



WORKING PAPER

REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Regions and areas of the Republic of Serbia, 2018

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Municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia by areas and regions

- As of January 1st 2019 -



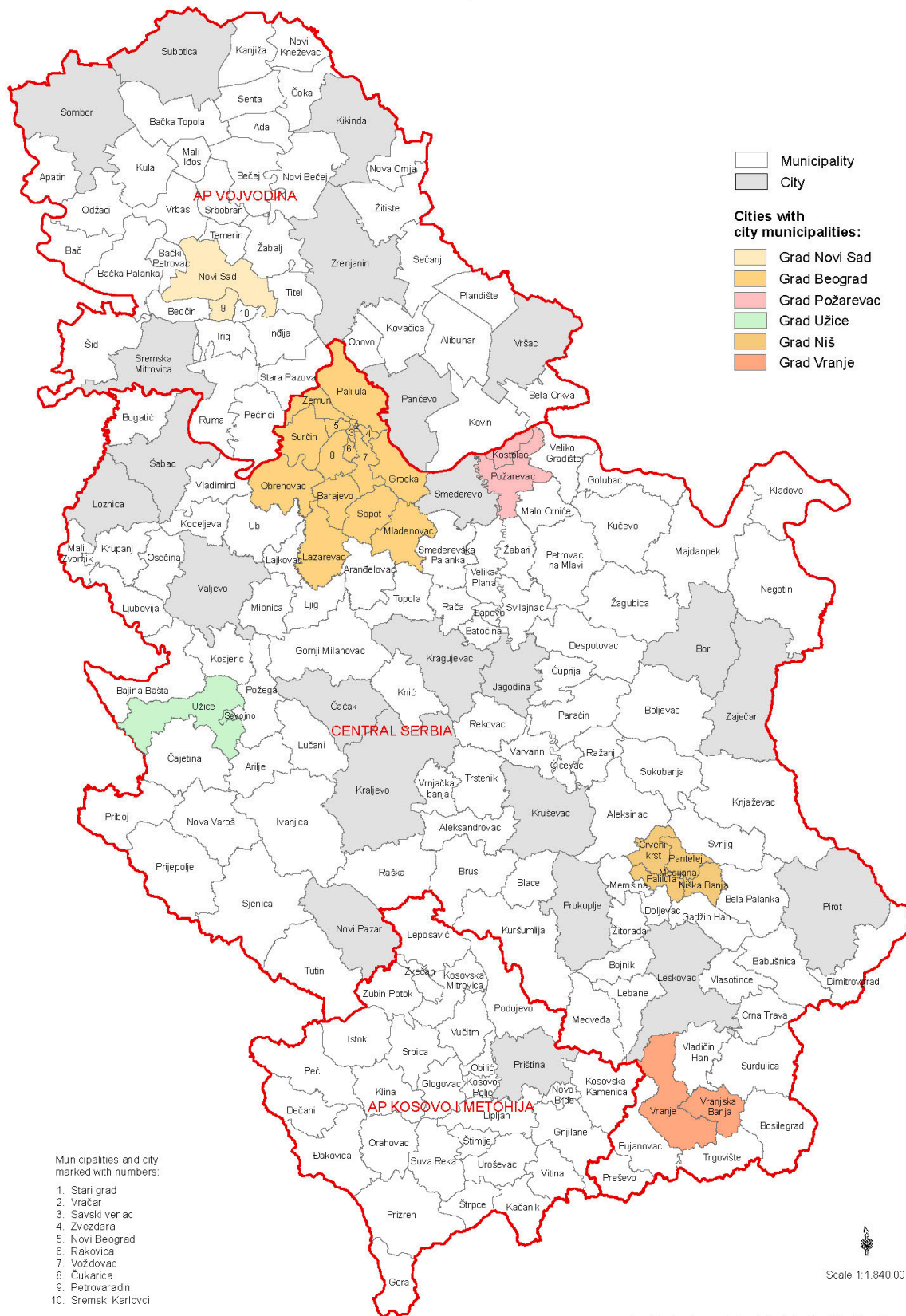
Municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia by administrative districts

- As of January 1st 2019 -



Cities and municipalities in the Republic of Serbia

- As of January 1st 2019 -



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 2018.

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: Zapadnobačka oblast, Južnobanatska oblast, Južnobačka oblast, Severnobanatska oblast, Severnobačka oblast, Srednjobanatska oblast and Sremska oblast;
- Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije and areas: Zlatiborska oblast, Kolubarska oblast, Mačvanska oblast, Moravička oblast, Pomoravska oblast, Rasinska oblast, Raška oblast and Šumadijska oblast.
- Region Južne i Istočne Srbije and areas: Borska oblast, Braničevska oblast, Zaječarska oblast, Jablanička oblast, Nišavska oblast, Pirotska oblast, Podunavska oblast, Pčinjska oblast and Toplička 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), the 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 regionalization

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 to 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 the regional GDP.

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 on local units of economic subject.
- For the financial sector (banks and the central bank, i.e. the National 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 regionalization of GVA of institutional units belonging to the financial corporations sector, namely for value added allocation to local units.
- For the general government, i.e. government bodies and institutions – KGI-03 survey that annually collects data on employees from the CRSCP database. 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 PE Post of Serbia. 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 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

Territory	GDP (RSD million)		Index	Share (%)		GDP per capita (RSD thousand)		GDP per capita – Level Index (RS = 100)	
	2018	2017	2018/2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	5 068 589	4 754 368	106.6	100.0	100.0	726	677	100.0	100.0
Beogradski region	2 095 811	1 921 025	109.1	41.3	40.4	1 240	1 139	170.8	168.1
Region Vojvodine	1 312 955	1 261 004	104.1	25.9	26.5	705	674	97.1	99.5
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	940 633	913 299	103.0	18.6	19.2	489	470	67.3	69.5
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	716 496	655 938	109.2	14.1	13.8	476	431	65.6	63.7
Extra regio	2 694	3 102	86.8	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 41.3%; Region Vojvodine with 25.9% is the second and then come Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije – 18.6% and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije – 14.1%.

For Beogradski region, with GDP per capita amounting to RSD 1 240 000 (EUR 10 484)¹, notable is by 70.8% higher per capita amount compared to the national average (around EUR 6 138). However, the level index calculated for the Serbian capital is about 2.7% higher than in 2017. The GDP per capita level index for Region Vojvodine is 97.1% (RSD 705 000/EUR 5 961), it is approx. by 2.4% lower compared to 2017. The GDP per capita level index for Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije equals 67.3% (RSD 489 000/EUR 4 135), which is a decrease by 2,2% when compared to 2017. For Region Južne i Istočne Srbije the level index is 65.6% (RSD 476 000/EUR 4 025), which is an increase by 1.9% when related to 2017.

We can say that 2018 estimates of the regional GDP indicate small changes regarding discrepancies of the regional economic development, with 2.61 ratio of GDP per capita between Beogradski region and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (compared to 2.64 in 2017).

Regarding the dispersion of the regional GDP per capita amount, in 2018 it equalled 34% , compared to 2017 (33%). Concerning the level of areas (districts), it equals 38% (37% in 2017). According to the Eurostat methodology, dispersion of regional GDP per capita indicates the average (absolute) difference between national and regional GDP per capita values. The value of this indicator is expressive of the fact that there was no change in the dispersion of the GDP regional per capita amount.²

¹ Average official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Serbia for the years 2016 and 2017.

² 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 ;

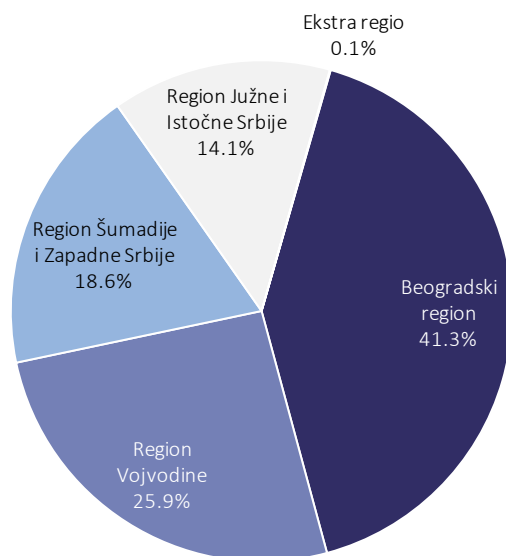
Y - national average GDP per inhabitant;

p_i - population of the region/area i

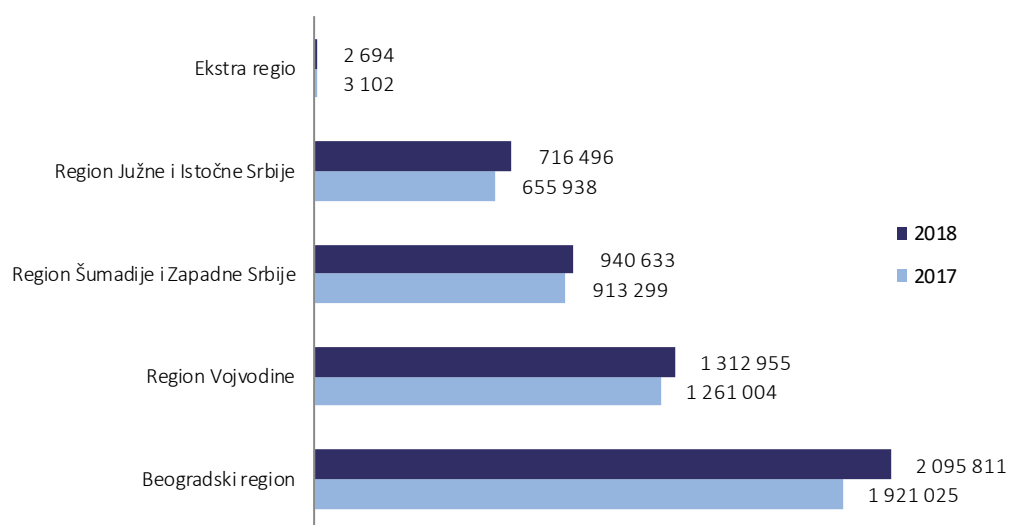
P - population of the country

n - number of regions/areas of the country

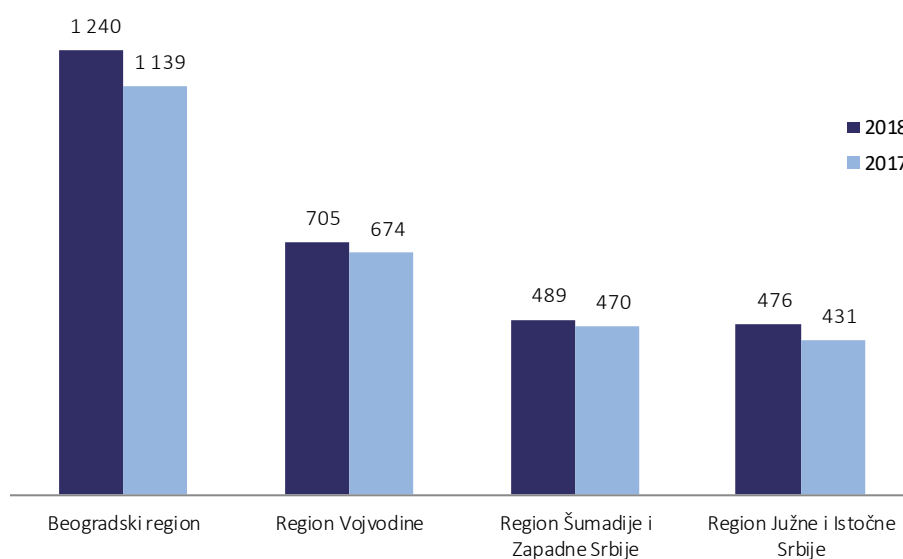
Regions of the Republic of Serbia – Shares of the regions
in the national GDP, 2018



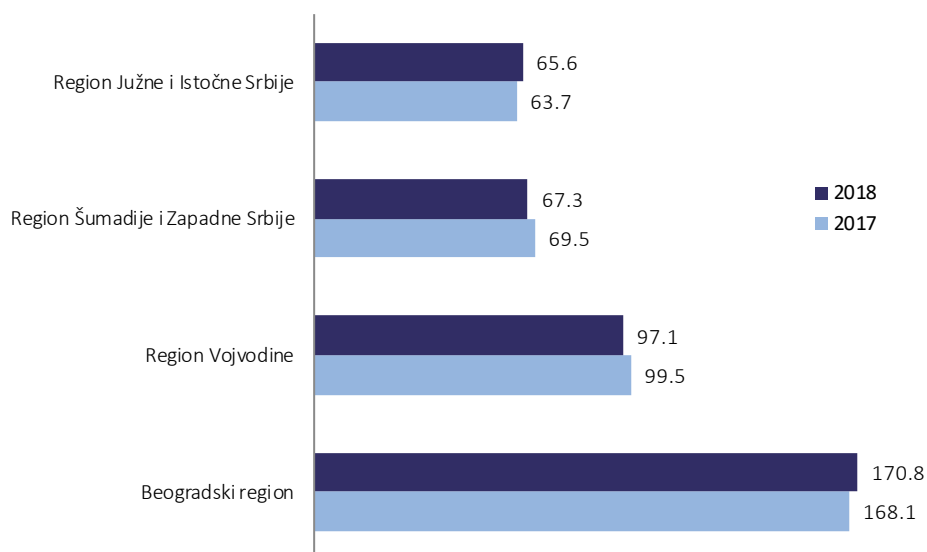
Regions of the Republic of Serbia –
Regional BDP, 2018–2017 (mill. RSD)



Regions of the Republic Serbia–
Regional GDP per capita, 2018–2017 (thous. RSD)



Regions of the Republic of Serbia–
GDP per capita – Level indices (RS = 100), 2018–2017 (%)



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 amount. The leading Beogradski region is at 63.2%, and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije is below 25% of the EU-28 average, i.e. 24.2%.

Regional GDP expressed in PPS

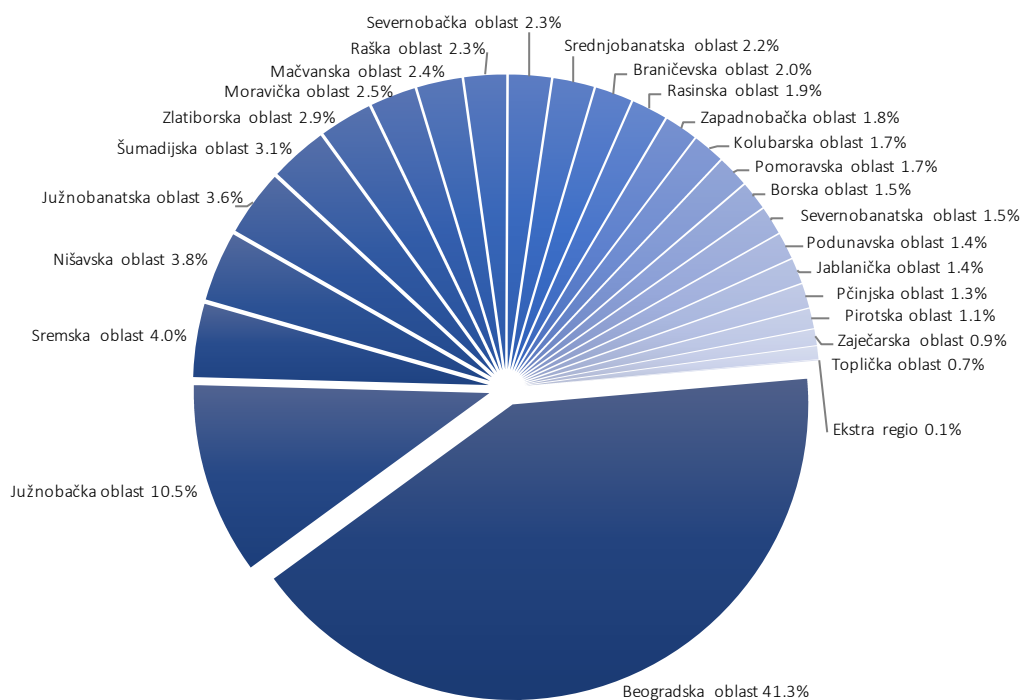
Territory	GDP (PPS million)		Share (%)		GDP per capita (PPS thousand)		Level Index (EU-28 = 100)	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
EU-28	15 907 594	15 409 891	100.0	100.0	31.0	30.1	100.0	100.0
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	86 217	81 469	0.6	0.6	12.3	11.6	42.3	40.0
Beogradski region	31 178	30 083	0.2	0.2	18.4	17.8	63.2	61.5
Region Vojvodine	19 532	19 747	0.1	0.1	10.5	10.6	35.9	36.4
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	13 993	14 302	0.1	0.1	7.3	7.4	24.9	25.4
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	10 659	10 272	0.1	0.1	7.1	6.8	24.2	23.3
<i>Extra regio</i>	40	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

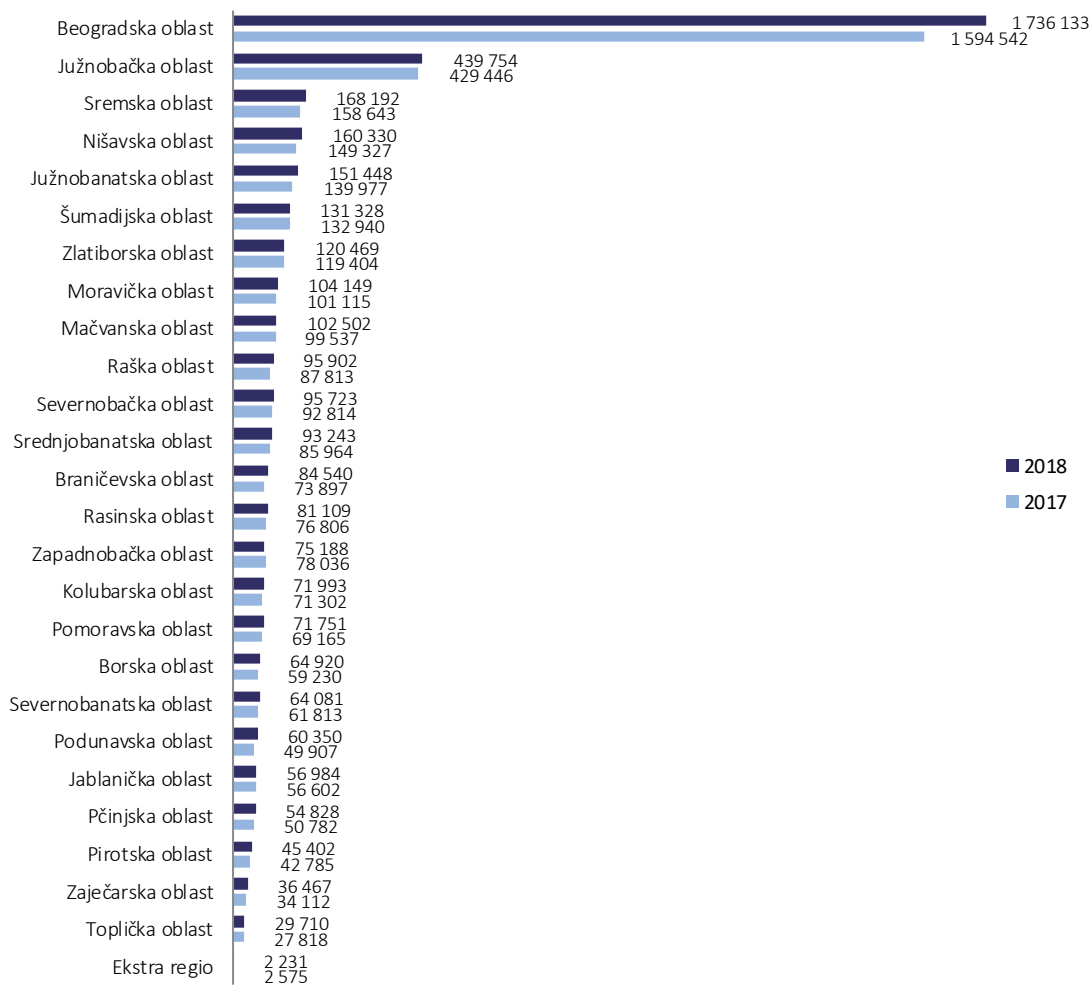
Area	GVA (RSD million) ¹⁾		Index	Share (%)		GVA per capita (RSD)		Level Index (RS = 100)	
	2018	2017	2018/2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	4 198 729	3 946 352	106.4	100.0	100.0	601	562	100.0	100.0
Beogradska oblast	1 736 133	1 594 542	108.9	41.3	40.4	1 027	945	170.8	168.1
Zapadnobačka oblast	75 188	78 036	96.4	1.8	2.0	434	445	72.2	79.2
Južnobačanska oblast	151 448	139 977	108.2	3.6	3.5	542	498	90.2	88.6
Južnobačka oblast	439 754	429 446	102.4	10.5	10.9	711	695	118.3	123.6
Severnobanatska oblast	64 081	61 813	103.7	1.5	1.6	468	447	77.8	79.5
Severnobačka oblast	95 723	92 814	103.1	2.3	2.4	534	515	88.7	91.6
Srednjobanatska oblast	93 243	85 964	108.5	2.2	2.2	531	485	88.3	86.3
Sremska oblast	168 192	158 643	106.0	4.0	4.0	562	527	93.5	93.8
Zlatiborska oblast	120 469	119 404	100.9	2.9	3.0	449	440	74.6	78.4
Kolubarska oblast	71 993	71 302	101.0	1.7	1.8	440	431	73.2	76.8
Mačvanska oblast	102 502	99 537	103.0	2.4	2.5	366	352	60.8	62.6
Moravička oblast	104 149	101 115	103.0	2.5	2.6	520	501	86.5	89.0
Pomoravska oblast	71 751	69 165	103.7	1.7	1.8	359	342	59.8	60.9
Rasinska oblast	81 109	76 806	105.6	1.9	1.9	362	339	60.2	60.2
Raška oblast	95 902	87 813	109.2	2.3	2.2	314	287	52.3	51.1
Šumadijska oblast	131 328	132 940	98.8	3.1	3.4	464	467	77.1	83.0
Borska oblast	64 920	59 230	109.6	1.5	1.5	575	516	95.5	91.8
Braničevska oblast	84 540	73 897	114.4	2.0	1.9	503	434	83.7	77.2
Zaječarska oblast	36 467	34 112	106.9	0.9	0.9	338	311	56.2	55.4
Jablanička oblast	56 984	56 602	100.7	1.4	1.4	283	278	47.1	49.5
Nišavska oblast	160 330	149 327	107.4	3.8	3.8	442	410	73.6	73.0
Pirotska oblast	45 402	42 785	106.1	1.1	1.1	535	498	89.0	88.5
Podunavska oblast	60 350	49 907	120.9	1.4	1.3	323	264	53.7	47.0
Pčinjska oblast	54 828	50 782	108.0	1.3	1.3	278	256	46.2	45.5
Toplička oblast	29 710	27 818	106.8	0.7	0.7	353	326	58.6	58.0
<i>Extra regio</i>	2 231	2 575	86.7	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).

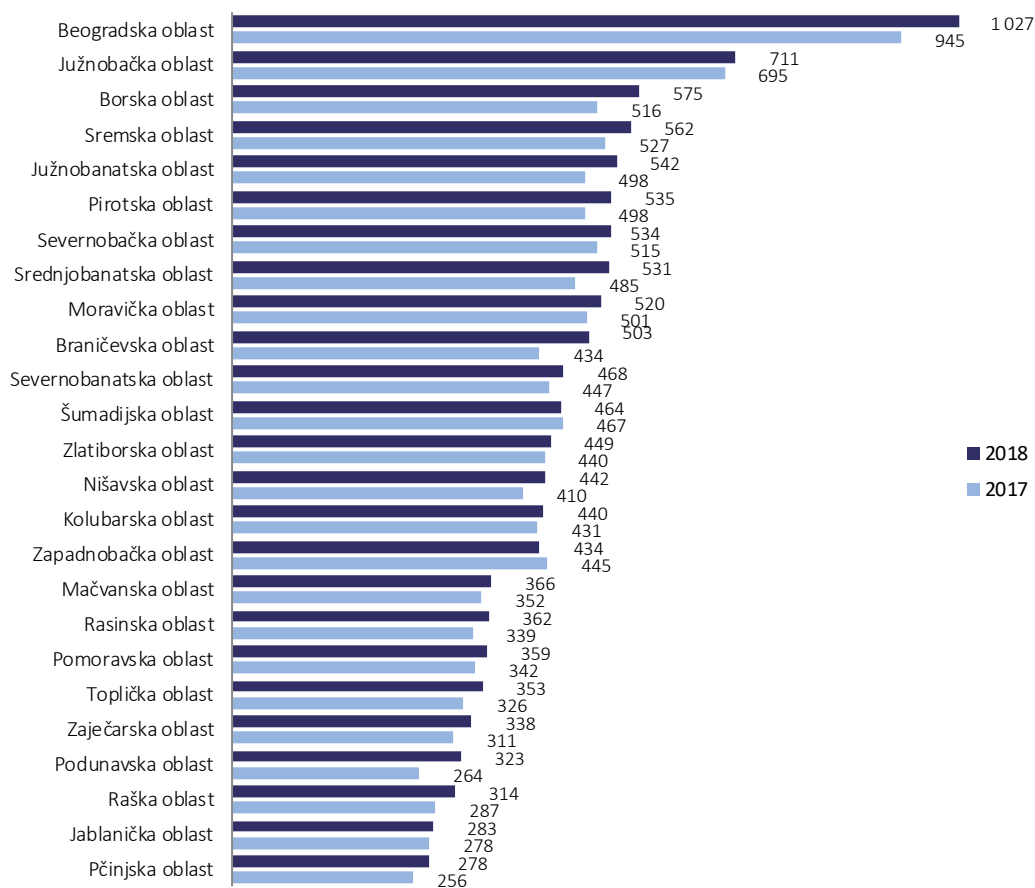
Areas of the Republic of Serbia – Share of Areas in total GVA of Republic of Serbia, 2018



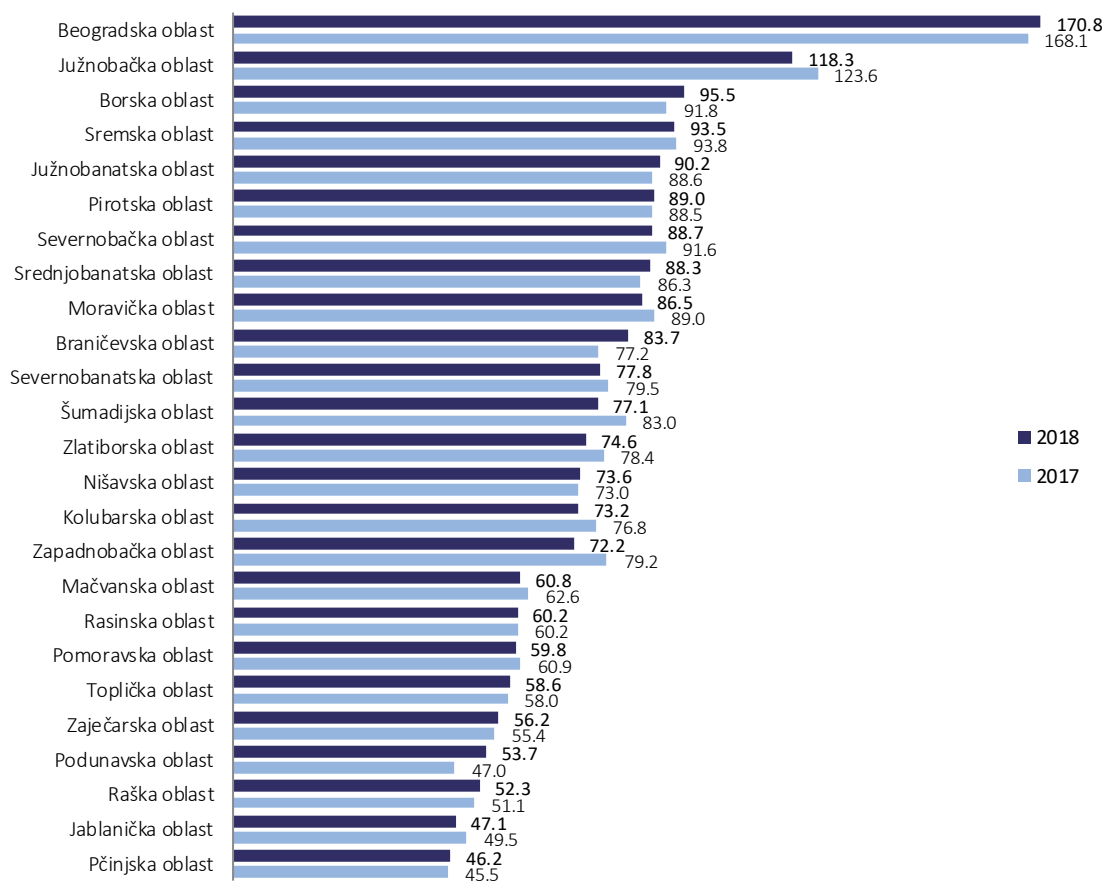
Areas of the Republic of Serbia – GVA, 2017–2016 (mill. RSD)



Areas of the Republic of Serbia – GVA per capita, 2018–2017 (ths. RSD)



Areas of Republic of Serbia – GVA per capita– Level indices, 2018–2017 (%)

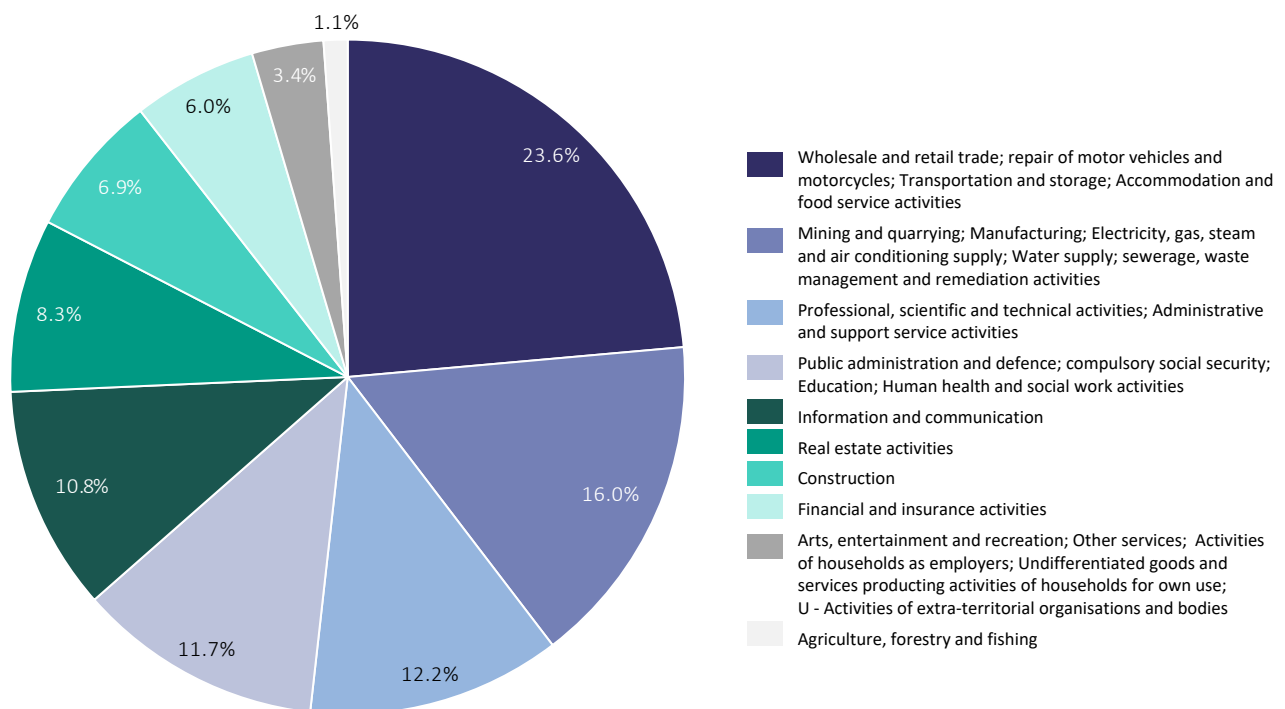


Regional GVA by activity

Regions of the Republic of Serbia – Regional GVA by activity, 2018 (RSD million)

Name of activity	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	Extra regio
TOTAL	4 198 729	1 736 133	1 087 629	779 203	593 532	2 231
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	321 481	19 823	162 339	89 088	50 231	
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1 065 455	278 213	336 390	235 859	214 993	
Construction	225 802	119 288	41 524	39 385	25 604	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	849 505	409 440	194 337	152 849	92 879	
Information and communication	243 263	187 204	34 235	12 156	9 668	
Financial and insurance activities	152 076	103 364	25 010	13 960	9 741	
Real estate activities	356 707	144 101	84 742	74 123	53 742	
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	313 203	211 255	57 327	24 780	19 842	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	542 163	203 873	122 987	113 520	99 551	2 231
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	129 073	59 572	28 738	23 482	17 282	

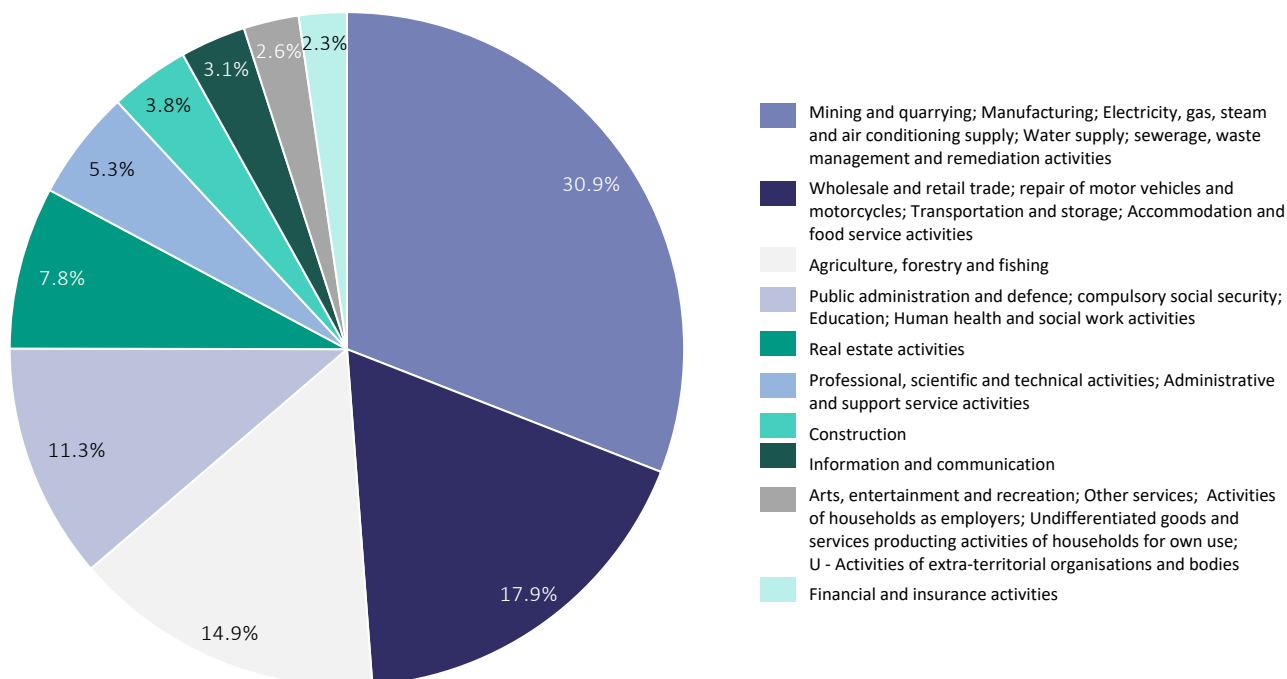
Beogradski region – GVA by activity, 2018



Region Vojvodine and areas – Regional GVA by activity, 2018 (RSD million)

Name of activity	Region Vojvodine	Zapadno-bačka oblast	Južno-banatska oblast	Južno-bačka oblast	Severno-banatska oblast	Severno-bačka oblast	Srednjo-banatska oblast	Sremska oblast
TOTAL	1 087 629	75 188	151 448	439 754	64 081	95 723	93 243	168 192
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	162 339	20 439	26 306	38 364	15 755	15 142	21 501	24 831
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	336 390	16 268	61 095	121 080	18 150	28 834	30 000	60 962
Construction	41 524	1 765	4 282	21 023	1 652	4 104	2 162	6 535
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	194 337	12 082	19 600	89 230	9 336	16 264	13 294	34 531
Information and communication	34 235	992	1 872	25 017	1 192	2 463	1 514	1 185
Financial and insurance activities	25 010	1 426	1 984	14 615	955	2 124	1 416	2 491
Real estate activities	84 742	6 840	11 469	31 429	5 407	7 999	7 508	14 091
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	57 327	3 331	4 897	33 760	1 833	3 896	4 089	5 520
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	122 987	10 209	16 423	52 719	8 319	11 424	9 785	14 108
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	28 738	1 837	3 518	12 517	1 483	3 471	1 975	3 937

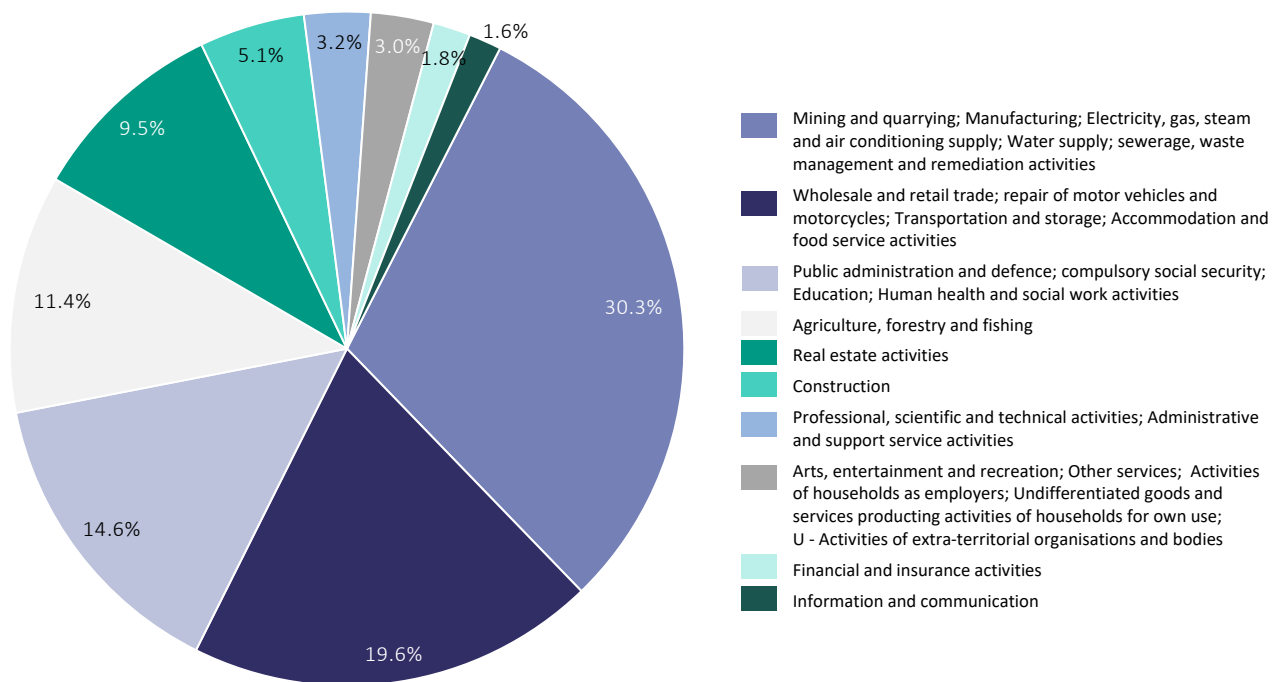
Region Vojvodine – GVA by activity, 2018



Region Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije and areas – Regional GVA by activity, 2018 (RSD million)

Name of activity	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Zlatiborska oblast	Kolubarska oblast	Mačvanska oblast	Mora-vička oblast	Pomo-ravska oblast	Rasin-ska oblast	Raška oblast	Šuma-dijaska oblast
TOTAL	779 203	120 469	71 993	102 502	104 149	71 751	81 109	95 902	131 328
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89 088	14 277	10 250	14 557	9 734	8 982	13 976	7 846	9 466
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	235 859	41 249	23 959	27 697	39 586	18 333	22 215	16 209	46 611
Construction	39 385	7 348	4 053	5 876	3 316	3 577	4 068	6 029	5 119
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	152 849	20 840	11 899	19 443	24 163	13 072	14 142	23 923	25 367
Information and communication	12 156	1 942	878	1 083	1 542	1 154	752	1 617	3 187
Financial and insurance activities	13 960	2 204	975	1 963	1 917	1 165	1 569	1 682	2 485
Real estate activities	74 123	10 101	6 681	11 059	7 251	9 386	7 803	10 782	11 060
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	24 780	3 322	2 215	3 608	2 877	2 612	2 511	3 242	4 392
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	113 520	15 811	8 706	14 350	11 055	11 366	11 525	21 465	19 242
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	23 482	3 375	2 377	2 866	2 707	2 103	2 548	3 108	4 398

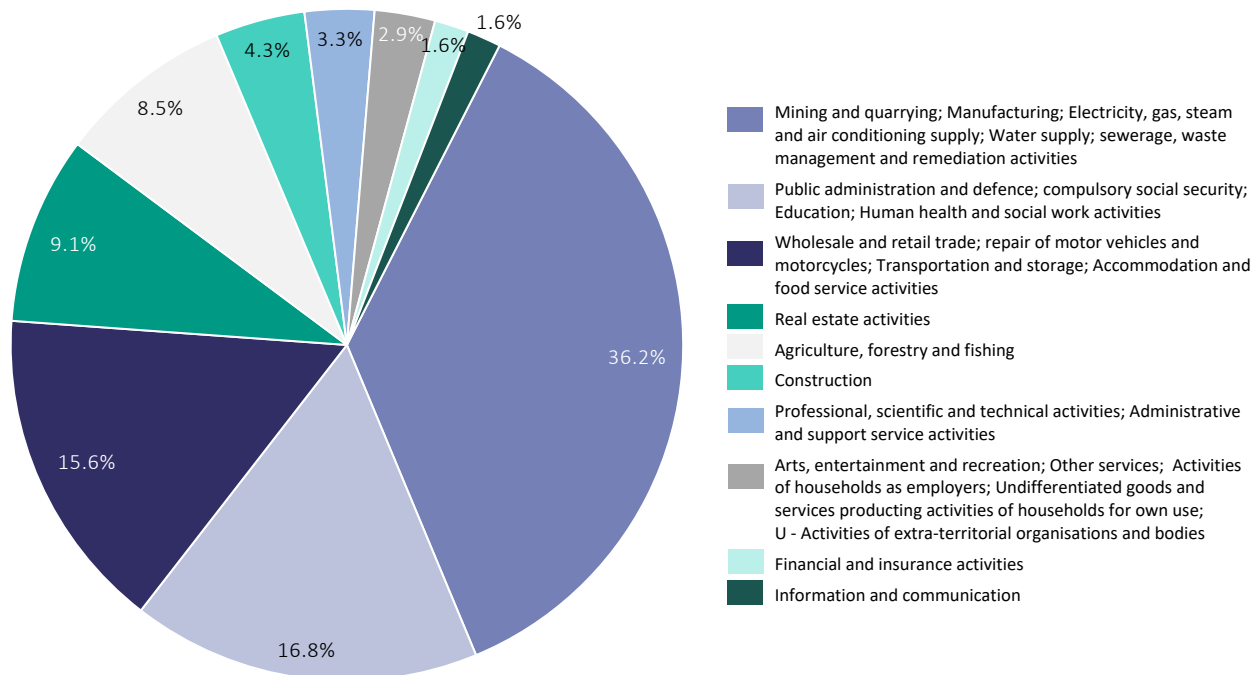
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije – GVA by activity, 2018



Region Južne i Istočne Srbije and areas – Regional GVA by activity, 2018 (RSD million)

Name of activity	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	Borska oblast	Brani-čevska oblast	Zaje-čarska oblast	Jabla-nička oblast	Nišavska oblast	Pirotska oblast	Podu-navska oblast	Pčinjska oblast	Toplička oblast
TOTAL	593 532	64 920	84 540	36 467	56 984	160 330	45 402	60 350	54 828	29 710
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50 231	3 424	8 547	5 974	6 094	7 464	2 806	6 780	4 533	4 607
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	214 993	41 549	38 457	9 979	18 332	42 806	26 685	13 622	14 422	9 142
Construction	25 604	1 306	2 565	829	4 582	7 605	571	3 864	3 229	1 055
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	92 879	5 773	9 925	5 271	8 354	33 096	4 055	14 005	9 563	2 838
Information and communication	9 668	216	526	420	275	6 464	455	673	375	264
Financial and insurance activities	9 741	415	926	687	825	4 159	531	1 157	782	257
Real estate activities	53 742	3 690	8 589	4 229	5 563	13 382	3 376	6 281	5 813	2 818
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	19 842	1 602	2 458	1 263	1 659	7 012	913	2 577	1 752	605
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	99 551	5 661	10 553	6 795	9 783	32 867	4 973	9 405	12 182	7 332
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	17 282	1 284	1 992	1 020	1 517	5 477	1 038	1 986	2 176	792

Region Južne i Istočne Srbije – GVA by activity, 2018



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