|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| March 12, 2020   |  | | --- | |  |   **EXTERNAL TRADE, January 2020**  **The overall external trade in the Republic of Serbia for January 2020 amounted to:**  - **USD 3503.9 million - which was an increase of 6.8% compared to the same period 2019;**  - **EUR 3153.7 million - which was an increase of 9.8% compared to the same period 2019.**  The value of **exports** amounted to **USD 1493.1 million**, which was 9.3% increase when compared to the same period last year, while the value of **imports** amounted to **USD 2010.8 million**, which was 5.0% increase relative to the same period last year.  Expressed in **Euros**, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 1343.6 million**, which was the increase of 12.4%, compared to the same period last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 1810.1 million**, which was 7.9% increase when compared to the same period last year.  **The deficit** amounted to **USD 517.7 million**, which was a **decrease** **of 5.6%** in relation to the same period last year. The deficit expressed in Euros amounted to 466.5 million, which was a decrease of 3.0% compared to the same period last year.  **The export - import ratio** equalled **74.3%** and was higher if compared to the same period last year when it was 71.3%.  Observed by regions, the largest share in export of Serbia was noted in Region Vojvodine (34.6%), followed by Beogradski region (24.5%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (22.4%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (18.5%), and approximately 0.1% of total exports is not classified by territories.  The greatest share in import of Serbia was noted in Beogradski region (47.5%), followed by Region Vojvodine (30.6%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (11.9%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (9.3%), and approximately 0.7% of total imports is not classified by territories. Data on Kosovo and Metohija are not available.  Export and import by regions is presented **according to the headquarters of goods owners at the moment of customs declaration delivery**. It means that owners of goods, according to customs law, may be producers, users, exporters or importers of goods. This fact is to be noted while observing the data by regions. For example, imports of oil and gas mostly refer to the region of Vojvodina and Belgrade and the mentioned are the energy commodities for the whole territory of Serbia.  Regarding **the structure of exports according to products’ destination** (the principle of prevalence), the most notable were: reproduction products 59.6% (USD 889.3 million), then consumer goods 28.7% (USD 428.9 million) and equipment 11.7% (USD 174.9 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 0.0% (USD 0.0 million).  Regarding **the structure of** **imports** **according to products’ destination**, the most notable were**:** reproduction products 56.0% (USD 1125.7 million), then consumer goods 20.0% (USD 402.2 million) and equipment 13.0% (USD 260.6 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 11.1% (USD 222.2 million).  The external trade in the reference period noted the highest level with the counties with which we have signed agreements on free trade. European Union member countries account for 60.1% of total external trade.  **The major foreign trade partners were,** separately, as follows:   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Germany | 187.2 | 168.5 | Germany | 239.1 | 215.3 | | Italy | 162.3 | 146.1 | Russian Federation | 232.7 | 209.4 | | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 96.9 | 87.2 | China | 216.7 | 195.0 | | Russian Federation | 80.4 | 72.3 | Italy | 154.5 | 139.1 | | Romania | 79.4 | 71.5 | Hungary | 88.9 | 80.0 |   Our second major partner refers to the ***CEFTA countries***, since our gained surplus in external trade amounted to USD 148.9 million, resulting mainly from the exports of oil and oil derivatives, agricultural products (cereals and produces thereof), electrical machines and apparatus, road vehicles and footwear. Our exports in the referent period amounted to USD 199.8 million, while the imports were USD 50.9 million. The export– import ratio equalled 392.5 %. Expressed in **EUR**, exports amounted to **179.9** and imports to **45.8** million (surplus amounted to EUR 134.1 million and export – import ratio equalled 392.8%).    Observed by countries, the largest surplus in the external trade was gained with the surrounding countries – Bosnia and Herzegovina (exports mostly related to gaseous oils and preparations used for animal food and the most imported are electricity and wire of iron and steel), Montenegro (exports of iron ores and concentrates and retail trade medicaments; imported were crude aluminium and electricity), and Republic of North Macedonia (exports of electric conductors and electricity; imported were retail trade medicaments and welded pipes of iron and steel). Regarding other countries, surplus was also noted in trade with Romania, Slovakia, Croatia, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands and Austria. The greatest deficit marked the trade with China (due to imports of phones for network stations and laptops) and the Russian Federation, followed by trade with USA, Germany, Belgium, Turkey, Lithuania, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Poland (imports of motor vehicles’ parts), Spain, Denmark, France…  According to **the divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC**) the first five sections in exports accounted for 32.6% of the overall exports. Imports of the first five sections accounted for 28.7% of total imports. Section of *unclassified goods*, now also involving customs storage goods and goods in free zone, has share of 11.0% in total imports.   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Electrical machines and apparatus | 185.0 | 166.5 | Oil and oil derivatives | 138.1 | 124.5 | | Rubber products, n.e.c. | 82.4 | 74.1 | Electrical machines and apparatus | 134.7 | 121.2 | | Power engines and motors | 76.4 | 68.8 | Medical and pharmaceutical products | 103.2 | 93.0 | | Road vehicles | 73.0 | 65.8 | Other general- purpose machinery, n.e.c. | 102.4 | 92.2 | | Non-ferrous metals | 69.5 | 62.5 | Road vehicles | 99.7 | 89.8 |   The seasonally adjusted index January 2020/ December 2019 shows that exports increase by 3.3% and imports increase by 2.9%%, calculated/ expressed in USD. Seasonally adjusted index January 2020/ December 2019, expressed in EUR, shows that exports increase by 5.4% and imports increase by 2.3 %.  According to the Nomenclature of the External Trade Statistics (NETS), **January** list is as follows:    On the list of the first 5 products in **exports**, the first item refers to *ignition wiring sets for planes, vehicles and ships* (USD 106 million), followed by *new tyres for passengers’ car* with USD 49 million; *copper, refined* was on the third place, with the export value of USD 42 million; export of *maize* (USD 32 million) followed and the last item on the list related to export of *hot rolled products (iron and non-alloy steel in coils)*, with the value of USD 31 million.  **January** list of the first 5 **imported** products shows that *crude oil* with the value of USD 104 million was the first imported product, followed by *retail trade medicaments* with the imported value of USD 82 million;import of *natural gas* with the import value of USD 80 million was on the third place, followed by *piston engines for aircraft* (USD 54 million); the last item on the list related to *motor vehicles’ parts and accessories* with the imported value of USD 35 million.  Starting from 1999 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not at disposal and may not provide available certain data relative to AP Kosovo and Metohija and therefore these data are not included in the coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total). |
|  |