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| March 12, 2018

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**EXTERNAL TRADE, January 2018****The overall external trade in the Republic of Serbia for January 2018 amounted to:**  - **USD 3189.4 million - which was an increase of 39.1% compared to the same period 2017;**  - **EUR 2623.0 million - which was an increase of 21.6% compared to the same period 2017.** The value of **exports** amounted to **USD 1390.4 million**, which was 39.2% increase when compared to the same period last year, while the value of **imports** amounted to **USD 1799.0 million**, which was 39.1% increase relative to the same period last year. Expressed in **Euros**, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 1143.3 million**, which was the increase of 21.6%, compared to the same period last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 1479.7 million**, which was 21.6% increase when compared to the same period last year. **The deficit** amounted to **USD 408.6 million**, which was an **increase** **of 38.8%** in relation to the same period last year. The deficit expressed in Euros amounted to 336.4 million, which was an increase of 21.8% compared to the same period last year.**The export - import ratio** equalled **77.3%** and was lower if compared to the same period last year when it was 77.2%. Observed by regions, the largest share in export of Serbia was noted in Region Vojvodine (33.2%), followed by Beogradski region (26.6%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (23.4%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (16.7%), and approximately 0.1% of total exports is not classified by territories. The greatest share in import of Serbia was noted in Beogradski region (45.2%), followed by Region Vojvodine (29.7%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (15.1%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (9.2%), and approximately 0.8% 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 60.1% (USD 835.0 million), then consumer goods 30.7% (USD 426.5 million) and equipment 9.3% (USD 129.0 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 58.1% (USD 1046.1 million), then consumer goods 17.1% (USD 306.9 million) and equipment 10.4% (USD 186.6 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 14.4% (USD 259.4 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 63.9% of total external trade.**The major foreign trade partners were,** separately, as follows:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy  | 200.8 | 165.0 | Germany  | 207.3 | 170.3 |
| Germany  | 187.3 | 154.1 | Russian Federation | 183.1 | 151.7 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 102.1 | 83.9 | China  | 161.8 | 133.1 |
| Russian Federation | 80.2 | 66.0 | Italy | 148.8 | 122.1 |
| Hungary  | 59.0 | 48.5 | Hungary  | 105.2 | 86.6 |

Our second major partner refers to the ***CEFTA countries***, since our gained surplus in external trade amounted to USD 132.4 million, resulting mainly from the exports of agricultural products (cereals and produces thereof and various sorts of drinks), iron and steel, non-metallic mineral products, medical and pharmaceutical products. Our exports in the referent period amounted to USD 200.7 million, while the imports were USD 68.3 million. The export– import ratio equalled 293.9 %. Expressed in **EUR**, exports amounted to **164.9** and imports to **56.1** million (surplus amounted to EUR 108.8 million and export – import ratio equalled 293.9%). 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 sports footwear, and the most imported are coke and semi-coke obtained from hard coal and wire of iron and steel), Montenegro (exports of medicaments and iron ores and concentrates, imported were lignite and smoked pork) and Macedonia (exports of hot rolled sheets in coils, and sunflower oil; imports of hot rolled products and other welded pipes). Regarding other countries, surplus was also noted in trade with Italy, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Great Britain, Croatia, Slovenia and Sweden. The greatest deficit marked the trade with China (due to imports of phones for network stations and laptops) and with the Russian Federation (due to imports of energy commodities, mainly oil and gas), followed by deficit with Hungary, Turkey, Belgium, Poland (imports of motor vehicles’ parts), Germany, Iraq, Korea, 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 36.7% of the overall exports. Imports of the first five sections accounted for 25.6% of total imports. Section of *unclassified goods*, now also involving customs storage goods and goods in free zone, has share of 14.5% in total imports.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Electrical machines and apparatus  | 155.8 | 128.1 | Oil and oil derivatives  | 123.4 | 101.9 |
| Road vehicles | 110.6 | 90.8 | Electrical machines and apparatus  | 111.3 | 91.6 |
| Iron and steel | 96.4 | 79.3 | Road vehicles | 97.5 | 80.0 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 77.0 | 63.4 | Gas, natural and industrial | 64.4 | 53.4 |
| Rubber products, n.e.c. | 70.1 | 57.7 | Medical and pharmaceutical products | 63.4 | 52.1 |

The seasonally adjusted index January 2018/ December 2017 shows that exports increase by 9.8% and imports increase by 9.4%, calculated/ expressed in USD. Seasonally adjusted index January 2018/ December 2017, expressed in EUR, shows that exports increase by 8.5% and imports increase by 3.5%. 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 91 million), followed by *hot rolled products (iron and non-alloyed steel) in coils* (USD 55 million); *cars, candle burning, over 1000 cm 3 and below 1500 cm 3* were on the third place, with the value of USD 41 million, followed by *new tyres for passengers’ car* (USD 38 million) and the last item related to *copper refined*  (USD 36 million). **January** list of the first 5 **imported** products shows that *crude oil* (USD 86 million) was the first imported product, followed by *natural gas* (USD 59 million); *parts and accessories for motor vehicles* were on the third place with the value of USD 55 million, followed by *retail trade medicaments* (USD 49 million); the last item on the list related to *other electrical conductors*, *below 1000V*, with the value of USD 24 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).

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