|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| January 31, 2018

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**EXTERNAL TRADE, 2017****The overall external trade in the Republic of Serbia for the period January – December 2017 amounted to:**  - **USD 38939.1 million - which was an increase of 15.3% compared to the same period 2016;**  - **EUR 34465.7 million - which was an increase of 13.0% compared to the same period 2016.** The value of **exports** amounted to **USD 16992.4 million**, which was 14.2% increase when compared to the same period last year, while the value of **imports** amounted to **USD 21946.7 million**, which was 16.1% increase relative to the same period last year. Expressed in **Euros**, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 15047.1 million**, which was the increase of 12.0%, compared to the same period last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 19418.6 million**, which was 13.8% increase when compared to the same period last year. **The deficit** amounted to **USD 4954.2 million**, which was an **increase** **of 23.4%** in relation to the same period last year. The deficit expressed in Euros amounted to 4371.5 million, which was an increase of 20.2% compared to the same period last year.**The export - import ratio** equalled **77.4%** and was lower if compared to the same period last year when it was 78.8%. Observed by regions, the largest share in export of Serbia was noted in Region Vojvodine (32.9%), followed by Beogradski region (26.5%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (24.6%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (16.0%), and approximately 0.1% of total exports is not classified by territories. The greatest share in import of Serbia was noted in Beogradski region (46.0%), followed by Region Vojvodine (27.4%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (16.4%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (9.5%), 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 55.5% (USD 9437.6 million), then consumer goods 33.4% (USD 5670.5 million) and equipment 11.1% (USD 1883.1 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 0.0% (USD 1.2 million). Regarding **the structure of** **imports** **according to products’ destination**, the most notable were**:** reproduction products 57.2% (USD 12545.9 million), then consumer goods 18.6% (USD 4073.2 million) and equipment 12.4% (USD 2711.9 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 11.9% (USD 2615.7 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 64.0% of total external trade.**The major foreign trade partners were,** separately, as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy  | 2237.0 | 1990.3 | Germany  | 2775.0 | 2455.1 |
| Germany  | 2131.6 | 1888.8 | Italy  | 2208.7 | 1956.1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1370.3 | 1210.7 | China  | 1775.7 | 1567.7 |
| Russian Federation | 995.5 | 881.3 | Russian Federation | 1586.3 | 1410.6 |
| Romania  | 818.9 | 723.9 | Hungary  | 1067.1 | 942.8 |

Our second major partner refers to the ***CEFTA countries***, since our gained surplus in external trade amounted to USD 2043.7 million, resulting mainly from the exports of agricultural products (cereals and produces thereof and various sorts of drinks), iron and steel, metal products, road vehicles. Regarding imports, items mainly related to iron and steel, hard coal and briquettes, fruit and vegetables, cork and wood. Our exports in the referent period amounted to USD 2974.0 million, while the imports were USD 930.3 million. The export– import ratio equalled 319.7 %. Expressed in **EUR**, exports amounted to **2628.3** and imports to **820.9** million (surplus amounted to EUR 1807.4 million and export – import ratio equalled 320.2%). 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 sunflower oil, and the most imported are coke and semi-coke obtained from hard coal and wire of iron and steel), Montenegro (exports of diesel cars and water with sugar added, imported were lignite and wine) and Macedonia (exports of hot rolled sheets in coils, and sunflower oil; imports of vines and medicaments). Regarding other countries, surplus was also noted in trade with Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Moldavia. The greatest deficit marked the trade with China (due to imports of phones for network stations and laptops) and with Germany, followed by deficit with the Russian Federation (due to imports of energy commodities, mainly oil and gas), Turkey, Poland (imports of motor vehicles’ parts), Iraq, Hungary, Belgium, Austria, Czech Republic, India, Greece, Ukraine (imports of iron ore and concentrates). According to **the divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC**) the first five sections in exports accounted for 31.9% of the overall exports. Imports of the first five sections accounted for 26.7% of total imports. Section of *unclassified goods*, now also involving customs storage goods and goods in free zone, has share of 12.0% in total imports.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Electrical machines and apparatus  | 1549.2 | 1368.5 | Road vehicles | 1715.2 | 1528.3 |
| Road vehicles | 1401.3 | 1250.0 | Oil and oil derivatives | 1392.1 | 1229.9 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 886.7 | 783.7 | Electrical machines and apparatus | 1168.1 | 1031.1 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 819.6 | 725.5 | General purpose machinery | 814.0 | 718.4 |
| Rubber products, n.e.c. | 759.0 | 669.3 | Medical and pharmaceutical products | 765.5 | 677.9 |

Exports in **December** 2017 amounted to **USD 1396.1 million**, which was 12.7% increase when compared to the same month last year, while the value of imports amounted to **USD 2040.1 million**, which was the increase of 18.8% relative to the same month last year. Expressed in Euros, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 1179.5 million**, which was an increase of 0.6%, compared to the same month last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 1724.6 million**, which was 6.0% increase when compared to the same month last year. The seasonally adjusted index December 2017/ November 2017 shows that exports decrease by 0.8% and imports decrease by 1.1%, calculated/ expressed in USD. Seasonally adjusted index December 2017/ November 2017, expressed in EUR, shows that exports decrease by 1.6% and imports increase by 0.3%. According to the Nomenclature of the External Trade Statistics (NETS), **December** 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 71 million), followed by *hot rolled products (iron and non-alloyed steel) in coils* (USD 50 million); *new tyres for passengers’ car* (USD 31 million) were on the third place, followed by export of *copper refined*  (USD 29 million); the last item on the list related to exported *cars, candle burning, over 1000 cm 3 and below 1500 cm 3,* with the value of USD 23 million. **December** list of the first 5 **imported** products shows that *crude oil* (USD 84 million) was the first imported product, followed by *retail trade medicaments* (USD 58 million); *natural gas* was on the third place on the list, with the value of USD 54 million, *parts and accessories for motor vehicles* were imported for USD 44 million; the last item on the list referred to *phones for network stations* with the value of USD 26 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).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contact person:Jasmina Crnomarković, HeadSection of external trade statisticsPhone: 2412 922, Ext. 353Information and Dissemination UnitPhone: +381 11 2401-284stat@stat.gov.rs | Director,Dr Miladin Kovačević  |

 |
|  |