



WORKING PAPER



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REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Regions and areas of the Republic of Serbia, 2016

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Regions and areas of the Republic of Serbia, 2016

Belgrade, 2018

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

- As of January 1st 2016 -



Edited in the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Source: Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority of the Republic of Serbia

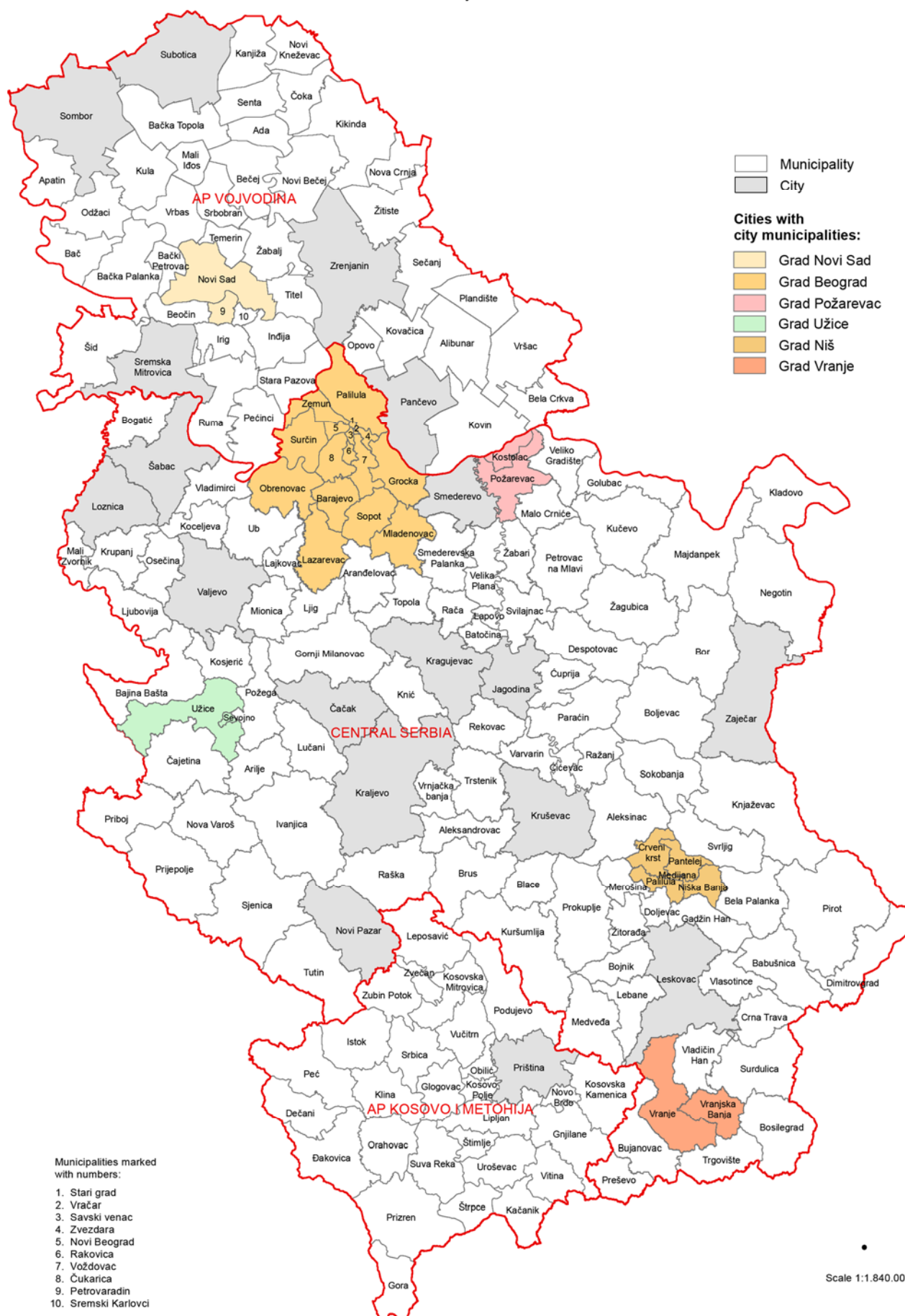
Municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia by administrative districts

- As of January 1st 2016 -



Cities and municipalities in the Republic of Serbia

- As of January 1st 2016 -



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Source: Graphic layout of the Geodetic Authority of the Republic of Serbia



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 2016.

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 Serbian national *Nomenclature of statistical territorial units (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, Severnobanatska oblast, Južnobanatska 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, Pirotska 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).



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)	
	2016	2015	2016/2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	4 261 927	4 043 468	105.4	100.0	100.0	604	570	100.0	100.0
Beogradski region	1 696 449	1 590 947	106.6	39.8	39.3	1 007	947	166.8	166.2
Region Vojvodine	1 117 298	1 060 389	105.4	26.2	26.2	594	561	98.4	98.4
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	843 022	809 774	104.1	19.8	20.0	431	411	71.3	72.1
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	602 511	579 655	103.9	14.1	14.3	392	374	65.0	65.6
<i>Extra regio</i>	2 648	2 702	98.0	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 39.8%; Region Vojvodine with 26.2% is the second and then come Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije – 19.8% and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije – 14.1%. In comparison with the period 2014 – 2015, the regional GDP estimates for 2016 tend to show almost identical shares of individual regions in the national GDP.

Beogradski region, with GDP per capita amounting to RSD 1 007 000 (8 179 EUR)¹, has by 66.8% higher per capita amount compared to the national average (around EUR 4 905). The level index of the Serbian capital is, however, about 0.6% higher than in 2015, 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 594 000/EUR 4 825). The GDP per capita level index for Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije equals 71.3% (RSD 431 000/EUR 3 501) which is a decrease by 0.8% when compared to 2015. For Region Južne i Istočne Srbije the level index is 65.0% (RSD 392 000/EUR 3 184), which is a decrease by 0.6% when related to 2015.

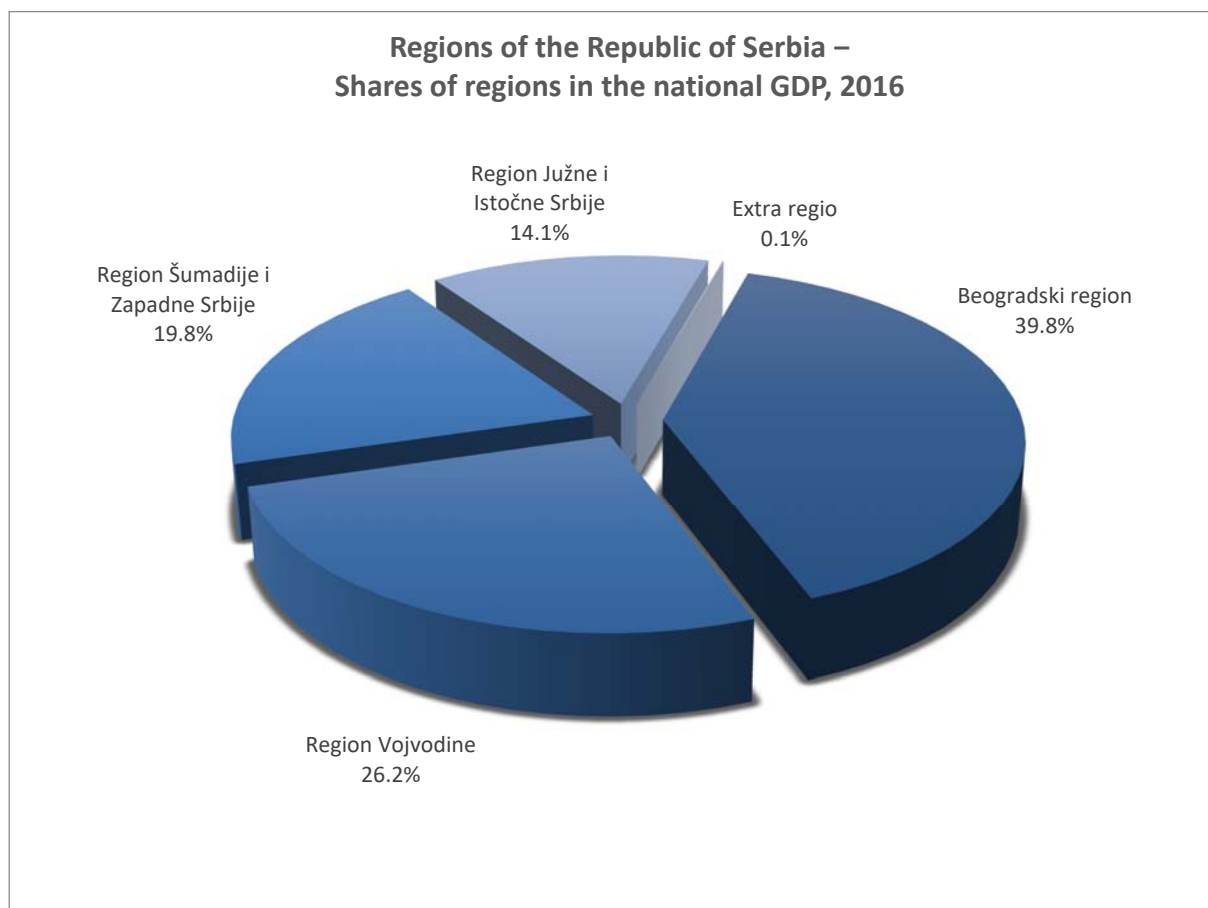
¹ Average official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Serbia for the years 2015 and 2016.

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.



We can say that 2016 estimates of the regional GDP indicate small changes regarding discrepancies of the regional economic development, with 2.6 ratio of GDP per capita between Beogradski region and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (compared to 2.5 in 2015).

Regarding the dispersion of the regional GDP per capita, it equals 32% in 2016 (related to 31% in 2015). As concerns the level of areas (districts), it equals 37% (36% in 2015). 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 increase 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 ;

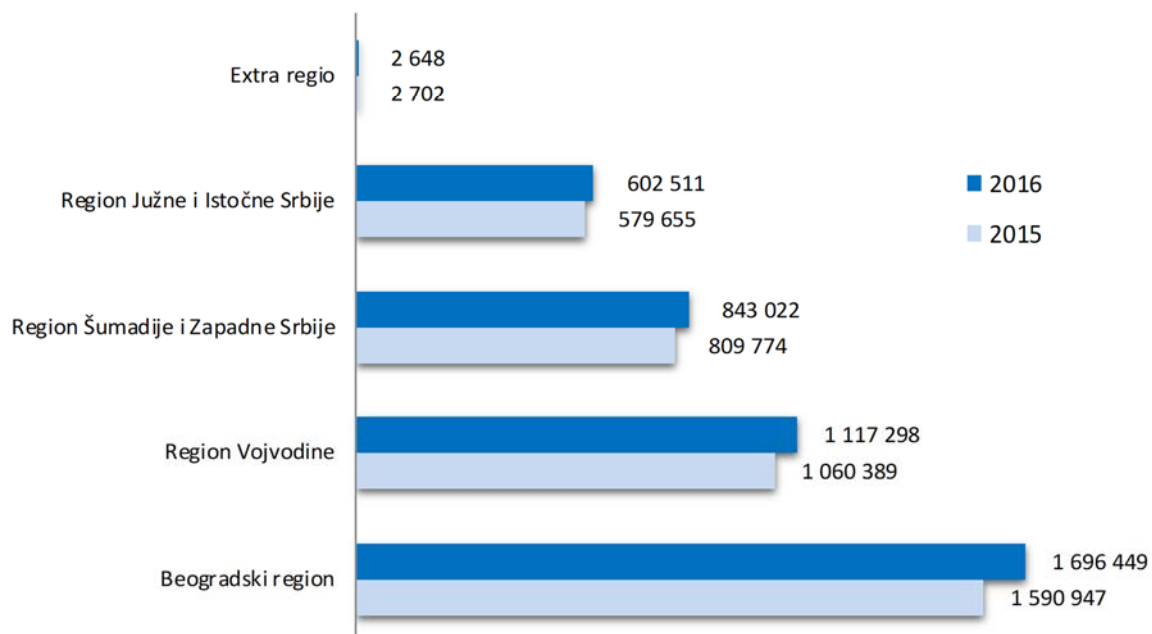
Y - national average GDP per inhabitant;

p_i - population of the region/area i

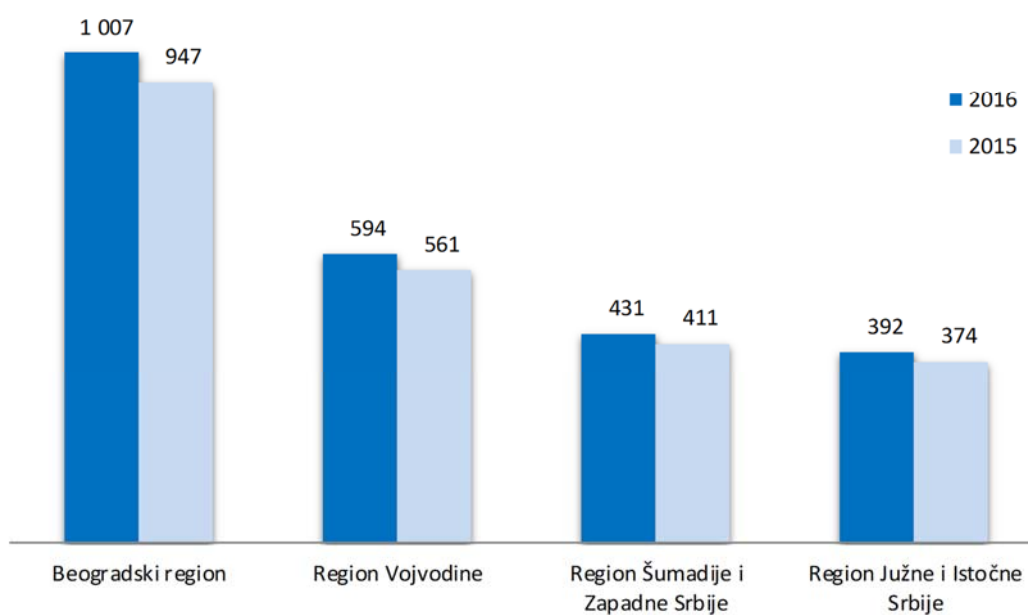
P - population of the country

n - number of regions/areas of the country

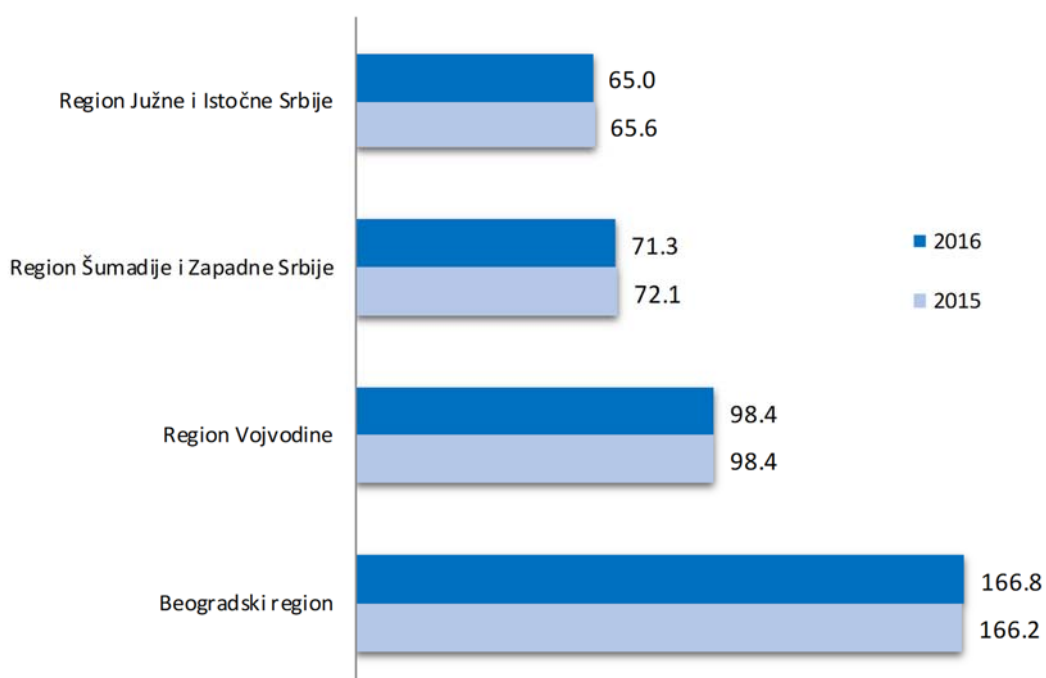
Regions of the Republic of Serbia – Regional BDP, 2015 – 2016 (million RSD)



Regions of the Republic Serbia – Regional GDP per capita, 2015 – 2016 (thousand RSD)



**Regions of the Republic of Serbia –
GDP per capita – Level indices (RS = 100), 2016 – 2015 (%)**



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 61.0% and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije is below 25% of EU28 average.

Regional GDP expressed in PPS

T E R R I T O R Y	GDP (million PPS)		Share (%)		GDP per capita (thousand PPS)		Level Index (EU28 = 100)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
EU 28	14 907 852	14 797 444	100.0	100.0	29.2	29.0	100.0	100.0
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	75 401	74 453	0.5	0.5	10.7	10.5	36.6	36.2
Beogradski region	30 013	29 294	0.2	0.2	17.8	17.4	61.0	60.1
Region Vojvodine	19 767	19 525	0.1	0.1	10.5	10.3	36.0	35.6
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	14 915	14 910	0.1	0.1	7.6	7.6	26.1	26.1
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	10 659	10 673	0.1	0.1	6.9	6.9	23.8	23.7
<i>Extra regio</i>	47	50	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Region Kosovo i Metohija	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

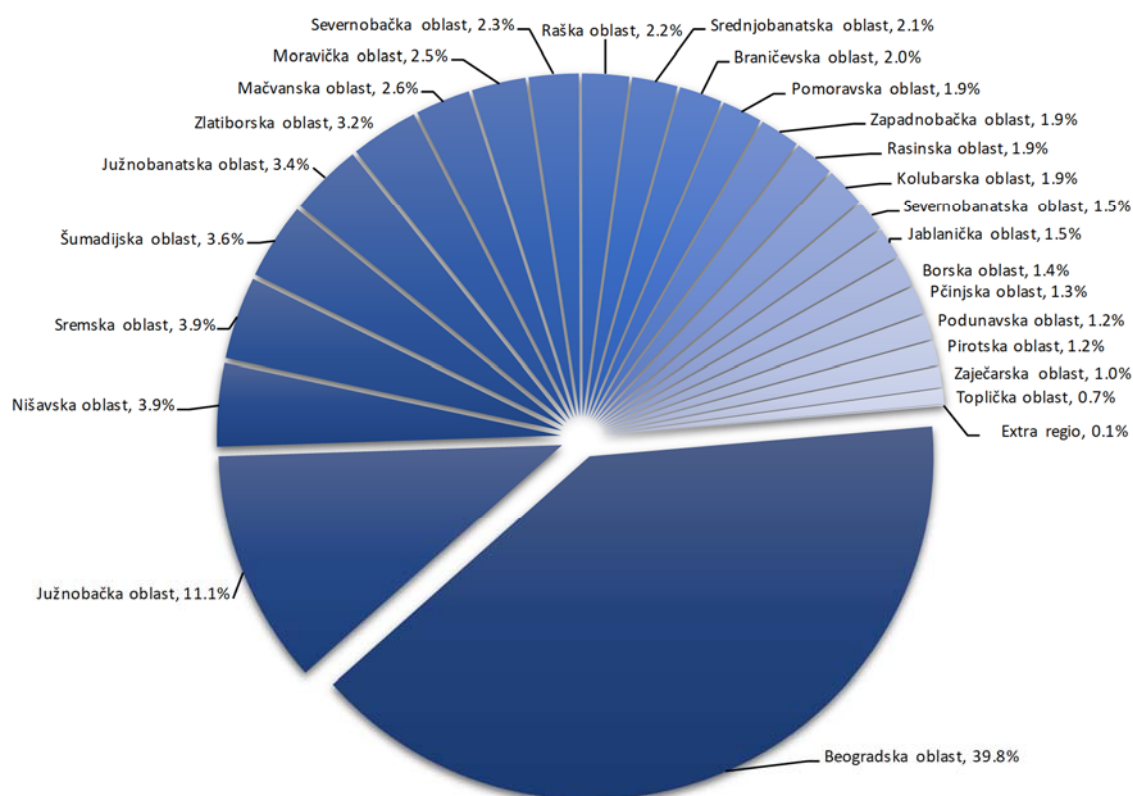
Areas of the Republic of Serbia – GVA, shares in total GVA of the Republic of Serbia and level indices

Area	GVA (million RSD)		Index	Share (%)		GVA per capita (thousand RSD)		Level Index (RS = 100)	
	2016	2015	2016/2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	3 511 003	3 346 183	104.9	100.0	100.0	497	472	100.0	100.0
Beogradska oblast	1 397 545	1 316 593	106.1	39.8	39.3	830	784	166.8	166.2
Zapadnobačka oblast	66 106	63 749	103.7	1.9	1.9	372	355	74.9	75.2
Južnobanatska oblast	120 563	109 656	109.9	3.4	3.3	425	384	85.5	81.4
Južnobačka oblast	388 471	374 684	103.7	11.1	11.2	629	608	126.5	128.8
Severnobanatska oblast	51 585	50 852	101.4	1.5	1.5	369	359	74.1	76.1
Severnobačka oblast	82 229	78 247	105.1	2.3	2.3	453	429	91.2	90.9
Srednjobanatska oblast	75 383	75 130	100.3	2.1	2.2	421	416	84.7	88.1
Sremska oblast	136 101	125 209	108.7	3.9	3.7	449	411	90.3	87.1
Zlatiborska oblast	112 108	101 903	110.0	3.2	3.0	410	369	82.4	78.2
Kolubarska oblast	65 353	63 288	103.3	1.9	1.9	392	376	78.8	79.7
Mačvanska oblast	90 603	88 571	102.3	2.6	2.6	317	308	63.8	65.2
Moravička oblast	89 347	82 419	108.4	2.5	2.5	438	401	88.1	85.0
Pomoravska oblast	66 659	66 418	100.4	1.9	2.0	326	322	65.6	68.2
Rasinska oblast	65 911	64 799	101.7	1.9	1.9	287	279	57.7	59.1
Raška oblast	77 557	75 191	103.1	2.2	2.2	253	245	50.8	51.9
Šumadijska oblast	126 948	127 541	99.5	3.6	3.8	443	443	89.1	94.0
Borska oblast	49 519	45 573	108.7	1.4	1.4	425	385	85.4	81.6
Braničevska oblast	70 853	70 848	100.0	2.0	2.1	411	405	82.6	85.9
Zaječarska oblast	34 051	35 742	95.3	1.0	1.1	306	316	61.4	67.0
Jablanička oblast	51 485	50 067	102.8	1.5	1.5	251	241	50.4	51.2
Nišavska oblast	136 665	128 114	106.7	3.9	3.8	373	348	75.1	73.8
Pirotska oblast	40 550	39 445	102.8	1.2	1.2	466	448	93.7	94.9
Podunavska oblast	41 882	41 336	101.3	1.2	1.2	219	214	44.1	45.4
Pčinjska oblast	46 058	44 644	103.2	1.3	1.3	230	222	46.3	47.1
Toplička oblast	25 292	23 928	105.7	0.7	0.7	293	274	58.9	58.0
Ekstra regio	2 181	2 236	97.6	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–
Kosovska oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovsko-mitrovačka oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovsko-pomoravska oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pečka oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizrenska oblast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

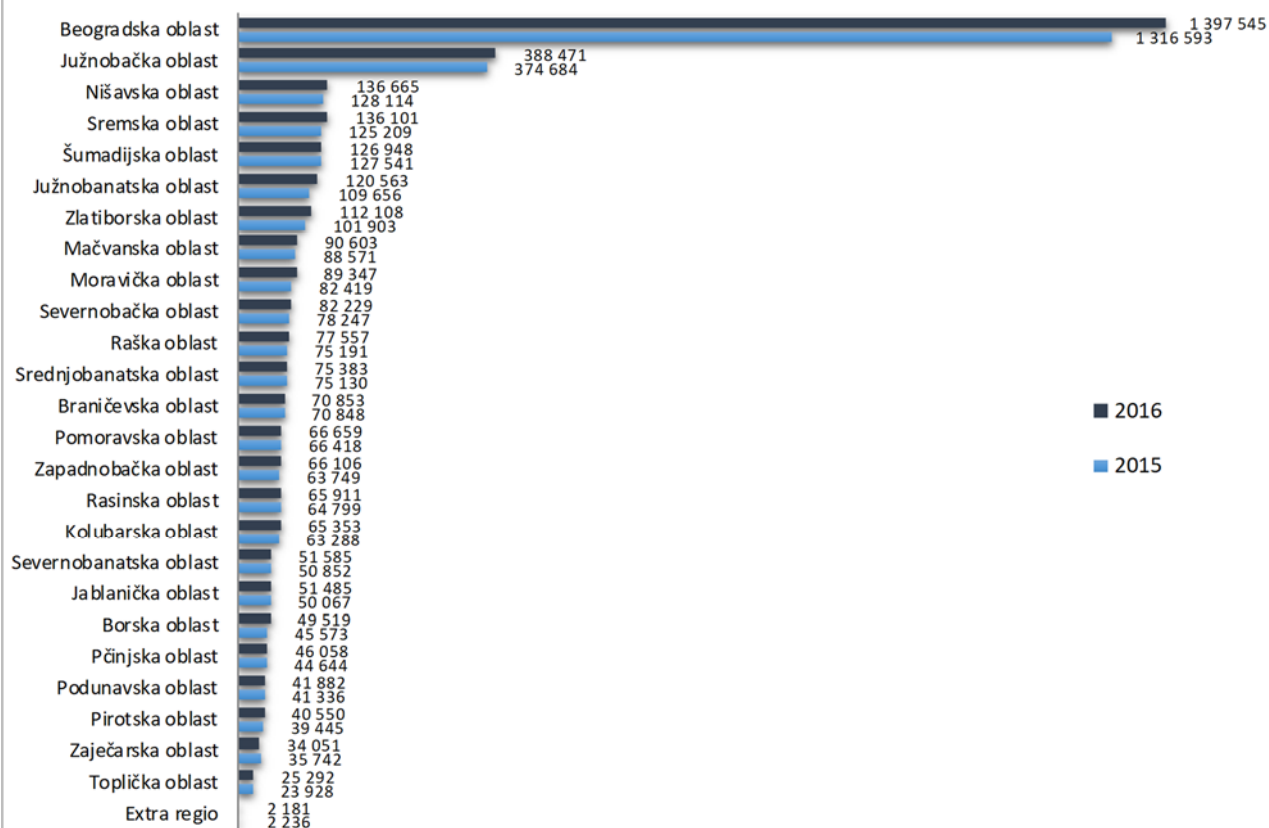
¹⁾ Net taxes on products make difference between GVA and GDP. In compliance with the Eurostat regulations, GVA shall be expressed for the level of areas (districts).



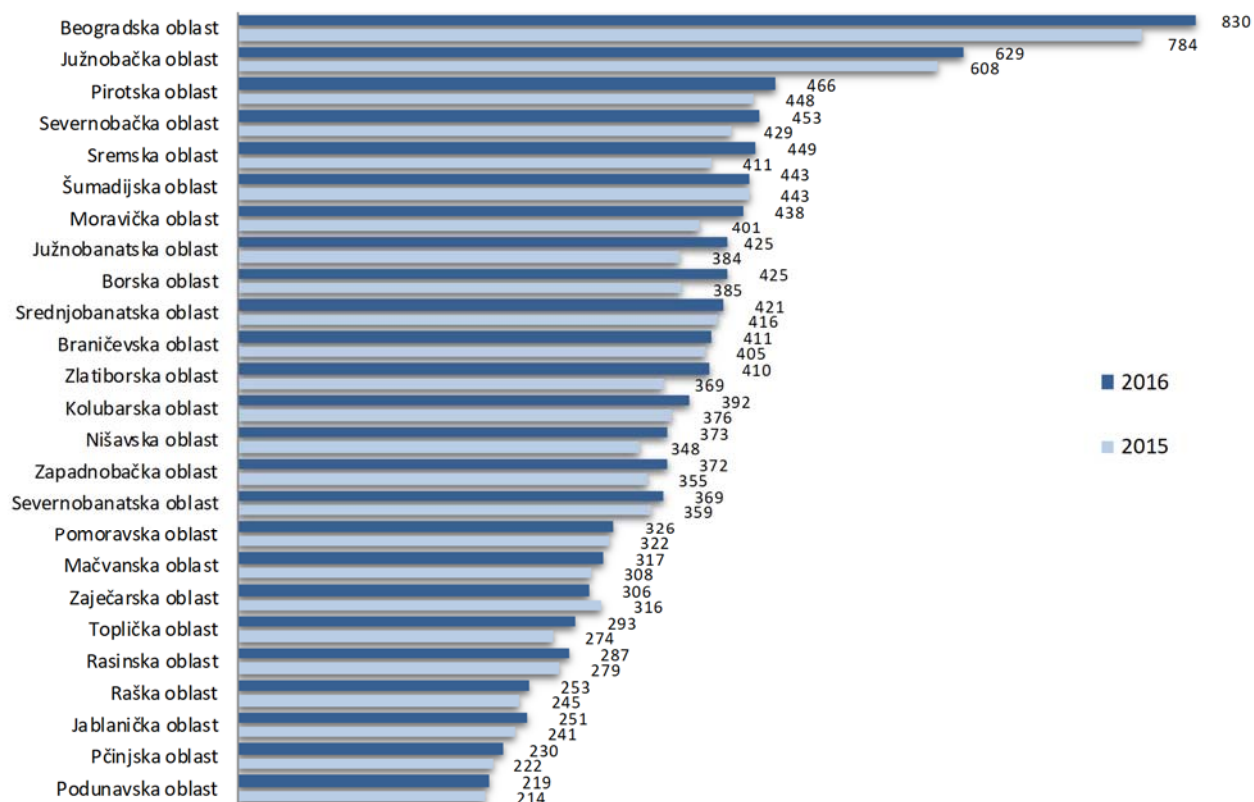
Areas of the Republic of Serbia – Share of areas in total GVA of Republic of Serbia, 2016



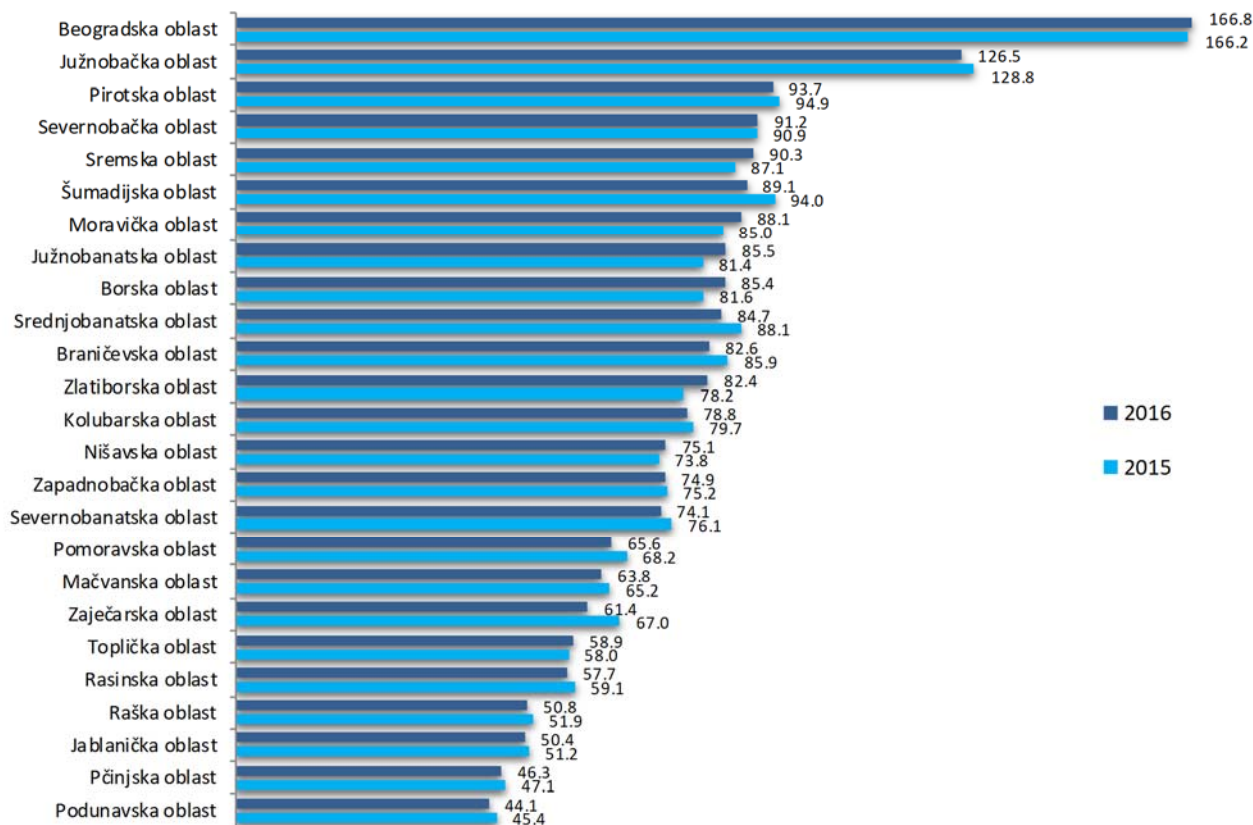
Areas of the Republic of Serbia – GVA, 2015 – 2016 (million RSD)



Areas of the Republic of Serbia – GVA per capita, 2015 – 2016 (thousand RSD)



Areas of Republic of Serbia – GVA per capita– Level indices, 2015 – 2016 (%)

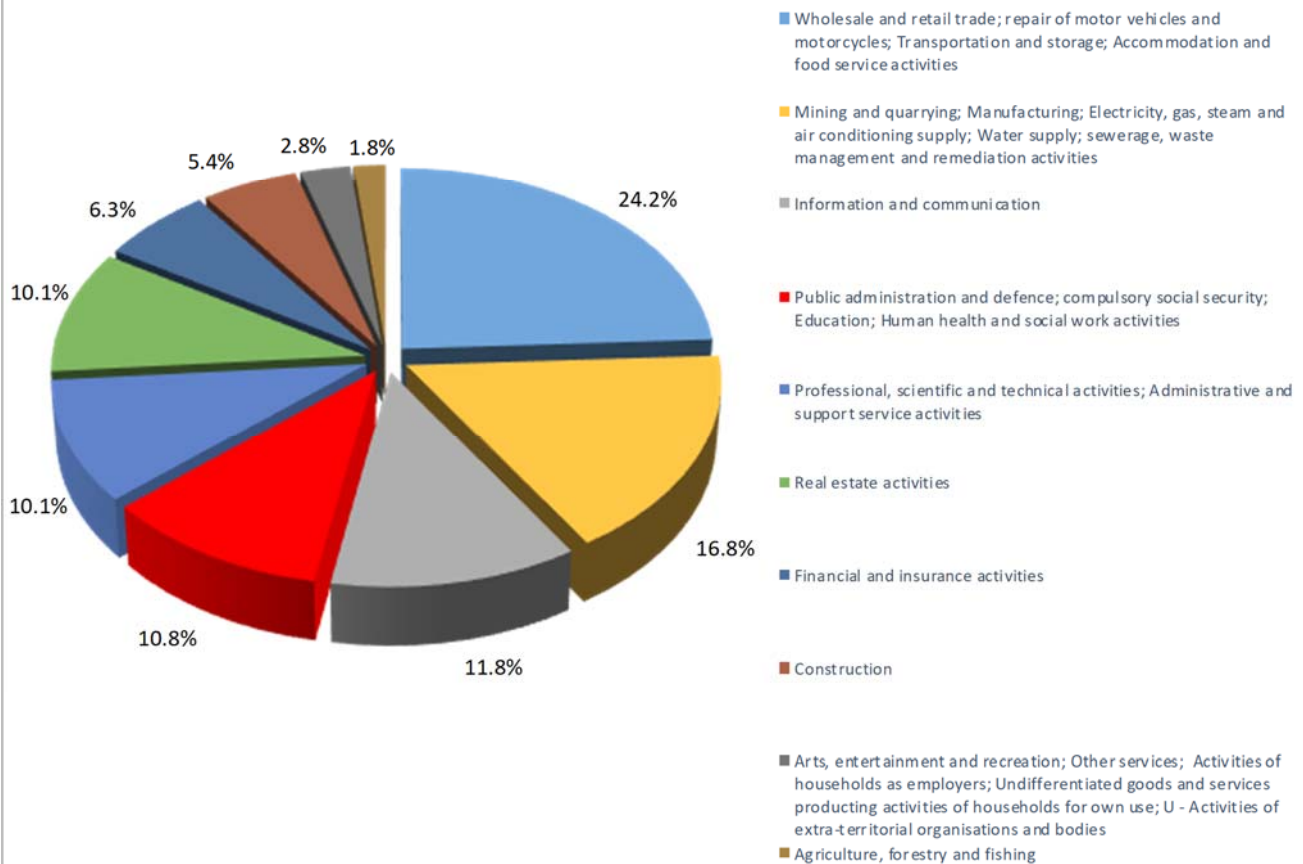


Regional GVA by activity

REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA – Regional GVA by activity, 2016 (million RSD)

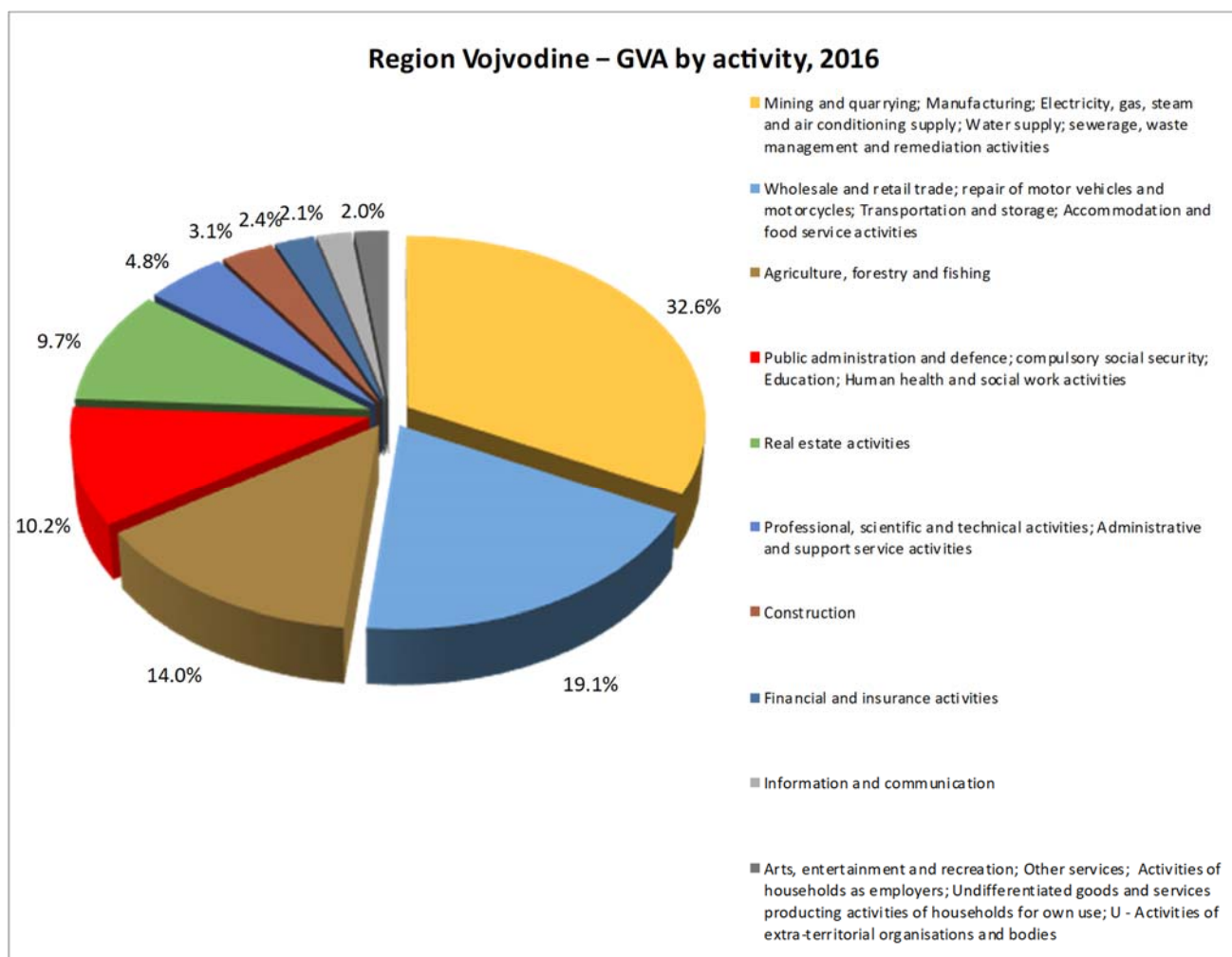
Name of activity	Republic of Serbia	Beogradski region	Region Vojvodine	Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	Extra regio
TOTAL	3 511 003	1 397 545	920 437	694 486	496 352	2 181
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	309 066	24 754	128 649	93 785	61 879	-
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	909 756	234 692	299 709	224 258	151 097	-
Construction	147 670	75 002	28 713	26 169	17 785	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	721 018	338 595	176 082	126 670	79 671	-
Information and communication	206 762	165 314	18 953	12 206	10 290	-
Financial and insurance activities	132 898	87 696	21 669	14 044	9 488	-
Real estate activities	366 670	140 575	89 735	79 802	56 558	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	219 246	141 027	44 149	17 576	16 495	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	416 746	150 774	94 230	86 482	83 078	2 181
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	81 171	39 117	18 549	13 494	10 012	-

Beogradski region – GVA by activity, 2016



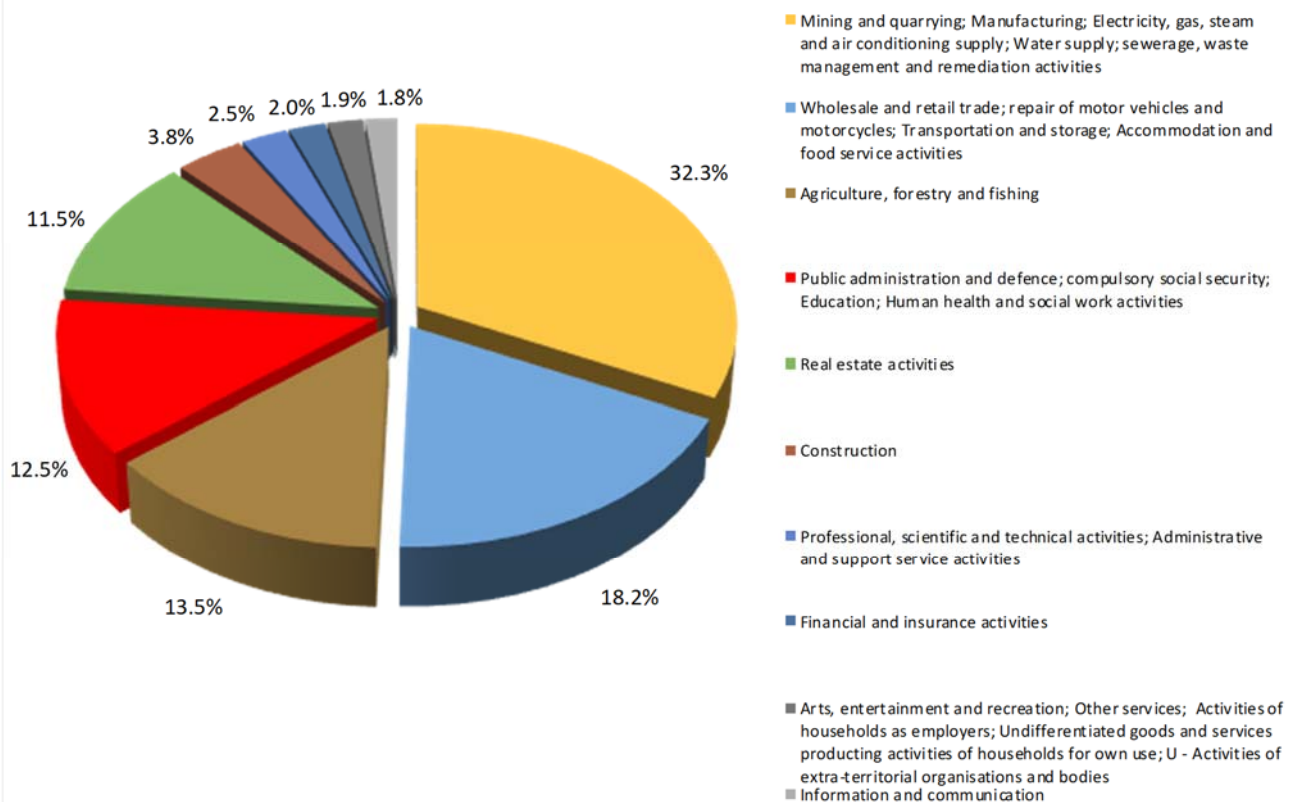
REGION VOJVODINE AND AREAS – Regional GVA by activity, 2016 (million RSD)

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	920 437	66 106	120 563	388 471	51 585	82 229	75 383	136 101
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	128 649	16 628	21 909	29 640	11 855	12 241	14 457	21 919
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	299 709	18 954	40 032	130 419	14 664	26 112	25 859	43 669
Construction	28 713	784	3 564	13 970	1 283	3 071	1 176	4 865
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	176 082	9 693	18 620	80 870	7 941	15 905	12 406	30 647
Information and communication	18 953	774	2 124	12 705	700	243	1 042	1 365
Financial and insurance activities	21 669	1 179	1 930	12 765	747	1 823	1 091	2 134
Real estate activities	89 735	7 339	12 167	33 981	5 654	8 689	7 622	14 282
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	44 149	2 245	4 711	25 327	1 490	3 095	2 891	4 390
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	94 230	7 417	13 632	39 983	6 252	8 527	7 589	10 831
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	18 549	1 093	1 874	8 811	998	2 524	1 249	2 000



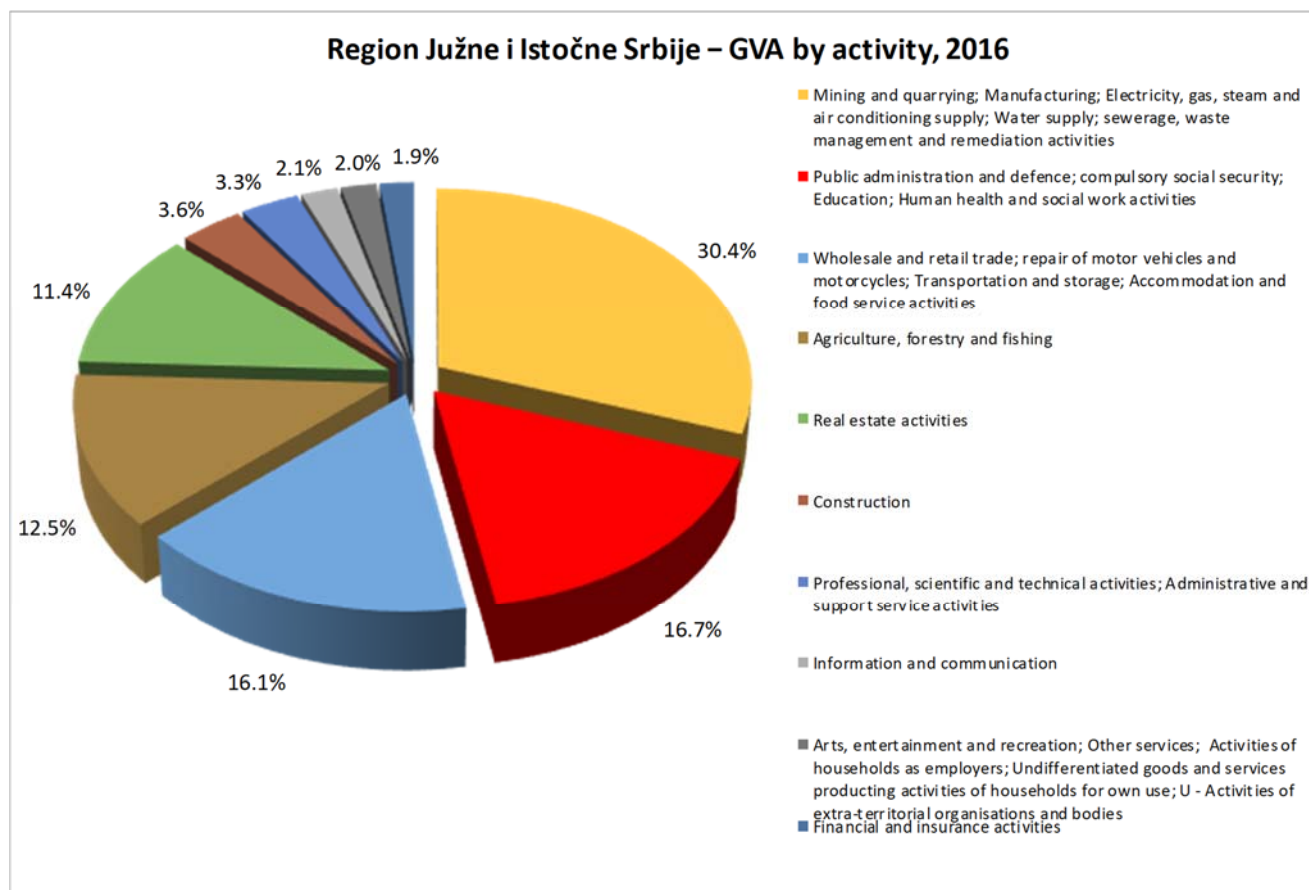
REGION ŠUMADIJA I ZAPADNA SRBIJA AND AREAS – Regional GVA by activity, 2016 (million RSD)

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	694 486	112 108	65 353	90 603	89 347	66 659	65 911	77 557	126 948
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93 785	12 376	10 557	19 650	10 449	10 237	12 407	6 473	11 586
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	224 258	44 034	22 361	21 233	32 981	17 034	16 876	15 564	54 175
Construction	26 169	6 066	3 063	3 317	2 967	2 004	1 725	3 853	3 173
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	126 670	17 027	9 784	16 060	20 358	12 505	11 940	18 088	20 907
Information and communication	12 206	2 169	705	1 006	1 588	1 182	868	1 525	3 163
Financial and insurance activities	14 044	2 543	991	1 821	1 868	1 248	1 378	1 654	2 541
Real estate activities	79 802	11 054	7 329	12 058	7 679	10 204	8 230	11 175	12 071
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	17 576	2 221	1 933	2 637	1 760	2 131	1 737	2 228	2 928
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	86 482	12 257	7 375	11 156	8 240	8 820	9 127	14 959	14 548
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	13 494	2 360	1 256	1 665	1 407	1 294	1 622	2 036	1 855

Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije – GVA by activity, 2016


REGION JUŽNA I ISTOČNA SRBIJA AND AREAS – Regional GVA by activity, 2016 (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	496 352	49 519	70 853	34 051	51 485	136 665	40 550	41 882	46 058	25 292
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	61 879	6 271	12 195	6 416	7 620	9 070	3 424	8 267	4 207	4 409
Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	151 097	22 444	27 937	8 772	15 687	32 177	22 547	3 097	11 573	6 863
Construction	17 785	823	1 822	922	2 440	5 369	1 121	2 082	2 387	818
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities	79 671	6 010	8 860	4 506	6 969	28 431	3 527	11 093	7 158	3 117
Information and communication	10 290	733	642	520	586	5 846	315	754	590	304
Financial and insurance activities	9 488	599	997	650	1 048	3 712	440	993	758	292
Real estate activities	56 558	4 509	7 630	4 325	6 262	14 782	3 412	6 403	6 328	2 906
Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	16 495	1 910	1 776	756	1 152	6 710	1 078	1 715	991	407
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities	83 078	5 286	7 811	6 428	8 610	27 549	3 961	6 549	11 076	5 807
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	10 012	933	1 183	756	1 111	3 018	725	929	989	367



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