|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| March 31, 2020

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 **EXTERNAL TRADE, for the current period and February 2020****The overall external trade in the Republic of Serbia for the period January - February 2020 amounted to:**  - **USD 7372.8 million - which was an increase of 7.2% compared to the same period 2019;**  - **EUR 6700.6 million - which was an increase of 10.8% compared to the same period 2019.** The value of **exports** amounted to **USD 3126.0 million**, which was 7.8% increase when compared to the same period last year, while the value of **imports** amounted to **USD 4246.8 million**, which was 6.7% increase relative to the same period last year. Expressed in **Euros**, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 2839.9 million**, which was the increase of 11.5%, compared to the same period last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 3860.7 million**, which was 10.3% increase when compared to the same period last year. **The deficit** amounted to **USD 1120.9 million**, which was an **increase** **of 3.5%** in relation to the same period last year. The deficit expressed in Euros amounted to **1020.9** million, which was an **increase of 7.2%** compared to the same period last year.**The export - import ratio** equalled **73.6%** and was higher if compared to the same period last year when it was 72.8%. Observed by regions, the largest share in export of Serbia was noted in Region Vojvodine (35.4%), followed by Beogradski region (23.9%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (22.6%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (18.1%), and approximately 0.1% of total exports is not classified by territories. The greatest share in import of Serbia was noted in Beogradski region (47.0%), followed by Region Vojvodine (30.0%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (13.3%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (9.1%), and approximately 0.6% 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 58.3% (USD 1823.8 million), then consumer goods 30.5% (USD 954.9 million) and equipment 11.1% (USD 347.3 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 0.1% (USD 0.0 million). Regarding **the structure of** **imports** **according to products’ destination**, the most notable were**:** reproduction products 56.1% (USD 2382.6 million), then consumer goods 20.0% (USD 851.0 million) and equipment 12.5% (USD 531.8 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 11.3% (USD 481.4 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 61.5% of total external trade.**The major foreign trade partners were,** separately, as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany  | 399.4 | 362.9 | Germany  | 538.9 | 490.1 |
| Italy  | 342.5 | 311.1 | China  | 438.0 | 397.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 211.0 | 191.8 | Russian Federation | 418.4 | 380.5 |
| Romania | 170.1 | 154.6 | Italy | 367.4 | 334.1 |
| Russian Federation | 161.3 | 146.5 | Hungary  | 206.1 | 187.7 |

Our second major partner refers to the ***CEFTA countries***, since our gained surplus in external trade amounted to USD 326.8 million, resulting mainly from the exports of agricultural products (cereals and produces thereof), oil and oil derivatives, electrical machines and apparatus, road vehicles and footwear. Our exports in the referent period amounted to USD 453.4 million, while the imports were USD 126.6 million. The export– import ratio equalled 358.1 %. Expressed in **EUR**, exports amounted to **412.3** and imports to **115.2** million (surplus amounted to EUR 297.1 million and export – import ratio equalled 357.9%).  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 preparations used for animal food and the most imported are coke and semi-coke of hard coal and wire of iron and steel), Montenegro (exports of trucks diesel, over 20 tons and iron ores and concentrates; 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, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Sweden. 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 Germany, Turkey, USA, Belgium, Hungary, Poland (imports of motor vehicles’ parts), Republic of Korea, Slovenia, France, Spain, Italy… According to **the divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC**) the first five sections in exports accounted for 32.9% of the overall exports. Imports of the first five sections accounted for 28.0% of total imports. Section of *unclassified goods*, now also involving customs storage goods and goods in free zone, has share of 11.3% in total imports.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Electrical machines and apparatus  | 389.9 | 354.3 | Electrical machines and apparatus  | 294.8 | 268.2 |
| Road vehicles  | 172.0 | 156.3 | Oil and oil derivatives | 255.3 | 232.2 |
| Rubber products, n.e.c  | 164.3 | 149.2 | Road vehicles  | 248.3 | 226.0 |
| Power engines and motors  | 158.6 | 144.1 | Other general- purpose machinery, n.e.c.  | 202.9 | 184.1 |
| Vegetables and fruits | 143.8 | 130.6 | Medical and pharmaceutical products  | 186.9 | 169.6 |

In **February** 2020, value of exported goods amounted to **USD 1628.0 million,** presenting the increase of 6.2% relative to the same month last year. Import amounted to **USD 2234.2 million,** being the increase of 8.1% relative to the same month last year. Expressed in EUR, value of exports amounted to **1491.8 million**, presenting the increase of 10.4% relative to the same month last year. Import amounted to **EUR 2049.1 million**, being the increase of 12.4% compared with the same month last year. The seasonally adjusted index February 2020/ January 2020 shows that exports decrease by 8.8% and imports decrease by 6.4%, calculated/ expressed in USD. Seasonally adjusted index February 2020/ January 2020, expressed in EUR, shows that exports decrease by 6.2% and imports decrease by 4.0 %. According to the Nomenclature of the External Trade Statistics (NETS), **February** 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 113 million), followed by *new tyres for passengers’ car* with USD 48 million;export of *maize* (USD 33 million) was on the third place, followed by export of *diesel cars up to 1500 cm3* , withUSD 30 million 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 27 million. **February** list of the first 5 **imported** products shows that *crude oil* with the value of USD 81 million was the first imported product, followed by *natural gas*, with the value of USD 71 million; *retail trade medicaments* with the imported value of USD 60 million were on the third place, followed by *motor vehicles’ parts and accessories* with the imported value of USD 58 million;the last item on the list related to *boards, cabinets, countertops of voltage=<1000V*, with the imported value of USD 30 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  |

 |
|  |