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**The most profitable enterprises in 2012 in the section Information and communication**

**The highest labour productivity realised in the section Information and communication**

In 2012, out of 7,546 active enterprises, 39.7% were from the section Trade, while the structure of employed persons shows that out of 126,000 employed persons, 46.6% were engaged in sections of industry.

The average profitability ratio of the non-financial business economy in Republika Srpska in 2012 was 9.2% and it was higher than in 2011, when it amounted to 7.5%. The highest profitability ratio, as an indicator of enterprises’ income capacity and competitiveness, was achieved in the section **(J)** Information and communication 43.6%, followed by **(L)** Real estate activities 35.4% and **(P)** Education 33.6%. The lowest profitability ratio was achieved by enterprises in the sections **(C)** Manufacturing 3.0% and **(G)** Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 5.8%. By size of enterprises, the most profitable were large enterprises with a ratio of 18.5%, while the lowest profitability ratio was that of medium enterprises 4.8%.

The highest labour productivity, measured through value added per employee, was recorded in the section (J) Information and communication with 83,549 KM, followed by the sections (L) Real estate activities with 53,278 KM and (D) Electricity supply with 47,231 KM. The lowest productivity was that of enterprises in the section (I) Accommodation and food service acitivites with 12,920 KM and (C) Manufacturing with 14,876 KM. By size of enterprises, the highest productivity was achieved by large enterprises (32,961 KM), while the lowest one was that of medium enterprises (20,568 KM).

Graph 1. Structure of turnover by size of enterprises

**In 2013, there were 26,534 beneficiaries realizing the right to child support**

The total number of beneficiaries realizing the right to child support in 2013 was 26,534, while the number of children realizing the right to child support was 37,503. During 2013, both the total number of beneficiaries realizing the right to child support and the number of children beneficiaries decreased by 2.7% compared to 2012.

Out of the total number of beneficiaries, the highest share was that of the unemployed, with 85%. Since 2010, the number of beneficiaries and the number of children realizing the right to child support has been constantly decreasing. During this period, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 12.3%, while the number of children decreased by 11.7%.

Average net wage in April 821 КМ

The highest average net wage was that in the section *Financial and insurance activities* 1,267 КМ, while the lowest one was that in the section *Administrative and support service activities* 504 КМ.

Average monthly net wage of employed persons in Republika Srpska paid in April 2014 was 821 КМ, while average monthly gross wage was 1,323 КМ.

Compared to March 2014, average net wage paid in April 2014 was really 0.8% higher, while compared to April 2013 it was really 4.7% higher.

The highest average net wage paid in April 2014, by section of activities, was paid in the section *Financial and insurance activities*, and it amounted to 1,267 KM, while the lowest one was paid in the section *Administrative and support service activities*, 504 KM.

In April 2014, compared to March 2014, an increase in nominal net wages was recorded in the sections *Art, entertainment and recreation* 4.9%, Other service activities 4.3% and *Manufacturing* 3.8%.

A decrease in nominal wages was recorded in the sections Construction 4.0%, Information and communication 3.2% and Financial and insurance activities 1.3%.

 км



Graph 2. Average net wages of employed persons my month

**Monthly inflation -1.0% in April 2014**

**Annual inflation (April 2014/April 2013) -1.7%**

Prices of products and services for personal consumption in Republika Srpska, measured with the consumer price index, in April 2014 were on the average 1.0% lower compared to March 2014. An increase was recorded in 4 out of 12 divisions. An increase in prices was recorded in the sections *Food and non-alcoholic beverages*, *Clothing and footwear*, *Health care* and *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*.

An increase in prices by 0.7% recorded in the division *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* occurred due to seasonal changes in prices of fresh fruits (4.3%) and vegetables (2.6%) and as a result of new purchases in the group raw milk (2.4%), while in the group fresh fish (1.1%), fresh meat and cured meat products (0.6%) discounts were cancelled.

An increase by 0.6% recorded in the division *Clothing and footwear* occurred due to higher prices in the group footwear by 1.7%, mostly because of new spring collections of footwear.

An increase in price index by 0.2% recorded in the division *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco* occurred due to higher prices of spirits (0.3%) and beer (0.6%).

On the other hand, a decrease in prices was recorded in 2 out of 12 divisions. The highest decrease in April was recorded in the division *Housing* (10.1%) and it occurred due to regular seasonal changes in prices of electricity, i.e. due to the electricity billing at lower (summer) prices (13.4%). In addition to the group electricity, lower prices were also recorded in the group gas, due to lower prices of bottled gas (2.5%), as well as in the group fuels, due to lower prices of fuel oil (1.1%).

A decrease in prices by 0.2% recorded in the division Transport was a result of lower prices of gasoline by 0.3%.

In the divisions *Furnishing and other equipment*, *Communications*, *Education*, *Recreation* *and* *culture*, *Restaurants* *and* *hotels* and *Other* *goods* *and* *services* prices remained on the average at the same level.

Indices of products and services used for personal consumption in Republika Srpska in April 2014, compared to the same month of 2013, were on the average 1.7% lower.

**Producer prices of industrial products on domestic market (April 2014/March 2014) on the average 0.1% lower**

Producer prices of industrial products on domestic market in April 2014, compared to March 2014, were on the average 0.1% lower. Compared to April 2013 they were on the average 1.1% lower and compared to December 2013 they were on the average 0.1% higher.

By purpose of consumption, in April 2014, compared to March 2014, prices of capital goods were on the average 0.2% lower and prices of energy were 0.1%, while prices of intermediate goods, prices of consumer durables and prices of consumer non-durables remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of consumer durables, by purpose of consumption, in April 2014, compared to April 2013, were on the average 0.6% higher, while prices of intermediate goods were on the average 2.7% lower, prices of capital goods 0.8% lower, prices of consumer non-durables 0.7% lower and prices of energy 0.2% lower.

By section of industrial production (PRODCOM), in April 2014, compared to March 2014, prices in the section (B) Mining and quarrying were on the average 0.3% lower and prices in the section (C) Manufacturing were 0.1% lower, while prices in the section (D) Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply remained on the average at the same level.

In April 2014, compared to April 2013, prices in the section *Manufacturing* deceased by 1.9%, prices in the section Mining and quarrying decreased by 0.6%, while prices in the section Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply remained on the average at the same level.

**Producer prices of industrial products on non-domestic market (April 2014/March 2014) on the average 0.1% higher**

Producer prices of industrial products on non-domestic market in April 2014, compared to March 2014, were on the average 0.1% higher, compared to April 2013 they were 0.7% lower, and compared to December 2013 they were 0.8% lower.

By purpose of consumption, in April 2014, compared to March 2014, prices of consumer non-durables were on the average 0.6% higher and prices of energy were 0.3% higher, while prices of capital goods were 0.2% lower and prices of intermediate goods were 0.1% lower. Prices of consumer durables remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of consumer non-durables, by purpose of consumption, in April 2014, compared to April 2013, were on the average 4.0% higher and prices of consumer durables were 2.5% higher, while prices of capital goods were on the average 1.1% lower, prices of intermediate goods 0.6% lower and prices of energy 0.3% lower.

By section of industrial production (PRODCOM), prices in the section (C) Manufacturing in April 2014, compared to March 2014, were on the average 0.1% higher, while prices in the sections (B) Mining and quarrying and (D) Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply remained on the average at the same level.

In April 2014, compared to April 2013, prices in the section *Mining and quarrying* increased by 3.9% and prices in the section *Manufacturing* by 0.1%.

**Seasonally adjusted industrial production (April 2014/March 2014) remained at the same level**

Number of employees in industry (April 2014/April 2013) increased by 2.0%

**Seasonally adjusted industrial production** in April 2014, compared to March 2014, remained unchanged. In the section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* an increase by 10.0% was recorded and in increase by 4.5% in the section *Mining and quarrying*, while in the section *Manufacturing* a decrease by 0.8% was recorded. By main industrial group, based on the economic purpose of products, seasonally adjusted industrial production of consumer durables in April 2014, compared to March 2014, was 0.6% lower, production of intermediate goods was 3.7% lower and production of capital goods was 18.3% lower, while production of energy was 17.0% higher and production of consumer non-durables was 7.8% higher.

Number of employees in industry in April 2014, compared to the same month of the previous year, was 2.0% higher. Compared to the average number of employees in 2013 it was 1.5% higher and compared to March 2014 it was 0.5% higher. In the period January – April 2014, compared to the same period of the previous year, in the section *Mining and quarrying* an increase by 5.8% was realised, in the section *Manufacturing* an increase by 1.7% and in the section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* an increase by 1.4% was recorded.

Graph 3. Indices of industrial production, April 2010 – April 2014 (∅2010=100)

**Export (January-April 2014/January-April 2013) increased by 6.6%**

Coverage of import with export (in the period January-April 2014) 58.9%

In April 2014, the value of export amounted to 212 million KM and the value of import was 343 million KM.

In the total external trade realised by Republika Srpska in April this year, the percentage of coverage of import with export was 61.9%.

In the period January – April 2014, the value of export wad 851 million KM, which represented an increase by 6.6% compared to the same period of the previous year. During the same period, the value of import was 1 billion and 444 million KM, which represented an increase by 2.8% compared to the same period of the previous year. The percentage of coverage of import with export in the first four months of the current year was 58.9%.

In terms of the geographical distribution of external trade of Republika Srpska, in the period January – April 2014, the highest value of export was that of export to Italy, with 154 million KM or 18.0%, followed by Serbia, with 126 million or 14.8% of the total realised export.

During the same period, the highest value of import was that of import from Russia, with 281 million KM or 19.5%, followed by Serbia, with 227 million KM or 15.7% of the total realised import.

By group of products, in the period January – April 2014, the highest share in export was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (except raw) with the total value of 85 million KM, which was 10.0% of the total export, while the highest share in import was that of petroleum and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (raw), with the total value of 275 million KM, which was 19.1% of the total import.

thous. КМ

2013

2014

Graph 4. Export and import by month

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| **SYMBOLS** |
| **∅** - average¹ - estimate |

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