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| **September 2014** |
| PRESS RELEASE |

**Average net wage in August 825 КМ**

**The highest average net wage was that in the section *Financial and insurance activities* 1,284 КМ, while the lowest one was that in the section *Administrative and support service activities* 414 КМ**

Average monthly net wage of employed persons in Republika Srpska paid in August 2014 was 825 KM, while average monthy gross wage was 1,331 KM.

Compared to August 2013, average net wage paid in August 2014 was really 2.4% higher, while compared to July 2014 it was really 0.5% lower.

A decrease in wages paid in August 2014 compared to July 2014 occurred mainly due to lower wages in mines and thermal power plants. In July, their wages were higher due to a high number of overtime working hours.

In August 2014, the highest average net wage, by section of activities, was paid in the section *Financial and insurance activities* and it amounted to 1,284 KM. On the other hand, the lowest wage in August 2014 was the one paid in the section *Administrative and support service activities* 414 KM.

In August 2014, compared to July 2014, the highest increase in nominal net wages was recorded in the section *Administrative and support service activities* 2.9%, followed by Construction 2.3% and *Information and communication* 2.0%.

A decrease in nominal wages was recorded in the sections *Art, entertainment and recreation* 3.0% and *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* 3.0%.

**Monthly inflation 0.0% in August 2014**

**Annual inflation (August 2014/August 2013) -0.7%**

Prices of products and services for personal consumption in Republika Srpska, measured with the consumer price index, in August 2014 remained on the average at the same level as in the previous month, while at the annual level they were 0.7% lower.

The highest increase by 0.6% was recorded in the section *Alcoholic beverages and tobacco*, due to higher prices of cigarettes (1.9%) and in the section *Health care*, due to higher prices of medicaments (0.9%).

An increase in prices by 0.5% was recorded in the section *Transport*, with the highest increase in the group fuels and lubricants, due to higher purchase prices of gasoline (0.7%).

Lower prices recorded in the section *Clothing and footwear* (0.3%) occurred due to further seasonal sales of clothing and footwear, although these were less common than in the previous month.

At the level of the division *Food and non-alcholic beverages*, a decrease by 0.3% was recorded, due to lower (seasonal) prices of vegetables (4.4%), freshwater and sea fish (0.5%), meat (0.4%) and non-alcholic beverages (0.6%). A higher price of fruit (3.4%) was a result of the seasonal character of certain types of fruit and a very high purchase price of lemon (21.1%).

A slight decrease in prices (0.1%) was recorded in the division *Recreation and culture*, in the following groups of products: audio and visual equipment (0.8%), information processing equipment (0.5%), sport and outdoor recreation equipment (0.7%). At the same time, an increase in prices was recorded for recording media (1.4%), stationery and drawing materials (0.4%) and it occurred due to higher purchase prices.

In the division *Other goods and services*, lower prices were recorded in the group personal care products (0.2%), as the period of discounts has begun, and in the group other personal articles (1.1%), due to seasonal sales.

In the divisions *Housing*, *Furnishing and other equipment*, *Communication*, *Education*, and *Restaurants and hotels* prices remained on the average at the same level.

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

Producer prices of industrial products on domestic market in August 2014, compared to July 2014, were on the average 0.1% lower. Compared to August 2013 they were on the average 0.4% lower, while compared to December 2013 they were on the average 0.2% higher.

By purpose of consumption, in August 2014, compared to July 2014, prices of consumer non-durables were on the average 0.1% higher, while prices of intermediate goods were on the average 0.5% lower and prices of energy were 0.1% lower. Prices of capital goods and prices of consumer durables remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of intermediate goods, by purpose of consumption, in August 2014, compared to August 2013, were on the average 0.9% lower, prices of capital goods and prices of consumer durables were both 0.8% higher and prices of energy were 0.3% higher, while prices of consumer non-durables remained on the average at the same level.

By section of industrial production (PRODCOM), in August 2014, compared to July 2014, prices in the section (B) Mining and quarrying and prices in the section (C) Manufacturing were on the average 0.2% lower. Prices in the section (D) Energy, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply remained on the average at the same level.

In August 2014, compared to August 2013, prices in the section *Mining and quarrying* decreased by 0.7% and prices in the section *Manufacturing* 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 (August 2014/July 2014) on the average 0.3% higher**

Producer prices of industrial products on non-domestic market in August 2014, compared to July 2014, were on the average 0.3% higher. Compared to August 2013 they were on the average 0.5% lower and compared to December 2013 they were 0.9% lower.

By purpose of consumption, in August 2014, compared to July 2014, prices of intermediate goods were on the average 0.6% higher, while prices of capital goods were on the average 0.8% lower and prices of consumer non-durables were 0.2% lower. Prices of energy and prices of consumer durables remained on the average at the same level.

Prices of consumer durables, by purpose of consumption, in August 2014, compared to August 2013, were on the average 2.6% higher, prices of capital goods were 1.2% higher and prices of consumer non-durables were 0.7% higher, while prices of energy were on the average 0.5% lower and prices of intermediate goods were 0.2% lower.

By section of industrial production (PRODCOM), prices in the section (B) Mining and quarrying in August 2014, compared to July 2014, were on the average 5.6% higher and prices in the section (C) Manufacturing were 0.1% higher, while prices in the section (D) Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply remained on the average at the same level.

In August 2014, compared to August 2013, prices in the section *Mining and quarrying* increased by 9.4%, while prices in the section *Manufacturing* remained on the average at the same level.

**Industrial production (January-August 2014/January-August 2013) decreased by 1.4%**

**Number of employees in industry (January-August 2014/January-August 2013) increased by 1.6%**

Industrial production in the period January – August 2014, compared to the same period of the previous year, decreased by 1.4%, while the number of employeed in the observed period increased by 1.6%.

Production of intermediate goods in the period January – August 2014, compared to the same period of the previous year, was 1.8% higher, production of consumer non-durables was 7.4% higher, production of consumer durables was 7.7% higher and production of capital goods was 9.6% higher, while production of energy was 12.4%.

Number of emoloyees in industry in August 2014, compared to the average number of employees in 2013, was 2.0% higher. Compared to the same month of the previous year it was 1.1% higher and compared to July 2014 it was 0.4% higher.

In the section *Mining and quarrying,* the number of employees in the period January – August 2014, compared to the same period of the previous year, was 5.1% higher, in the section *Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply* it was 2.3% higher and in the section Manufacturing it was 1.1% higher.

**Coverage of import with export in 2013 was 57.1% - final data**

**Export (2013/2012) increased by 9.7%**

In 2013, the value of export amounted to 2 billion and 604 million KM, which represented an increase by 9.7% compared to 2012. The value of import in 2013 was 4 billion and 558 KM, which represented an increase by 1.6% compared to 2012.

Within the total external trade of Republika Srpska in 2013, the percentage of coverage of import with export was 57.1%.

In terms of the geographical distribution of external trade of Republika Srpska in 2013, the highest value of export was that of export to Serbia, with 414 million KM or 15.90%, followed by Italy with 413 million or 15.87% of the total realised export.

In 2013, the highest value of import was that of import from Russia, with 1 billion and 222 million KM or 26.8%, followed by Serbia with 765 million or 16.8% of the total realised import.

In 2013, the highest share in export was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (except raw) with the total value of 242 million KM, which was 9.3% 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 1 billion and 200 million KM, which was 26.3% of the total import.

**Export (January -August 2014/January-August 2013) increased by 4.5%**

**Coverage of import with export (in the period January –August 2014) 56.0%**

In August 2014, the value of export amounted to 198 million KM and the value of import was 446 million KM.

In the period January – August 2014, the value of export was 1 billion and 768 million KM, which represented an increase by 4.5% compared to the same period of the previous year. During the same period, the value of import was 3 billion and 157 million KM, which represented an increase by 9.1% compared to the same period of the previous year. The percentage of coverage of import with export in the first eight months of the current year was 56.0%.

In terms of the geographical distribution of external trade of Republika Srpska, in the period January – August 2014, the highest value of export was that of export to Italy, with 331 million KM or 18.7%, followed by Serbia with 252 million or 14.3% of the total realised export

During the same period, the highest value of import was that of import from Russia, with 686 million KM or 21.7%, followed by Serbia with 507 million or 16.0% of the total realised import.

By group of products, in the period January – August 2014, the highest share in export was that of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (except raw) with the total value of 167 million KM, which was 9.5% 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 668 million KM, which was 21.2% of the total import.

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2014

2013

Graph 1. Export and import by month

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| **SYMBOLS** |
| **∅** - average  ¹ - estimate |

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