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| April 29, 2021

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 **EXTERNAL TRADE, for March 2021****The overall external trade in the Republic of Serbia for the period January - March 2021 amounted to:**  - **USD 13019.7 million - which was an increase of 15.6% compared to the same period 2020;**  - **EUR 10790.4 million - which was an increase of 5.5% compared to the same period 2020.** The value of **exports** amounted to **USD 5819.8 million**, which was 24.6% increase when compared to the same period last year, while the value of **imports** amounted to **USD 7199.9 million**, which was 9.2% increase relative to the same period last year. Expressed in **Euros**, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 4822.9 million**, which was 13.8% increase , compared to the same period last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 5967.5 million**, which was 0.3% decrease when compared to the same period last year. **The deficit** amounted to **USD 1 380.0 million**, which was a **decrease** **of 28.2%** in relation to the same period last year. The deficit expressed in Euros amounted to **1 144.5** million, which was a **decrease of 34.6%** compared to the same period last year.**The export - import ratio** equalled **80.8%** and was higher if compared to the same period last year when it was 70.9%. Observed by regions, the largest share in export of Serbia was noted in Region Vojvodine (36.7%), followed by Beogradski region (23.5%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (22.0%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (17.7%), and approximately 0.1% of total exports is not classified by territories. The greatest share in import of Serbia was noted in Beogradski region (46.0%), followed by Region Vojvodine (27.9%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (14.6%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (10.7%), 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 61.2% (USD 3564.4 million), then consumer goods 28.0% (USD 1 631.7 million) and equipment 10.7% (USD 623.5 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 0.0% (USD 0.2 million). Regarding **the structure of** **imports** **according to products’ destination**, the most notable were**:** reproduction products 53.1% (USD 3 819.9 million), then consumer goods 20.8% (USD 1 495.1 million) and equipment 14.2% (USD 1 021.0 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 12.0% (USD 863.9 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 63.4% 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany  | 752.2 | 623.1 | Germany  | 996.3 | 826.0 |
| Italy  | 509.6 | 422.5 | China  | 942.1 | 780.6 |
| Romania | 436.2 | 361.5 | Italy | 607.5 | 504.0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 388.1 | 321.8 | Hungary  | 344.5 | 285.5 |
| Hungary | 296.0 | 245.1 | Turkey  | 334.2 | 277.3 |

Our second major partner refers to the ***CEFTA countries***, since our gained surplus in external trade amounted to USD 566.0 million, resulting mainly from the exports of agricultural products (cereals and produces thereof), oil and oil derivatives, electrical machines and apparatus, road vehicles and iron and steel. Our exports in the referent period amounted to USD 838.7 million, while the imports were USD 272.7 million. The export– import ratio equalled 307.6 %. Expressed in **EUR**, exports amounted to **695.5** and imports to **226.1** million (surplus amounted to EUR 469.4 million and export – import ratio equalled 307.6%). 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 motor oil, and the most imported are coke and semi-coke of hard coal and wire of iron and steel), Montenegro (exports of retail trade medicaments and iron ore and concentrates, and imported were electricity and smoked pork meat), and Republic of North Macedonia (exports of electric conductors and iron and steel remains; imported were rolled products of iron and steel and retail trade medicaments). Regarding other countries, surplus was also noted in trade with Romania, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Croatia, Bulgaria, Sweden, Slovenia, Slovakia. The greatest deficit marked the trade with China (due to imports of phones for network stations and laptops), followed by trade with the Germany, Turkey, Iraq, Italy, Belgium, Republic of Korea, France, Hungary, Spain, Poland, Greece, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Austria…. According to **the divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC**) the first five sections in exports accounted for 33.8% of the overall exports. Imports of the first five sections accounted for 25.3% 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Electrical machines and apparatus  | 788.1 | 653.0 | Electrical machines and apparatus | 563.1 | 466.6 |
| Cereals and produces thereof  | 362.1 | 300.1 | Road vehicles  | 341.8 | 283.5 |
| Power engines and motors  | 296.1 | 245.3 | Other general- purpose machinery | 334.7 | 277.6 |
| Rubber products | 264.3 | 218.9 | Medical and pharmaceutical products  | 332.3 | 275.2 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 258.6 | 214.2 | Iron and steel  | 248.3 | 205.8 |

In **March** 2021, value of exported goods amounted to **USD 2251.9 million,** presenting the increase of 45.9% relative to the same month last year. Import amounted to **USD 2843.3 million,** being the increase of 21.1% relative to the same month last year. Expressed in EUR, value of exports amounted to **1881.7 million**, presenting the increase of 34.9% relative to the same month last year. Import amounted to **EUR 2375.3 million**, being the increase of 11.6% compared with the same month last year. The seasonally adjusted index March 2021/ February 2021 shows that exports increase by 1.2% and imports decrease by 3.1%, calculated/ expressed in USD. Seasonally adjusted index March 2021/ February 2021, expressed in EUR, shows that exports increase by 1.8% and imports decrease by 2.4 %. According to the Nomenclature of the External Trade Statistics (NETS), **March** list is as follows: On the list of the first 5 products in **exports**, the first item refers to *ignition wiring sets’ for vehicles, aircrafts and ships* (USD 154 million), followed by *maize* (USD 80 million) and *new tyres for passengers’ cars* with USD 50 million; *copper refined*  with USD 43 million followed and the last item on the list related to export of *cars, candle burning, over 1000, but below 1500 cm3* with the value of USD 40 million*.* **March** list of the first 5 **imported** products shows that *retail trade medicaments* with the value of USD 89 million is the first imported product, followed by *other electric conductors <1000V* (USD 39 million); *natural gas* (USD 38 million) is the third on the list, followed by *motor vehicles accessories and parts*, USD 34 million. The last item on the list related to import of *phones for network stations* with the 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 is the third on the list and therefore these data are not included in the coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).

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