

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

WORKING PAPER

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REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Regions and areas
of the Republic of Serbia, 2015

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Municipalities in the Republic of Serbia by areas and regions

- As of January 1st 2015 -

Edited in the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
Source: Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority of the Republic of Serbia

Municipalities in the Republic of Serbia by administrative districts

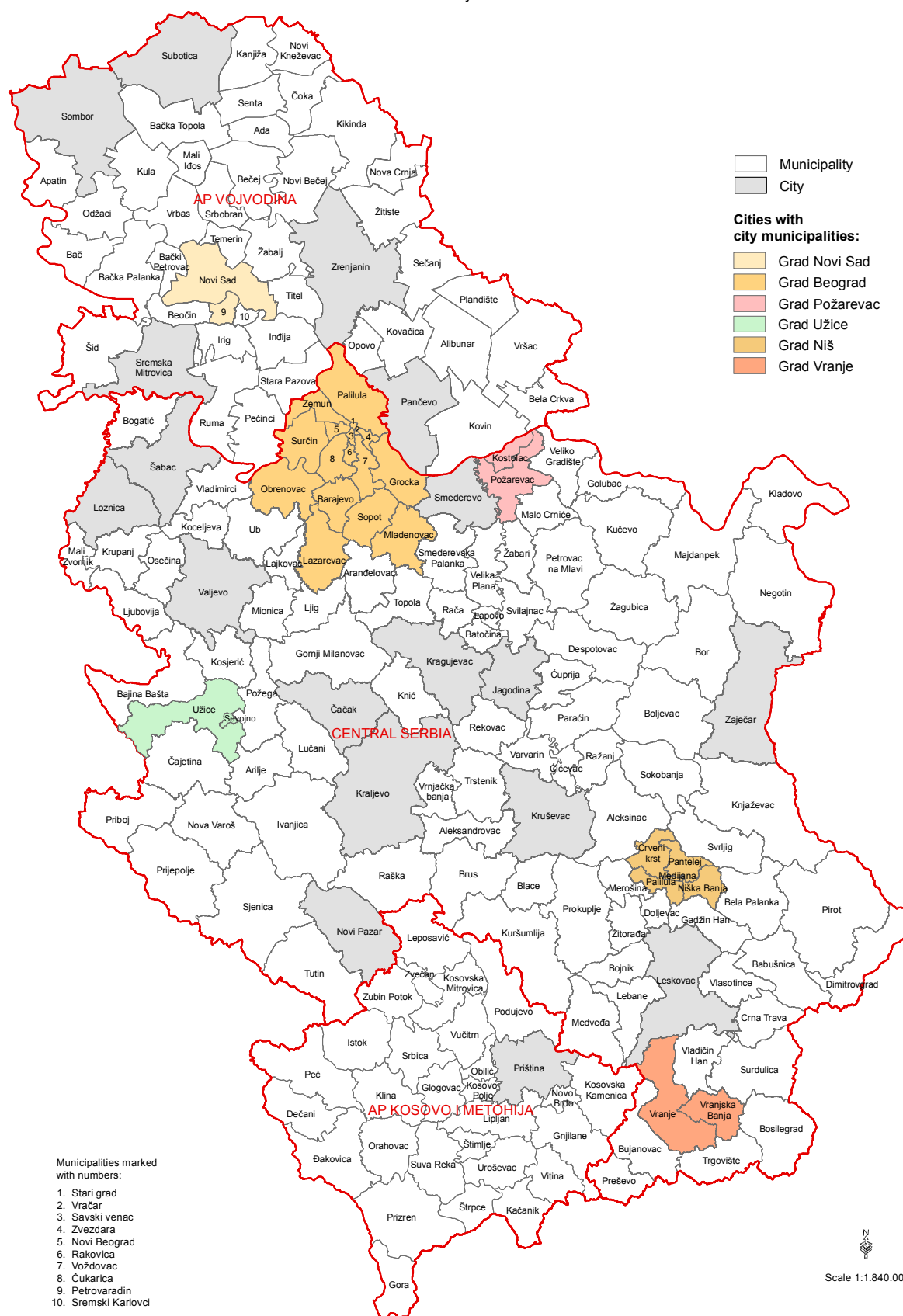
- As of January 1st 2015 -



Edited in the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
Source: Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority of the Republic of Serbia

Cities and municipalities in the Republic of Serbia

- As of January 1st 2015 -



Edited in the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
Source: Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority of the Republic of Serbia

Introductory notes

Measurement of regional economic performance has always been among the priorities in the statistical system of the European Union (EU) and has become increasingly important in the Republic of Serbia due to severe regional discrepancies in economic and social development. These discrepancies are caused mainly by the differences in economic structure, productivity of labour force and efficiency of business operations of economic subjects in the Republic of Serbia. Regional accounts, as a system of regional statistical indicators, are thus regarded as indispensable tools for strategic planning of regional development and effective regional policymaking, as well as for evaluation and monitoring of plans and programs of cohesive policy on the national and the European level. Regional gross domestic product (GDP) is regarded as the headline indicator used for measuring the regional economic performances and the effectiveness of the regional policies and programs aimed at reducing the gaps between the regions in socio-economic development and distribution of the national wealth.

This paper summarizes the concepts, sources and methods used in the process of estimation of the regional gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Serbia for the year 2015.

Main methodological principles

The calculation of regional GDP, as a part of the system of national accounts of the Republic of Serbia, was made in accordance with EU principles and methodology, i.e. the *European system of national accounts* (ESA 2010) and the *Nomenclature of statistical territorial units* of the Republic of Serbia (NSTJ), which has been harmonized with the European Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). The main conceptual reference for the Serbian regional GDP is the Eurostat's *Regional Accounts Methods* manual. The calculations of regional GDP were carried out at the NUTS level 2 (regions) and NUTS level 3 (areas) for the following statistical territorial units:

- Beogradski region/area
- Region Vojvodine and areas: Severnobačka oblast, Srednjobanatska oblast, Severnbanatska oblast, Južnbanatska oblast, Zapadnobačka oblast, Južnobačka oblast and Sremska oblast;
- Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije and areas: Mačvanska oblast, Kolubarska oblast, Šumadijska oblast, Pomoravska oblast, Zlatiborska oblast, Moravička oblast, Raška oblast and Rasinska oblast.
- Region Južne i Istočne Srbije and areas: Podunavska oblast, Braničevska oblast, Borska oblast, Zaječarska oblast, Nišavska oblast, Toplička oblast, Pirotka oblast, Jablanička oblast and Pčinjska oblast.

For Region Kosovo i Metohija at this moment, no reliable statistical data are available and it was not covered by the calculations.

In accordance with the ESA 2010 and the Eurostat methodology of regional accounts, as a separate statistical territorial unit displayed is "*extra regio*", i.e. extraterritorial units of the Republic of Serbia (ESA 2010, paragraph 13.11). Those are diplomatic and consular missions, embassies of the Republic of Serbia abroad and in other parts of the economic territory of the Republic of Serbia outside its territorial boundaries. Gross value added calculation for *extra regio* is based on data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia on the employed citizens of the Republic of Serbia in these units. According to ESA 2010 (paragraph 13.44), data on GDP per capita and the corresponding indices are not expressed for *extra regio*.

Regional gross domestic product is the regional equivalent to a country's GDP which represents the most important macroeconomic aggregate of a national economy and measure of its productivity and efficiency in the production of goods and services needed for various types of consumption. The sum of GDP for each region is identical to the GDP of the Republic of Serbia. Gross value added created by all resident economic subjects of the Republic of Serbia is a starting point for the calculation of GDP and its regionalization i.e. estimation of the contribution of each regional entity to the total GDP. The relation between GDP, gross value added (GVA) and regional GDP can be shown using the following equations:

GDP = the sum of gross value added of the institutional sectors or of the industries, plus taxes on products and imports and less subsidies on products (subsidies directly linked to the volume or value of production).

GVA = the total value of output of goods and services produced less the intermediate consumption (goods and services used up in the production process in order to produce the output).

Regional GDP – the sum of value added of all local units that are active in the territory of the subject region (plus taxes on products less subsidies on products).

Methods of regionalisation

The regionalization of gross value added (GVA) is based on the *workplace principle* i.e. by using the economic data on local units of enterprises where the value added is actually created. This principle of regionalization of GVA has special significance if we take into account the fact that the large economic systems representing the „backbone“ of the Serbian economy (including large public enterprises and government bodies and institutions) have in general wide geographic dispersion of their organizational units (plants, establishments, offices etc.), and each of them represents a significant centre of economic activity on the territory of the municipality and region where it is situated. GVA of these enterprises is allocated on the regions where their local units and employees are situated and where the production process has taken place and not in the regions where their headquarters are registered.

For business enterprises belonging to the sector of non-financial corporations, so called “bottom up” method was used as the main technique for regionalization of GVA in line with the experience and methodology of the Swedish statistics. The same principle is applied for non-profit institutions serving households. For financial institutions, the data on wages and salaries, together with the data on deposits and credits (for banks) and gross premiums written (for insurance business) on municipal level were used for the regionalization of GVA of each enterprise in full accordance with the Eurostat’s recommendations. For the government sector, the data on wages and salaries collected via special survey are used for the distribution of GVA of each entity on its belonging local units on municipal level.

The starting point for the calculations of regional GDP represents the SBR of local units of enterprises which is managed and operated by the SORS. The large majority of companies and sole-proprietorships are mono-unit enterprises or with a few units operating within the same municipality. For these enterprises GVA is directly ascribed to the region of the headquarters of the enterprise i.e. municipality where it is registered and conducts its business activities. On the other side, the “regional profile” of each enterprise conducting economic activity in more than one municipality is defined by comparison and cross-checking of the data derived from several statistical and administrative data sources. The data on local units (NACE and municipality code, number of employment and wages and salaries) are thoroughly checked and determined the number of employed, staff costs and then the share of each local unit in the GVA of the enterprise it belongs to. All enterprises with more than one local unit in different municipalities were processed this way thus founding the basis for regional distribution of GVA and, eventually, the derivation of regional aggregates.

Having calculated the GVA on the level of each local unit, the area and regional figures are derived by aggregating the GVA of all local units belonging to the same area and region.

Data sources

Apart from financial statements as primary data source, for deriving regional GDP calculations the following administrative and statistical data sources are used:

- For the non-financial sector of incorporated enterprises – a regional data module within the annual structural business survey with data on number of employees, gross wages and salaries and other economic indicators for local units of enterprises on municipality level are collected. Moreover, this module includes data on stocks of capital goods and depreciation costs on local unit level. As supplementary sources used were the data of the Central Register of Social Contributions Payers (CRSCP) on the number of employment in local units of enterprises and the statistical survey RAD-1 whereby localized data on employment and wages and salaries are compiled.
- For the financial sector (banks and the Central bank of Serbia, insurance companies, companies for financial leasing, pension and investment funds, broker and dealer companies and other financial institutions) – the annual survey KGI-02, which compiles data for financial institutions on the level of local units: data on number of local units, employment and wages and salaries on municipality level. Also, it covers data on loans, deposits and commissions and fees (for the banks) and gross premiums written (for insurance business), also on municipality level, which are used as key tools for the regionalisation of GVA of institutional units belonging to the financial corporations sector, namely for value added allocation to local units.
- For the government sector, i.e. government bodies and institutions – KGI-03 survey that annually collects data on employees from the CRSCP database and the data of the survey RAD-1. In order to collect data on distribution of employees and wages and salaries by municipalities, the SORS Regional accounts division has conducted a survey which covers the major government institutions with the largest territorial dispersion of the

units. The following institutions were covered by this special survey: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, State Tax Administration, State Customs Administration, National Employment Service, Pension and Disability Insurance Fund, National Health Insurance Fund, Serbian Statistical Office (SORS), Hydro-meteorological Office, Republic Geodetic Authority and PTT Communications "Srbija. The GVA calculations for non-market institutional units that belong to the government sector are implemented by applying the expenditure approach in compliance with ESA 2010;

- For the Households sector – data provided by the State Tax administration on tax payers based on income from own-account activities and estimations based on statistical surveys concerning economic activities. Apart from unincorporated enterprises (sole proprietorships and partnerships), this sector includes other self-employed persons, such as persons who achieve contracted fee as the only income source ("outworkers") and farmers. In addition, the GDP of household sector covers net receipts from renting, i.e. household income resulting from the private renting of dwellings. Namely, according to the principles of national accounts, this income includes also so-called imputed rentals for owner occupied dwellings, i.e. imputed value of income that could be received by owners of private dwellings by renting them to other persons. This estimate is based on the data on dwelling stock on the territory of certain region and on average unit price of real estates.
- For the sector of non-profit institutions serving households (NGOs, non-market citizen associations and organizations etc.) – database of financial statements for other legal entities and employment data for their local units provided by CRSCP.

For each of these institutional sectors the specific methods for calculating output value (market and non-market output) and value added were applied, in accordance with the methodological guidelines provided by ESA 2010.

Results of calculation – regional GDP, shares of regions in total GDP of the Republic of Serbia and level indices

T E R R I T O R Y	GDP (million RSD)		Index	Share (%)		GDP per capita (thousand RSD)		GDP per capita – Level Index (RS = 100)	
	2015	2014		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	4 043 468	3 908 470	103.5	100.0	100.0	570	548	100.0	100.0
Beogradski region	1 590 947	1 514 166	105.1	39.3	38.7	947	904	166.2	164.9
Region Vojvodine	1 060 389	1 070 479	99.1	26.2	27.4	561	563	98.4	102.7
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	809 774	770 165	105.1	20.0	19.7	411	387	72.1	70.7
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	579 655	551 050	105.2	14.3	14.1	374	352	65.6	64.2
Extra regio	2 702	2 609	103.5	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...
Region Kosovo i Metohija	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

According to the estimation principle of workplace, the regions of the Republic of Serbia had the following shares in the national GDP: Beogradski region holds the leading position with 39.3%; Region Vojvodine with 26.2% is the second and then come Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije – 20.0% and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije – 14.3%. In comparison with the period 2013-2014, the regional GDP estimates for 2015 tend to show almost identical shares of individual regions in the national GDP.

Beogradski region, with GDP per capita amounting to RSD 947 000 (7 844 EUR)¹, has by 66.2% higher per capita amount compared to the national average (around EUR 4 720). The level index of the Serbian capital is, however, about 1.3% higher than in 2014, but it shows almost identical position in relation to the other three regions. The GDP per capita level index² for Region Vojvodine is approx. by 1.6% below the Serbian average (RSD 561 000/EUR 4 647). The GDP per capita level index for Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije equals 72.1% (RSD 411 000/EUR 3 404) which is an increase by 1.4%

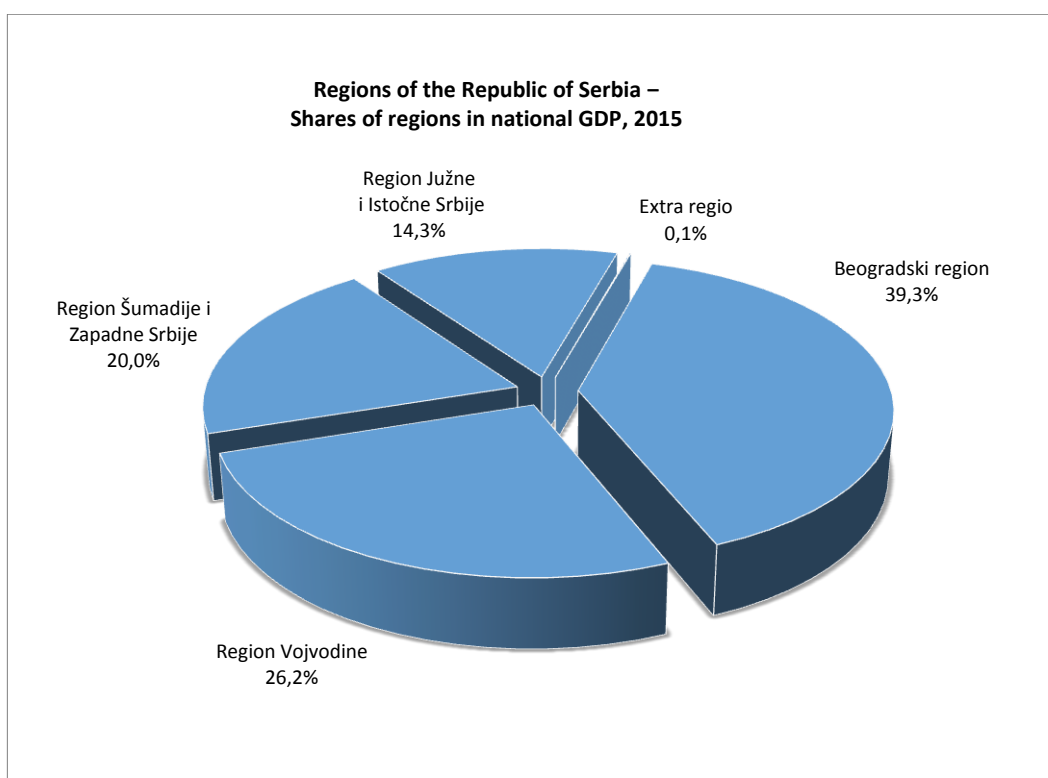
¹ Average official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Serbia for the years 2014 and 2015.

² Level index is the ratio between GDP per capita in the region and the national GDP per capita. It does not represent a GDP growth of a particular region compared to the previous year, but it shows relative difference between the GDP per capita of the region and the national GDP per capita. When the index level higher than 100 this means that the GDP per capita of the region is higher than the national average. When it is less than 100, it means that the regional GDP per capita for a given region is lower than the national average.

when compared to 2014. For Region Južne i Istočne Srbije the level index is 65.6% (RSD 374 000/EUR 3 098), which is an increase by 1.4% when related to 2014.

We can say that 2015 estimates of the regional GDP indicate small changes regarding discrepancies of the regional economic development, with 2.5 ratio of GDP per capita between Beogradski region and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (compared to 2.6 in 2014).

Regarding the dispersion of the regional GDP per capita, it equals 31% in 2015 (related to 32% in 2014). As concerns the level of areas (districts), it equals 36% (37% in 2014). According to the Eurostat methodology, dispersion of regional GDP per capita indicates the average (absolute) difference between national and regional GDP per capita values. Lower values of this indicator are expressive of a slight decrease of GDP regional dispersion, i.e. reduced regional differences in GDP per capita level.³



³ Dispersion of regional gross domestic product is a measure of cohesion of economic development of regions shows the average difference between the national and regional levels of GDP per capita. This indicator is available at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level, ie. at levels NSTJ2 (region) and NSTJ3 (district) of the *National Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics*. Dispersion of regional gross domestic product is measured by the sum of the absolute differences between regional and national GDP per inhabitant, weighted with the regional share of population and expressed in percent of the national GDP per inhabitant.

For a given country the dispersion D of regional GDP per inhabitant is defined as the sum of the absolute differences between regional and national GDP per inhabitant, weighted with the regional share of population and expressed in percent of the national GDP per inhabitant:

$$D = \frac{100}{Y} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - Y| \left(\frac{p_i}{P} \right)$$

In the above equation:

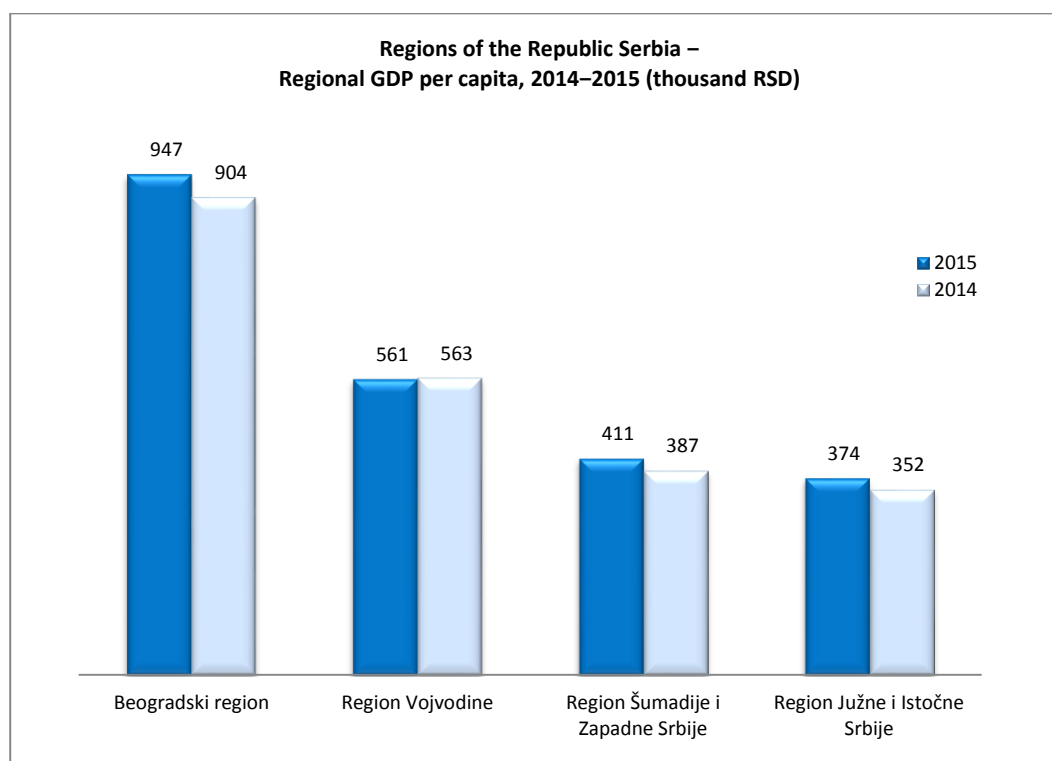
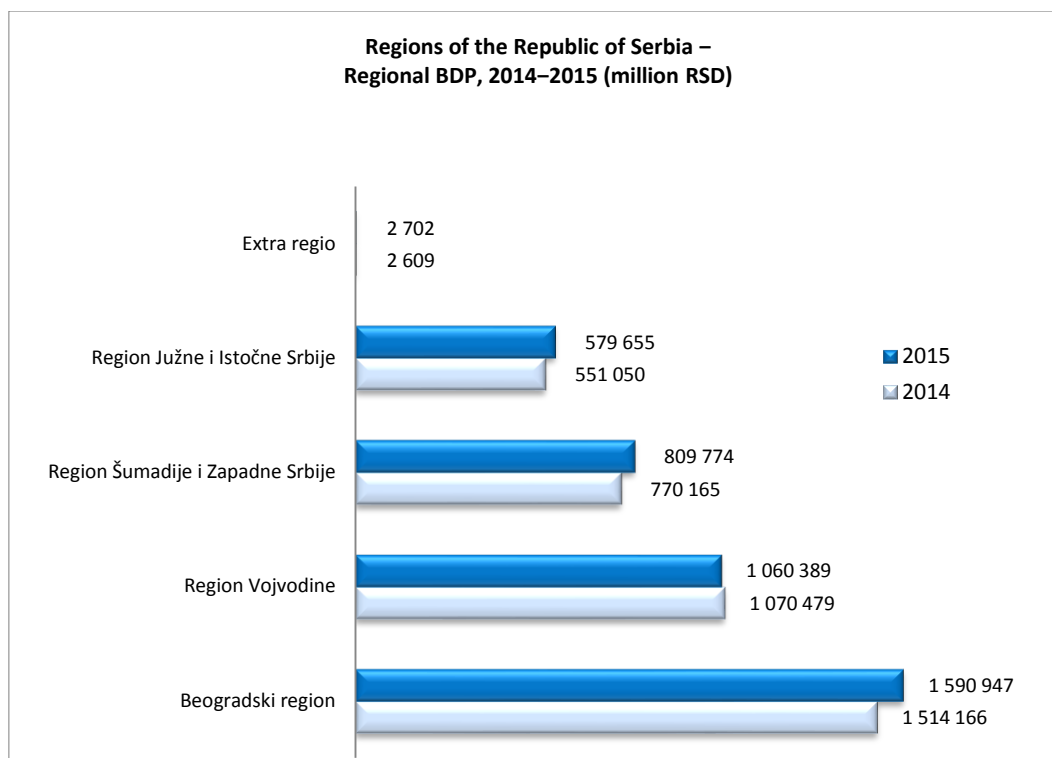
y_i - regional GDP per inhabitant of region i ;

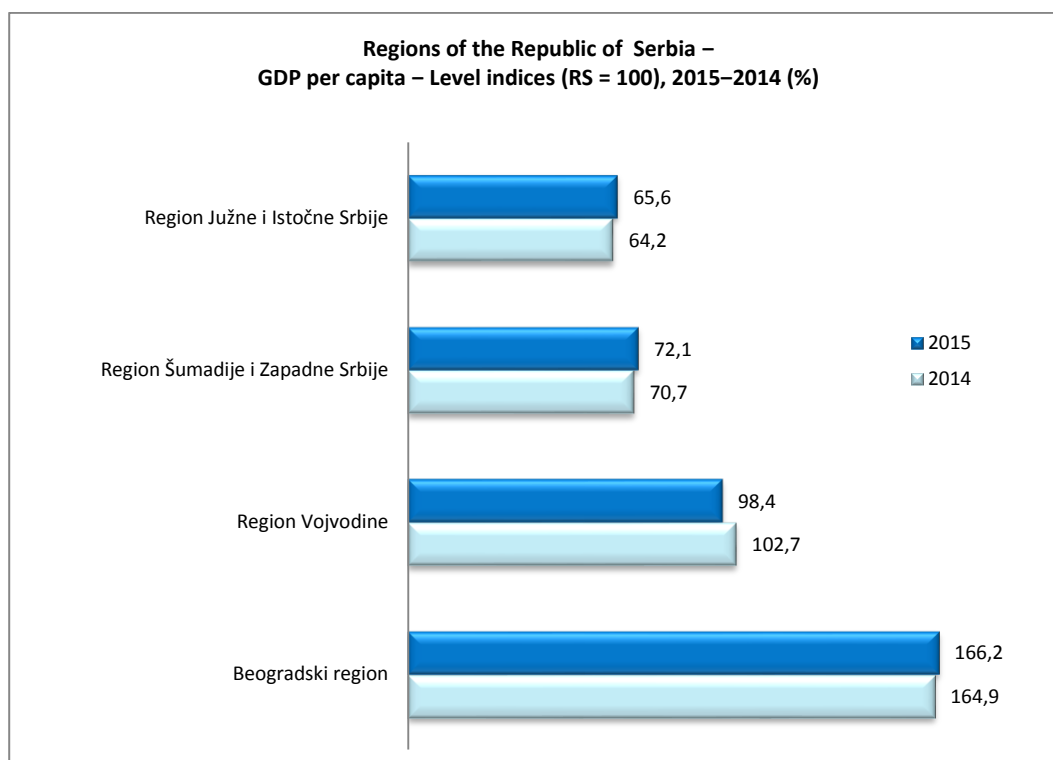
Y - national average GDP per inhabitant;

p_i - population of the region/area i

P - population of the country

n - number of regions/areas of the country





In the following table, the regional GDP in PPS (purchasing power standard) and the comparison of the Serbian regions with EU28 indicators are presented. As we can see, all the regions are below the 75% limit of the EU average of GDP per capita. The leading Beogradski region is at 60.2% and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije is below 25% of EU28 average.

Regional GDP expressed in PPS

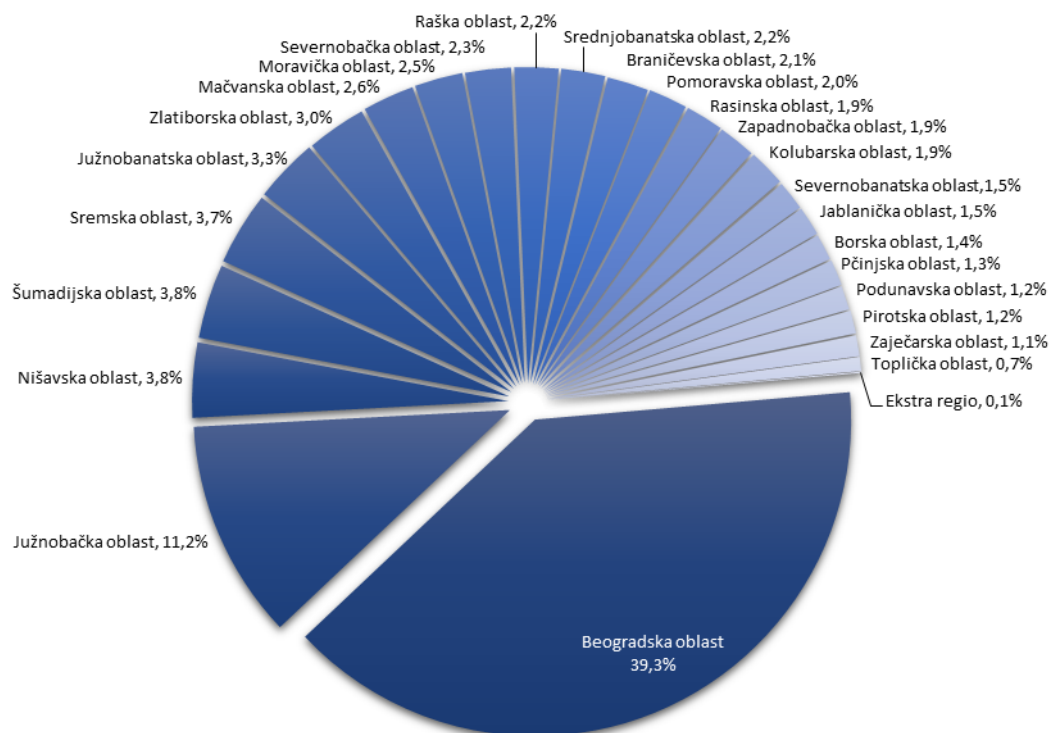
TERRITORY	GDP (million PPS)		Share (%)		GDP per capita (thous. PPS)		Level Index (EU28 = 100)	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
EU 28	14 710 626	14 001 004	100.0	100.0	28.9	27.6	100.0	100.0
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	74 223	72 684	0.5	0.5	10.5	10.2	36.2	36.9
Beogradski region	29 204	28 158	0.2	0.2	17.4	16.8	60.2	60.9
Region Vojvodine	19 465	19 907	0.1	0.1	10.3	10.5	35.6	37.9
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	14 864	14 322	0.1	0.1	7.5	7.2	26.1	26.1
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	10 640	10 248	0.1	0.1	6.9	6.5	23.7	23.7
Extra regio	50	49	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Region Kosovo i Metohija	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Areas of the Republic of Serbia – GVA, shares in total GVA of the Republic of Serbia and level indices

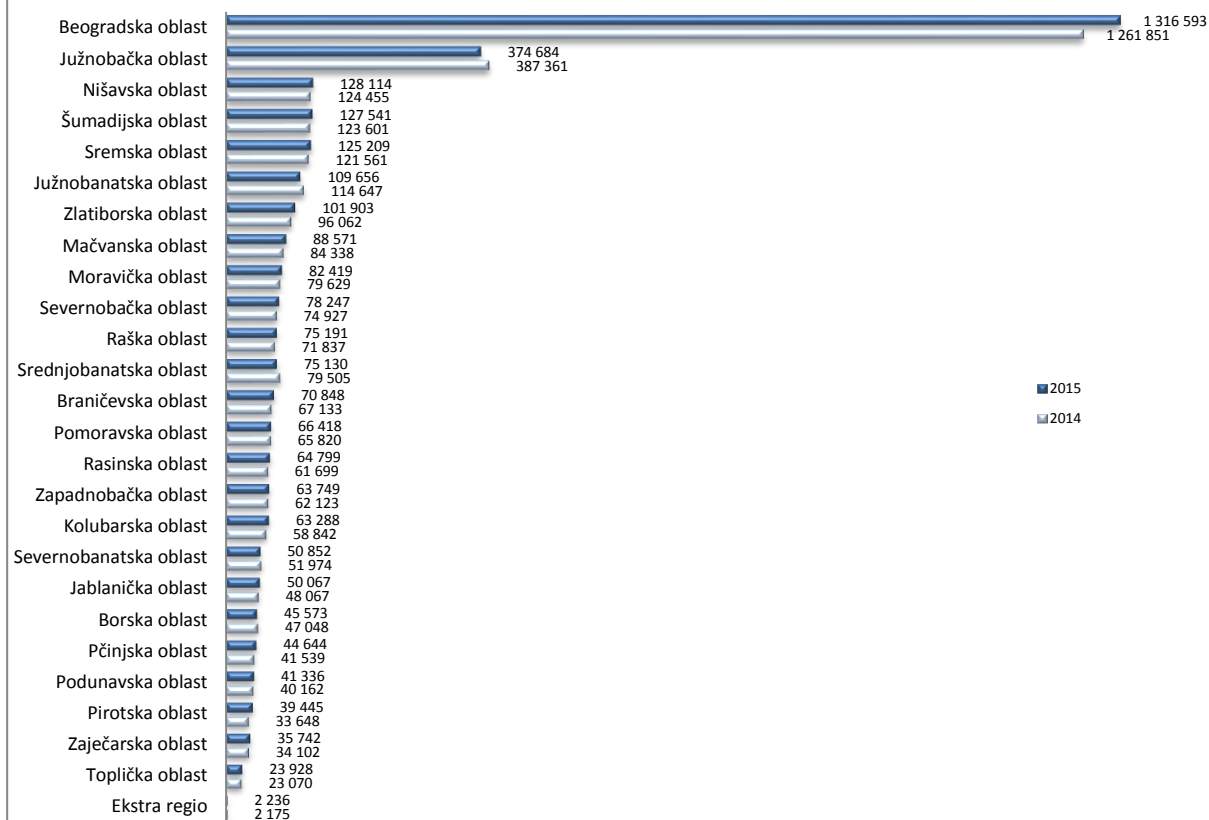
Area	GVA (million RSD)		Index 2015/2014	Share (%)		GVA per capita (ths. RSD)		Level Index = 100)		(RS)
	2015	2014		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	3 346 183	3 257 177	102.7	100.0	100.0	472	457	100.0	100.0	
Beogradska oblast	1 316 593	1 261 851	104.3	39.3	38.7	784	753	166.2	164.9	
Zapadnobačka oblast	63 749	62 123	102.6	1.9	1.9	355	342	75.2	74.8	
Južnobačanska oblast	109 656	114 647	95.6	3.3	3.5	384	398	81.4	87.2	
Južnobačka oblast	374 684	387 361	96.7	11.2	11.9	608	628	128.8	137.6	
Severnobanatska oblast	50 852	51 974	97.8	1.5	1.6	359	363	76.1	79.5	
Severnobačka oblast	78 247	74 927	104.4	2.3	2.3	429	408	90.9	89.3	
Srednjobanatska oblast	75 130	79 505	94.5	2.2	2.4	416	436	88.1	95.4	
Sremska oblast	125 209	121 561	103.0	3.7	3.7	411	396	87.1	86.8	
Zlatiborska oblast	101 903	96 062	106.1	3.0	2.9	369	345	78.2	75.5	
Kolubarska oblast	63 288	58 842	107.6	1.9	1.8	376	346	79.7	75.8	
Mačvanska oblast	88 571	84 338	105.0	2.6	2.6	308	290	65.2	63.5	
Moravička oblast	82 419	79 629	103.5	2.5	2.4	401	384	85.0	84.0	
Pomoravska oblast	66 418	65 820	100.9	2.0	2.0	322	315	68.2	69.1	
Rasinska oblast	64 799	61 699	105.0	1.9	1.9	279	263	59.1	57.5	
Raška oblast	75 191	71 837	104.7	2.2	2.2	245	233	51.9	51.1	
Šumadijska oblast	127 541	123 601	103.2	3.8	3.8	443	427	94.0	93.6	
Borska oblast	45 573	47 048	96.9	1.4	1.4	385	392	81.6	85.7	
Braničevska oblast	70 848	67 133	105.5	2.1	2.1	405	379	85.9	82.9	
Zaječarska oblast	35 742	34 102	104.8	1.1	1.0	316	297	67.0	65.0	
Jablanička oblast	50 067	48 067	104.2	1.5	1.5	241	229	51.2	50.2	
Nišavska oblast	128 114	124 455	102.9	3.8	3.8	348	336	73.8	73.6	
Pirotska oblast	39 445	33 648	117.2	1.2	1.0	448	377	94.9	82.6	
Podunavska oblast	41 336	40 162	102.9	1.2	1.2	214	206	45.4	45.2	
Pčinjska oblast	44 644	41 539	107.5	1.3	1.3	222	205	47.1	44.9	
Toplička oblast	23 928	23 070	103.7	0.7	0.7	274	261	58.0	57.1	
Ekstra regio	2 236	2 175	102.8	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	
Kosovska oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovsko-mitrovačka oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovsko-pomoravska oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pečka oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizrenska oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

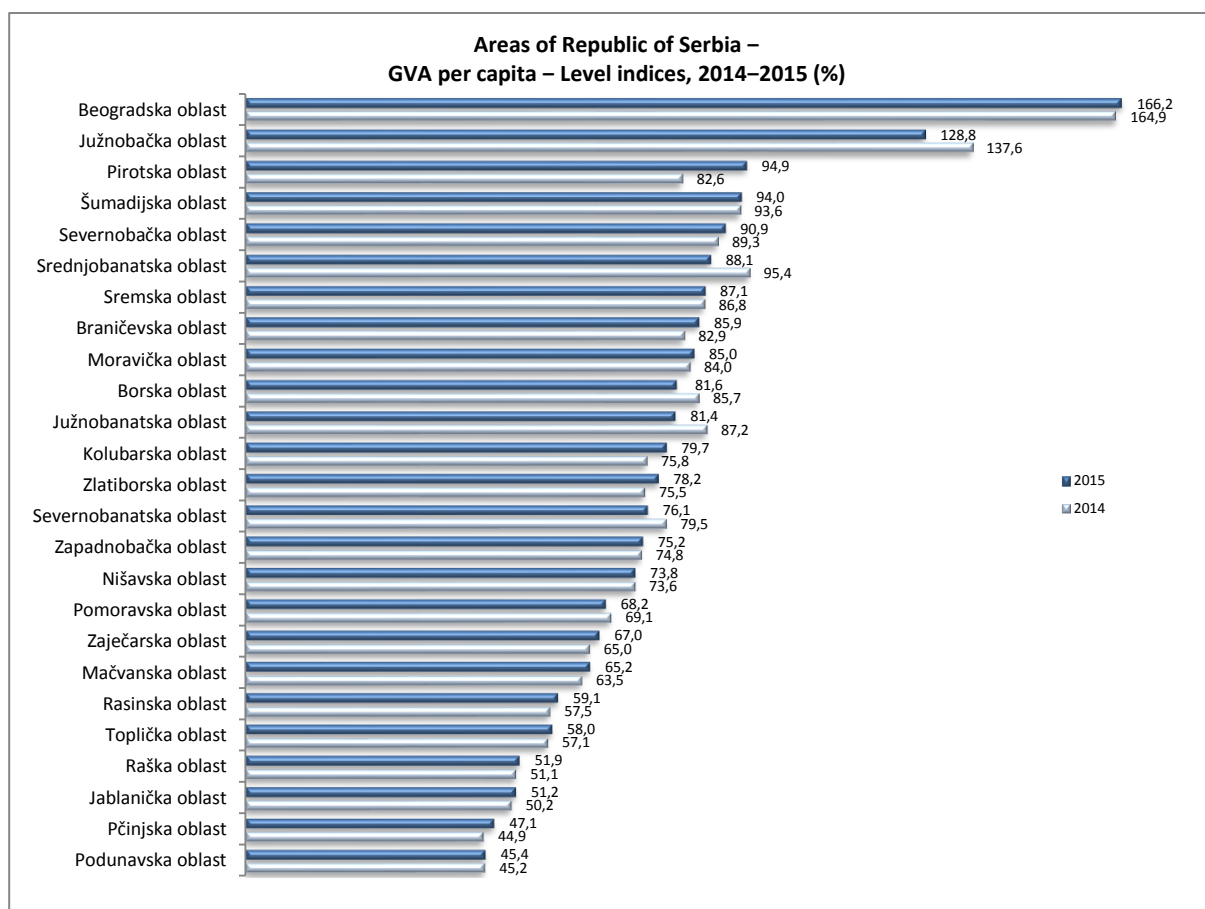
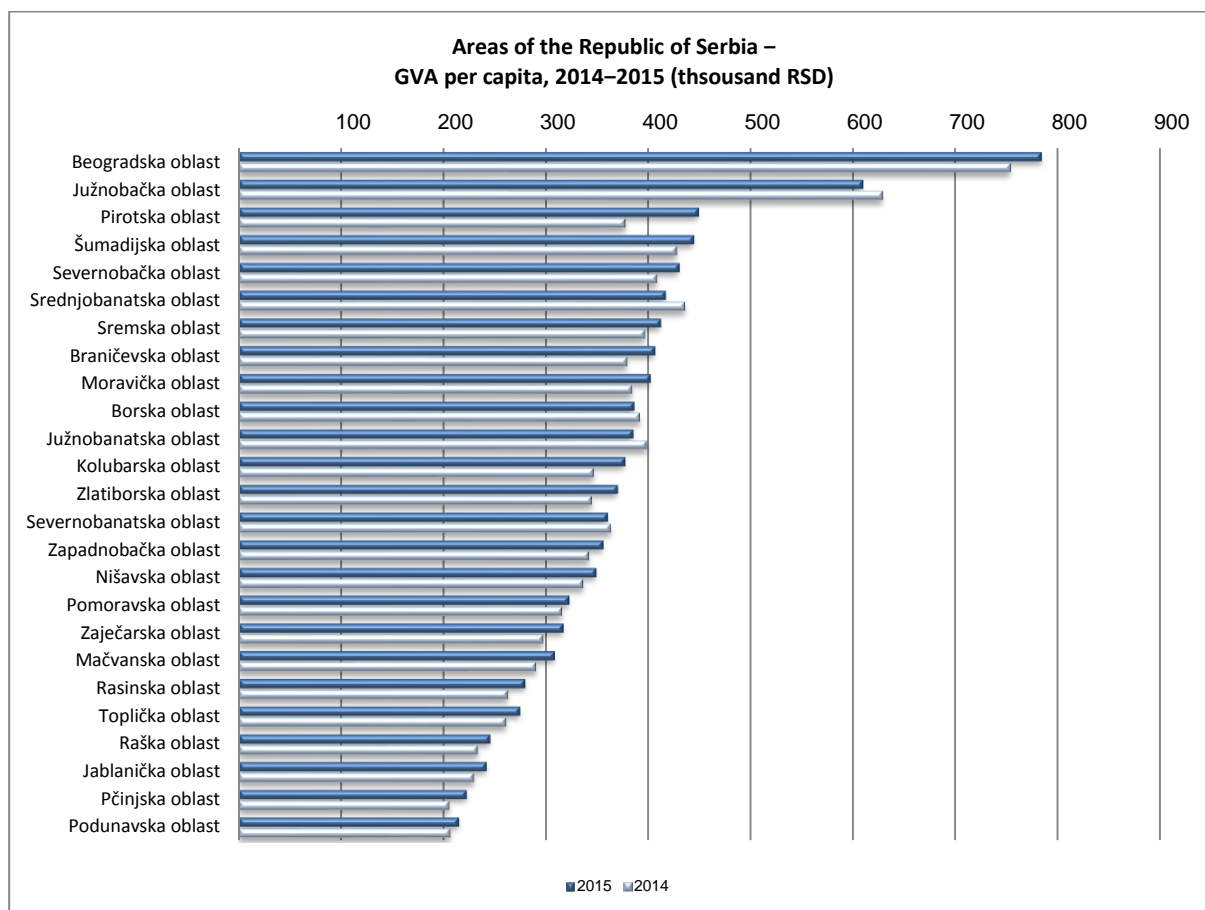
¹⁾ Net taxes on products make difference between GVA and GDP. In compliance with the Eurostat regulations, GVA shall be expressed for the level of areas (districts).

**Areas of the Republic of Serbia –
Share of Areas in total GVA of Republic of Serbia, 2015**



**Areas of the Republic of Serbia –
GVA, 2014–2015 (million RSD)**

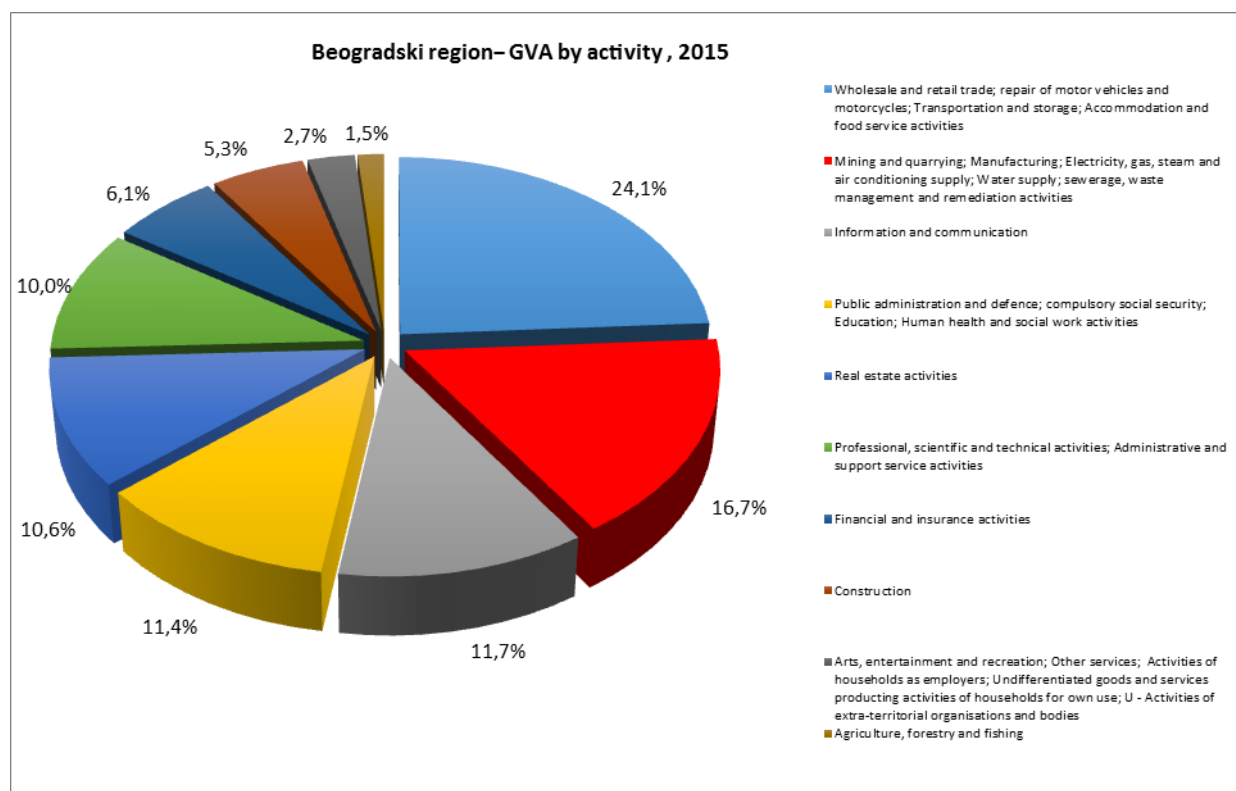




Regional GVA by activity

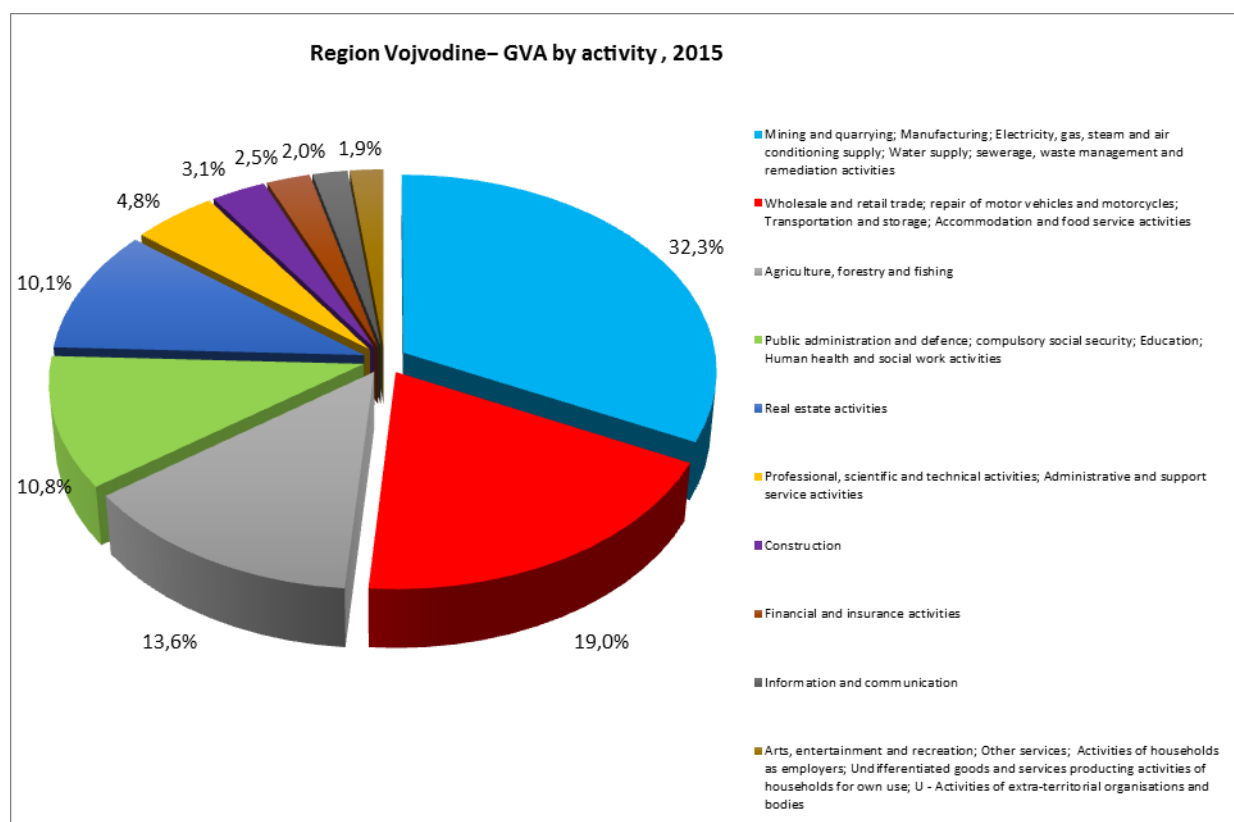
REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA – Regional GVA by activity, 2015 (million RSD)

Name of activity	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	Extra regio
TOTAL	3 346 183	1 316 593	877 528	670 131	479 695	2 236
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	290 269	19 706	119 194	92 585	58 784	-
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	860 679	219 359	283 434	212 155	145 731	-
Construction	137 972	69 868	27 040	24 332	16 731	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	678 489	316 882	166 783	119 675	75 148	-
Information and communication	191 766	153 673	17 409	11 366	9 318	-
Financial and insurance activities	126 149	80 686	21 700	14 030	9 733	-
Real estate activities	363 652	138 997	89 032	79 384	56 239	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	206 314	132 178	41 981	16 768	15 387	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	417 192	149 861	94 439	87 000	83 657	2 236
Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; U - Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	73 701	35 383	16 517	12 835	8 966	-



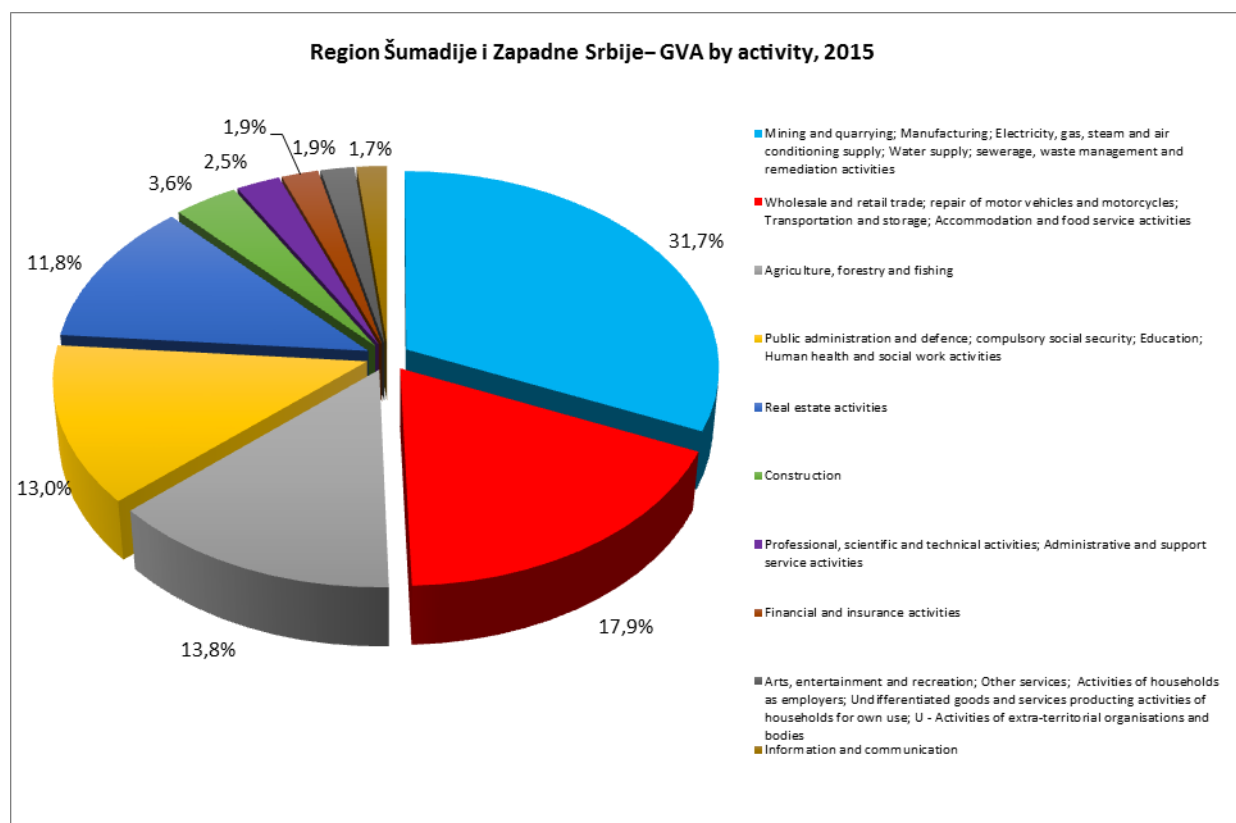
REGION VOJVODINE AND AREAS – Regional GVA by activity, 2015 (million RSD)

Name of activity	Region Vojvodine	Zapadno-bačka oblast	Južno-banatska oblast	Južnobačka oblast	Severno-banatska oblast	Severno-bačka oblast	Srednjo-banatska oblast	Sremska oblast
TOTAL	877 528	63 749	109 656	374 684	50 852	78 247	75 130	125 209
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	119 194	15 984	19 144	27 408	11 748	11 456	14 234	19 220
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	283 434	17 989	34 733	126 591	14 176	24 562	25 771	39 611
Construction	27 040	726	3 136	13 511	1 221	2 883	1 150	4 415
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	166 783	9 150	16 751	78 159	7 647	14 919	12 287	27 872
Information and communication	17 409	670	1 808	11 902	645	175	1 021	1 189
Financial and insurance activities	21 700	1 379	2 231	11 879	925	1 843	1 224	2 218
Real estate activities	89 032	7 388	12 167	33 235	5 795	8 538	7 773	14 135
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	41 981	2 094	4 280	24 257	1 482	3 028	2 873	3 969
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	94 439	7 452	13 599	40 038	6 289	8 556	7 653	10 851
Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; U - Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	16 517	919	1 807	7 704	925	2 287	1 146	1 730



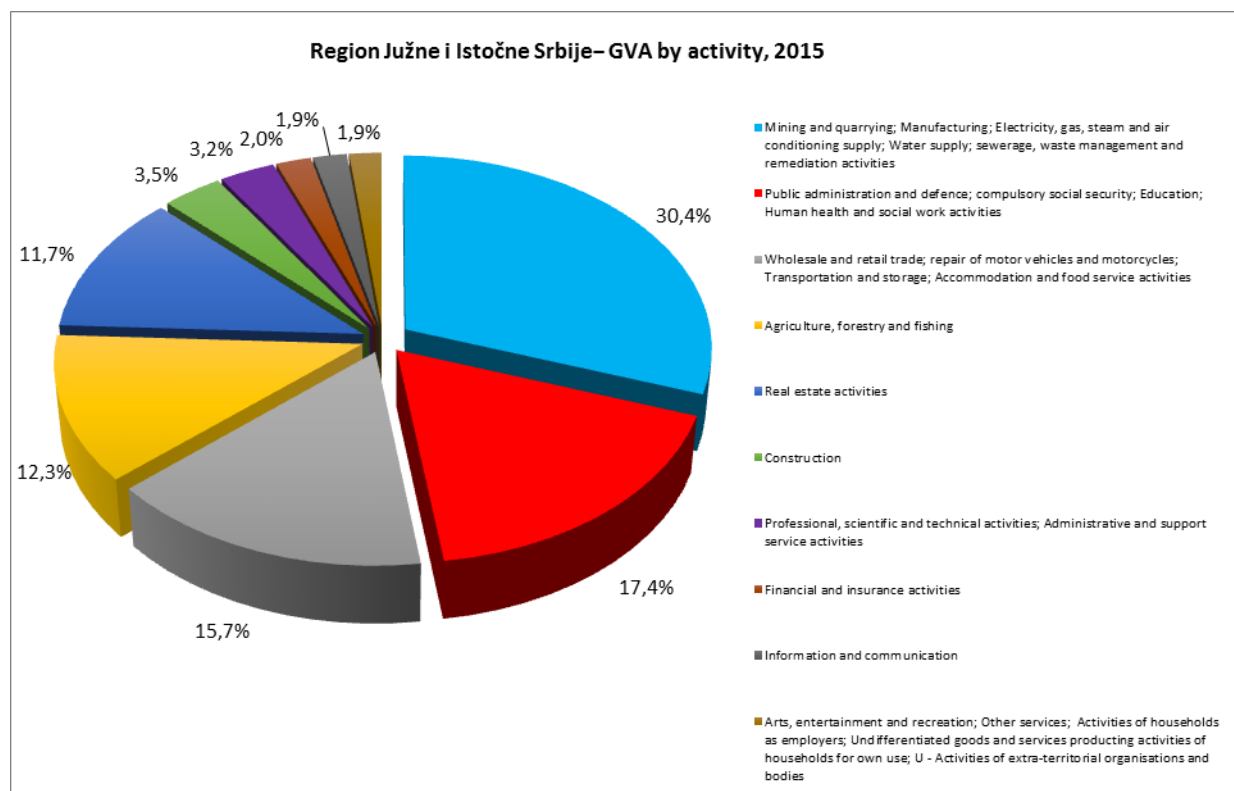
REGION ŠUMADIJA I ZAPADNA SRBIJA AND AREAS – Regional GVA by activity, 2015 (million RSD)

Name of activity	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Zlatiborska oblast	Kolubarska oblast	Mačvanska oblast	Moravička oblast	Pomo- ravska oblast	Rasinska oblast	Raška oblast	Šumadijska oblast
TOTAL	670 131	101 903	63 288	88 571	82 419	66 418	64 799	75 191	127 541
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92 585	12 267	10 698	19 527	9 641	9 684	12 312	7 320	11 135
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	212 155	37 965	20 816	20 334	29 558	17 315	16 399	14 447	55 319
Construction	24 332	5 249	2 841	3 139	2 664	2 027	1 656	3 576	3 181
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	119 675	15 165	9 113	15 298	18 366	12 527	11 524	16 828	20 853
Information and communication	11 366	1 831	642	933	1 389	1 184	819	1 382	3 187
Financial and insurance activities	14 030	2 115	1 170	1 960	1 821	1 311	1 471	1 786	2 395
Real estate activities	79 384	10 971	7 329	11 952	7 670	10 166	8 228	11 090	11 978
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	16 768	1 963	1 887	2 586	1 626	2 094	1 653	2 019	2 941
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	87 000	12 336	7 429	11 223	8 250	8 881	9 175	15 060	14 646
Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; U - Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	12 835	2 041	1 364	1 618	1 434	1 228	1 562	1 683	1 906



REGION JUŽNA I ISTOČNA SRBIJA AND AREAS – Regional GVA by activity, 2015 (million RSD)

Name of activity	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	Borska oblast	Braničevska oblast	Zaječarska oblast	Jablanička oblast	Nišavska oblast	Pirotska oblast	Podunavska oblast	Pčinjska oblast	Toplička oblast
TOTAL	479 695	45 573	70 848	35 742	50 067	128 114	39 445	41 366	44 644	23 928
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58 784	5 110	12 195	6 105	7 213	8 597	2 932	7 973	4 662	4 027
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	145 731	20 599	28 210	10 075	15 644	29 029	22 249	3 024	10 671	6 230
Construction	16 731	746	1 794	1 063	2 328	4 830	1 061	1 949	2 203	758
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	75 148	5 554	8 612	4 915	6 820	25 682	3 371	10 713	6 558	2 922
Information and communication	9 318	640	612	560	549	5 199	282	663	542	271
Financial and insurance activities	9 733	543	1 175	636	751	3 865	444	1 240	794	284
Real estate activities	56 239	4 559	7 589	4 356	6 251	14 502	3 430	6 457	6 161	2 933
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	15 387	1 740	1 737	806	993	6 037	1 040	1 750	918	366
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	83 657	5 311	7 844	6 532	8 672	27 709	3 991	6 636	11 151	5 809
Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services; Activities of households as employers; Undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; U - Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	8 966	770	1 080	693	846	2 664	643	961	982	327



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Text: Dušan Gavrilović, Dijana Dodig Bukilica, Marija Vulović, Jovana Ćosić, and Nikolina Ružić

Editorial Board

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