



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Background Austria-Hungary controlled Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1878 to 1918, when it joined the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. In 1945, Bosnia and Herzegovina became part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), until declaring independence in 1992. Three years of interethnic war ended in 1995, and the country became an official candidate for EU membership in 2022.

Capital name: Sarajevo

Government type parliamentary republic

Area total : 51,197 sq km
land: 51,187 sq km
water: 10 sq km

Climate hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast

Natural resources coal, iron ore, antimony, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand, timber, hydropower

Population total: 3,798,671 (2024 est.)

Population growth rate -0.25% (2024 est.)

Ethnic groups Bosniak 50.1%, Serb 30.8%, Croat 15.4%, other 2.7%, not declared/no answer 1% (2013 est.)

Religions Muslim 50.7%, Orthodox 30.7%, Roman Catholic 15.2%, atheist 0.8%, agnostic 0.3%, other 1.2%, undeclared/no answer 1.1% (2013 est.)

Languages Bosnian (official) 52.9%, Serbian (official) 30.8%, Croatian (official) 14.6%, other 1.6%, no answer 0.2% (2013 est.)

Executive branch chief of state: Chairperson of the Presidency Zeljka CVIJANOVIC (chairperson since 16 November 2024; presidency member since 16 November 2022 - Serb seat); Denis BECIROVIC (presidency member since 16 November 2022 - Bosniak seat); Zeljko KOMSIC (presidency member since 20 November 2018 - Croat seat)
head of government: Chairperson of the Council of Ministers Borjana KRISTO (since 25 January 2023)

Diplomatic representation in the US chief of mission: Ambassador Sven ALKALAJ (since 30 June 2023)

Diplomatic representation from the US chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Chargé d'Affaires Daniel KOSKI (since February 2025)

Economic overview import-dominated economy; remains consumption-heavy; lack of private sector investments and diversification; jointly addressing structural economic challenges; Chinese energy infrastructure investments; high unemployment; tourism industry impacted by COVID-19

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| Real GDP (purchasing power parity) | \$64.104 billion (2023 est.) \$62.717 billion (2022 est.) \$60.174 billion (2021 est.) |
| Real GDP per capita | \$20,100 (2023 est.) \$19,600 (2022 est.) \$18,500 (2021 est.) |
| Exports | \$12.126 billion (2023 est.) \$11.838 billion (2022 est.) \$10.116 billion (2021 est.) |
| Exports - partners | Germany 15%, Croatia 14%, Serbia 12%, Austria 10%, Slovenia 9% (2023) |
| Exports - commodities | footwear, electricity, garments, plastic products, insulated wire (2023) |
| Imports | \$15.37 billion (2023 est.) \$15.166 billion (2022 est.) \$12.739 billion (2021 est.) |
| Imports - partners | Italy 13%, Germany 11%, Serbia 11%, China 9%, Croatia 8% (2023) |
| Imports - commodities | refined petroleum, cars, garments, plastic products, packaged medicine (2023) |

Population Pyramid

