2024, there were 1,453 newly established business entities, which represented a decrease by 4.0% 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* (26.2%), (S) *Other service activities* (17.0%) and (C) *Manufacturing* (12.3%).

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

Section	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	34,467	35,778	37,129	38,571	39,911
A	1,245	1,264	1,300	1,327	1,341
B	212	225	237	257	263
C	4,521	4,618	4,744	4,847	4,917
D	243	267	375	559	705
E	276	284	292	297	300
F	1,875	1,969	2,085	2,215	2,321
G	9,555	9,746	9,943	10,197	10,437
H	1,559	1,606	1,653	1,701	1,737
I	486	520	547	566	602
J	799	881	965	1,035	1,106
K	210	218	229	237	249
L	248	288	343	387	412
M	1,941	2,083	2,261	2,446	2,618
N	611	767	915	1,041	1,234
O	361	367	364	364	364
P	678	698	712	723	742
Q	932	981	1,023	1,066	1,089
R	2,462	2,527	2,574	2,643	2,691
S	6,249	6,465	6,563	6,658	6,777
T	2	2	2	2	2
U	2	2	2	3	4

Source: Agency for Intermediary, IT and Financial Services



The largest increase in the number of business entities in 2024 was recorded in the section (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* (26.1%). When analysing the structure of total number of business entities by type of ownership, the majority are private ownerships (67.9%).



STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

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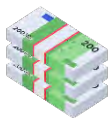
STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

Take the first step. You don't have to see the whole staircase—just take the first step..

Martin Luther King Jr.

Information and communication was the most productive and the most profitable section of activity in 2023.

Average profitability rate, as a measure of the share of gross operating surplus in turnover, amounted to 17.4% in Republika Srpska.



By business operations in 2023, the section (J) *Information and communication* can be singled out as the most successful section of economic activity in the economy of Republika Srpska. With 450 enterprises and 707 entrepreneurs, as well as 7,945 employed persons, this section has the highest labour productivity with 115,414 BAM and a high profitability rate of 53.5%, while its labour costs per employed person amount to 34,620 BAM.

1. Indicators of success of non-financial business economy

	Turnover per person employed	Value added per person employed (productivity)	Labour costs per person employed	Gross operating surplus per person employed
TOTAL	162,016	47,540	21,446	28,212
Industrial activities	128,933	44,969	22,336	23,297
Construction	162,884	53,768	17,536	37,973
Trade	302,602	46,430	19,842	28,914
Non-financial service activities	93,050	50,151	22,465	31,492

Market business entities (enterprises and entrepreneurs) in the sections of industry employ around 38.1% of all employed persons, while they also provide the greatest contribution to the formation of total value added at factor costs, 35.9%, which in 2023 amounted to 9.5 billion BAM.



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 other service activities.

The lowest number of business entities, namely 96 enterprises operate in the section (B) *Mining and Quarrying*, but these business entities achieve significant labour productivity (67,185) BAM and profitability rate (27.3%).



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.

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

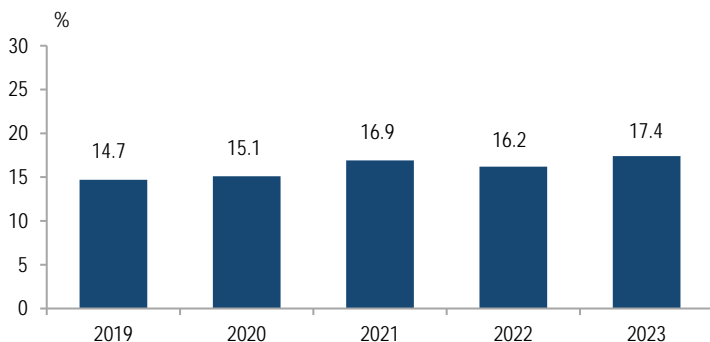
%

	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	15.0	38.1	30.3	36.0	31.4
Construction	7.4	7.1	7.1	8.0	9.6
Trade	28.4	24.0	44.9	23.5	24.6
Non-financial service activities	49.2	30.8	17.7	32.5	34.4



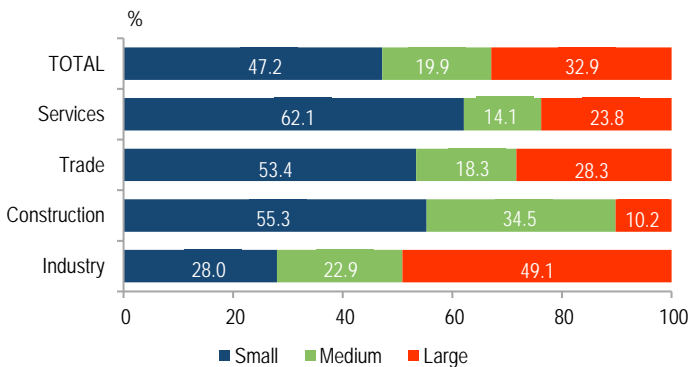
Approximately 80 percent of market-oriented business entities in Republika Srpska operate in service activities, while about 20 percent operate in production activities.

By size of business entities, the highest profitability in 2023 was achieved by large enterprises, namely 18.9%, which was 1.5 percentage points higher than the average in Republika Srpska.



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 53,475 BAM, while the lowest productivity was achieved by medium business entities, with 42,596 BAM. At the level of Republika Srpska, achieved productivity amounted to 47,540 KM.



Graph 2. Value added at factor costs, by size of business entities, 2023

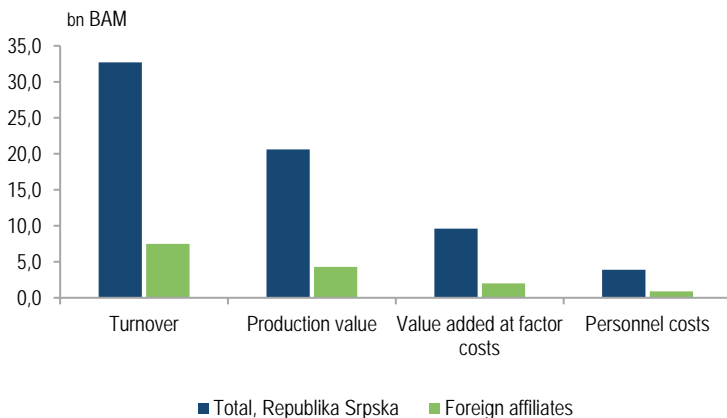


Foreign investors were most interested in enterprises from industrial sections (46%), followed by those from the sections trade (24%) and services (27%), while the lowest number of foreign owned enterprises operated in construction (3%).

Of the total number of foreign-owned enterprises operating in the territory of Republika Srpska, most are owned by Serbia (88), followed by Austria (32), Italy (28) and Slovenia (24).

Participation of foreign affiliates in the economy of Republika Srpska by number of enterprises – a total of 309 foreign-owned enterprises represents a small share (3%), but the number of employees (34,262 or 17%) and the value added of two billion BAM (21%) demonstrate that the operations of foreign affiliates play a significant role in the domestic economy.

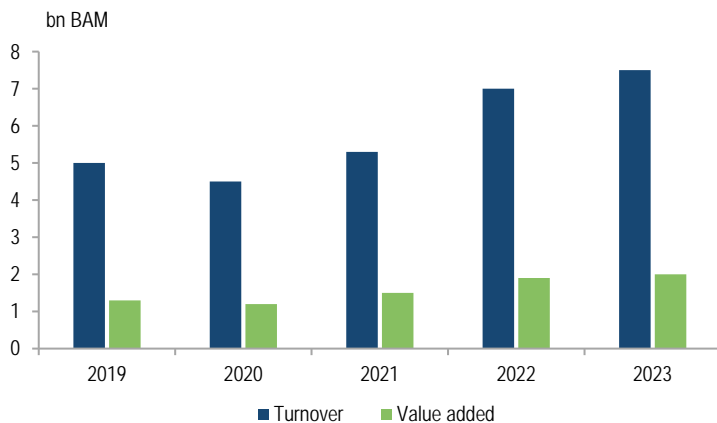
Foreign affiliates, or enterprises which are majority foreign-owned, operated in 2023 with the profitability rate of 13.9%.



Graph 3. Indicators of business activities of foreign affiliates in non-financial business economy of Republika Srpska, 2023



European Union member states have the largest share in the capital of foreign affiliates operating in Republika Srpska, with 55.7%. These enterprises generate 49.3% of the total turnover of foreign affiliates.



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



INDUSTRY



INDUSTRY

If you truly want something, gather the courage to give it your all.
Bernard Francis

Industrial production in 2024 decreased by 4.2% in comparison with 2023



Observing the five-year period, industrial production increased significantly by 9.9% in 2021 compared to 2020. The period from 2024 to 2022 was marked by a decline, namely in 2024 compared to 2023, a drop of 4.2%, in 2023 compared to 2022 a drop of 3.2%, and in 2022 compared to 2021 a drop of 0.1%. Also, in 2020 industrial production declined compared to 2019 by 6.7%.

The most significant sections 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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	93.3	109.9	99.9	96.8	95.8
B	99.6	103.0	100.7	98.1	90.0
C	90.1	111.7	101.1	93.1	97.8
D (except group 35.3)	96.1	109.1	96.4	105.0	93.5

2. Indices of industrial production by section of KD (2021=100)

Section	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	91.0	100.0	99.9	96.7	92.6
B	97.1	100.0	100.7	98.9	89.0
C	89.5	100.0	101.1	94.1	92.0
D (except group 35.3)	91.6	100.0	96.4	101.2	94.6



Of total investments in new fixed assets, investments in the industry section accounted for 29.1% in 2024.



Investments in new fixed assets in industrial activities in 2024 amounted to 736 million BAM, which represented an increase by 16.3% compared to 2023.

Gross value added of industrial activities in 2024 increased by 5.7% in comparison with 2023, totaling 3.0 million BAM, with *Manufacturing* having the highest share, 66.7%.

At the end of 2024, there were 5,970 registered industrial enterprises, of which 91.2% in private ownership.



Total investments in Republika Srpska in 2024 amount to 2.5 million BAM, which represents an increase by 4.2% in comparison with 2023.

In 2024, there were 227 new business entities that were recorded into the Register of Business Entities and classified into industrial activities.

Most industrial enterprises, namely 82.4% of them, were engaged in *Manufacturing*, while 11.9% were engaged in *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply*, 4.4% in *Mining and quarrying* and 1.4% in *Materials recovery*.

Industrial enterprises employ 25.6% of the total number of employed persons in Republika Srpska; these enterprises employ 63,108 workers, of which 78.2% in *Manufacturing*.

According to reports of industrial enterprises, value of sale of industrial products in 2024 amounted to 7.6 billion BAM, with products of *Manufacturing* accounting for 69.0% of the total value. Value of sale of industrial products decreased by 3.9% in 2023 in comparison with 2023.



Five industrial divisions generate 60.2% of the total value of sale of industrial products, namely: *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply* 25.6%, *Manufacture of food products* 14.6%, *Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment* 8.3%, *Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials* 7.0% and *Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products* 4.7%.



3. Value of sale by industrial division

mill.BAM

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
INDUSTRY, TOTAL	5,190	6,522	7,634	7,856	7,560
Mining of coal and lignite (brown coal)	28	59	123	130	69
Mining of metal ores	120	131	157	147	141
Other mining and quarrying	49	46	60	63	80
Mining and quarrying support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of food products	805	887	1,032	1,090	1,100
Manufacture of beverages	87	98	106	128	138
Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles	34	42	41	43	48
Manufacture of wearing apparel	58	67	79	87	90
Manufacture of leather and related products	152	183	227	223	220
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork	425	551	675	567	530
Manufacture of paper and paper products	123	148	197	196	185
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	31	38	38	36
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	30	47	56	52	49
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	205	241	325	341	357
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	38	39	73	81	95
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	222	261	305	309	339
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	170	171	232	229	353
Manufacture of basic metals	157	259	319	208	261



3. Value of sale by industrial division (continued)

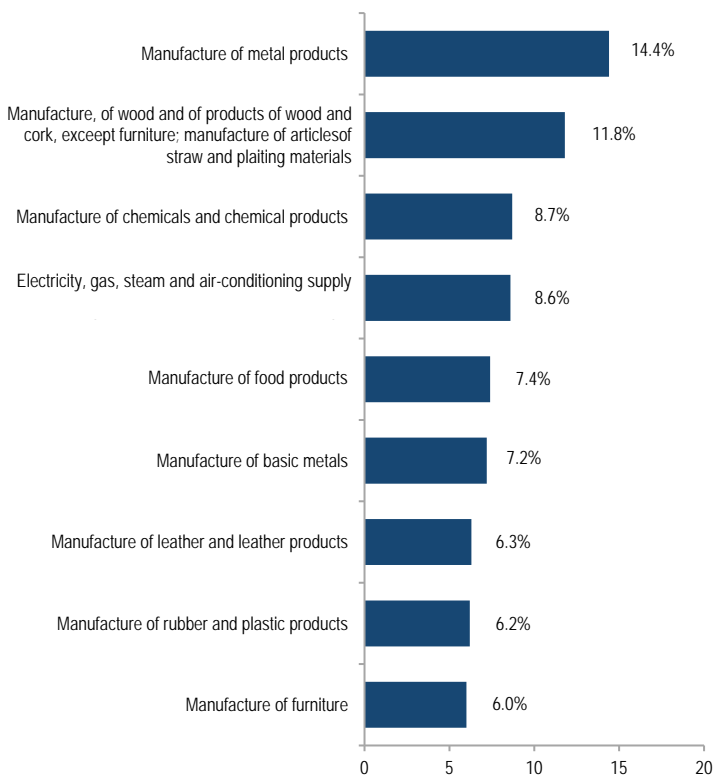
mill.BAM

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	493	688	826	787	628
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	21	30	28	44	59
Manufacture of electrical equipment	110	134	138	138	147
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	88	110	105	102	108
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	32	73	103	95	112
Manufacture of other transport equipment	10	8	11	10	9
Manufacture of furniture	227	260	294	295	251
Other manufacturing	31	28	24	24	23
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	57	93	105	100	69
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	1,286	1,707	1,822	2,196	1,934
Water collection, treatment and supply	78	82	79	85	84
Materials recovery	31	47	56	50	36

Export of industrial enterprises accounted for 44.1% of their total value of sale

Export realised by industrial enterprises in 2024 amounted to 3.3 billion BAM, of which 56.2% was realised in the section (C) *Manufacturing*.

%



Graph 1. Industrial sections with the highest shares in the total export of industrial enterprises, 2024



CONSTRUCTION



CONSTRUCTION

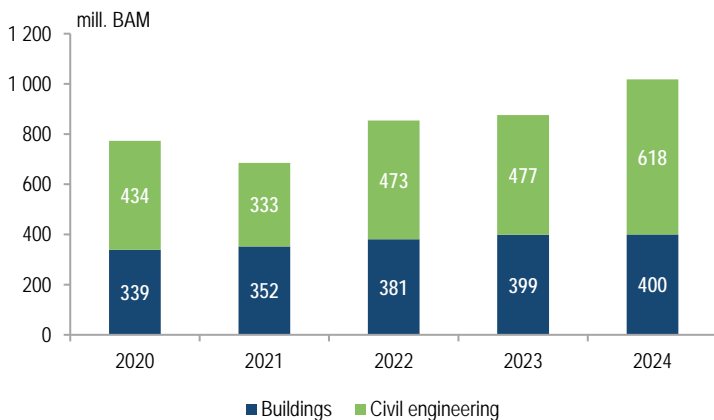
He who moves mountains begins by carrying away small stones.

Chinese proverb

The value of performed construction works in Republika Srpska increased by 16.2% in 2024 compared to 2023. Civil engineering accounted for 60.7% of the total value of performed works and their value increased by 29.6%, while for buildings an increase by 0.2% was recorded. During the same period, the number of workers engaged on construction sites decreased by 0.4%



In 2024, 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 18.6% in the total investments.



Graph 1. Value of performed works



Compared to the previous year, the number of completed dwellings in 2024 decreased by 34.8%. An increase in dwelling construction was recorded for four- and more-room dwellings (82.2%). The highest share in the structure of completed dwellings was that of two-room dwellings (44.0%), followed by one-room dwellings with 28.3%, while the rest were dwellings with three or more rooms.

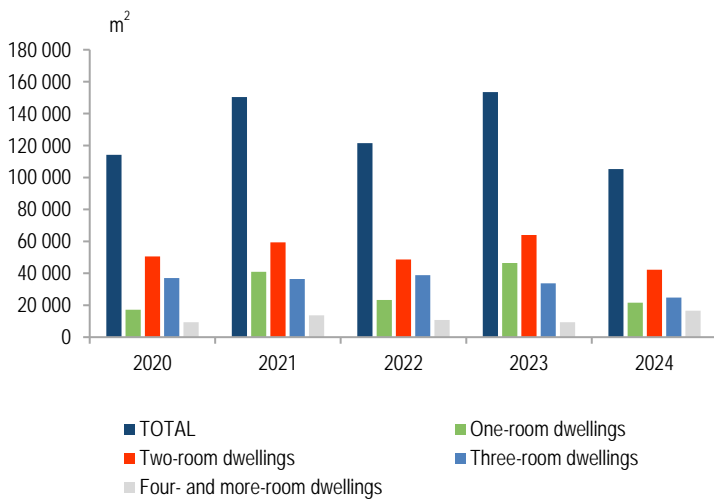
1. Completed dwellings by number of rooms

	Unit of measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	number	2,146	2,888	2,309	2,957	1,927
	m ²	114,156	150,356	121,503	153,520	105,279
One-room dwellings	number	481	1,023	625	1,142	546
	m ²	17,190	40,916	23,296	46,491	21,620
Two-room dwellings	number	1,025	1,154	994	1,209	848
	m ²	50,581	59,395	48,651	63,957	42,242
Three-room dwellings	number	545	553	580	507	352
	m ²	37,055	36,417	38,782	33,745	24,842
Four- or more- room dwellings	number	95	158	110	99	181
	m ²	9,330	13,628	10,774	9,327	16,575

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



In 2024, the most common newbuilding works were works on residential buildings with three or more dwellings (28.7%) and on energy facilities (19.0%).



Graph 2. Total area floor of completed dwellings



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

That which leads and drives the world is not locomotives, but ideas.

Victor Hugo

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 2024, government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development in Republika Srpska amounted to 42.3 million BAM



In 2024, a total of 42.3 million BAM was spent on research and development across the business, government, non-profit and higher education sectors. Half of the funds (50.2%) were allocated to the higher education sector, followed closely by the business sector (40.7%). The business sector includes enterprises (economic entities) and organisations whose primary activity is the market-oriented production of goods and services sold at economically significant prices, as well as research and development units within enterprises.

The field of research and development is defined according to the predominant field, i.e. the field in which the majority of employees engaged in research and development activities work. Accordingly, nearly half of the total funds (45.3%) were spent in the field of Engineering and technology. This field includes civil engineering 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 technological disciplines.

In 2024, a total of 1,557 persons were employed in research and development activities in Republika Srpska, of whom 51.9% were women. Of the total number of employed persons, 1,200 were employed on research and development tasks, while 357 were engaged in such activities under service contracts or copyright agreements.

Expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE), 1,113.9 persons were working full time on research and development. The categorisation of persons working in research and development into researchers, technical staff and other personnel refers to their current function in terms of the tasks they perform within R&D in the reporting unit, rather than their job title, formal qualification or level of education.



Of the total number of persons employed and engaged in research and development activities, 77.9% were researchers, of whom 610 were women, accounting for 50.3%. The majority of researchers, 84.4%, were employed in the higher education sector.

Out of the total funds spent on 662 research and development projects, the largest portion was allocated to the general advancement of knowledge (51.9%). Of the total funds used, 76.5% were spent on applied research, 12.1% on fundamental research and 11.4% on experimental development (developmental research).

In Republika Srpska, budget allocations for research and development in 2024 amounted to 31.2 million BAM. By sector, the largest share of funds was allocated to higher education (97.6%), followed by the government sector (2.1%), the non-profit sector (0.2%) and the business sector (0.1%). There were no allocations for the foreign sector.

With the aim of the general advancement of knowledge, research and development financed from universities' general funds accounted for the largest portion (88.2%) of total expenditure.

In the period 2022-2024 in Republika Srpska 16.9% 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 2024) and/or abandoned innovation activities and/or in-house research and development activities and/or contract-out research and development activities. In the period 2022–2024, 16.9% of enterprises introduced at least one of the above innovation activities, while 83.1% introduced no innovation activities whatsoever.

By section of the Classification of Economic Activities 2010, which in its content and structure fully complies with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities of the EU, NACE Rev.2, the largest number of innovation-active enterprises was recorded in the section (K) *Financial and insurance activities*, 50.4%.

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 2022 – 2024, 10.3% 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 2022– 2024, 12.3% of enterprises introduced business process innovation.



Of the total number of enterprises without innovation activities in the period 2022-2024, 73.7% 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 17.7% of enterprises from engaging in innovation activities, while 8.5% 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. BAM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2019 ²⁾	1,355	674	956	467	454	233	173	48	17,687	15,323	2,364

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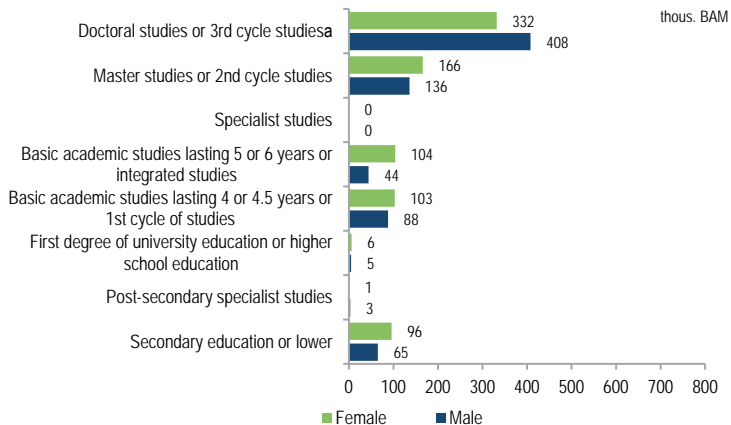
	Total number of persons engaged in research and development ¹⁾				Research and development papers				Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (thous. KM)		
	all	female	researchers	female	total	fundamental	applied	development	total	current expenditure	investment expenditure
2020	1,102	530	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
2023	1,199	551	849	366	590	205	322	63	38,877	27,769	11,108
2024	1,557	808	1,213	610	662	250	329	83	42,341	33,418	8,923

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.

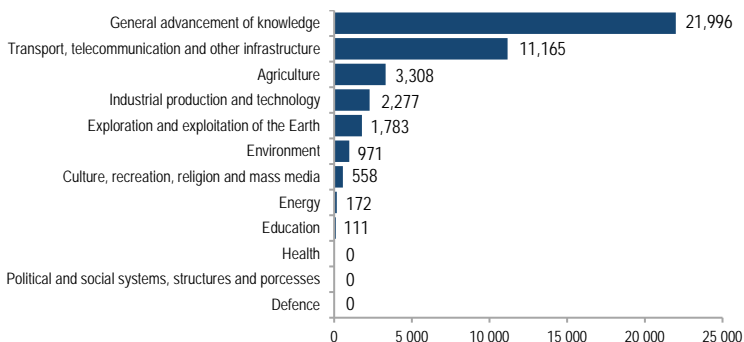
²⁾ The survey methodology complies with international standards set by OECD and published in the Frascati Manual in 2015. Thus, the data referring to 2019 are not fully comparable with the data referring to previous years.



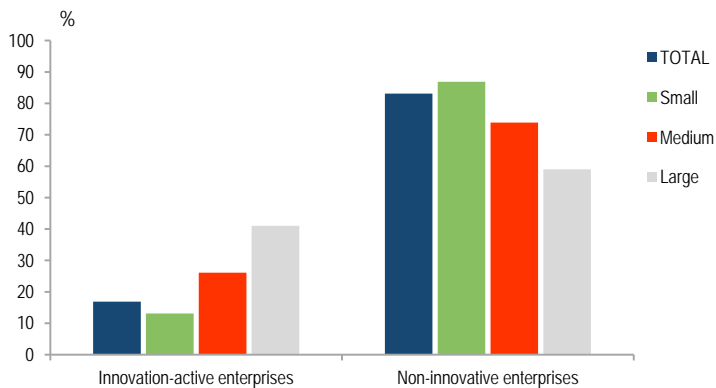
By section of the Classification of Economic Activities in BiH 2010, the largest number of innovation-active enterprises was recorded in the section (K) *Financial and insurance activities*, 50.4%.



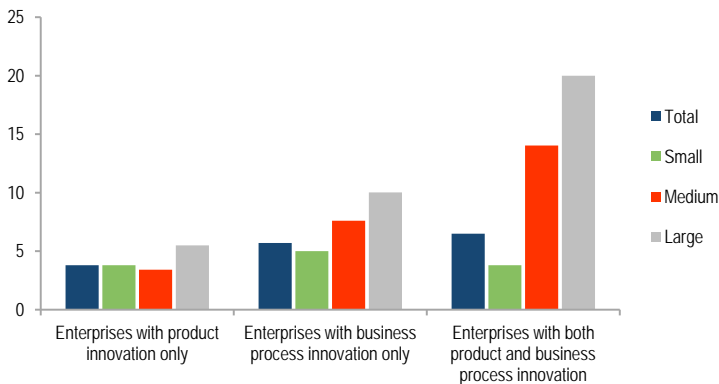
Graph 1. Total number of persons engaged in research and development by level of education, 2024



Graph 2. Funds for research and development by socio-economic goal, 2024



Graph 3. Enterprises by size of enterprise and by innovation activity, 2022–2024



Graph 4. Structure of innovation-active enterprises by size of enterprise and by type of innovation activities, 2022–2024

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE





DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Yes, it is true that I always undertake more than I can accomplish.

Nikola Tesla

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.



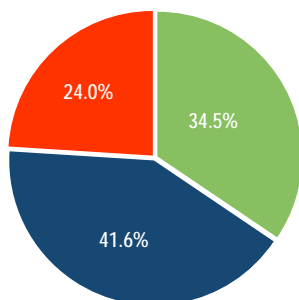
Turnover in retail trade in 2024, compared to the base year 2015, was nominally 108.1% higher and really 82.8% higher. During the same period, turnover in wholesale trade, measured by the nominal growth rate, increased by 101.1%.

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
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
2023	180.8	197.7	179.5	191.6	170.6
2024	201.1	222.2	196.7	207.7	182.8

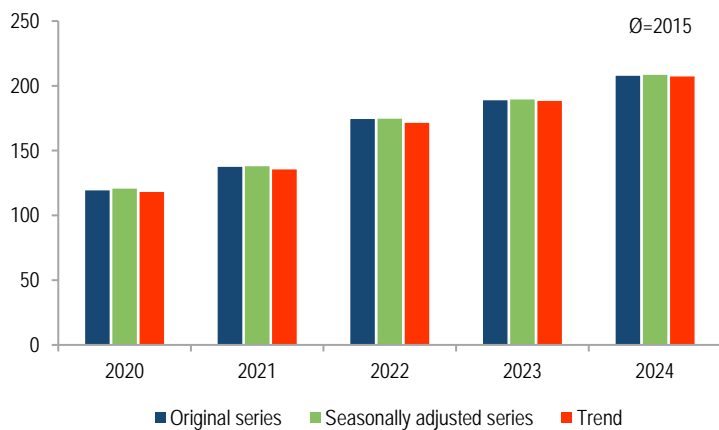


The largest share in retail trade turnover in specialised stores in 2024 was recorded in retail trade of clothing and footwear.



- Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco predominating
- Retail sale of non-food predominating
- Retail sale of automotive fules

Graph 1. Share of turnover according to KD in total retail trade turnover, 2024



Graph 2. Retail trade turnover indices

EXTERNAL TRADE





EXTERNAL TRADE

An action is the foundational key to all success.
Pablo Picasso

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 trade in 2023

During 2024, a decrease was recorded in exports and an increase in imports.



billion BAM.

Compared to 2023, export decreased by 2.7% in 2024, while import increased by 4.7%. Volume of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2024 was 12.39 billion BAM, of which 5.05 billion BAM referred to export and 7.34 billion BAM to import. External trade deficit of Republika Srpska in the same year amounted to 2.29



The highest value of export from Republika Srpska in 2024 was that of export to Croatia (16.9%), followed by Serbia (16.6%), Slovenia (11.2%), Germany (10.8%) and Italy (10.5%).

During the same period, the highest value of import was that of import from Serbia (16.5%), followed by Italy (15.1%), Germany (9.7%), China (9.1%) and Croatia (5.6%).

Coverage of import with export in 2024 was 68.7%.



Coverage of import with export in Republika Srpska decreased in 2024 compared to 2023.

In Republika Srpska's trade of goods with foreign countries in 2024, the highest share in export and in import was that of products from the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images.

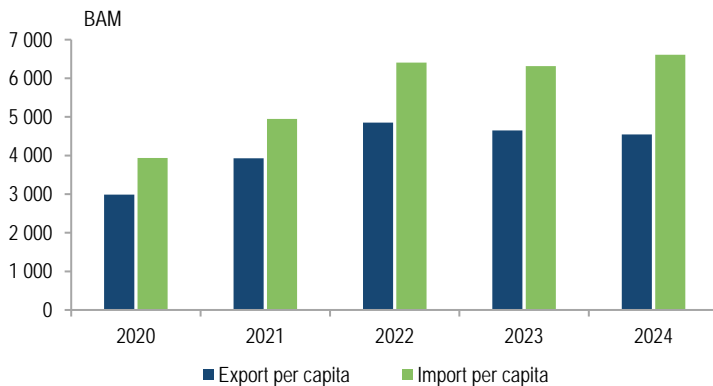


In the structure of export in 2024, the highest share was that of the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images with 14.2%, followed by the section Base metals and articles of base metals with 13.4% and section Mineral products with 11.3%.

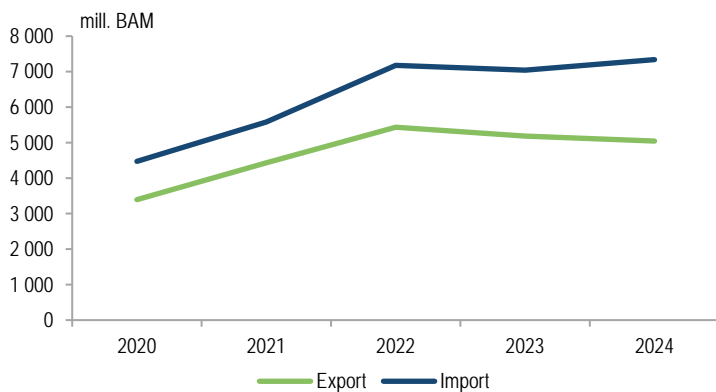
In the structure of import in the same year, the highest share was that of the section Machinery, electrotechnical equipment, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images with 15.8%, followed by the section Mineral products with 10.7% and the section Food products; beverages, alcohol; tobacco with 10.3%.



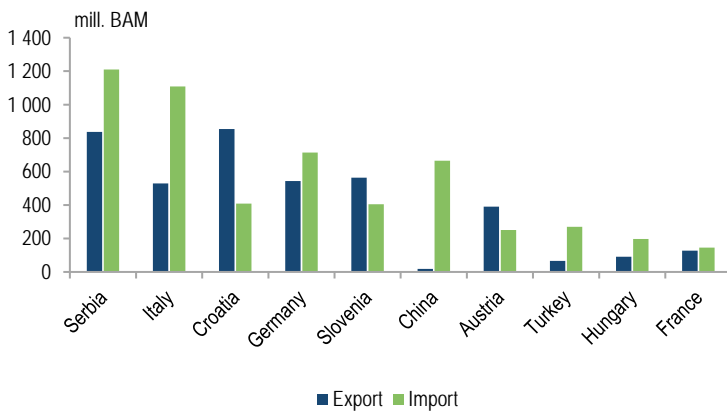
In 2024, of total export from Republika Srpska, 93.8% was export to the EU member states and CEFTA countries.



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, 2024

EURUSD (Bid), Ticks, # 300 / 300

PRICES

Gold, spot - 1.276,820 - 23:00:00 13 giu (CEST)

Gold, spot (Bid), 1 minute, # 159 / 300, Logarithmic, Heikin Ashi

Alerts
13 June 2014

Settings

Quote List (2)

Name Markets

Dow Jones



PRICES

The present is the point just passed.
David Russell

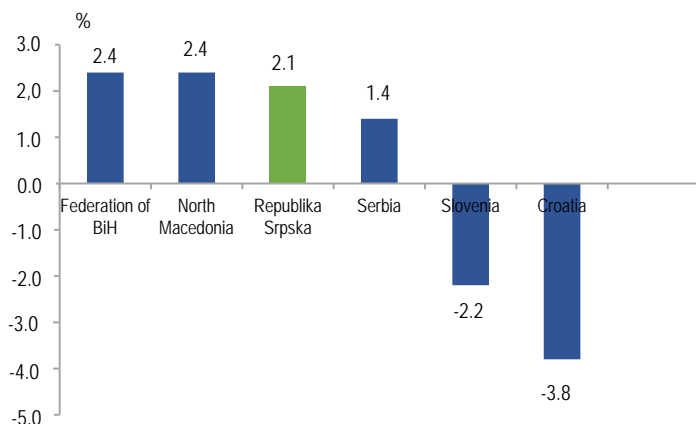
Producer prices of industrial products in 2024 increased by 2.1% compared to 2023.



By section of industrial production, based on the Classification of Economic Activities KD BiH 2010, compared to 2023, an increase in prices in 2024 was recorded in the sections (E) *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities* by 3.9%, (C) *Manufacturing* by 2.7%, (D) *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* by 1.9% and (B) *Mining and quarrying* by 2.2%.

1. Producer price indices of industrial products

Section	previous year=100				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	99.9	103.6	118.3	106.0	102.1
Mining and quarrying	100.8	101.4	108.1	116.1	97.8
Manufacturing	99.6	103.8	122.1	105.1	102.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	100.6	102.8	112.4	105.9	101.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	90.2	134.9	113.5	90.1	103.9



Graph 1. Rates of producer prices of industrial products, 2024

Consumer prices in Republika Srpska in 2024, compared to 2023, increased on average by 1.8%.

By main division of consumption by propose, the highest increase in prices in 2024 was recorded in the division Restaurants and hotels by 6.4%, while the highest decrease in prices was recorded in the division Clothing and footwear, by 5.8%.

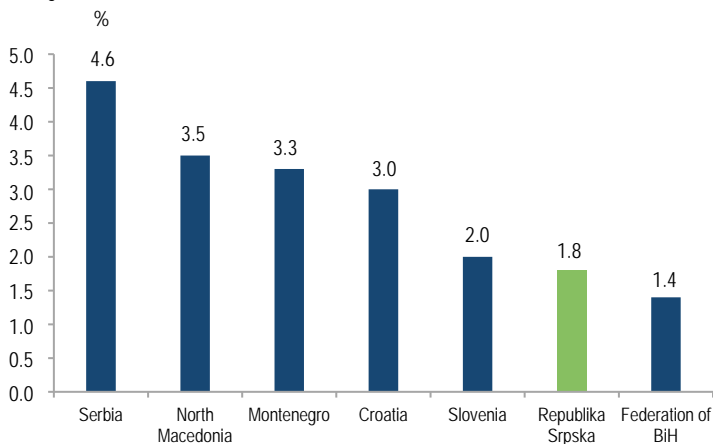


The highest average annual inflation rate for 2024 was recorded in Serbia at 4.6%, while the lowest rate was recorded in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina at 1.4%.



2. Consumer price indices according to COICOP

Name	previous year =100				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL	98.8	101.7	112.7	107.0	101.8
Food and non-alcoholic	100.7	103.1	121.2	111.2	102.4
Alcoholic beverages and	104.5	101.6	101.6	105.4	104.9
Clothing and footwear	90.0	90.5	94.5	95.6	94.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other energy commodities	100.3	100.8	107.9	112.2	101.0
Furnishings, household equipment and regular maintenance of the house	98.3	101.2	108.9	108.4	101.4
Health	100.8	100.4	100.5	102.4	102.9
Transport	91.0	105.9	125.6	96.9	98.7
Communication	100.5	99.9	101.1	101.7	101.1
Recreation and culture	102.1	100.9	107.2	106.2	103.3
Education	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.9	100.6
Restaurants and hotels	100.2	100.4	109.6	106.3	106.4
Other goods and services	100.0	100.5	105.9	111.0	105.0



Graph 2. Inflation rates in the countries in the region, 2024



INFORMATION SOCIETY



INFORMATION SOCIETY

Every bold idea at first appears to be madness.

Goethe

Development of information and communication technologies contributes to the continuous expansion of their use, both in the economy and in society and all spheres of human life. The functioning of the economy and society under contemporary conditions increasingly acquires the characteristics of an information society.

USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ENTERPRISES¹⁾

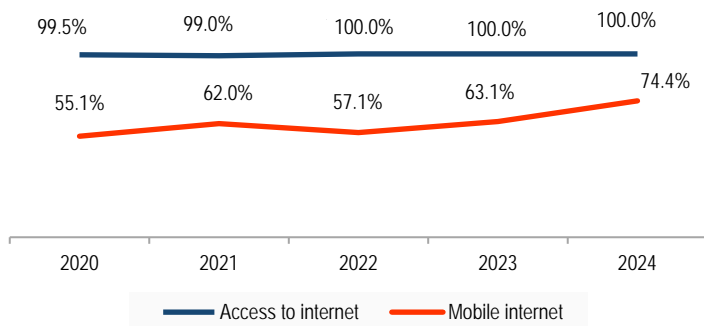


60.9% of enterprises have a website, and among those active on social media, every second company has chosen Facebook as its primary communication channel.



Modern trends clearly point to the growing importance of information and communication technologies in the economy of Republika Srpska. Today, all enterprises have access to the Internet, while 74.4% of them provide their employees with portable devices that enable mobile Internet connection.

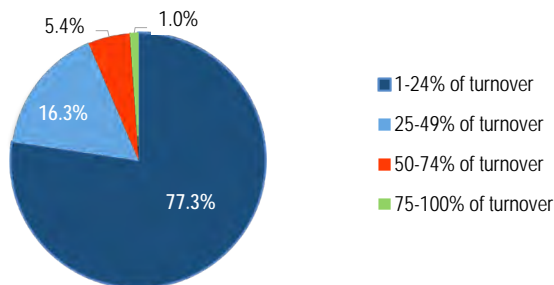
¹⁾ Enterprises with fewer than ten employees were not included



Graph 1. Internet connection in companies



17.5% of enterprises employ ICT specialists, with the highest proportion (85%) in section J – *Information and Communication*. In 2023, one in three enterprises had vacant ICT-related job positions that were difficult to fill. One in ten enterprises sold goods and services via their own website or app, most notably in section I – *Accommodation and Food; Hospitality and Catering* (27.8%).



Graph 2. Share of turnover generated from orders via website or application for online sales, 2023



USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS²⁾



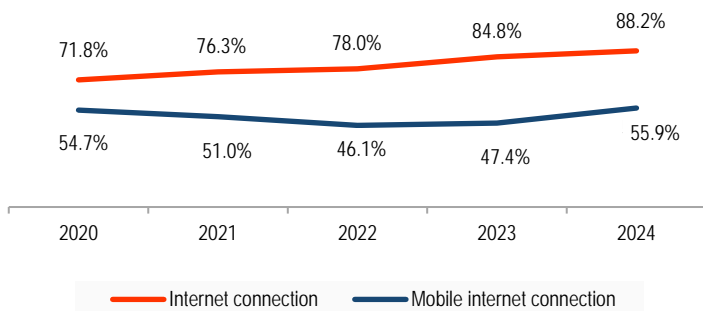
Almost all households (98.7%) with at least one child under the age of 16 have an internet connection.



Between 2020 and 2024, there was a significant increase in the use of information and communication technologies in households. The share of households with an internet connection rose by 16.4 percentage points, while e-commerce experienced the largest growth — as much as 33 percentage points. These figures point to an increasing degree of digital integration in the everyday lives of citizens.



In 2024, every second household, or 53.3%, owns a computer (PC, tablet, laptop — excluding smartphones). A mobile phone is present in 99.2% of households.

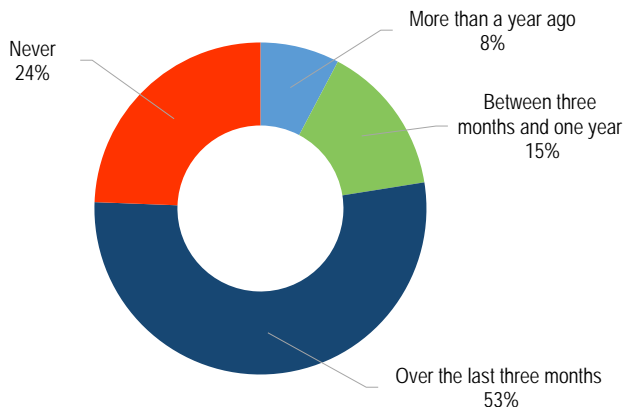


Graph 3. Internet connection in households

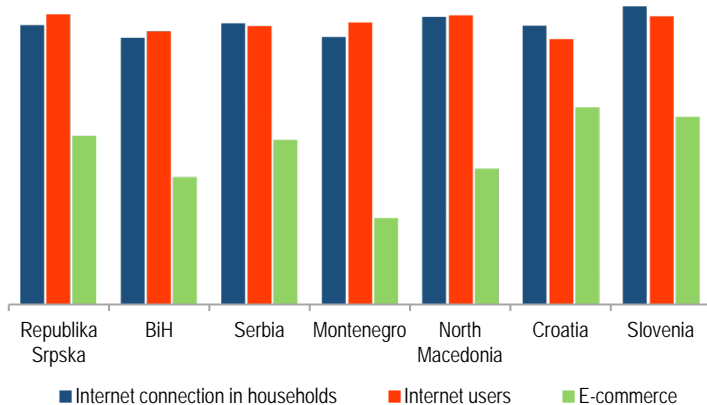
²⁾ The data refer to households with at least one member aged 16–74; individuals outside this age range were not included in the survey



During the observed quarter, 91.4% of the population used the internet, while 52.7% used a computer. In the past 12 months, slightly more than two-thirds of internet users made purchases of goods and services online. On the other hand, almost one-fifth (19%) of the population of Republika Srpska aged 16–74 have never used a computer, 7.5% have never used the internet, while nearly every fourth internet user (24.4%) has never explored the possibilities of online ordering of goods and services.



Graph 4. Frequency of online purchase/order of goods or services, 2024



Graph 5. Republika Srpska and the region, 2024³⁾

³⁾ The data on internet users refer to the reference quarter, while the data on e-commerce pertain to internet users who ordered goods and services online during the observed quarter

FORESTRY





FORESTRY

Storms make oaks take deeper root.

George Herbert

The forests of Republika Srpska are not merely a symbol of natural beauty, but also a cornerstone of economic, environmental and social development. Today, forests and forest land represent one of the most important natural resources of Republika Srpska and play an irreplaceable role in preserving life and advancing the economy.

Forests in Republika Srpska cover over one million hectares of land and boast remarkable biodiversity, with 205 native species of trees and shrubs (175 deciduous and 35 coniferous), as well as primary gene centres for numerous endemic and endemic-relict species.

The largest share of the forest and forest land area in Republika Srpska, by forest category, is made up of high forests with natural regeneration — 47%. These are followed by coppice forests with 22%, afforestation-suitable areas with 16%, afforestation-unsuitable areas with 7%, forest plantations with 5%, and degraded high forests and usurped forests and forest land, each accounting for 2%.

In addition to their primary ecological function—evident in biodiversity protection, soil erosion control, water protection and mitigation of emission impacts—the economic function of forests remains constant and highly relevant for the population and overall well-being in Republika Srpska.

Forestry provides raw materials for the wood processing industry, which employs a large number of people and constitutes one of Republika Srpska's key export sectors. Products such as construction timber, furniture, pellets and briquettes find buyers both on the domestic and international markets, whereby forests contribute directly to economic stability and the development of local communities.



In 2024, the production of forest assortments as a primary economic activity generated a value exceeding 200 million BAM, while the collection of forest fruits contributed approximately 10 million BAM.



1. Forest exploitation

	Gross felled timber			thous. m ³	
	total	state forests	private forests	Broadleaves	Conifers
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
2023	2,789	2,465	324	1,518	1,271
2024	2,568	2,378	190	1,284	1,284

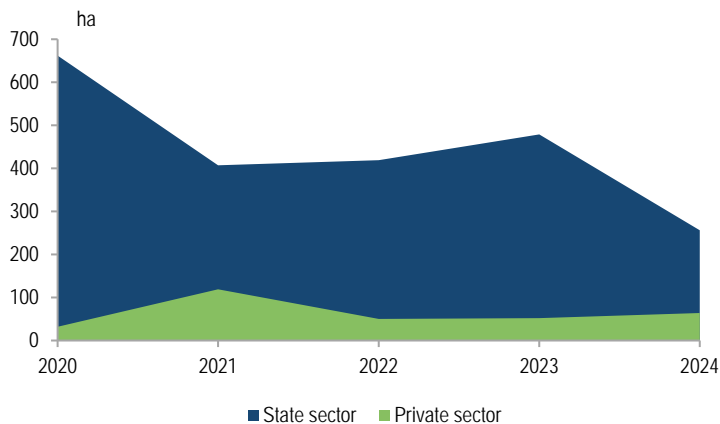
Gross felled timber in the forest and outside the forest in 2024 decreased in comparison with 2023 and it amounted to approximately 2.6 million m³. Out of this sum, approximately 2.4 million m³ belongs to the state sector, which is significantly more than in the private sector, as the state sector covers 92.6% of the total felled timber.

2. Production and sale of forest assortments in state forests

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production, total	1,984,780	1,822,566	1,908,961	1,833,566	1,785,584
logs for cutting	962,806	913,521	966,568	937,108	905,485
Sale, total	1,939,628	1,864,123	1,924,836	1,799,593	1,756,869
logs for cutting	953,247	924,449	971,570	919,632	925,049



Afforestation activities in 2024 in Republika Srpska decreased in comparison with 2023. Thus, total afforested area in 2024 covered 320 ha, which represented a decrease of 39.7% compared to 2023 and a decrease by 31.9% compared to 2022. Conifer afforestation covered an area of 284 ha, which accounted for 88.7% of the total area afforested during 2024.



Graph 1. Artificial afforestation

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

		BAM/m ³	
	TOTAL	Conifers	Broadleaves
2020	93.63	107.20	81.24
2021	97.19	115.49	81.03
2022	110.74	134.19	91.05
2023	118.60	136.86	102.47
2024	121.01	137.69	105.00



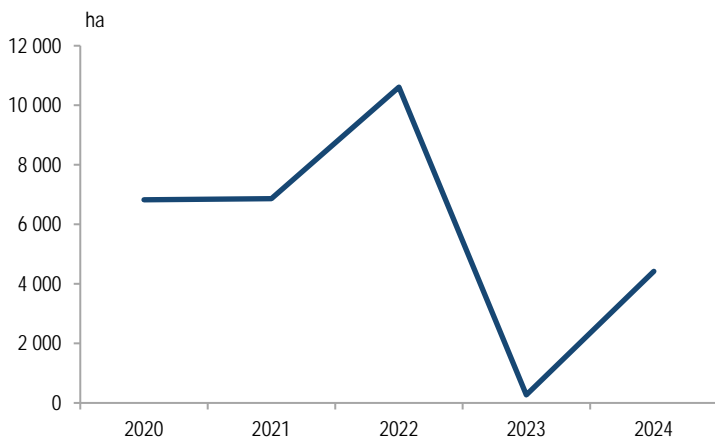
4. Gross value added in the forestry sector

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross value added in the forestry sector, thous. BAM	158,299	160,124	205,013	229,298	225,630
Gross domestic product at market prices, thous. BAM	11,131,849	12,499,537	14,535,309	16,073,823	17,195,392
Structure, %	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3



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 2024, with 13.3% and this value was 665 million BAM.

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 2024 were recorded over an area of 4,421 ha, with a damaged wood mass of 16,480 m³, representing a significant increase compared to the previous year.



Some of the oldest and best-preserved primeval forests in Europe are located in the forests of Republika Srpska, such as the Janj primeval forest near Šipovo. It is under UNESCO protection and represents a true natural gem — it has never been subject to logging, and trees over 300 years old grow there in their natural rhythm.

AGRICULTURE





AGRICULTURE

Do not comfort the hungry—feed them.

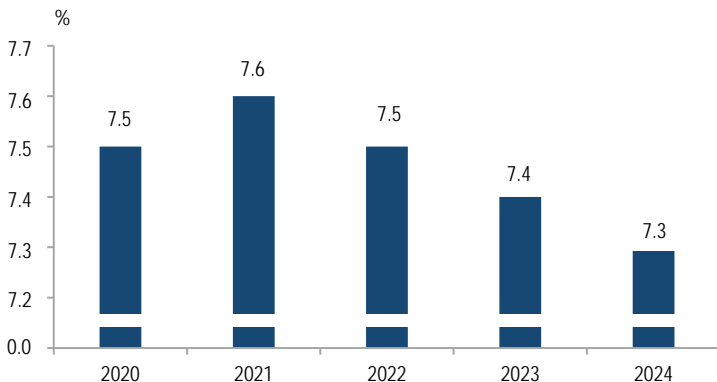
Folk proverb

Share of agriculture in the GDP formation was 7.3%



In 2024, the share of agricultural Gross value added in the formation of gross domestic product of Republika Srpska was 7.3%, which represented a decrease by 0.1% compared to the share achieved in the previous year.

With the share of 8.4% in the gross domestic product formation, agroindustry¹⁾ (production and processing of agricultural products) represents one of the most significant areas of the economy in Republika Srpska.



Graph 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 13.4% of all employed persons



According to the data obtained through the Labour Force Survey in 2024, there are 57 thousand persons employed in agriculture in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in agriculture accounts for 13.4% of the total number of employed persons, which is 0.5% lower than in the previous year.

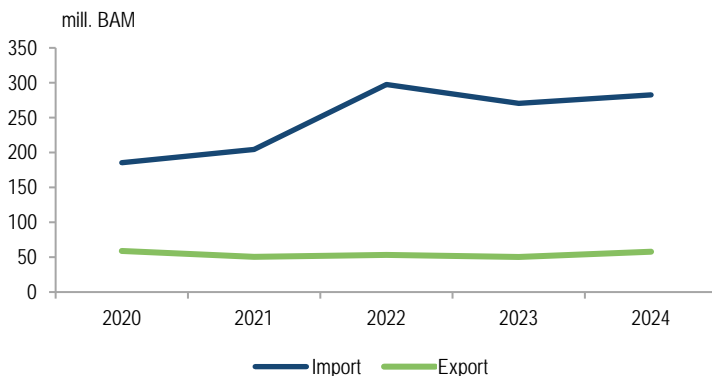
Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture, 92.0% were full-time employees, while the remaining 8.0% were part-time employees. The average weekly working hours in agriculture in 2024 amounted to 45.4 hours, namely 45.3 hours for men and 46.2 hours for women employed in agriculture.

Value of realised external trade of agricultural products was 340.4 million BAM

The total value of external trade of agricultural products in 2024 amounted to 340.4 million BAM, which represented a decrease by 6.1% or 19.7 million BAM in comparison with the previous year. In 2024, trade in agricultural products accounted for 2.8% of the total external trade of Republika Srpska, with the share in total imports (3.9%) being higher than the share in exports (1.2%).



Total value of import of agricultural products in 2024 amounted to 282.5 million BAM, which represented an increase by 4.5% or 12.1 million BAM. During the same period, total value of export of agricultural products was 58.9 million BAM, which represented an increase by 15.0% or 7.5 million BAM compared to the previous year.



Graph 2. Value of annual imports and exports of agricultural products



Decrease in prices of livestock products by 1.1% and of crop products by 2.7%



In 2024, the prices of agricultural products were on average slightly lower than in 2023, with a more pronounced decline observed in crop production, while livestock production recorded a combination of price stability and moderate increases in certain categories.

The Institute's data indicate that during 2024, the average price of agricultural products as a whole in Republika Srpska decreased by 2.6% compared to the previous year. Observed by individual product groups, the highest decrease in prices was recorded for potatoes (-14.4%), forage crops (-12.1%), table eggs (-8.7%) and cereals (-6.5%).

In the same period, a significant decrease of 5.0% was recorded in the average prices of goods and services used in agriculture. Within this category, notable reductions were observed in the prices of animal feed (-9.3%), equipment maintenance (-4.6%), and fertilisers and soil improvement agents (-4.1%).



In 2024, a record plum production was registered in Republika Srpska, reaching 50,524 tonnes, which is by far the highest level in the past five years. Although the area under plum cultivation continued to decline, amounting to only 12,211 hectares, the exceptionally high average yield of 4.1 tonnes per hectare compensated for the reduced area planted.

Value of agricultural production in 2024 amounted to approximately two billion and 321 million BAM

The value of total agricultural production²⁾ in 2024 amounted to approximately two billion and 321 million BAM, which represented an increase by 7.2% compared to the previous year.

During the same period, the total value of intermediate consumption of agriculture³⁾ amounted to approximately one billion and 241 million BAM, which represented an increase by 7.5% compared to the previous year. Intermediate consumption in agriculture in 2024 accounted for 53.5% 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.

TOURISM





TOURISM

People always arrive precisely on time at the places where someone is waiting for them.
Paulo Coelho

A new record in the number of overnight stays was once again registered in 2024, the highest since tourism statistics have been monitored from 1997 onwards. Projections suggest that the upward trend will continue in the coming years.



Nearly 49% of overnight stays were realised in other tourist resorts, around 33% in spa resorts, and approximately 11% in mountain resorts.

The majority of overnight stays were recorded in Section 55.1 of the Activity Classification (Hotels), accounting for 91.5%.

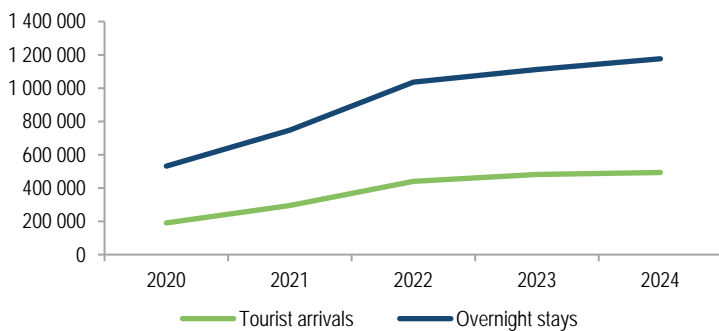


August saw the highest number of overnight stays during the year, as demonstrated by tourism statistics monitored over the past four years.

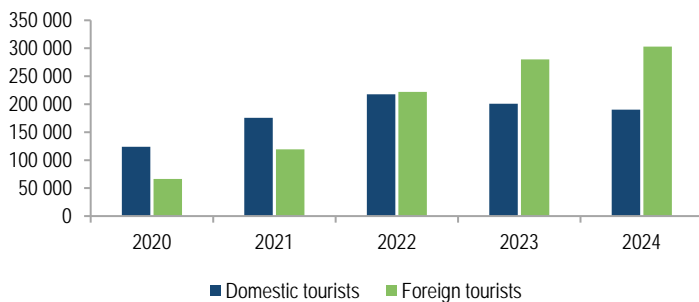


In 2024, there was a 2.5% increase in the number of tourist arrivals and a 5.8% increase in the number of overnight stays compared to 2023. Among total overnight stays by foreign tourists, visitors from Serbia accounted for the largest share at 32.3%, followed by tourists from Croatia with a 22.5% share and those from Slovenia with 11.8%.

Among foreign tourists from all other countries, the most overnight stays were made by guests from Turkey, Montenegro, Germany, Austria and Italy.

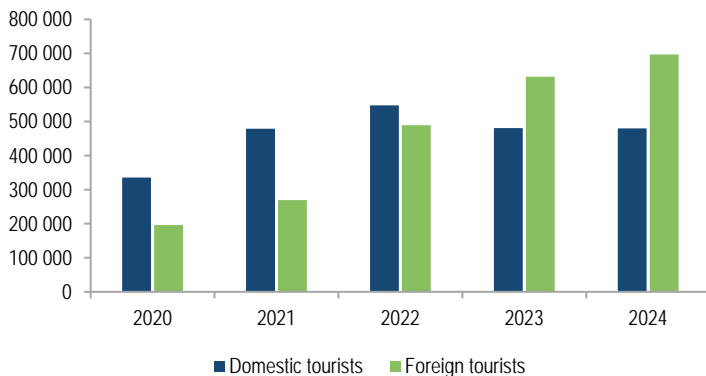


Graph 1. Tourist arrivals and overnight stays¹⁾

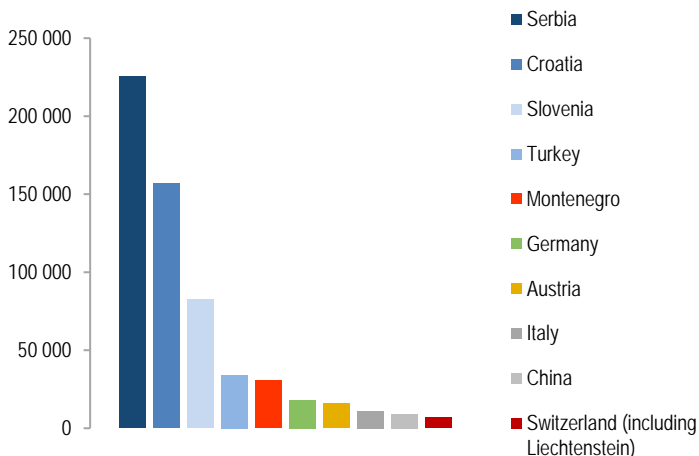


Graph 2. Domestic and foreign tourist arrivals¹⁾

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



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), 2024¹⁾



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Stick to a new path and an old friend.
Traditional proverb

Transport of passengers and goods

In 2024, there were 16 million transported passengers, which represented an increase by 3.0% 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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ROAD AND URBAN TRANSPORT	14,162	14,346	14,410	14,503	14,288
Length of roads, km ¹⁾	13,485	14,945	15,522	15,558	16,025
Transported passengers, thous.	2,982	3,420	3,665	3,083	3,015
Transported goods, thous. t					
RAILWAY TRANSPORT	417	417	417	417	417
Length of tracks, km	58	60	82	89	79
Transported passengers, thous.	3,798	4,385	4,791	4,474	3,883
Transported goods, thous. t					
AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES	1,436	2,716	4,064	4,428	4,157
Number of flights	43,962	139,898	343,008	460,730	399,081

¹⁾ Source: Local self-government units, PE "Putevi Republike Srpske" and PE "Autoputevi Republike Srpske".

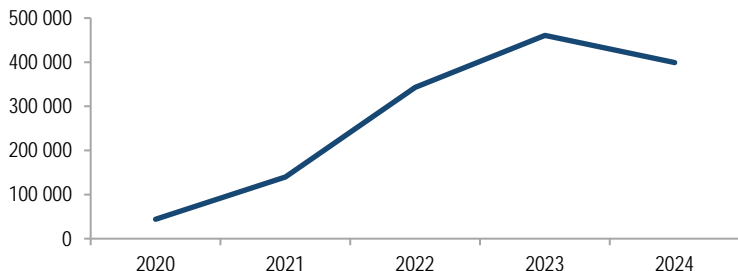


Although railway transport served to transport approximately 60% of all transported goods in Republika Srpska, in 2024 a decrease of 13.2% was recorded in transport of goods, while transport of goods in road transport decreased by 2.2%.

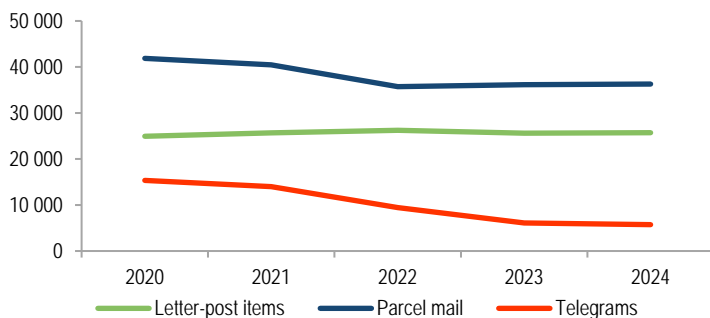
Air transport



Although the public company "Airports of Republika Srpska" recorded a total of 4,157 operations in 2024, representing a sustained growth trend compared to previous years, the number of passengers carried decreased by 13.4%, while the number of flights dropped by 6.1% compared to 2023.



Graph 1. Development of air transport of Republika Srpska (passengers transported)



Graph 2. Postal activities



Postal activities



The number of letter-post items in 2024 increased by 0.3%, while the number of parcel mail items increased by 0.4% compared to the previous year.

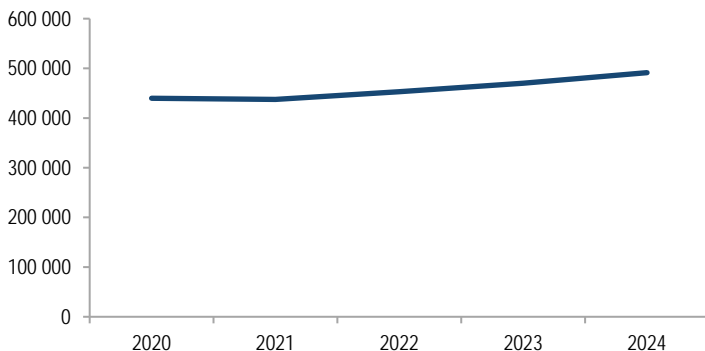
Registered vehicles



In 2024 in Republika Srpska, 491,321 vehicles were registered, which represented an increase by 4.6% compared to 2023. Only 2.2% of the total registered vehicles were less than one year old.

The number of new vehicles, as well as imported older vehicles registered for the first time, increased by 16.1% compared to 2023.

Of the total number of registered vehicles, as many as 82.4% were registered passenger cars.



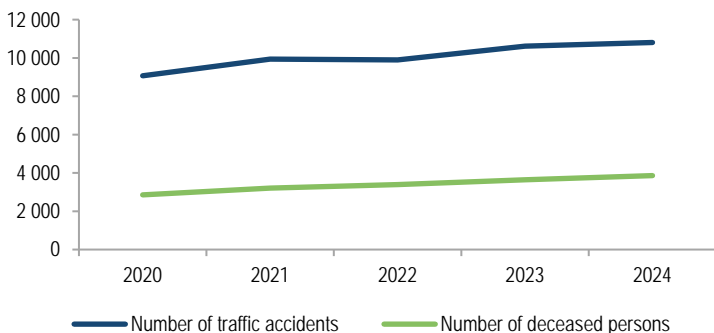
Graph 3. Total number of registered vehicles



Traffic accidents



Compared to 2023, the number of traffic accidents in Republika Srpska in 2024 increased by 1.8%. The number of persons who deceased due to traffic accidents decreased by 13.8%, while the number of persons injured in traffic accidents increased by 6.6% compared to the previous year.



Graph 4. Number of traffic accidents and deceased person

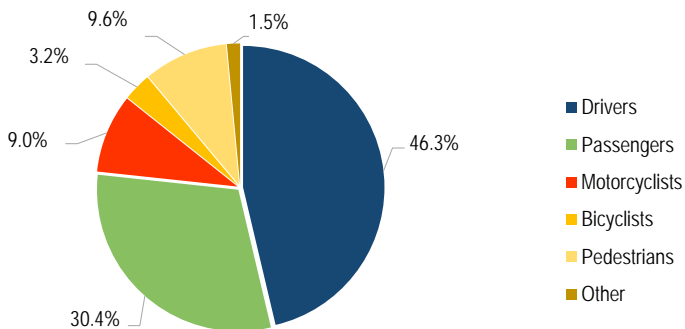


Most traffic accidents happen on Mondays and Fridays.

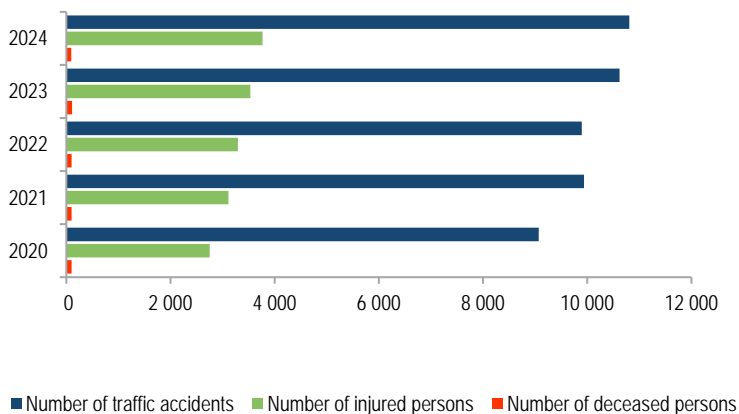
The most vulnerable participants in traffic accidents were drivers (46.1%) and passengers (30.2%).



The most common causes of traffic accidents include inappropriate and unlawful vehicle speed, driving under the influence of alcohol and non-compliance with traffic regulations. Inappropriate speed is the cause of over 50% of accidents resulting in fatalities and serious injuries.



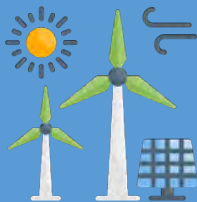
Graph 5. Injured persons by their participation in traffic accidents, 2024



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

A large-scale solar farm is shown, with rows of photovoltaic panels stretching across the foreground and middle ground. The panels are dark blue with a grid of silver lines. The sky is a mix of orange, pink, and purple, indicating sunset or sunrise. In the background, a dense forest of tall evergreen trees is visible. The word "ENERGY" is written in large, white, sans-serif capital letters in the upper right portion of the image.

ENERGY



ENERGY

Electronic communication will never replace the face that, with its soul, encourages another person to be brave and sincere.

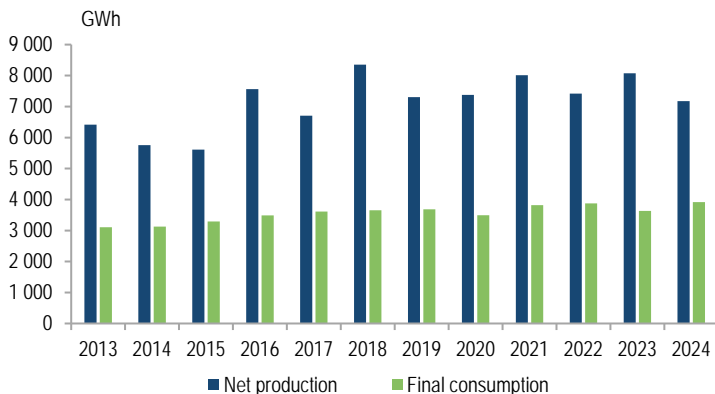
Charles Dickens

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 2024 amounted to 7,174 GWh. In the structure of total net production, thermal power stations participated with 63.1%, hydro power plants with 32.9%, and other producers with 4.0%.

In 2024, a decline was recorded in the production of electricity from both thermal power plants and hydropower plants in Republika Srpska. At the same time, electricity generation from solar sources has been increasing at a rapid pace.



Graph 1. Net production and final consumption of electricity

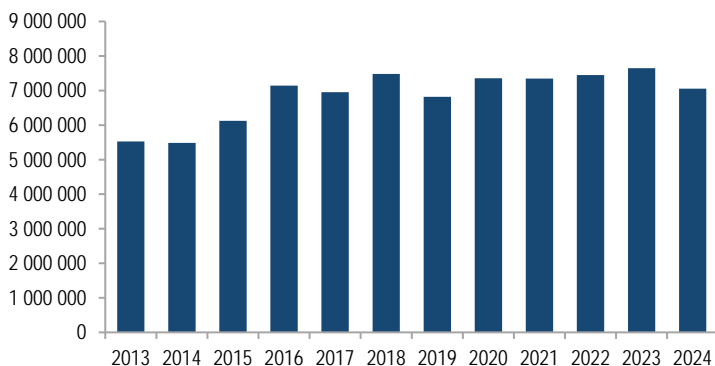
A decrease in coal production in mines was recorded



Brown coal and lignite are significant natural resources in Republika Srpska. In 2024, compared to 2023, coal production decreased by 7.7%.

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 71.0%. Within the industrial section, about 85% of coal is consumed in the non-ferrous metals industry.



Graph 2. Coal production



Republika Srpska does not have domestic production of natural gas, meaning that the entire supply is based on imports. In final consumption of natural gas, industry accounts for the largest share — 84.9%, while the remaining 15.1% is distributed among households, transport, and other consumers. Within the final industrial consumption of natural gas, the non-ferrous metals sector dominates, accounting for as much as 91.1% of industrial gas use.

Most heat produced from biomass

The share of heat produced from biomass in total heat production in 2024 was 62.7%.



Electricity consumption per capita in 2024 amounted to 4,041 kWh.

1. Production and final consumption of fuels and energy

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	2,107	2,056	2,129	2,271	2,237
Lignite (thous. t)	5,247	5,291	5,318	5,375	4,819
Electricity ¹⁾ (GWh)	7,375	8,012	7,418	8,076	7,174
Hydro power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	2,017	2,943	2,226	3,152	2,359
Thermal power plants ¹⁾ (GWh)	5,288	4,980	5,084	4,811	4,530
Other production ¹⁾ (GWh)	70	89	108	113	285
Heat (TJ)	1,552	1,674	1,496	1,398	1,369
Biogas (thous. m ³)	5,455	3,843	3,687	2,938	2,686
Final consumption of fuels and energy					
Brown coal (thous. t)	200	254	266	260	239
Lignite (thous. t)	53	66	58	38	41
Stone coal (thous. t)	12	26	26	5	19
Electricity (GWh)	3,491	3,820	3,876	3,635	3,916
Heat (TJ)	1,424	1,539	1,366	1,271	1,256
Natural gas (thous. Sm ³)	34,354	38,672	36,246	37,117	36,138
Biogas (thous. m ³)	-	1,925	1,854	1,462	1,343

¹⁾ Production at threshold

In 2024, approximately 400 million BAM was invested in the energy sector

Investments in new fixed assets in the energy sector (divisions 05, 19 and 35) amounted to approximately 400 million BAM, which accounted for 16.1% of total investments in new fixed assets in Republika Srpska in 2024.

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



Approximately 12 thousand workers were employed in the energy sector, which accounted for 4.9% of all employed persons in Republika Srpska. The number of persons employed in the energy sector was 3.1% higher in 2024 than in 2023.



ENVIRONMENT



ENVIRONMENT

Where there is a flower, there is also honey.

Folk proverb

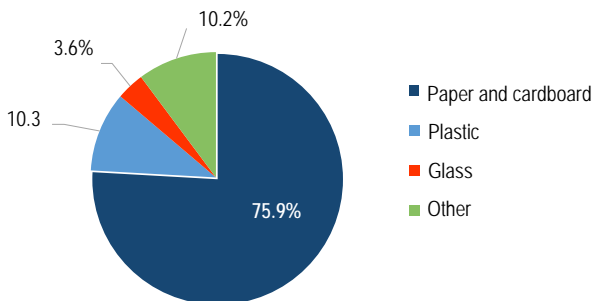
Municipal waste: an indicator of consumption patterns and waste management system efficiency



Waste generation and disposal methods serve as complex indicators of consumption patterns, the efficiency of waste management systems, and ultimately, the level of economic development of a society. The most desirable forms of waste disposal are reuse and recycling.

In 2024, 301,614 tonnes of municipal waste were collected in Republika Srpska, representing an increase of 3.1% compared to the previous year and 6.7% compared to 2020. During the same period, from 2020 to 2024, the total amount of municipal waste generated decreased by 5.4%. The observed ratio of collected to total waste generated indicates, among other factors, a decline in population numbers and a simultaneous increase in the percentage of the population covered by public waste collection services, which rose by 9.3 percentage points over the observed period.

In 2024, waste was predominantly disposed of at municipal and regional landfills, accounting for 99.2% of the total collected waste. The remaining 0.8%, or 2,426 tonnes, was handed over to secondary operators for further processing.



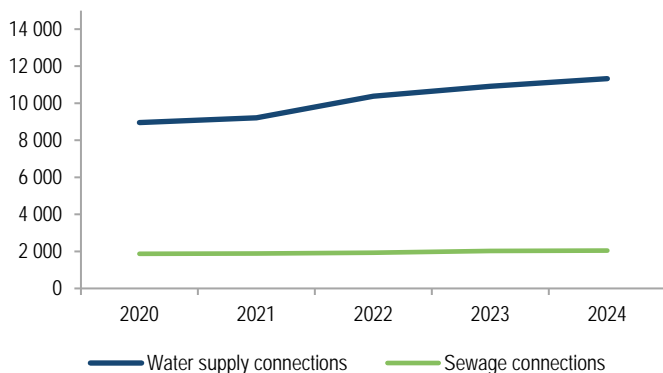
Graph 1. Municipal waste handed over for processing, by type, 2024



An increasing number of residents covered by public utility services



During the period 2020-2024, the number of residents with access to public water supply and wastewater drainage services increased. The number of households connected to public water supply and sewage networks grew by nearly the same percentage, approximately 10% over this period.

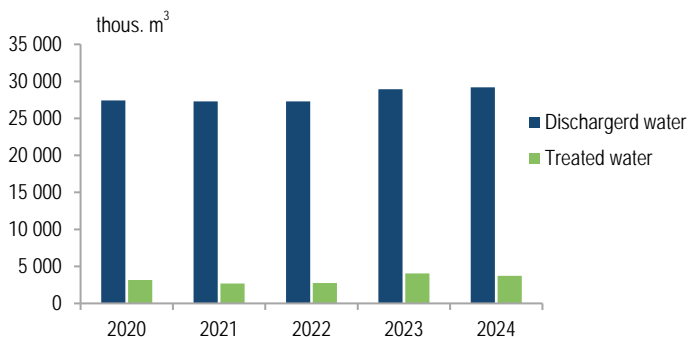


Graph 2. Length of public water supply and sewerage network, km

In 2024, households received 41,341 thousand m³ of drinking water from public water supply systems, accounting for nearly 70% of the total water delivered through the public water supply system. At the same time, households were the source of approximately 81% of the total wastewater discharged into the public sewerage system.



Before being discharged into public sewerage systems, 3,715 thousand m³ of municipal wastewater was treated in 2024, representing an increase of approximately 17% compared to 2020.



Graph 3. Discharged and treated municipal wastewater



In 2024, public utility companies generated revenues of 12,774,200 BAM for wastewater drainage services and the maintenance of public sewerage networks, which is 13% higher than five years ago. Revenue from municipal waste collection and disposal services in 2024 was over six times greater than that from wastewater management, amounting to 79,514,468 BAM. Over the 2020–2024 period, a 41% increase in this type of revenue was recorded.



In 2024, 93% of the population used public water supply services, nearly 81% used public waste collection services, and 50% of the population in Republika Srpska had access to public wastewater drainage services.

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, 2025"**).

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
BAM	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.

PREPARATION OF MATERIAL (by chapters)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	2. GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA
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3. POPULATION	4. LABOUR MARKET
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5. WAGES	6. EDUCATION
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7. HEALTH	8. SOCIAL WELFARE
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9. HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE	10. CRIME
Vanja Vilipić	Vanja Vilipić, Jelena Aleksić
11. CULTURE AND ART	12. STANDARD OF LIVING AND POVERTY
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	Tanja Bošnjak		Rada Lipovčić
29.	ENVIRONMENT		
	Stana Kopranović		

EXTERNAL DATA SOURCES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs

2. GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Banja Luka, Department of Physical Geography,
Public Institution "Vode Srpske", Bijeljina,
Republic Hydrometeorological Institute

7. HEALTH

Public Health Institute of Republika Srpska

9. HEALTH, PENSION AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republika Srpska

15. REGISTER OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

Agency for Mediation, IT and Financial Services

27. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Local self-government units,
Public Enterprise "Putevi Republike Srpske",
Public Enterprise "Autoputevi Republike Srpske"



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