|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXTERNAL TRADE, for June 2022****The overall external trade in the Republic of Serbia for the period January- June 2022 amounted to:** - **USD 35096.7 million - which was an increase of 25.6% compared to the same period 2021;** - **EUR 32049.3 million - which was an increase of 38.3% compared to the same period 2021.**The value of **exports** amounted to **USD 14395.1 million**, which was 18.6% increase when compared to the same period last year, while the value of **imports** amounted to **USD 20701.6 million**, which was 31.1% increase relative to the same period last year.Expressed in **Euros**, the value of **exports** amounted to **EUR 13147.3 million**, which was 30.5% increase, compared to the same period last year. The value of **imports** amounted to **EUR 18902.0 million**, which was 44.2% increase when compared to the same period last year.**The deficit** amounted to **USD 6306.5 million**, which was an **increase of 72.8%** in relation to the same period last year. The deficit expressed in Euros amounted to **5754.7** million, which was an **increase of 89.9%** compared to the same period last year.**The export - import ratio** equalled **69.5%** and was lower if compared to the same period last year when it was 76.9%.Observed by regions, the largest share in export of Serbia was noted in Region Vojvodine (34.4%), followed by Beogradski region (22.9%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije (21.4%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (21.2%), and approximately 0.1% of total exports is not classified by territories.The greatest share in import of Serbia was noted in Beogradski region (43.0%), followed by Region Vojvodine (35.5%), Region Šumadije i ZapadneSrbije (12.8%), Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (8.1%), 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 65.2% (USD 9389.3 million), then consumer goods 25.2% (USD 3630.6 million) and equipment 9.6% (USD 1374.9 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 0.0% (USD 0.3 million).Regarding **the structure of imports according to products’ destination**, the most notable were**:** reproduction products 59.7% (USD 12359.6 million), then consumer goods 17.2% (USD 3554.2 million) and equipment 12.0% (USD 2482.1 million). Unclassified goods according to destination amounted to 11.1% (USD 2305.8 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 58.8% of total external trade.**The major foreign trade partners were,**separately, as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany  | 1904.3 | 1738.2 | China  | 2487.9 | 2271.5 |
| Italy | 1137.3 | 1038.1 | Germany  | 2388.3 | 2182.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina  | 1082.1 | 989.2 | Russian Federation | 1548.2 | 1418.4 |
| Hungary | 723.1 | 659.3 | Hungary | 1535.9 | 1386.1 |
| China | 719.6 | 659.3 | Italy  | 1413.7 | 1291.5 |

Our second major partner refers to the ***CEFTA countries***, since our gained surplus in external trade amounted to USD 1385.9 million, resulting mainly from the exports of oil and oil derivatives, agricultural products (cereals and produces thereof), iron and steel, electrical machines and apparatus and beverages. Our exports in the referent period amounted to USD 2243.9 million, while the imports were USD 858.0 million. The export – import ratio equalled 261.5 %. Expressed in **EUR**, exports amounted to **2052.2** and imports to **783.7** million (surplus amounted to EUR 1268.5 million and export – import ratio equalled 261.9%).Observed by countries, the largest surplus in the external trade was gained with the surrounding countries – Bosnia and Herzegovina (exports mostly related to gas oils and motor oil, and the most imported are coke and semi-coke of hard coal and iron and non-alloy steel wire), Montenegro (exports of iron ore and concentrates and retail trade medicaments and imported were electricity and lignite), and Republic of North Macedonia (exports of electricity and electric conductors; imported were electricity and hot- rolled products of iron and steel). Regarding other countries, surplus was also noted in trade with Slovakia, Romania, Croatia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Bulgaria, Spain. The greatest deficit marked the trade with China (due to imports of phones for network stations and laptops), followed by trade with the Russian Federation, Turkey, Hungary, Iraq, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, USA, India, Greece, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, 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 28.0% of total imports. Section of *unclassified goods*, now also involving customs storage goods and goods in free zone, has share of 11.4% in total imports.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exports** | USD million | EUR million | **Imports** | USD million | EUR million |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Electrical machines and apparatus | 1608.7 | 1468.6 | Oil and oil derivatives | 1731.8 | 1589.5 |
| Metal ores and residues | 1093.4 | 1001.8 | Natural gas | 1252.4 | 1126.6 |
| Iron and steel | 732.1 | 667.5 | Electrical machines and apparatus | 1238.5 | 1129.6 |
| Power engines and motors | 658.2 | 600.5 | Medical and pharmaceutical products | 790.6 | 719.8 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 599.5 | 547.6 | Industrial general purpose machinery | 776.6 | 711.5 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |

In **June** 2022, value of exported goods amounted to **USD 2523.9 million**, being the increase of 15.3% relative to the same month last year. Value of imports was **USD 3406.8 million**, presenting the increase of 13.3% compared to the same month 2021. Expressed in EUR, value of exported goods was **2372.1 million**, being the increase of 30.8% compared with the same month last year. Import amounted to **EUR 3202.8 million**, presenting the increase of 28.6% relative to the same month last year.The seasonally adjusted index June 2022/ May 2022 shows that exports decrease by 0.8% and imports decrease by 1.0%, calculated/ expressed in USD. Seasonally adjusted index June 2022/ May 2022, expressed in EUR, shows that exports decrease by 7.8% and imports decrease by 10.1 %. According to the Nomenclature of the External Trade Statistics (NETS), **June** list is as follows:On the list of the first 5 products in **exports**, the first item refers to *copper ore and concentrates* (USD 190 million), followed by *ignition wiring sets’ for vehicles, air crafts and ships* (USD 128 million);*new tyres for passengers’ cars* with USD 54 million were on the third place; export of *corn* (USD 51 million) followed and and the last item referred to *gas oils* with USD 46 million.**June** list of the first 5 **imported** products shows that *crude oil* (235 million) is the first imported product, followed by *retail trade medicaments* with the value of USD 126 million. Import of *natural gas* (USD 62 million) was on the third place; *coke and semi-coke of hard coal* (USD 39 million) followed and the last item on the list related to import of *other electric conductors, for voltage ≤1000V,* (USD 36 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 CrnomarkovićSection of external trade statisticsPhone: 2412 922, Ext. 353Information and Dissemination UnitPhone: +381 11 2401-284stat@stat.gov.rs | Director,Dr Miladin Kovačević |

 |
|  |