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**ISSN 1840-104X**



# Bosna i Hercegovina **Statistika za indikatore održivog razvoja**

*Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Statistics for Sustainable  
Development Goals*



**Bosna i Hercegovina**  
*Bosnia and Herzegovina*



**Agencija za statistiku  
Bosne i Hercegovine**  
*Agency for Statistics of  
Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**Sarajevo, 2019.**



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**STATISTIKA ZA INDIKATORE  
ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA  
BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA**  
*STATISTICS FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA*



**Bosna i Hercegovina**  
Bosnia and Herzegovina



**Agencija za statistiku  
Bosne i Hercegovine**  
Agency for Statistics of  
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo, 2019

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## Predgovor

Na Samitu o održivom razvoju, koji se održao 25. septembra 2015. godine, države članice Ujedinjenih naroda usvojile su Program održivog razvoja do 2030. godine (Agenda 2030) kojim je definisano 17 ciljeva održivog razvoja za iskorjenjivanje siromaštva, neravnopravnosti i nepravde, kao i rješavanje pitanja klimatskih promjena do 2030. godine.

Ciljevi održivog razvoja predstavljaju plan za stvaranje bolje i održive budućnosti za cijeli svijet. Oni se bave globalnim izazovima sa kojima se suočavamo, uključujući one koji se odnose na siromaštvo, nejednakost, klimu, degradaciju okoliša, prosperitet, mir i pravdu. Ciljevi se međusobno povezuju, te je važno je iste postići do 2030. godine.

Kako bi se moglo utvrditi da li se ispunjavaju postavljeni ciljevi, potrebno je definisati set mjerljivih indikatora koji će omogućiti efikasno praćenje mjera pojedinih politika i oblikovati strategije s visokim stepenom uspješnosti.

Prikazani su pojedini kontekstualni indikatori koji ukazuju na šire okolnosti u kojima se odvija mjerena aktivnost, operativni koji ukazuju na ključne elemente procesa implementacije mjere ili aktivnosti i indikatori koji ukazuju na upotrebene resurse u implementaciji i njihove direktne i indirekne učinke.

## Preface

*At the Summit on Sustainable Development, held on September 25, 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted the Sustainable Development Program by 2030 (Agenda2030) defining 17 goals of sustainable development for eradicating poverty, inequality and injustice, as well as addressing climate change issues by 2030.*

*The goals of sustainable development are a plan to create a better and sustainable future for the whole world. They are addressing the global challenges we face, including those relating to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. The goals are interconnected and do not leave anyone behind, it is important to achieve each goal and goal by 2030.*

*In order to be able to confirm whether the goals set are being met, it is necessary to define certain indicators according to which the results of individual policy measures and evaluated development strategies with a high degree of success will be evaluated.*

*Some contextual indicators are shown which indicate the broader circumstances in which measured activity is performed, operational which indicate the key elements of the process of implementation of the measure or activity and indicators that indicate the resources used in the implementation and their direct and indirect effects.*



**SVIJET BEZ SIROMAŠTVA**  
*NO POVERTY*

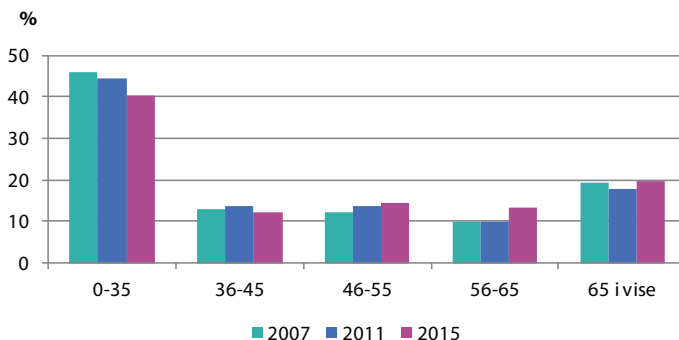
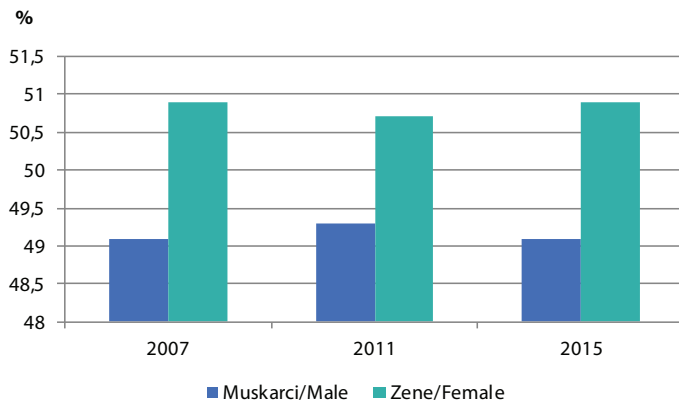


### 1.2.1 Procenat stanovništva koji živi ispod nacionalne linije siromaštva, po spolu i starosti

Podaci pokazuju da su u BiH žene izložene dvostruko većim rizicima od siromaštva nego muškarci. Posmatrajući isti indikator prema starosti, djeca i mladi su izloženi većim rizicima od siromaštva nego odrasli i stariji ljudi, a zaposlenje nije garant zaštite od siromaštva.

### 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (%)

Data show that women in BiH are exposed to twice as high risk of poverty than men. Looking at the same indicator according to age, we can conclude that children and young people are exposed to higher poverty risks than adults and elderly people, and that employment is not a guarantor of poverty protection.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

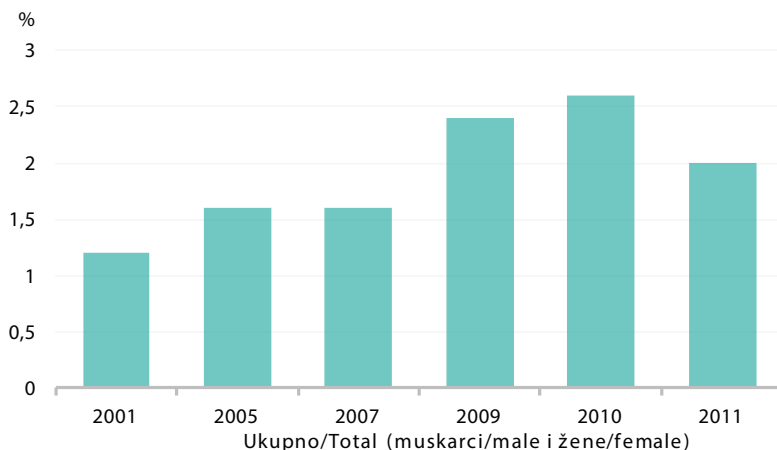


### 1.3.1 Udio nezaposlenih osoba koje primaju novčanu naknadu u slučaju nezaposlenosti, prema spolu (%)

Podaci pokazuju da je povećan broj osoba koje su obuhvaćene sistemom socijalne zaštite, uključujući i nivoe socijalne zaštite u Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 2001. do 2011. godine

### 1.3.1 Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefit, by sex (%)

The number of persons covered by the social protection system, including the levels of social protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 2001 to 2011, has been increased.



Izvor: Međunarodna organizacija rada  
Source: International Labour Organization

**SVIJET BEZ GLADI**  
*ZERO HUNGER*

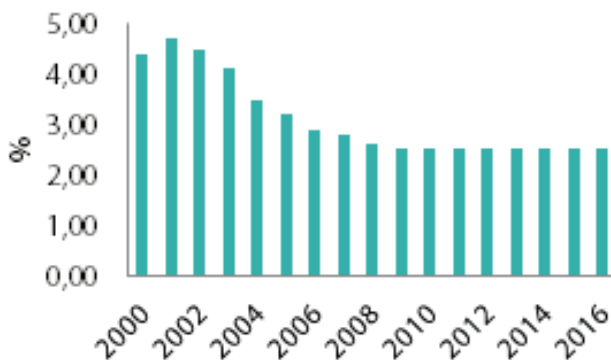


### 2.1.1 Prevalencija nehranjenosti (%)

Nehranjenost je najveći uzrok lošeg zdravlja i bolesti. Podaci za Bosnu i Hercegovinu pokazuju trend opadanja u posmatranom periodu 2001-2008. godine. U periodu 2009-2016. podaci o prevalenciji nehranjenosti su približno isti.

### 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

*Undernourishment is the main cause of poor health and illness. Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina show decline since 2001-2008. From 2009 to 2016, we have not changed values.*



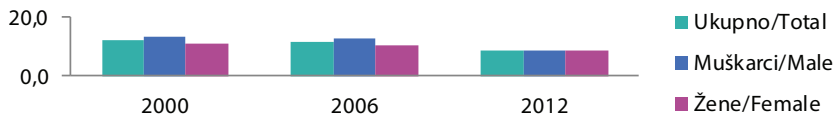
Izvor: Organizacija za hranu i poljoprivredu, Odsjek za statistiku  
Source: FAO, Statistics Division

### 2.2.1. Udio djece umjereno ili teško zaostalih (%)

Procenat zaostajanja u fizičkom razvoju djece je u konstantnom padu u Bosni i Hercegovini.

### 2.2.1 Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted(%)

*The prevalence of stunting of children is constantly decreasing in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*





**ZDRAVLJE I BLAGOSTANJE**  
*GOOD OD HEALTH AND*  
*WELL-BEING*

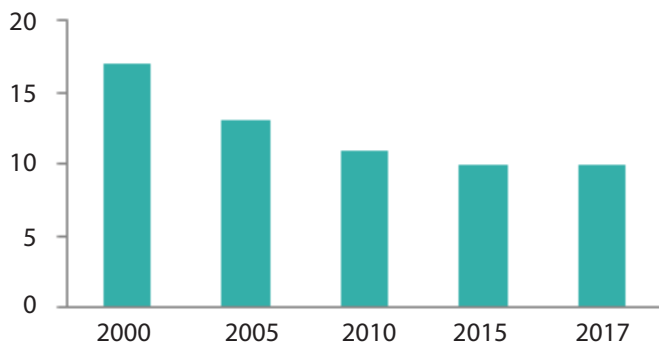


### 3.1.1 Odnos maternalne smrtnosti

Podaci za Bosnu i Hercegovinu pokazuju umjeren pad stope smrtnosti majki.

### 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina show a moderate decrease in the maternal mortality rate.



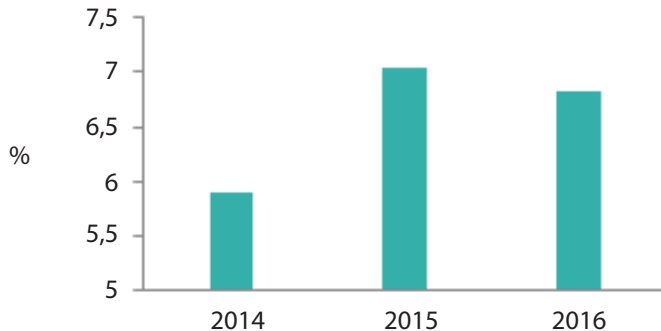
Izvor: Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija, Dječiji fond Ujedinjenih naroda, Populacioni fond Ujedinjenih naroda, Svjetska banka  
Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group

### 3.2.1 Stopa smrtnosti djece mlađe od 5 godina

Smrtnost djece do pet godina starosti na 1000 novorođenih u Bosni i Hercegovini je u porastu.

### 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births in Bosnia and Herzegovina is on the rise.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH





**KVALITETNO OBRAZOVANJE**  
*QUALITY EDUCATION*

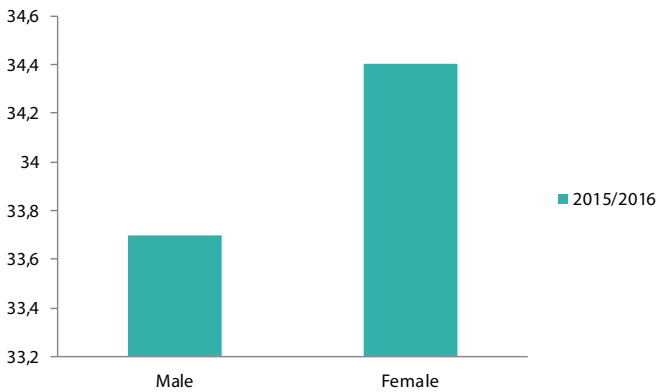


**4.2.2 Stopa učešća u organizovanom učenju (godinu dana prije službenog uzrasta za upis u osnovnu školu), po spolu**

**4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex**

U školskoj 2015/2016. godini stopa učešća u organizovanom učenju je bila ispod 50% u Bosni i Hercegovini.

*The indicator measures children's exposure to organized learning activities in the year prior to the start of primary school.*



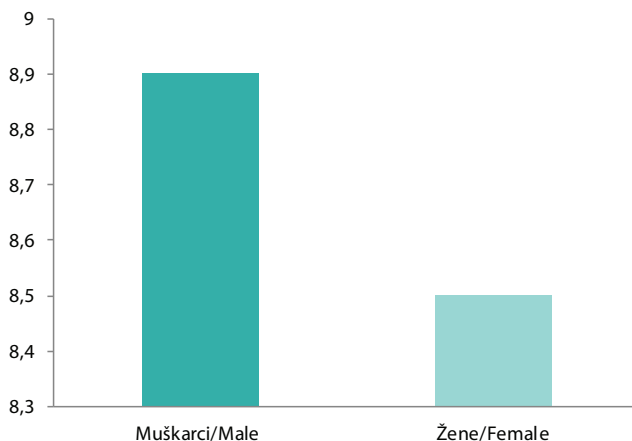
Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
 Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

### 4.3.1 Stopa učešća mladih i odraslih u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju i obuci tokom prethodnih 12 mjeseci, po spolu

***Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex***

Podaci za Bosnu i Hercegovinu (za 2016. godinu) pokazuju da muškarci više učestvuju u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju.

*Data for 2016 show that men are more involved in formal and non-formal education in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*



**RODNA RAVNOPRAVNOST**  
*GENDER EQUALITY*

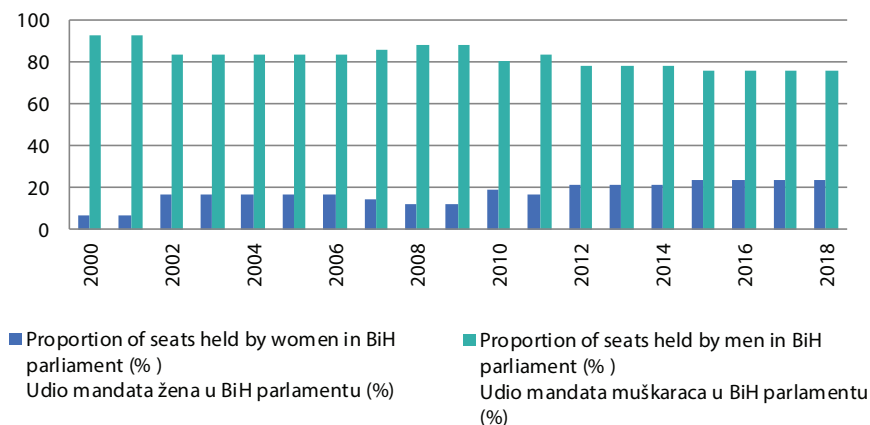


### 5.5.1: Udio broja mandata žena u državnim parlamentima (%)

Ovaj indikator je u Bosni i Hercegovini dostigao najveću vrijednost od 23,8% u sazivu državnog parlamenta 2014-2018. Da bi se ostvarilo jednako učešće ovaj procenat treba da dostigne 50%.

### 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The highest value of this indicator in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 23.81% and was reached in the convocation of the parliamentary assembly for 2014-2018, and it needs to be 50% to achieve the equality.



Izvor: Interparlamentarna unija, Parlamentarna skupština BiH

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Parliamentary assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina

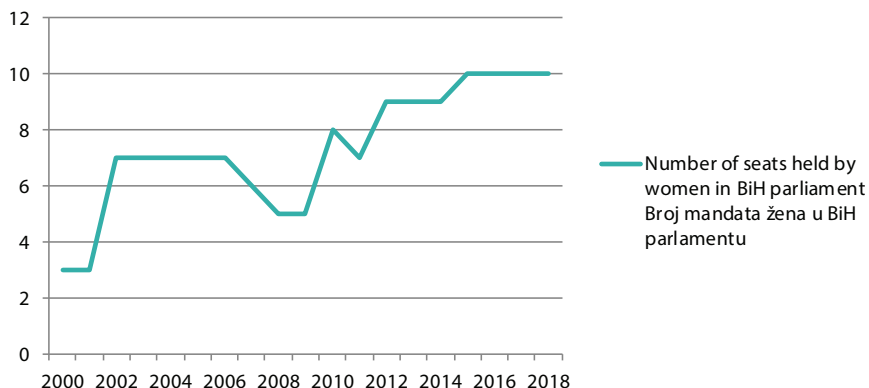


### 5.5.2 Broj mandata žena u državnim parlamentima

Najveći broj mandata dodijeljenih ženama u Parlamentu BiH je zabilježen u 2016. godini (10 od ukupno 42 mandata).

### 5.5.2 Number of seats held by women in national parliaments

*The largest number of women in the BiH Parliament was in 2016 (10 out of 42 mandates).*



Izvor: Interparlamentarna unija, Parlamentarna skupština BiH

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Parliamentary assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina

**ČISTA VODA I  
SANITARNI USLOVI**  
*CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION*

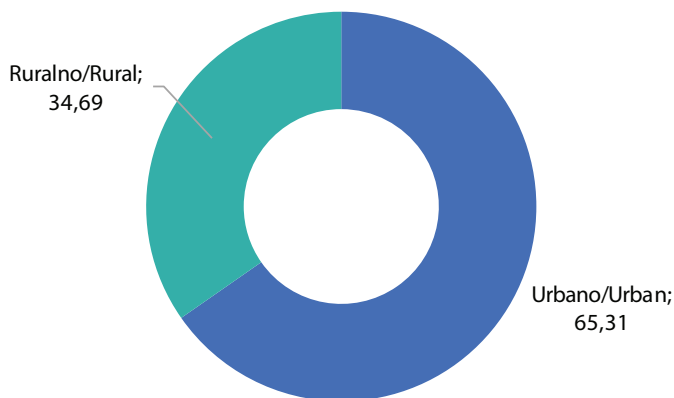


### 6.1.1 Procenat stanovništva koji koristi sigurno upravljane usluge za vodu za piće, podijeljen na urbano / ruralno stanovništvo (%)

Urbano stanovništvo ima skoro dvostruko bolji pristup uslugama za vodu za piće od ruralnog.

### 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, divided by urban/ rural population (%)

Urban population has a score of twice better access to rural drinking water services.



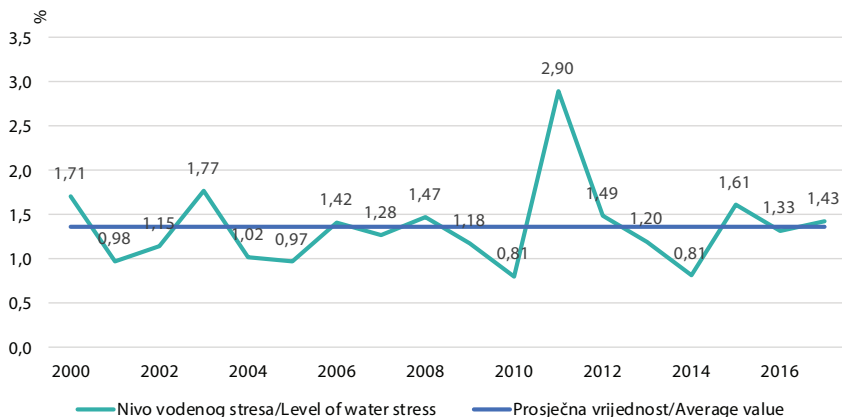
Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

### 6.3.1 Procenat tretmana otpadnih voda

Srednja vrijednost je data za period 2000-2016. godina i iznosila je 25,3%. Vršna vrijednost od 59,3% u 2017. godini je posljedica uključenja novih uređaja za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda u BiH.

### 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

The mean value was given for the period 2000-2016 and amounted to 25.3%. The peak value of 59.3% in 2017 is due to activation of new wastewater treatment plants in BiH.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
 Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

**PRISTUPAČNA ENERGIJA  
IZ ČISTIH IZVORA**  
*AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY*

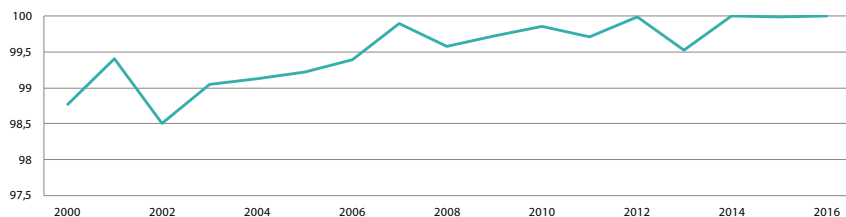


### 7.1.1 Udio stanovništva sa pristupom električnoj energiji

### 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

U BiH prema najnovijim procjenama udio stanovništva koji ima pristup električnoj energiji je dostigao 100%.

*In BiH, according to the latest estimates, the proportion of population with access to electricity reached 100%.*



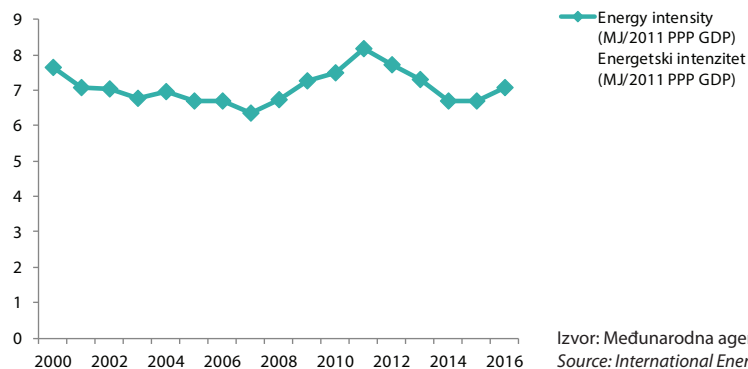
Izvor: Svjetska banka, Održiva energija za sve (SE4All) baza podataka, BHAS za godine 2007, 2013. i 2014.  
Source: World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database, BHAS for the years 2007, 2013 and 2014

### 7.3.1 Energetski intenzitet mjereno u smislu primarne energije i BDP-a

### 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Globalni energetski intenzitet smanjio se za 2,8% od 2014. do 2015. godine, što je dvostruko više nego u periodu od 1990. do 2010. godine. Prema podacima baziranim na procjenama u Bosni i Hercegovini nije zabilježen kontinuirani pad energetskog intenziteta.

*Global energy intensity decreased by 2.8 per cent from 2014 to 2015, double the rate of improvement seen between 1990 and 2010. According to data based on estimates, there has no continuous decline of energy intensity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*



Izvor: Međunarodna agencija za energiju  
Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)





**DOSTOJANSTVEN RAD  
I EKONOMSKI RAST**  
*DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH*

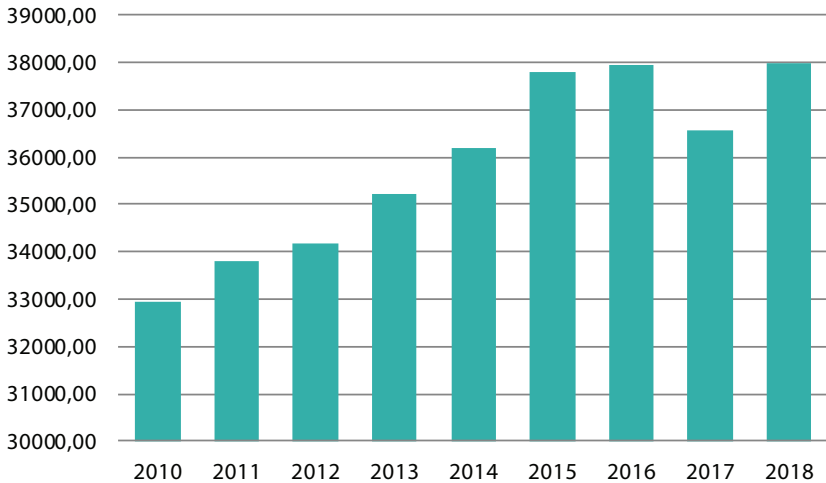


**8.2.1 BDP po zaposlenom  
 (PPP \$ 2011)**

Ovaj indikator pokazuje pozitivan trend za Bosnu i Hercegovinu u periodu od 2010. godine do 2018. godine.

**8.2.1 GDP per person employed  
 (constant 2011 PPP \$)**

*This indicator shows a positive trend for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 2010 to 2018.*



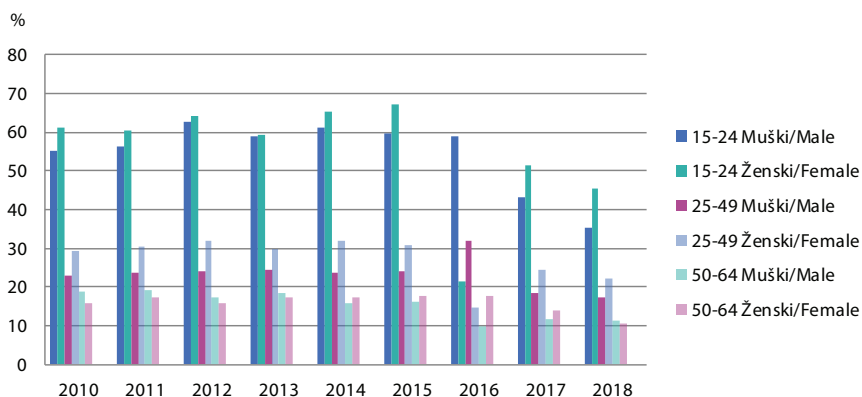
Izvor: Svjetska banka  
 Source: World Bank

### 8.5.2 Stopa nezaposlenosti, prema spolu i starosti (%)

Stopa nezaposlenosti u BiH je bilježila rast u periodu od 2010. godine do 2014. godine. U 2018. godini nastavila je padati četvrtu godinu zaredom i sada iznosi 18,4 posto. U odnosu na 2014, kada je iznosila 28,4 posto, stopa nezaposlenosti je smanjena za trećinu.

### 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%)

*Unemployment rate in BiH recorded growth in the period from 2010 to 2014. In BiH in 2018 continued to fall for the fourth year in a row and now stands at 18.4 percent. Compared to 2014, when it was 28.4 percent, the unemployment rate was reduced by a third.*



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

**INDUSTRIJA, INOVACIJE  
I INFRASTRUKTURA**  
*INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE*

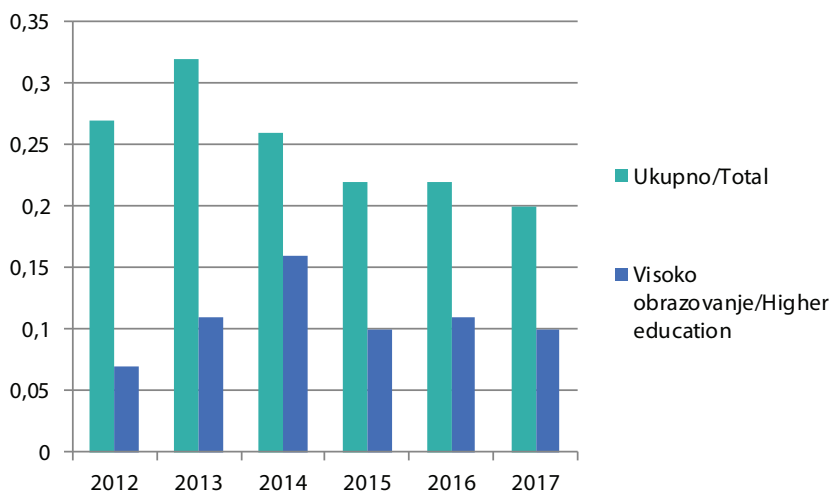


### 9.5.1 Izdaci za istraživanje i razvoj kao udio u BDP-u (%)

Izdavanja za istraživanje i razvoj bilježe trend pada od 2013. godine. Izdaci za istraživanje i razvoj su uglavnom od strane visokog obrazovanja (oko 49% ukupnih domaćih izdataka u 2017. godini).

### 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)

Investments in research and development allocations recorded a downward trend since 2013. Outlays on research and development are mainly incurred higher education (ca. 49% of total domestic expenditure in 2017).



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

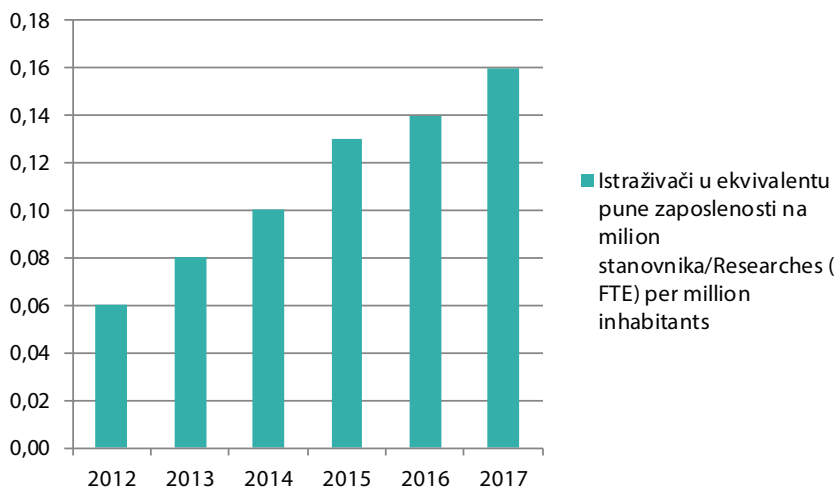


### 9.5.2 Istraživači (u ekvivalentu punog radnog vremena) na milion stanovnika

Broj istraživača u ekvivalentu punog radnog vremena je u porastu u odnosu na 2012. godinu. Na poslovima istraživanja i razvoja u BiH zaposleno je 1.626,9 istraživača u ekvivalentu punog radnog vremena.

### 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

The number of researchers in full-time equivalent is increasing compared to 2012. On research and development in BiH employed 1.626,9 researchers in full-time equivalent.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

**SMANJENJE  
NEJEDNAKOSTI**  
*REDUCED INEQUALITIES*

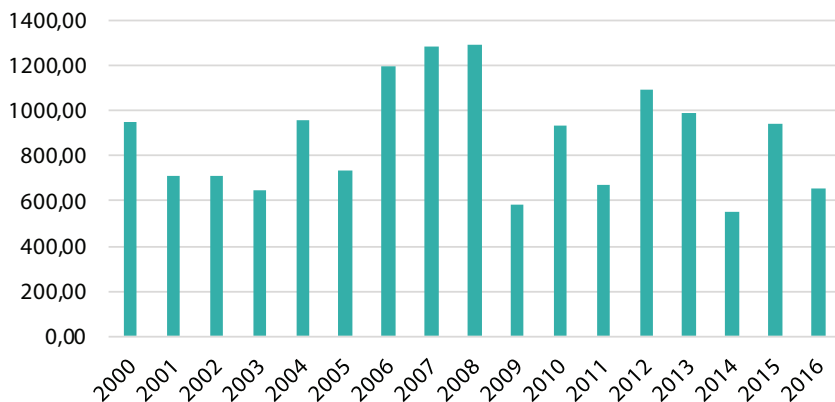


### 10.b.1 Ukupni tokovi resursa za razvoj prema zemljama primaocima i zemljama donatorima i vrsta toka

Ukupni tokovi resursa za razvoj, po zemljama primateljima i zemljama donatorima i tipu toka čine zvanična razvojna pomoć (ODA), drugi zvanični tokovi (OOF) i privatni tokovi. Ukupna pomoć za razvoj je bila najveća u periodu od 2006. do 2008.

### 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow

Total assistance flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises of Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows. Total assistance for development was the highest in the period from 2006 to 2008.



Izvor: Organizacija za ekonomsku saradnju i razvoj (OECD)

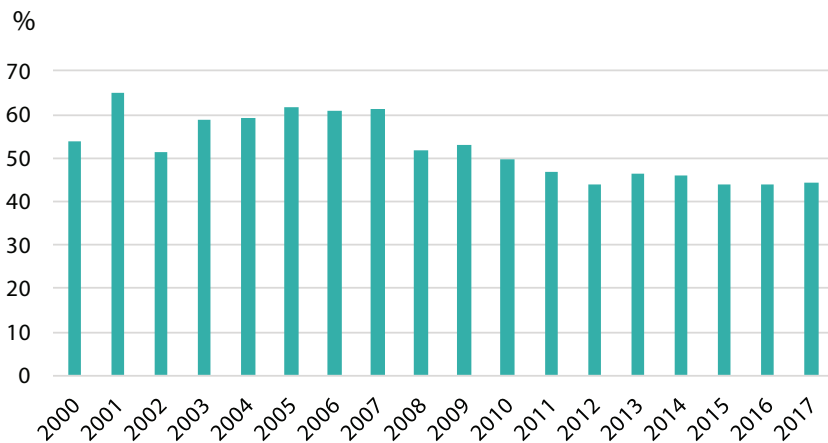
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

### 10.5.1 Likvidna sredstva na kratkoročne obaveze (%)

Podaci za Bosnu i Hercegovinu pokazuju blagi pad likvidnih sredstava na kratkoročne obaveze.

### 10.5.1 Liquid assets to short term liabilities (%)

Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina show a slight decrease of liquid assets to short term liabilities.



Izvor: Međunarodni monetarni fond  
Source: International Monetary Fund

**ODRŽIVI GRADOVI  
I ZAJEDNICE**  
*SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES*



### 11.6.1 Procenat sakupljanja urbanog otpada sa adekvatnim finalnim odlaganjem u odnosu na ukupni čvrsti urbani otpad, po gradovima

Indikator je definisan kao udio ukupnog nastalog čvrstog komunalnog otpada koji se redovno prikuplja uz adekvatno tretiranje i odlaganje. Ovaj indikator treba posmatrati u smislu trenda ukupnog smanjenja količina komunalnog otpada u BiH, koji je vidljiv u grafikonu.

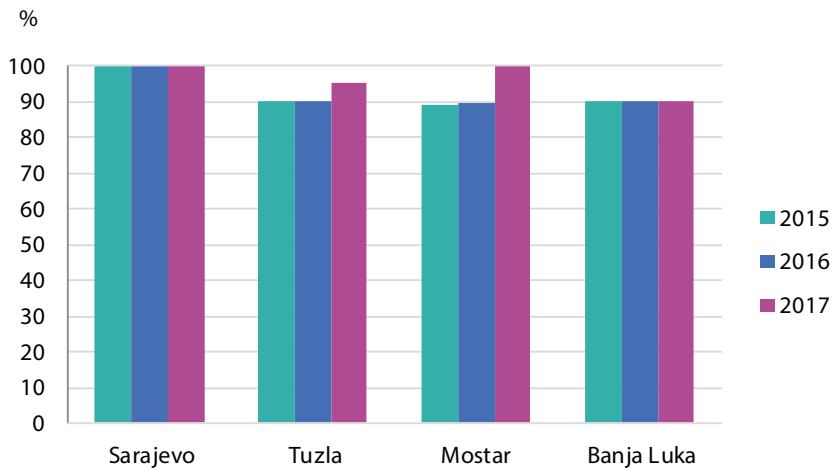
### 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

Indicator is defined as proportion of total municipal solid waste generated which is regularly collected, with adequate treatment and disposal. This indicator should be seen in terms of the trend of total reduction of municipal waste in BiH, which can be seen in graph.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH





Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

**ODGOVORNA POTROŠNJA  
I PROIZVODNJA**  
*RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION AND  
PRODUCTION*

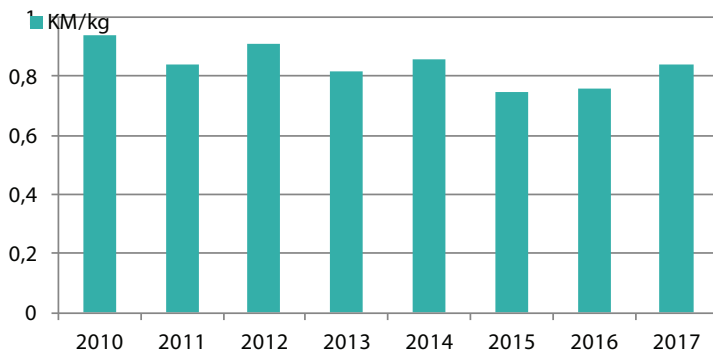


### 12.2.2 Domaća potrošnja materijala po jedinici BDP-a

### 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP

U 2017. godini iznosila je 0,8 KM po kilogramu i smanjena je za 9,9% u odnosu na 2010. godinu.

*It was 0.8 BAM per kilogram, referent 2017, and decrease 9.9% compared to 2010.*



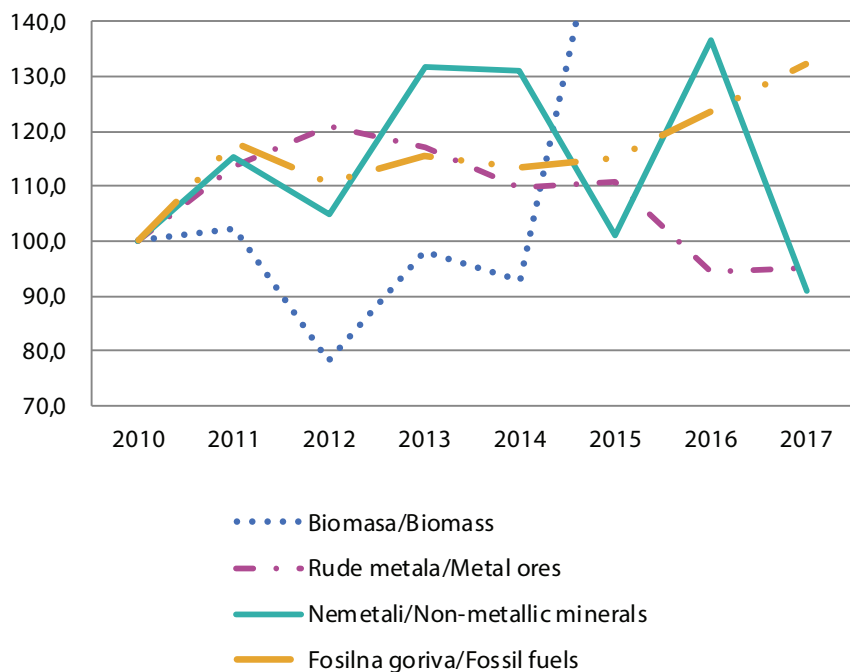
Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

### 12.2.2 Potrošnja domaćih materijala, prema vrsti materijala

### 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, by type of material

Ekonomija Bosne i Hercegovine je u 2017. godini potrošila 37 miliona tona prirodnih resursa, što je za 23,8% više u odnosu na baznu godinu. Domaće vađenje nemetalnih minerala je povećano za 30,1% u odnosu na baznu godinu. Uvoz prirodnih resursa je porastao za 16,3% u odnosu na baznu godinu, posmatrano prema kategorijama materijalnih resursa najveće učešće je zabilježeno u uvozu fosilnih goriva.

*The economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, referent 2017, is consumed 37 million tons of natural resources, which is 23.8% more compared to the base year. Domestic extraction of non-metallic minerals increased by 30.1% compared to the base year. Imports of natural resources has increased by 16.3% compared to the base year, observed by category of material resources the largest share was recorded in imports of fossil fuel.*



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

**OČUVANJE ŽIVOTA  
NA ZEMLJI**  
*LIFE ON LAND*

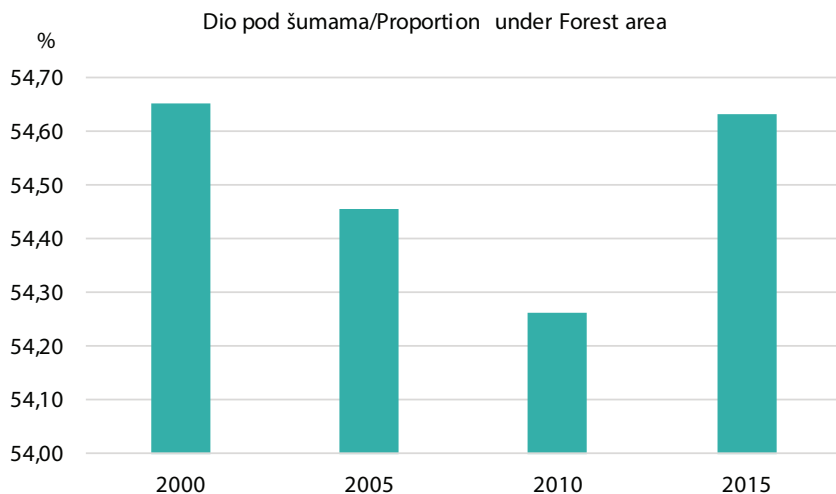


### 15.1.1 Površina šuma kao procenat ukupne površine zemljišta

### 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Površina šuma (kao procenat ukupne površine zemljišta) može se koristiti kao gruba procjena u kojoj mjeri se šume u Bosni i Hercegovini čuvaju ili obnavljaju.

*Forest area as percentage of total land area may be used as a rough proxy for the extent to which the forests in Bosnia and Herzegovina are being conserved or restored.*



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
 Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

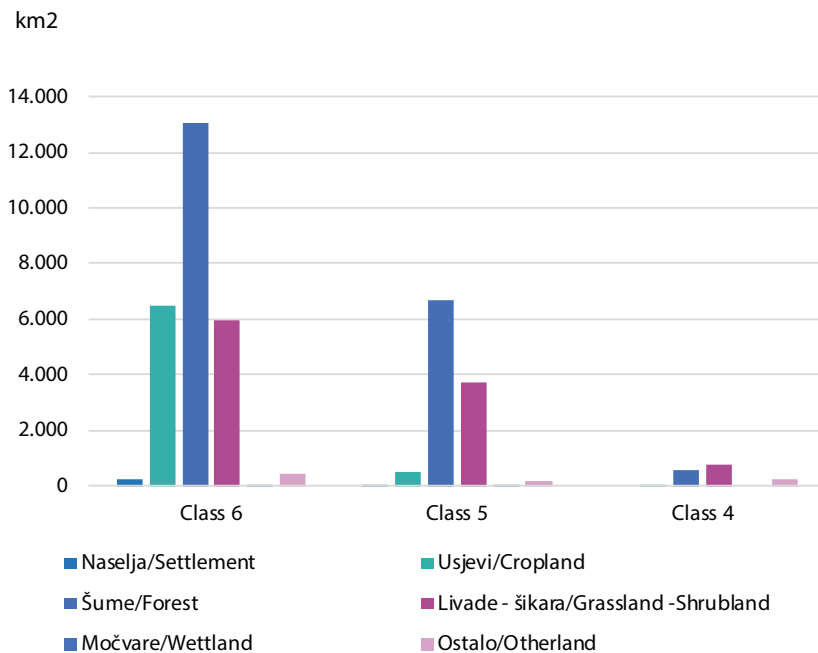


### 15.4.2 Indeks planinskog zelenog pokrivača

Indeks planinskog zelenog pokrivača pruža informacije o promjenama u vegetacijskom pokrovu i indikator statusa očuvanja planinskih sredina.

### 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

*The Mountain Green Cover index provides information on the changes in the vegetation cover and an indication of the status of the conservation of mountain environments.*



Izvor: Poljoprivredni institut Republike Srpske, Federalni zavod za agropedologiju, CORINE 2012.  
Source: Agricultural Institute of the Republic of Srpska, Federal Institute of Agropedology, CORINE 2012

**MIR, PRAVDA  
I SNAŽNE INSTITUCIJE**  
*PEACE, JUSTICE AND  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS*

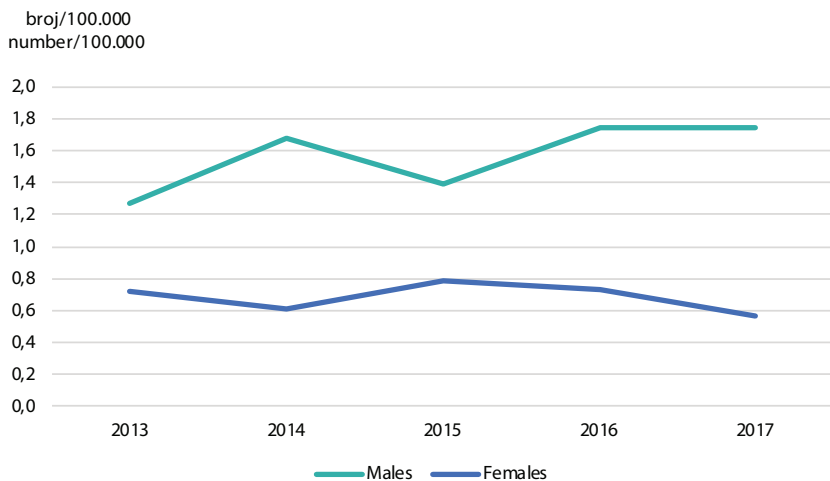


**16.1.1 Broj žrtava samoubistava na 100.000 stanovnika, prema spolu (broj/100.000 stanovnika)**

**16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex (No/100.000 inhabitants)**

Podaci pokazuju porast samoubistava kod muškaraca, a smanjenje kod žena u odnosu na 100.000 stanovnika.

Data show an increase in suicides in men and a decrease in women compared to 100,000 inhabitants.



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
 Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

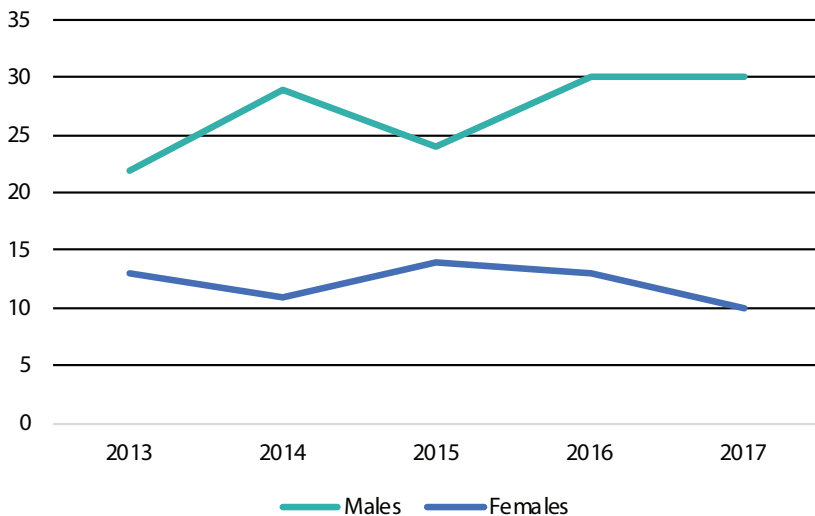
### 16.1.1 Broj žrtava samoubistva, prema polu (broj)

Podaci pokazuju da su samoubistvima skloniji muškarci od žena.

### 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide, by sex (number)

The data show that suicides are more prey to women than men.

broj/number



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH

**PARTNERSTVOM**  
**DO CILJA**  
*PARTNERSHIPS*  
*FOR THE GOALS*

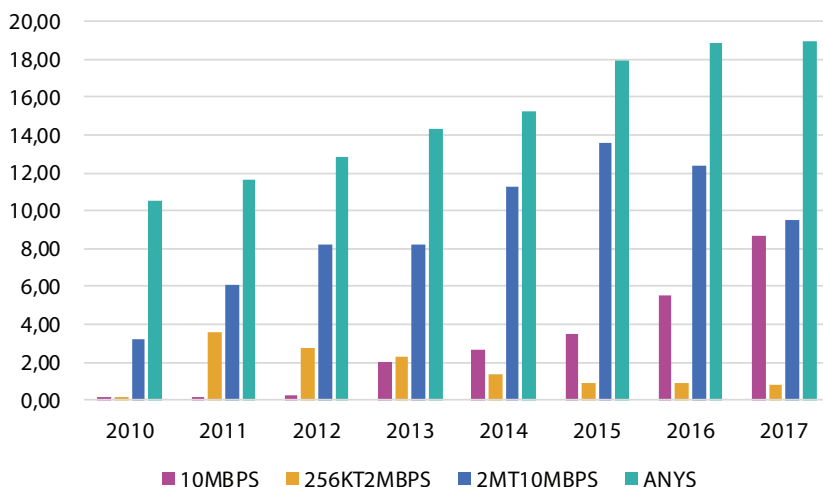


### 17.6.2 Fiksne pretplate na širokopojasni internet na 100 stanovnika po brzini

Indikator fiksnih pretplatnika širokopojasnog pristupa internetu, po brzini, odnosi se na broj pretplata na fiksni širokopojasni pristup javnom internetu, podijeljene prema oglašenoj brzini preuzimanja.

### 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

The fixed broadband internet access rate indicator, in terms of speed, refers to the number of subscriptions to fixed broadband access to the public Internet, divided according to the downloaded download speed.



Izvor: Regulatorna agencija za komunikacije BiH  
Source: Communications Regulatory Agency of BiH

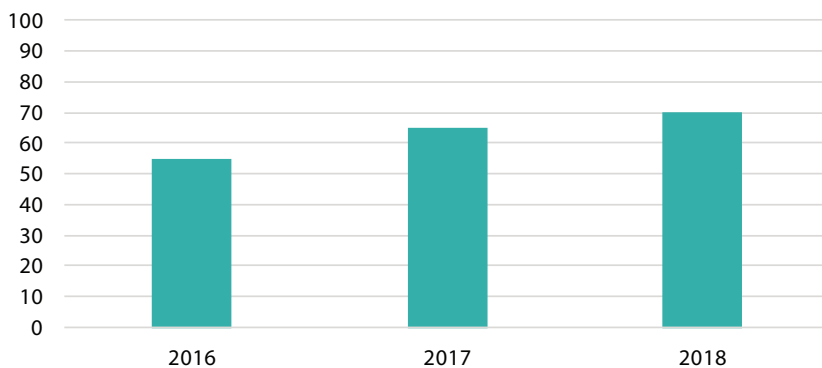


### **17.8.1 Udio pojedinaca koji koriste internet**

Podaci pokazuju značajan rast korisnika interneta za period 2016-2018. (koristili internet u zadnja 3 mjeseca).

### **17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet**

*Data show significant growth of Internet users for the period 2016-2018 (used the internet in the last 3 months).*



Izvor: Agencija za statistiku BiH  
*Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH*



