



Analysis of the relevant data for production, import and export of selected group of product in Serbia

- 1) Electrical equipment, machinery, textile product, footwear and personal protective equipment

Belgrade, Serbia

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1. General information for Serbia

Serbia is located in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula, on the most important transport routes connecting Europe and Asia. Serbia occupies an area of 88,361 square kilometers, what is 8,840,000 hectares in total.

Agricultural land covers the area of 5,734,000 hectares (0.56 ha per capita), and 4,867,000 hectares of that area is arable land (0.46 ha per capita). About 70% of the total territory of Serbia is made up of agricultural land, while the remaining 30% is covered by forests.

According to the estimations Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia based on the Census from 2011, Republic of Serbia has 7 040 272 inhabitants.

Serbia is one of the most impoverished European countries with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of 4.720 EUR (2015).

Serbia's GDP Per Capita reached 5,426.00 USD in Dec 2016, compared with 5,235.00 USD in Dec 2015.

According to the preliminary results of the regional GDP calculation, the value of regional GDP and the shares of the regions in the national GDP are the following: Beogradski region – RSD 1 696 449 mill. (39.8%), Region Vojvodine – RSD 1 117 298 mill. (26.2%), Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije – RSD 843 022 mill. (19.8%) and Region Južne i Istočne Srbije – RSD 602 511 mill. (14.1%).

The real GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2017, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, amounted 2.5%. According to seasonally adjusted GDP data, gross domestic product increased by 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2017, compared to the previous quarter. Estimation of Statistical Office of the Serbia for 2018 is that GDP growth for 4.6%, industry growth 3.1%.

In the 1st quarter of 2018, real GDP increased by 4.5% in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year.



Observed by activity, in the first quarter of 2018, compared to the same period of the previous year, significant real growth of gross value added was recorded in the construction sector, 26.4%, industry and water supply and waste water management, 5.3% , the information and communication sector, 5.1% and the wholesale and retail sector and repair of motor vehicles, transport and storage and accommodation and food services, 4.6%.

2. Background of the analysis

In the area of sustainable economic development, the German-Serbian development cooperation aims to improve the competitiveness of the Serbian economy and to create employment and income, as well as to support the integration of Serbia into the European Union (EU). The basis for the EU integration is the revised National Plan for the Adoption (NPA) of the *acquis communautaire* 2014-2018 (adopted in November 2016), which identifies the necessary changes in all relevant policy areas, sets objectives for their implementation and identifies the necessary resources, and also important documents that show the level of progress are the annual EU progress reports.

In the EU accession process, negotiation Chapter 1 refers to the free movement of goods as one of the basic pillars of the European Community and one of the vastest chapters has been taken up. Hence the necessary respective legislative framework needs to be in place. The full integration of the Serbian economy in the single market of the European Union (hereinafter: EU), is one of the strategic goals of the Republic of Serbia and GIZ has been supporting this process in substantial manner.

Being part of the single market means having open access to the market of over 500 million consumers and the full integration of the Serbian economy in the international production flows. Serbia's path to EU accession will facilitate the possibility of full membership in the World Trade Organization, which includes, among many other reforms, preparation for full compliance with the requirements of a competitive single market.



During the EU and WTO accession process, candidate countries must adopt measures to ensure the free movement of goods, i.e. trade without unnecessary technical barriers, taking into account that high-quality and safe products are placed on the market.

This process requires great commitment, not only in relation to the safety and quality of products, but also in relation to the implementation of one of the basic principles of EU legislation and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT), so that regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures for products do not create unnecessary barriers to international trade.

In the process of improving and modernizing the system that ensures free movement of goods and safety of products in the Republic of Serbia, the ministry responsible for economy (MoE) and policy development in the field of metrology, standardization, accreditation and conformity assessment, undertakes actions to create a normative and institutional base for the development according to European legislation and best practice.

With the purpose of monitoring and facilitating the implementation of technical regulations for the private sector, an analysis of relevant industrial data that is needed for the selected groups of products:

- 1) Electrical equipment & machinery falling within the scope of EU directives for LVD, EMC and MD (EUD on LVD 2014-35, EUD on EMC 2014/35 and EUD 2006-42), and,
- 2) Personal protective equipment falling within the scope of the EUD 2016/425, textile products and footwear,

The Private Sector Development module is also supporting the development of national industrial policy strategy, taking into accounts the needs and requirements of the private sector. Data obtained in this analysis will also be considered and incorporated in the strategy.

Abovementioned analysis also has the objective to explore a potential for starting of negotiations on signing of an ACAA agreement (Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of industrial products) between EU and Serbia.

3. Background of information



The data used in this analysis were obtained from the Republican Institute of Statistics, the Republic of Serbia, the Serbian Chamber of Commerce and the Regional Chambers of Commerce, the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Administration, as well as from the dishonest sites of these institutions.

4. Comparison of current technical regulation in Serbia with EU legislation for selected group of product

In order to reduce and eliminate technical barriers to trade with EU countries, as well as with World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries, a modern system of quality infrastructure has been established which includes technical standards, standardization, accreditation and metrology. Also, this system should ensure that only safe products are placed on the Serbian market,

The legal framework for this system has established through the adoption of four laws and their by-laws: Law on Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/09), Law on Standardization ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 36/09 and 46/15), Law on Accreditation ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 73/2010), Law on Metrology ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 15/2016).

Law on Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/09) is the basic legal framework for the adjustment of product compliance with technical requirements. This law provides the legal framework for the transposition of European New (Global) and Old Approach Directives, if prescribing the technical requirements and implementation of conformity assessment procedures for products is not regulated by special laws. It also provides the legal framework for the stipulation of national technical regulations for products which are not covered by harmonized legislation on the EU level.

In order to regulate the market in terms of products safety for which there are no specific technical regulations is the Law on General Product Safety ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 41/09) which is substantially in compliance with the principles and essential requirements of the Directive on General Product Safety (2001/95 / EC) while completely transposes the EEC Directive on misleading products (87/357 / EEC).



4.1. Technical regulation for machinery

The adoption of technical regulations in the field of safety of machinery is under the authority of Ministry of Economy - Sector for Quality Infrastructure.

Machinery Safety Rulebook, was published first time on March, 2010 in “Official Gazette of the RS”, No 13/10. This Rulebook is fully harmonised with all the principles and essential requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery. For the purpose of further alignment to Directive 2006/42/EC, i.e. amendments thereto set out in Directive 2009/127/EC, Minister of Economy adopted the new Rulebook on Machinery Safety which has been published in the „Official Gazette of RS”, No. 58/16.

Legal basis for adoption of this Rulebook is the Law on Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 36/2009).

The Rulebook is accompanied by a List of Serbian standards in the field of machinery which is regularly updated in accordance with the list of harmonised standards published in the Official Journal of the EU. On March 12, 2017, the latest list of Serbian standards in the field of machinery was published in "Official Gazette of the RS", No 22/17.

4.2. Technical regulation for electrical equipment

Electrical equipment is regulated by two Technical Regulations: Rulebook on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (Official Gazette of RS", No. 25/2016) and Rulebook on Electromagnetic Compatibility, published on March 9, 2016 (Official Gazette of RS" No 25/16). Both are under authority of the Ministry of Economy (ME) – Sector for Quality and Product Safety.

The Rulebook on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits is aligned with all the principles and essential requirements of Directive 2006/95/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2006, on electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits. This Rulebook is accompanied by the List of Serbian standards in



the field of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits which is regularly updated in accordance with the list of harmonised standards published in the Official Journal of the EU. On January 3, 2018, the latest list of Serbian standards in the field of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits was published in "Official Gazette of the RS, No 1/18".

The Rulebook on Electromagnetic Compatibility, published on March 9, 2016 in the "Official Gazette of RS" No 25/16, which complies with all the principles and essential requirements of Directive 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 15, 2004 relating to the electromagnetic compatibility. In the course of preparation of this rulebook, in addition to the EU directive, the solutions from the reference EU regulations in the field of technical legislation were also taken into account, in particular from the Decision 768/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council on a common framework for the marketing of products. The Rulebook is accompanied by the List of Serbian standards in the field of electromagnetic compatibility which is regularly updated in accordance with the list of harmonized standards published in the Official Journal of the EU. January 3, 2018 in the "Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/18, was published the last updated list of Serbian standards in the field of electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits.

4.3. Technical regulation of PPE

Transposition and implementation of Directive 89/686/EEC and the adoption of technical regulations in the field of personal protective equipment is also under Ministry of Economy, – Sector for Quality and Product Safety.

This area is regulated by the Rulebook on Personal Protective Equipment, ("Official Gazette of RS" No 100/11), which is harmonized with all the principles and relevant requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC on personal protective equipment, as well as its modifications of Directive 93/68/EEC, Directive 93/95/EEC and Directive 96/58/EEC. In the course of drafting of this Rulebook, besides the stated EU directives, solutions from the reference EU regulations in the field of technical legislation were taken into consideration, especially from Decision No 768/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council on a common framework for the



marketing of products. The Rulebook is accompanied by a List of Serbian standards in the field of PPE, and the latest version of this list was published in the "Official Gazette of RS", No 19/16. This list is regularly updated in accordance with the list of harmonized standards published in the Official Journal of the EU .

4.4. Textile

In 2013, the Ministry of Economy adopted the European “Old Age Approach” EU Directives for the labeling of textile products and the marking of footwear in the legal system of the Republic of Serbia.

Transposition and implementation of the EU Regulation 1007/2011, i.e. adoption of technical regulations in the field of textile, is in the competence of the Ministry of Economy - Sector for Quality Infrastructure and Product Safety on the Market.

This area is currently regulated by the Rulebook on the marking and labeling of textile products ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/14). The Rulebook came into force on 14 January 2014 and shall apply from 1 July 2015 and it is in compliance with all principles and substantive requirements of Regulation No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile fiber names and labeling and marking of composition raw of textile products, as well as the requirements of Commission Regulation No 286/2012 amending Regulation No 1007/11 of the European Parliament and the Council.

4.5. Footwear

Transposition and implementation of the Directive 94/11/EC, is in the competence of the Ministry of Economy - Sector for Quality Infrastructure and Product Safety on the Market.

This area is currently regulated by the Rulebook on labeling of footwear (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 1/14), that came into force on January 14, 2014 and shall apply from July 1, 2015. The Rulebook is in compliance with all principles and substantive requirements of the Directive 94/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council from March 23, 1994 on the labeling of materials of main parts of footwear.



The transitional period is prescribed taking into account the necessary of a significant number of domestic manufacturers and other suppliers of footwear to adjust their capacities in technical and technological terms by implementation of this Rulebook.

5. Supporting infrastructure for implementation of technical regulation

5.1. Legal framework

Standardization, metrology, conformity assessment and accreditation comprise a national QI system.

Legal framework for implementation of technical regulation for selected products in Serbia is:

- **Ministry of Economy, Sector for Quality and Product Safety**, performs tasks related to technical regulations, the process of harmonization of laws in the field of free movement of goods with the EU acqit; transposition and application of technical legislation of the EU in the area of the internal market; strategy and policy development standardization, accreditation and metrology; making technical regulations for industrial non-food products; authorizing and appointing a body for Evaluation of conformity of products with prescribed requirements. Also **Ministry of Economy, Sector for Quality and Product Safety**, is responsible for the register of authorized bodies for the verification of benchmarks and designated CABs criteria.
- **Institute for Standardization of Serbia (ISS)** which is responsible for developing and adopting standards is a part of Ministry of Economy. The Institute for Standardization of Serbia (ISS) is the only recognized national standardization body in the Republic of Serbia, an institution that is a legal entity and operates in accordance with the regulations governing the legal status of the public services. ISS has a status European of national standards organizations (NSO) in Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). ISS is a full member of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), full member of Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), full member of European Committee for Standardization (CEN), and full member of European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)



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- **Directorate of Measures and Precious Metals** is administrative body within the Ministry of Economy, performs activities pertaining to the control of the system of legal units of measurement, development, realization, official recognition and improvement of measurement standards of the Republic of Serbia, and provide traceability of measurement results, testing of pre-packaged products, metrological supervision, conformity assessment of measuring instruments, drafting of regulations governing metrology, provision of metrology-related information, distribution of time and other activities in the field of metrology.
- **The Accreditation Body of Serbia (ATS)** is the national accreditation body of the Republic of Serbia established by the Republic of Serbia. ATS is an institution and was registered as such. A law governing public administration services are applied in case of the ATS establishment, set-up, status and activities-related issues. The purpose of accreditation is to determine competence of conformity assessment bodies to perform the following activities: testing including medical laboratories; calibration; inspection; certification of products; certification of management systems; certification of persons, proficiency testing.

5.2. Designated bodies for MD, LVD, EMC & PPE

Ministry of Economy - Department for quality and safety of production is in charge of appointing bodies for conformity assessment when it comes to selected products, based on the Law on Technical Requirements for Products and Assessment of Compliance.

The ability of the body to carry out conformity assessment is assessed on the basis of the requirements of the standard, as a rule (though not only) through accreditation. It is envisaged



that the competence of the bodies for carrying out conformity assessment activities can be confirmed by other means.

The number of conformity assessment bodies in these areas is given on next web-site:

<http://www.tehnis.privreda.gov.rs/tehnis-pretraga-registara.html#/? k=wiw0eh>

6. Overview of Serbia industry

In line with the request of the Ministry of Economy, the industry analysis in the Republic of Serbia was carried out in five selected groups:

1. Electrical and electronic equipment - Regulation on electrical equipment intended for use within certain voltage limits (Official Gazette of RS, 25/16) and Rules on Electromagnetic Compatibility (Official Gazette of RS, 25/16)
2. Machinery - Rulebook on the safety of machines (Official Gazette of RS, 58/16)
3. Personal protective equipment - Rulebook on Personal Protective Equipment (Official Gazette of RS, 100/11)
4. Textile products - Rules on the marking and marking of textile products (Official Gazette of RS, 1/14)
5. Footwear - Rulebook on the marking of footwear (Official Gazette of RS, 1/14)

To that end, 3 data delivery institutions have been contacted in order to carry out a proper analysis and have made an appropriate comparison. Considering the different classification criteria below, analyzes were made according to the source of information:

1. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
2. Serbian Chamber of Commerce
3. Ministry of Finance - Customs Administration

6.1. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia



The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia provided data classified according to the following criteria:

I. activity code of companies i

II. a territory which is divided as follows:

1. City of Belgrade
2. Region of Vojvodina
3. The region of Sumadija and western Serbia
4. The region of southern and eastern Serbia
5. Not classified in the territory

Table 1 provides an overview of the observed product groups for the territory of the Republic of Serbia categorized according to the above product groups expressed in thousands of EUR according to the imported and exported quantities. The division and analysis of the share according to the group of products participating in the export or import was made.

A comparison of imports with respect to exports was also performed in order to display defective product categories.

Table 1 shows that electrical and electronic equipment is equally represented in imports and exports and accounts for the largest share in the observed product groups.

A more detailed presentation and analysis will be provided below.

Table 1: Data RSZ for 2017

Group	Export, x1000 €	Part, %	Import, x1000 €	Part, %	Remark
Electrical and electronic equipment	1404595	42,00%	1945788	43,53%	Obligation to comply with technical regulations
Machines	778823	23,29%	1453636	32,52%	Obligation to comply with technical regulations

Personal protective equipment	526882	15,75%	393306	8,80%	Obligation to comply with technical regulations
Textile	294160	8,80%	109328	2,45%	Obligation to comply with technical regulations
Footwear	340009	10,17%	567810	12,70%	Обавеза усаглашавања са техничким прописима
Total	3344469	100,00%	4469868	100,00%	

The data in Table 1 are graphically depicted in Figures 1 to 3:

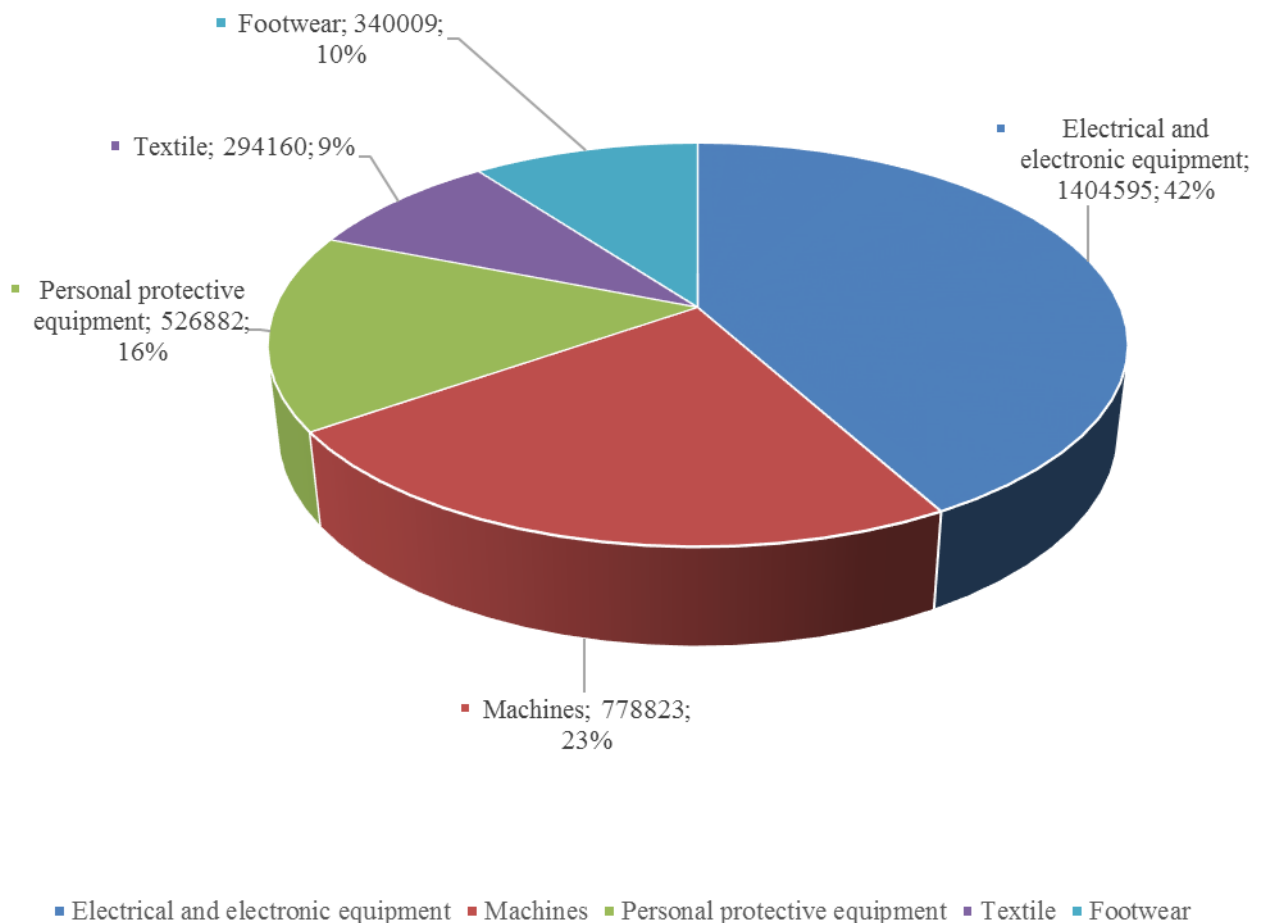


Figure 1: Diagram of manufacturers classified by export and product group

Figure 1 shows that in the observed product groups, electrical and electronic equipment is exported in the highest percentage of 42%, then machines 23%, personal protective equipment 16%, footwear 10% and textile products 9%.

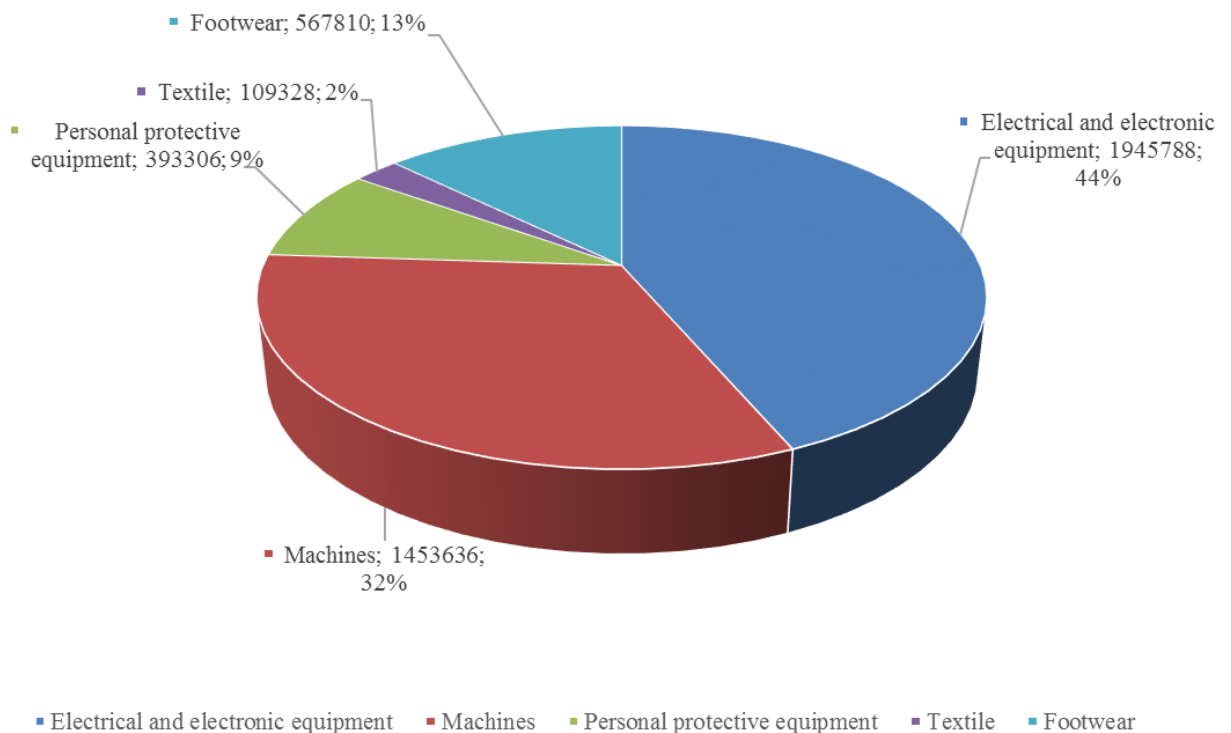


Figure 2: Diagram of manufacturers classified by imports and product group

Figure 2 shows that in the observed product groups, electrical and electronic equipment is imported in the largest percentage of 44%, then machines 32%, personal protective equipment 9%, footwear 13% and textile products 2%.

According to the data obtained from Table 1, respectively from Figures 1 and 2, a comparison of the value of imports and exports with respect to the product group was made and a detailed view is given in Figure 3.

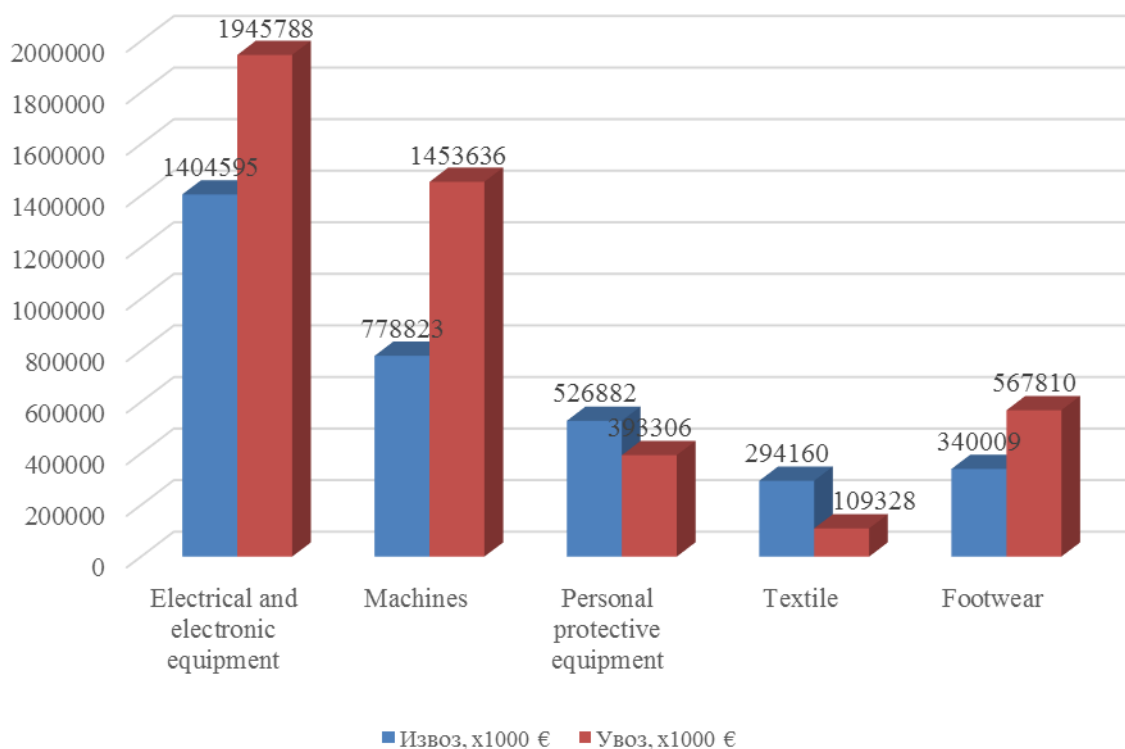


Figure 3: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products

From Figure 3, from the given comparison, it is noted that the imports were more represented in the following categories:

- Electrical and electronic equipment
- Machines
- Shoes

In the case of personal protective equipment and footwear, an increased trend of exports is observed.

According to the data of the Republic Institute for Statistics, the production is divided according to the territorial representation for 2017. Territorial representation is given by administrative districts:

1. City of Belgrade
2. Region of Vojvodina
3. The region of Sumadija and western Serbia
4. The region of southern and eastern Serbia
5. Not classified in the territory



Table 2 shows financial indicators from 2017 in function of the territory:

Table 2: The value of exports or imports, depending on the territory

Region	Export, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %	Import, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
Region Belgrade	947983	28,34%	2142655	47,94%
Region Vojvodina	1216485	36,37%	1266574	28,34%
Region of Sumadija and westearn Srbija	655552	19,60%	564339	12,63%
Region south and east Serbia	523453	15,65%	482931	10,80%
Not classified	1001	0,03%	13375	0,3%

The graphic representation of Table 2 is given in Figures 4 to 5.

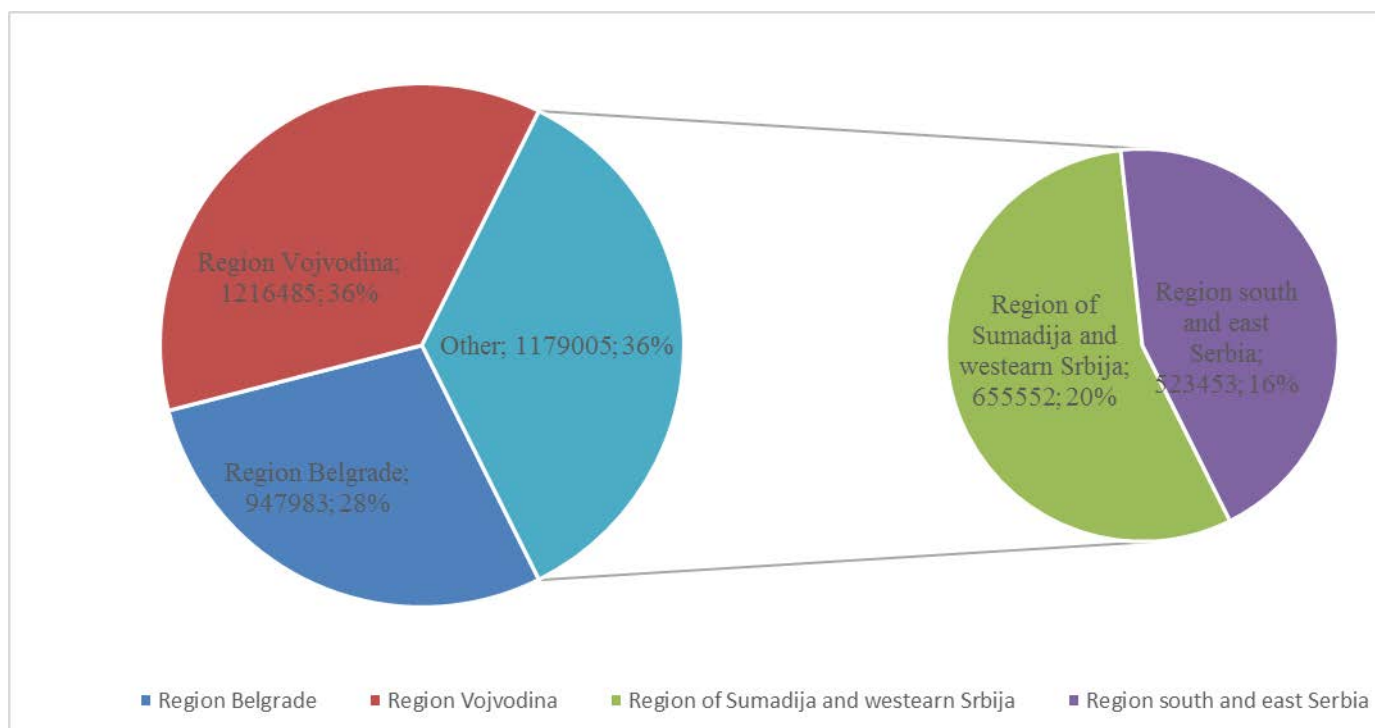


Figure 4: Diagram of the dependence of export value from the territory



From Figure 4, it is concluded that 64% of the exports were made in the territory of the City of Belgrade and the Region of Vojvodina, while the rest of the 36% is spent on the rest of the territory, of which 20% is in the Sumadija Region and Western Serbia, and 16% in the Region of South and East Serbia .

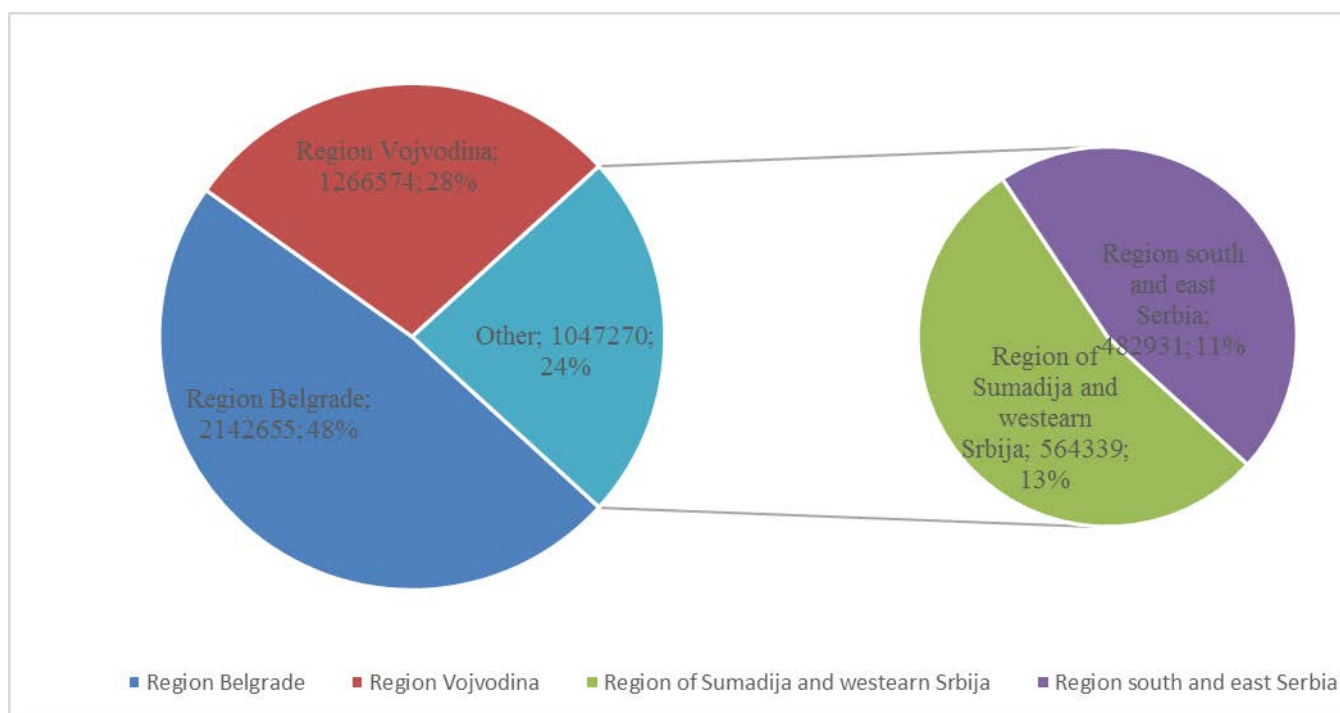


Figure 5: Diagram of the dependence of the value of imports from the territory

Figure 5 concludes that 76% of imports are made in the territory of the City of Belgrade and the Region of Vojvodina, while the rest of the 24% is spent on the rest of the territory, of which 13% in the Region of Sumadija and Western Serbia and 11% in the Region of South and East Serbia .

In Table 3, the total turnover was calculated according to the territory:



Table 3: Value of total turnover depending on the territory

Region	Turnover, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
Region Belgrade	3090638	39,55%
Region Vojvodina	2483059	31,78%
Region of Sumadija and westearn Srbija	1219891	15,61%
Region south and east Serbia	1006384	12,88%
Not classified	14376	0,18%

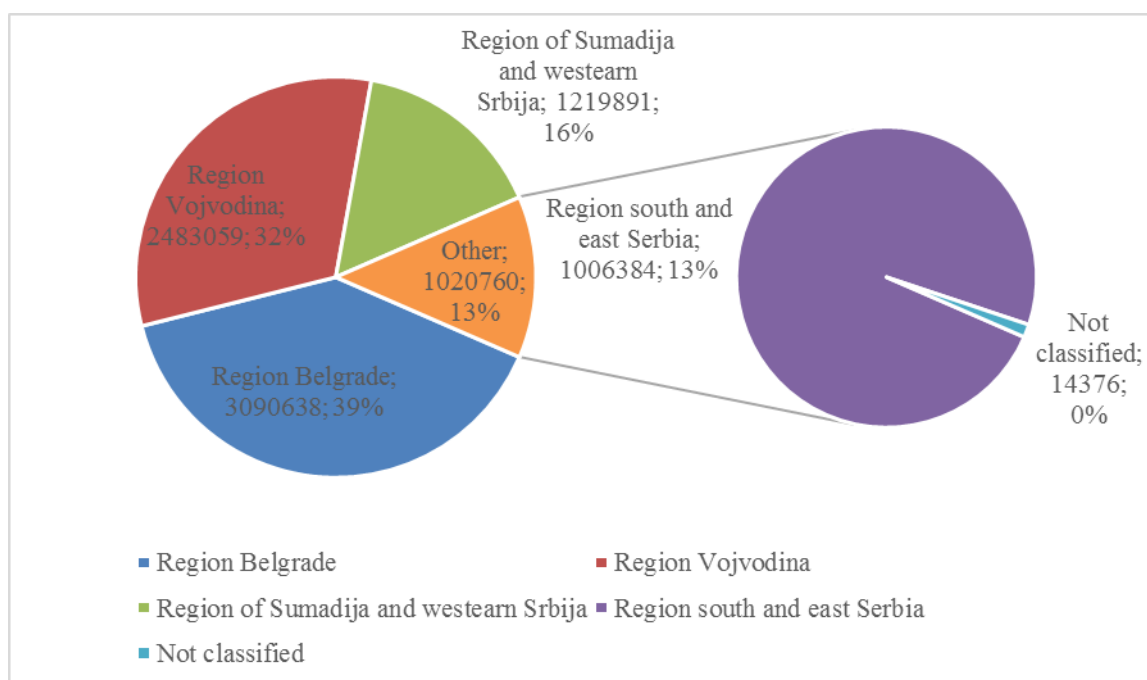


Figure 6: Diagram of the dependence of the value of traffic from the territory

Figure 6 shows the dependence of the value of traffic from the territory and from the view it is concluded that 71% of the total turnover takes place on the territory of the City of Belgrade and Vojvodina, 29% of the turnover takes place on the rest of the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

In order to obtain the visual data on the territory where the highest turnover is shown in Figure 6, the figure in Figure 7 is given on the map of the Republic of Serbia:



Figure 7: Graphical presentation of traffic on the map of the Republic of Serbia

Figure 7 gives an overview of the territory where the areas with 71% of the turnover of the products considered are indicated in red color, which makes 42.86% considered in the districts



of the Republic of Serbia. On the rest of the territory, which consists of 12 districts, 29% of turnover takes place.

For the purpose of a more detailed analysis, an overview of the regions was carried out. The following text will consider all regions and categories unclassified in the territory that will be shown for information.

Table 4 gives an overview of exports and imports for the City of Belgrade:

Table 4: The value of exports or imports in the City of Belgrade

Region	Group	Export, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %	Import, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
City of Belgrade	Electrical and electronic equipment	618696	65,26%	1089052	50,83%
	Machines	134164	14,15%	608442	28,40%
	Personal protective equipment	59641	6,29%	203822	9,51%
	Textile	33762	3,56%	168214	7,85%
	Footwear	101720	10,73%	73125	3,41%
Total		947983	100,00%	2142655	100,00%

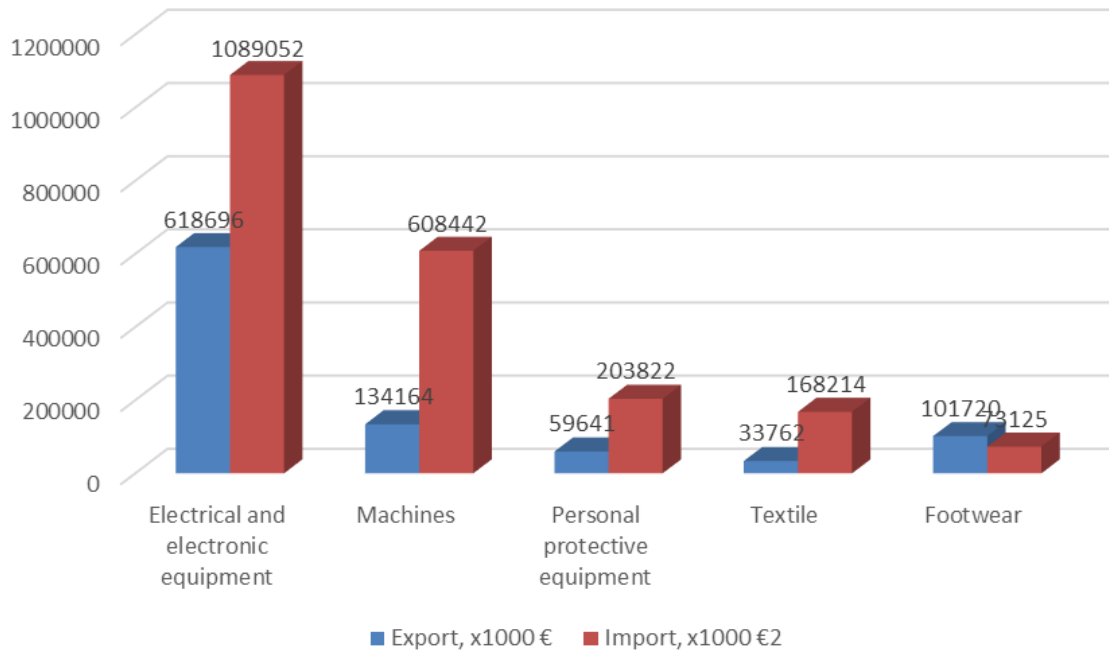


Figure 8: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products for the City of Belgrade

Figure 8 shows a notable difference that in the City of Belgrade there is more import of all categories than the category of footwear, which makes a deviation if compared with Figure 3.

Table 5 gives an overview of exports and imports for the Region of Vojvodina:



Table 5: The value of exports or imports in the Region of Vojvodina

Region	Group	Export, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %	Import, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
Vojvodina	Electrical and electronic equipment	372613	30,63%	490143	38,70%
	Machines	447900	36,82%	520790	41,12%
	Personal protective equipment	155320	12,77%	92750	7,32%
	Textile	188119	15,46%	150129	11,85%
	Footwear	52533	4,32%	12762	1,01%
Total		1216485	100,00%	1266574	100,00%

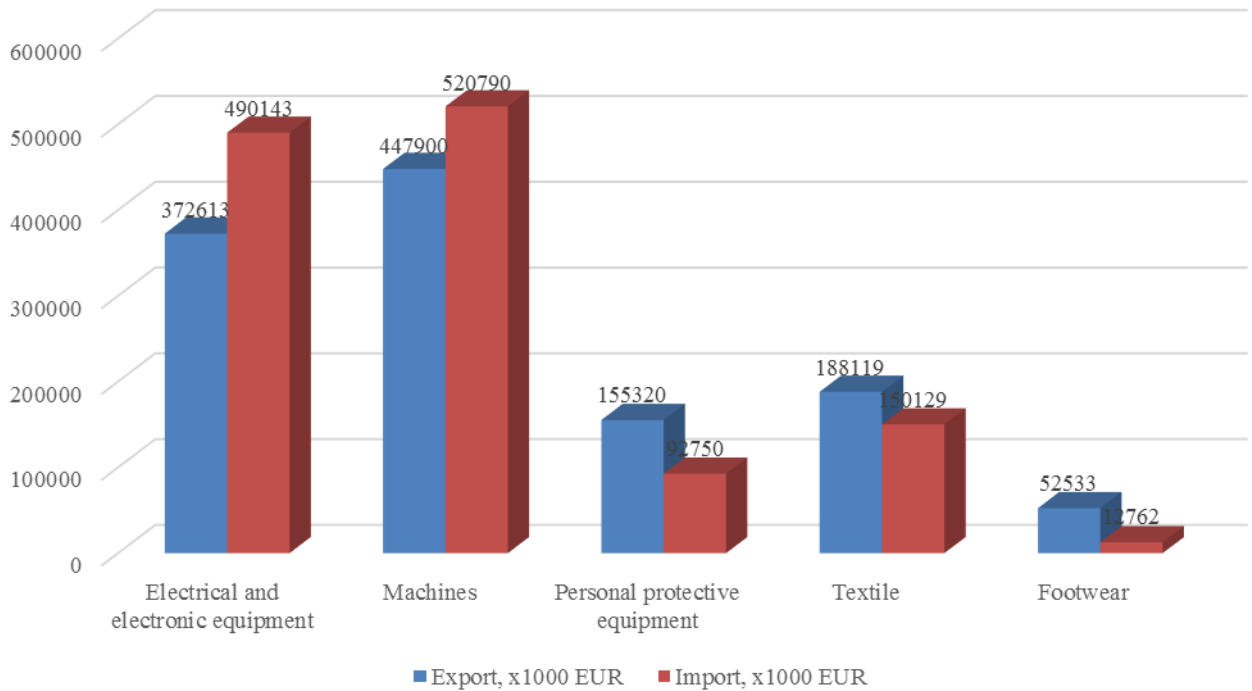


Figure 9: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products for the Region of Vojvodina

Figure 9 shows that imports are more represented in electrical and electronic equipment and machinery, while for personal protective equipment, textile products and footwear there is more export.

Comparing figures 8 and 9, there is a deviation in groups in terms of imports or exports, depending on the category considered.

Table 6 gives an overview of exports and imports for the Sumadija Region and Western Serbia:

Table 6: The value of exports or imports to the Region of Sumadija and Western Serbia

Region	Group	Export, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %	Import, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
Region Sumadija and western Srbija	Electrical and electronic equipment	215428	32,86%	150532	26,67%
	Machines	125421	19,13%	211180	37,42%
	Personal protective equipment	185017	28,22%	49907	8,84%
	Textile	70919	10,82%	147365	26,11%
	Footwear	58767	8,96%	5355	0,95%
Total		655552	100,00%	564339	100,00%

The graphic presentation of Table 6 is given in Figure 10:

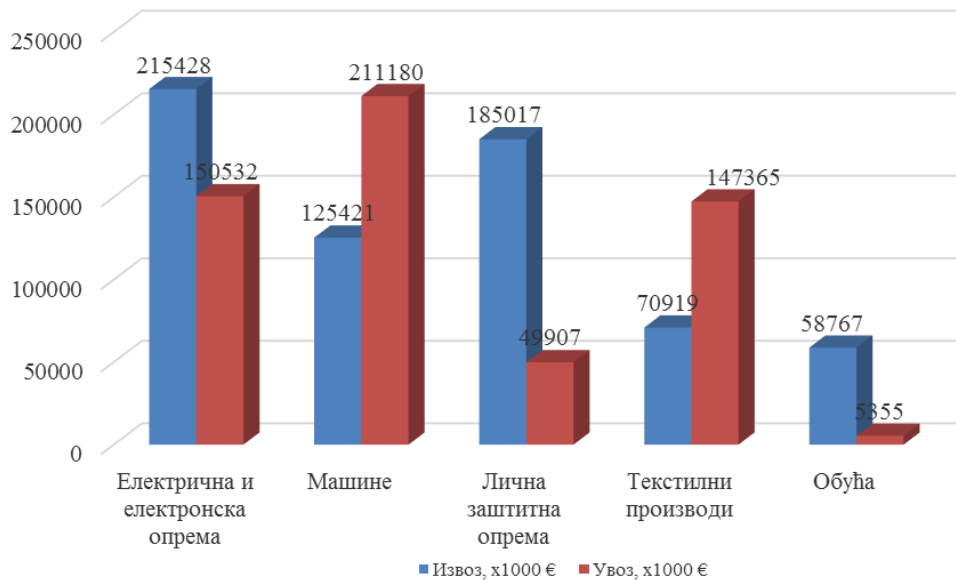


Figure 10: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia

Figure 10 shows that exports for electrical and electronic equipment, personal protective equipment and footwear are more represented.



Table 7 gives an overview of exports and imports for the Region of South and East Serbia:

Table 7: The value of exports or imports to the Region of South and East Serbia

Region	Group	Export, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %	Import, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
Region Southeast and south of Serbia	Electrical and electronic equipment	197732	37,77%	212374	43,98%
	Machines	70595	13,49%	106835	22,12%
	Personal protective equipment	126793	24,22%	46458	9,62%
	Textile	47198	9,02%	99273	20,56%
	Footwear	81135	15,50%	17991	3,73%
Total		523453	100,00%	482931	100,00%

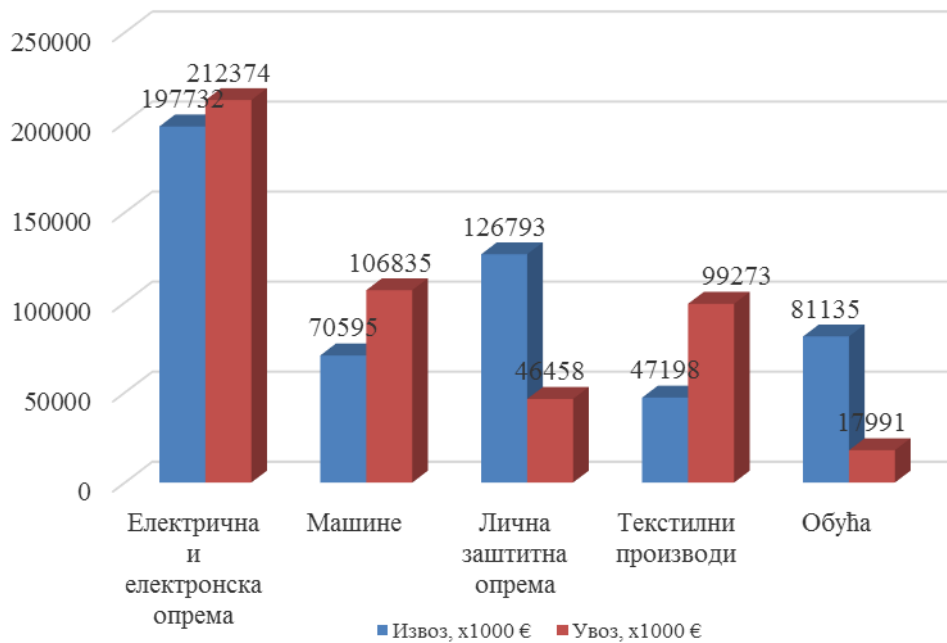


Figure 11: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products in the Region of South and East Serbia

Figure 11 shows that the trend in exports of personal protective equipment and footwear has increased in the region under review.

Table 8 gives an overview of exports or imports for unclassified territory:

Table 8: Value of exports or imports for unclassified territory

Округ	Група производа	Извоз, x1000 €	Удео, %	Увоз, x1000 €	Удео, %
Некласификовано по територији	Електрична и електронска опрема	130	12,99%	3687	27,57%
	Машине	742	74,13%	6391	47,78%
	Лична заштитна опрема	112	11,19%	368	2,75%
	Текстилни производи	11	1,10%	2833	21,18%
	Обућа	6	0,60%	96	0,72%
Укупно:		1001	100,00%	13375	100%

Region	Group	Export, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %	Import, x1000 €	Share in the Republic of Serbia, %
unclassified territory	Electrical and electronic equipment	130	12,99%	3687	27,57%
	Machines	742	74,13%	6391	47,78%
	Personal protective equipment	112	11,19%	368	2,75%
	Textile	11	1,10%	2833	21,18%
	Footwear	6	0,60%	96	0,72%
Total		1001	100,00%	13375	100,00%

Figure 12 shows the graphic representation of Table 8:

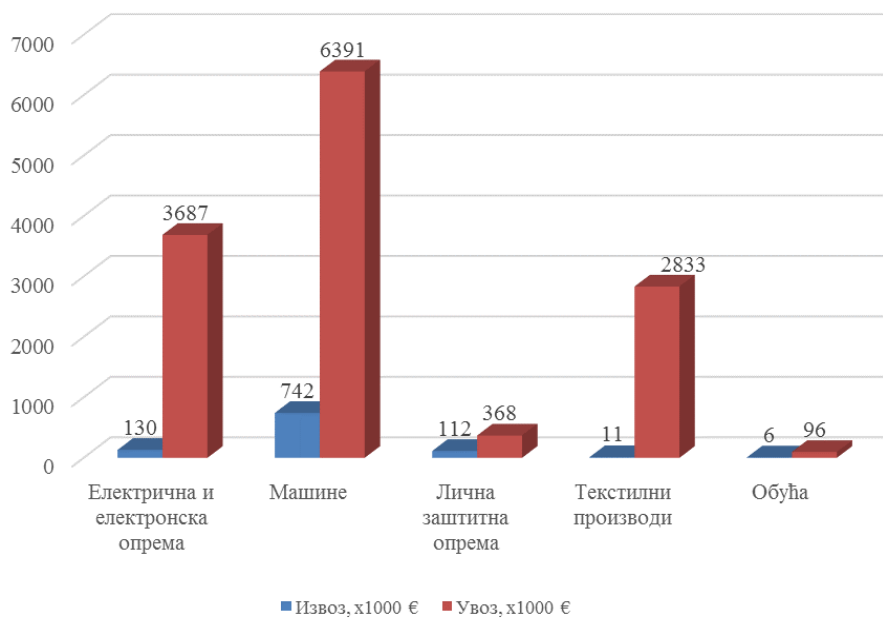


Figure 12: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products for unclassified territory



6.2. Chamber off commerce and industry

According to the data from the PKS, the classification was done in the following way:

- number of companies classified according to the selected activity codes and by regions;
- export of products according to tariff codes and by regions;
- import of products according to tariff codes and by regions.

The source of data is the Agency for Business Registers and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the value data are shown in EUR, and the period is Jan-Dec 2017.

The basic criteria for classification are the activity code and the tariff number, shown in Table 9:

Table 9: Classification criteria

Product	ACTIVITY CODE	TARIFF NUMBER
Electrical and electronic equipment	26.20, 26.40, 27.11, 27.31, 27.32, 27.33, 27.40, 27.51, 27.90 46.43, 46.51, 46.52	7312; 7315; 8415; 8418-8422; 8450-8453; 8501; 8508-8510; 8514-8516; 8518-8519; 8521;8528; 8531; 8536-8537; 8539; 8543; 8544; 9207; 9405
Machines	28.12, 28.13, 28.22, 28.23, 28.24, 28.29, 28.30, 28.41, 28.49, 28.92, 28.93, 28.94, 28.95, 28.96, 28.99 46.61, 46.62, 46.63, 46.64, 46.69	8414; 8425-8430; 8432-8447; 8454-8465; 8467-8468; 8470-8472; 8474-8479; 8486; 9024
Personal protective equipment	14.12	9004; 9020; 9021 10 10 00; 3926 20 00 00; 4015
Textile	13.10, 13.91, 13.92, 13.93, 13.94, 13.95, 13.96, 13.99 14.11, 14.13, 14.14, 14.19, 14.20, 14.31, 14.39 15.11, 15.12 46.41, 46.42	Главе 50-64; глава 66; 4203;
Footwear	15.20	Глава 65



Table 10 gives an overview of the number of companies depending on the product category and activity code for the territory of the Republic of Serbia:

Table 10: Dependency of product category from activity code-number of companies

Product group	Number of companies	percentage share, %	activity code
Electrical and electronic equipment	1958	24,18%	26.20, 26.40, 27.11, 27.31, 27.32, 27.33, 27.40, 27.51, 27.90 46.43, 46.51, 46.52
Machine	1879	23,21%	28.12, 28.13, 28.22, 28.23, 28.24, 28.29, 28.30, 28.41, 28.49, 28.92, 28.93, 28.94, 28.95, 28.96, 28.99
Personal protective equipment PPE	126	1,56%	46.61, 46.62, 46.63, 46.64, 46.69
Textile products	3808	47,04%	14.12
Footwear	325	4,01%	13.10, 13.91, 13.92, 13.93, 13.94, 13.95, 13.96, 13.99
Total	8096	100,00%	

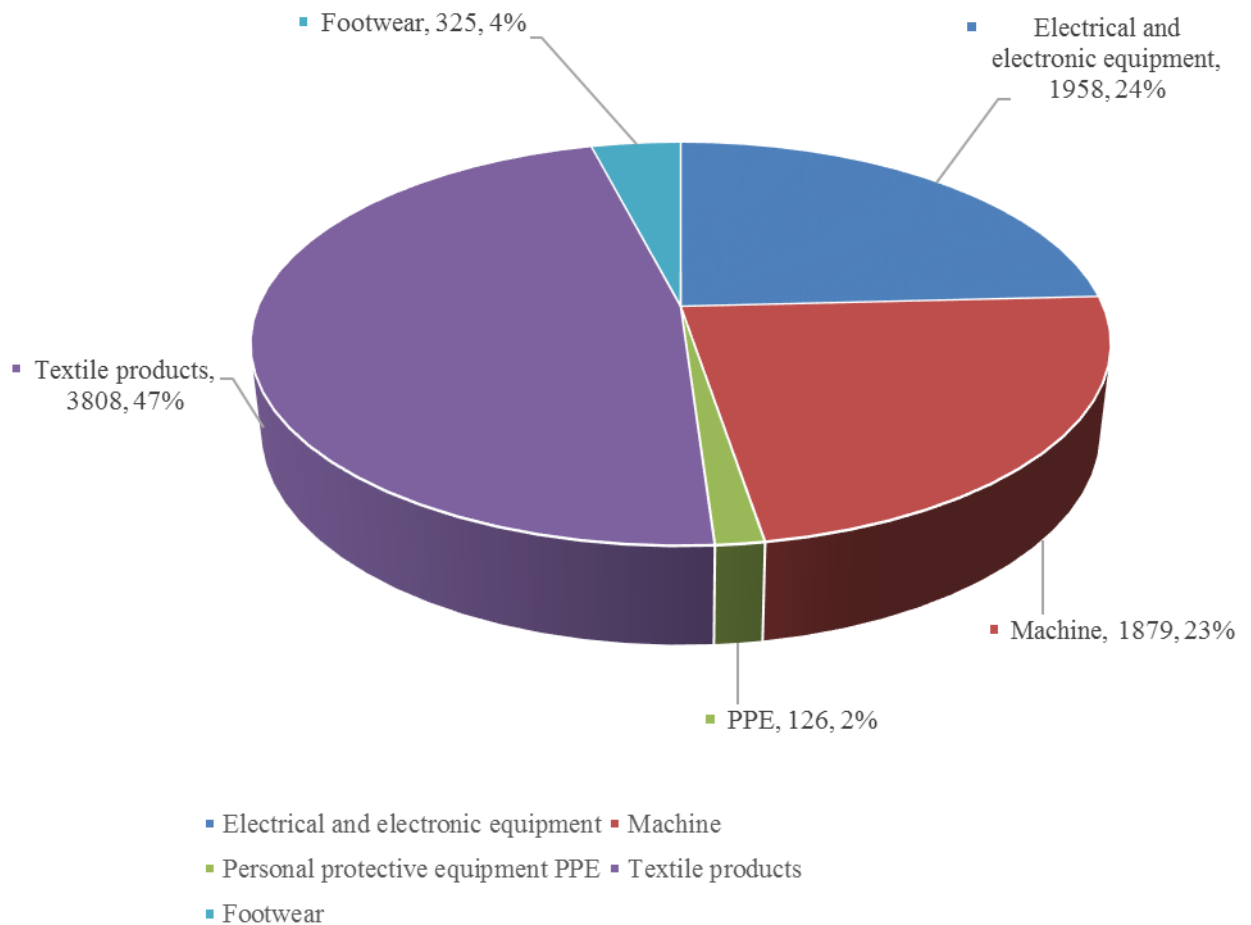


Figure 13: Product dependence diagram of the activity code

The Figure 13 shows that the largest number of companies is from the group of textile products, then from electrical and electronic equipment, machinery, footwear and personal protective equipment observed in the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia.

A more detailed overview is given in Table 3, broken down by product group and region:



Table 3: Classification by region

Product group	City of Belgrade	The region of Sumadija and West Serbia	The region of south and east Serbia	Region of Vojvodina	K&M
Electrical and electronic equipment	978	251	230	485	14
Machine	714	327	206	625	7
Personal protective equipment PPE	34	46	18	26	2
Textile products	1643	822	504	818	21
Footwear	90	66	89	78	2
Total	3459	1512	1047	2032	46

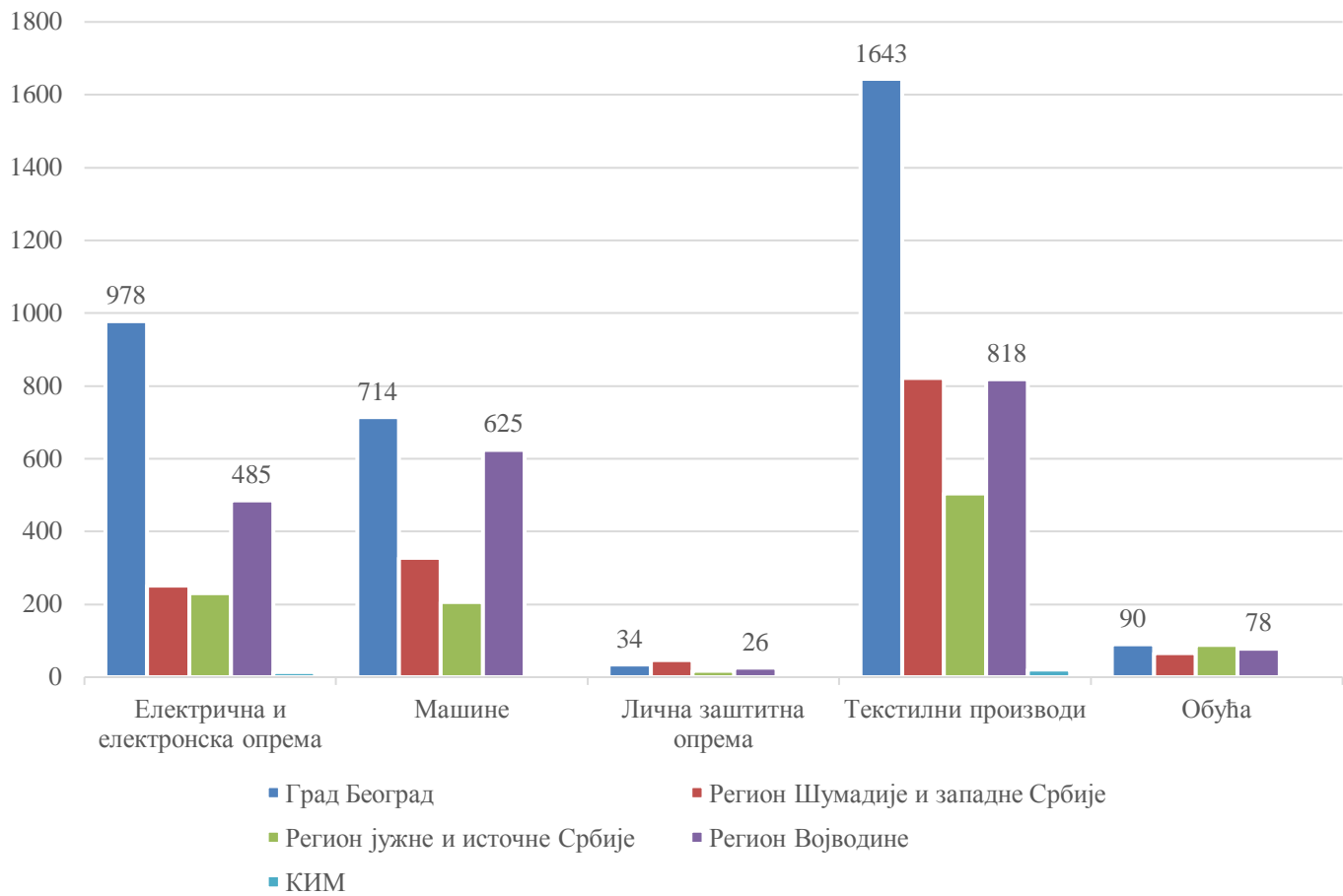


Figure 14: Graphical depiction of the number of companies in the region depending on the product group

Figure 14 shows the graphic presentation of Table 11. From Figure14 it is concluded that the largest number of companies, regardless of the group of products, is located in the territory of the City of Belgrade and then in the Region of Vojvodina. The data below will not be considered in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija.

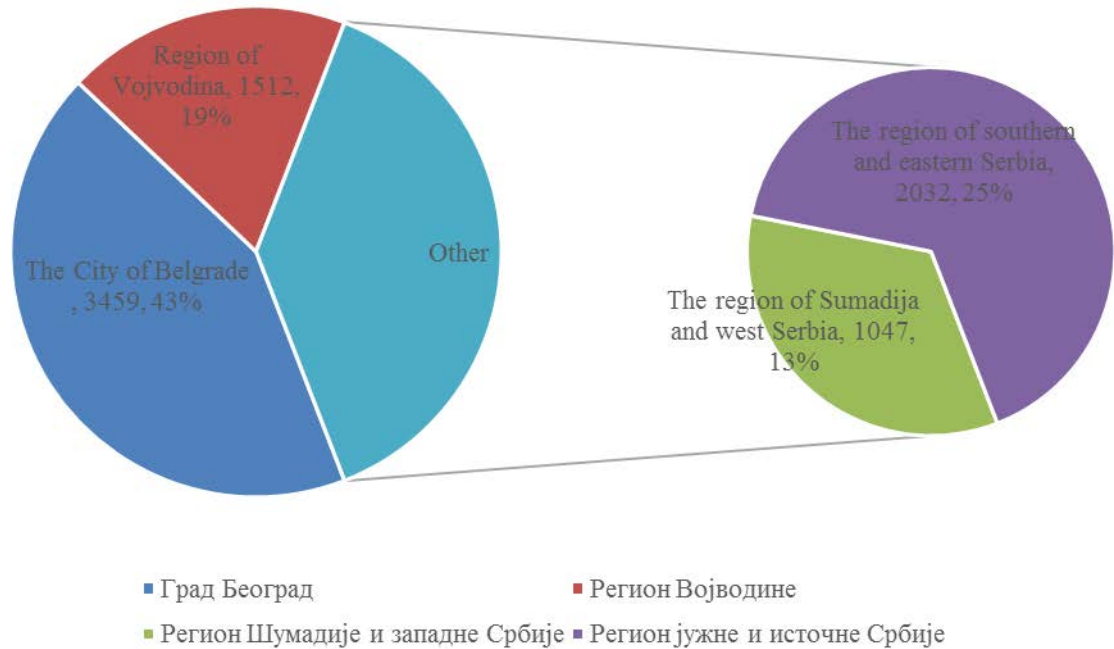


Figure 15: Graphic representation of distribution of companies by regions

From the graphic representation of the picture, it is concluded that the dominant number of companies is located in the territory of the City of Belgrade, then the south and eastern Serbia, the Region of Voivodina and the smallest number is recorded in the Region of Sumadija and western Serbia.

Figure 16 shows the distribution from Figure 15 on the map of the Republic of Serbia:



Figure 16: Graphic representation on the map of the Republic of Serbia distribution of companies by regions

Further details will be given in regions below.

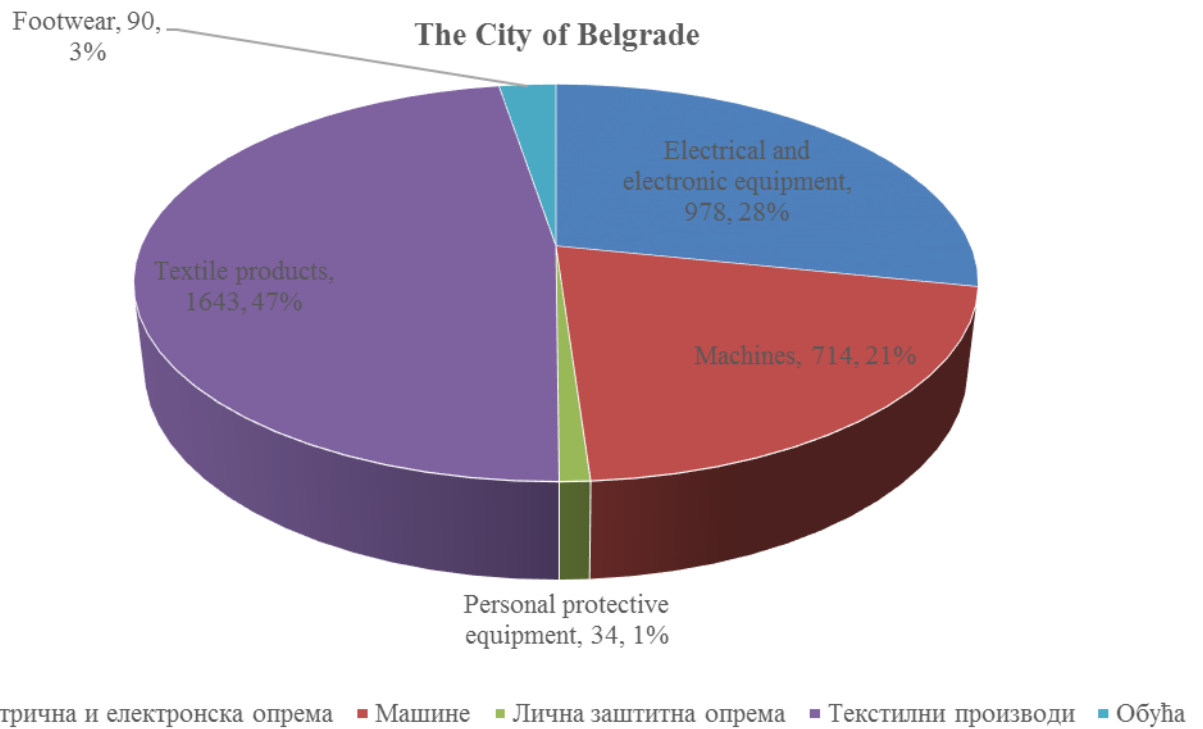


Figure 17: Overview of the product structure in the City of Belgrade

Figure 17 shows the dominant position of textile products, electrical and electronic equipment, machinery, and other categories are almost negligible.



Figure 18: Overview of the product structure in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia

Figure 18 shows a similar trend of distribution of companies by categories as in the City of Belgrade. The dominant number is taken by companies in the field of textile products

Distribution in the region of southern and eastern Serbia is given in Figure 19:

Регион јужне и источне Србије

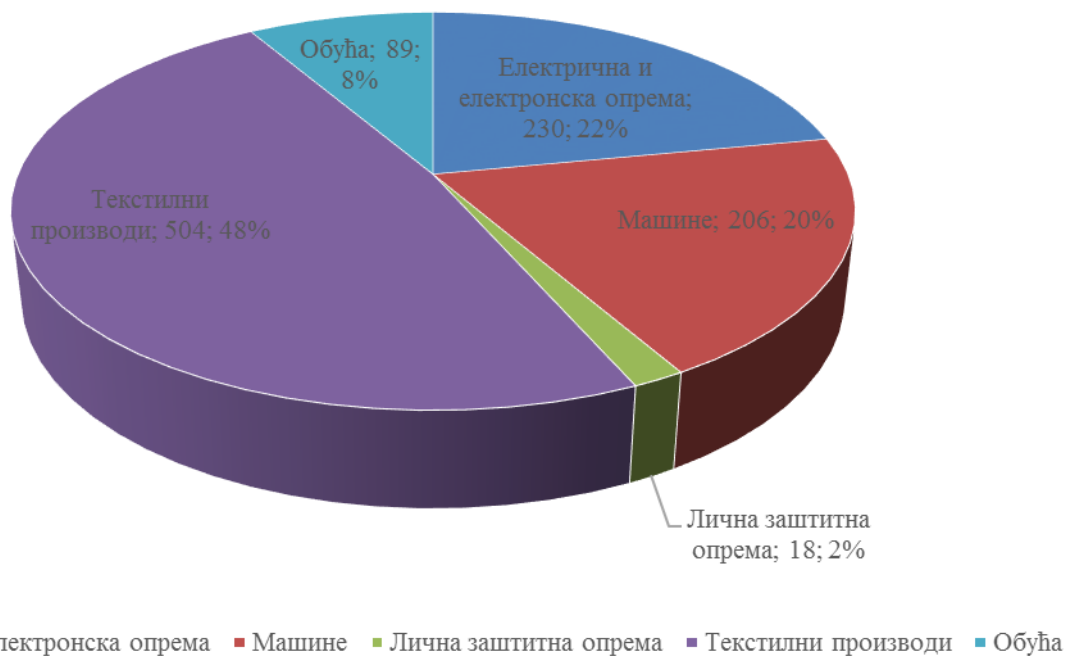


Figure 19: Overview of the product structure in the region of southern and eastern Serbia

According to the diagram in Figure 7, there is a similar distribution trend as in the City of Belgrade.

Distribution in the region of Vojvodina is given in Figure 20:

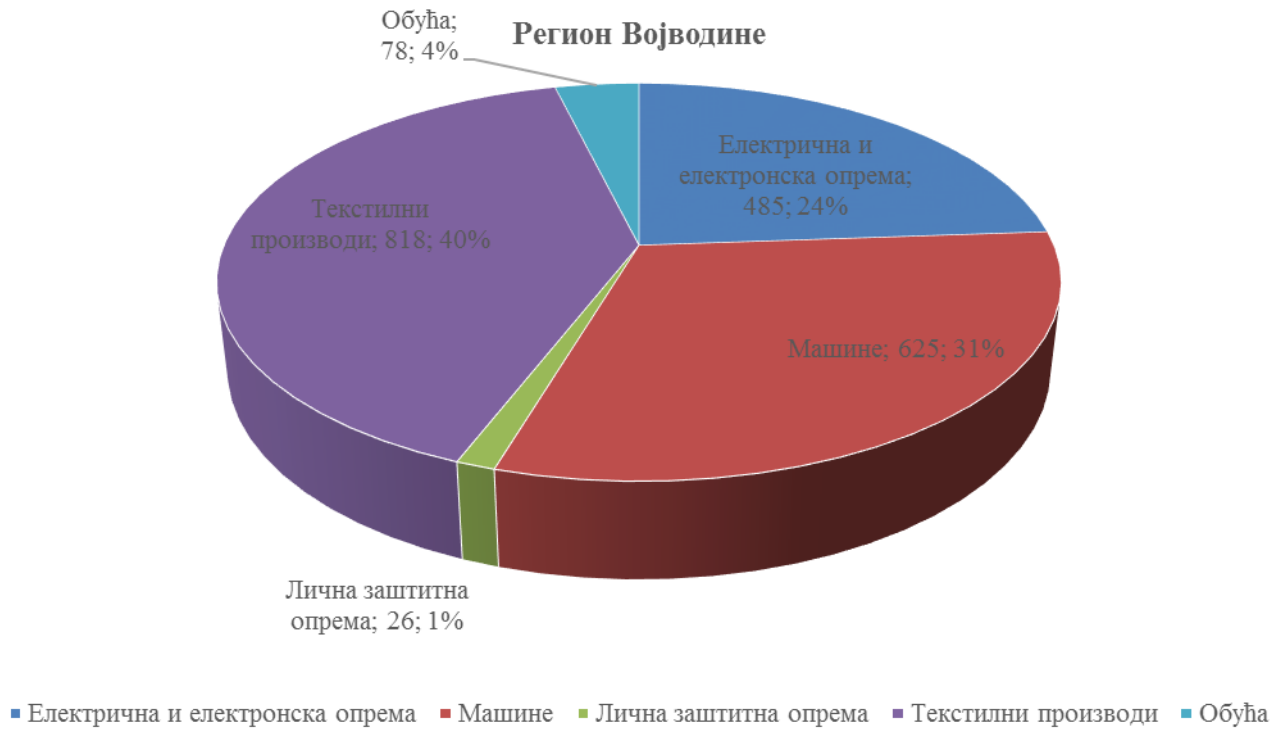


Figure 20: Overview of the product structure in the region of Vojvodina

In Figures 15 to 20, a similar distribution of companies to the observed product categories is observed.

According to the data from the SCC, the analysis of exports according to tariff numbers and regions was performed.

Table 4: PKS data for 2017

Product group	Exports, RSD	Export, EUR	Share,%	Note
Electrical and electronic equipment	1728660075	14591210	54,04%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
Machine	375712335	3171299	11,75%	
Personal protective equipment PPE	4213682	35567	0,13%	
Textile products	1086645379	9172116	33,97%	
Footwear	3508045	29611	0,11%	
Total	3198739516	26999803	100,00%	
Product group	Import, RSD	Import, EUR	Share,%	Note
Electrical and electronic equipment	1173043888	9901386	38,37%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
Machine	866941539	7317648	28,36%	
Personal protective equipment PPE	12340564	104163,8	0,40%	
Textile products	1000384861	8444012	32,72%	
Footwear	4731907	39940,91	0,15%	
Total	3057442759	25807150	100,00%	

Table 4 is graphically depicted in Figures 21 and 22:

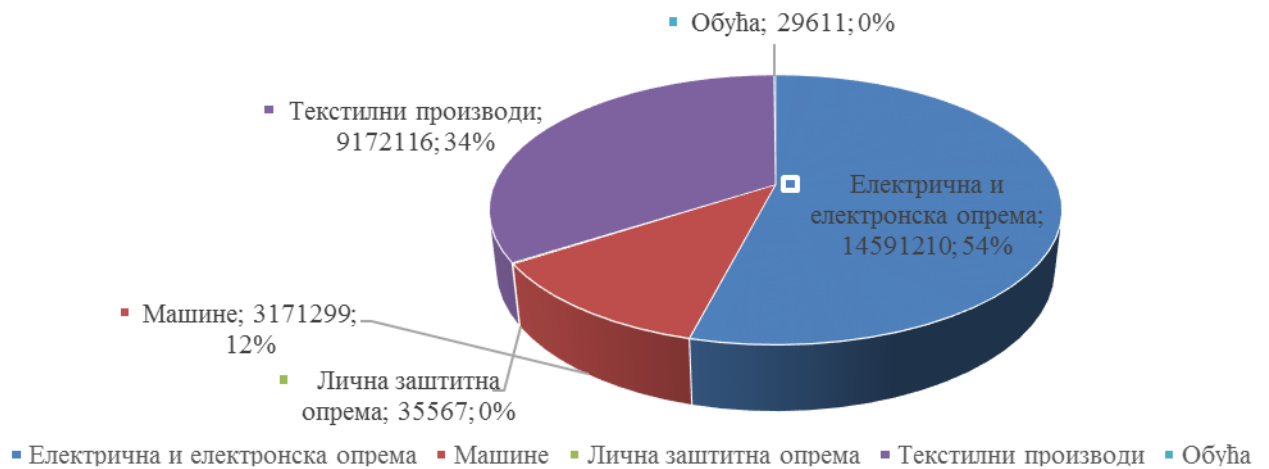


Figure 21: Diagram of producers classified by export and product group

Figure 21 shows that the dominant export group is electrical and electronic equipment, followed by textile products and machinery, while personal protective equipment and footwear are of negligible category.

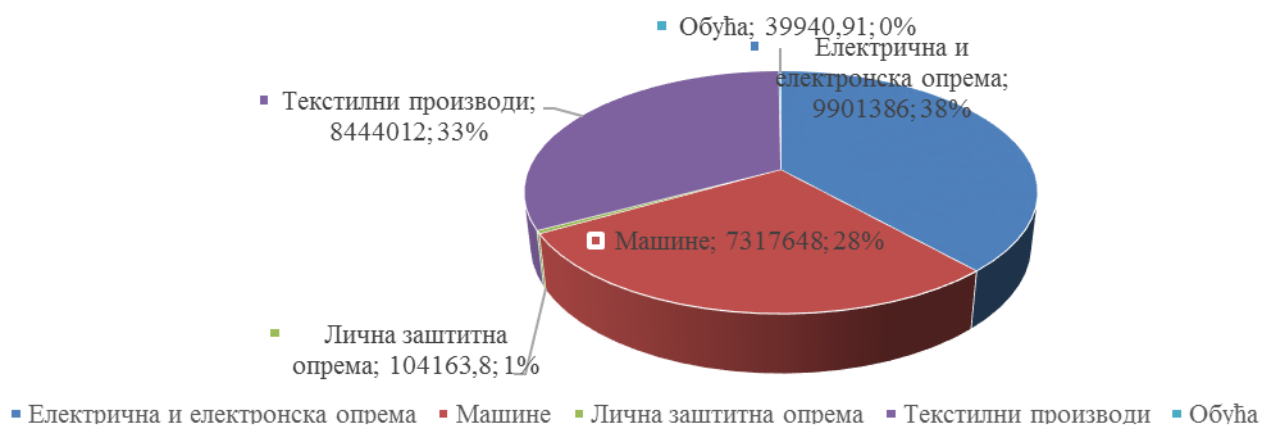


Figure 22: Diagram of producers classified by imports and product group

Figure 22 shows that the dominant groups of imports are electrical and electronic equipment, textile products and machines.



In accordance with Figure 21 and 22 and Table 4, the comparative figure in Figure 23 is given:

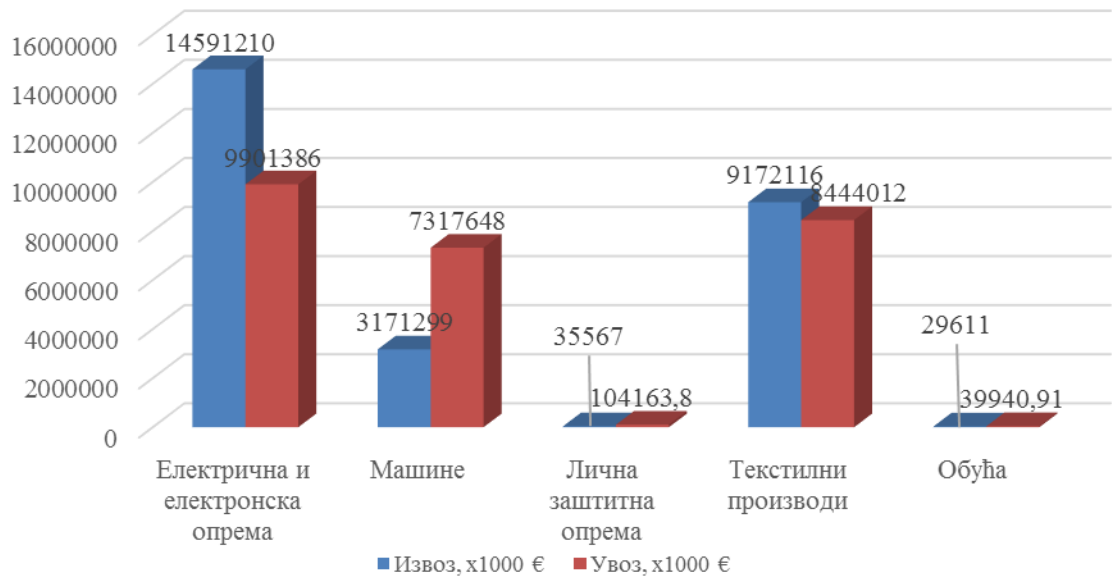


Figure 23: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products

It is easy to see from Figure 23 that in the group of electrical and electronic equipment and textile products there is more export.

Table 13 gives an overview of exports depending on the territory:

Table 13: Export value depending on the territory

Territory	Exports, RSD	Export EUR	Share %	Note
The City of Belgrade	626622753	5289174	19,59%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
Region of Vojvodina	1122126787	9471606	35,08%	
The region of Sumadija and western Serbia	783959717	6617218	24,51%	
The region of southern and eastern Serbia	665305721	5615688	20,80%	
Not classified in the territory	724537	6116	0,02%	
Territory	Exports, RSD	Export EUR	Share %	Note
The City of Belgrade	1320316380	11144478	43,18%	Calculated according to the average exchange
Region of Vojvodina	871185300	7353469	28,49%	
The region of Sumadija and western Serbia	475075481	4010000	15,54%	



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The region of southern and eastern Serbia	381932083	3223798	12,49%	rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
Not classified in the territory	8933515	75405,68	0,29%	

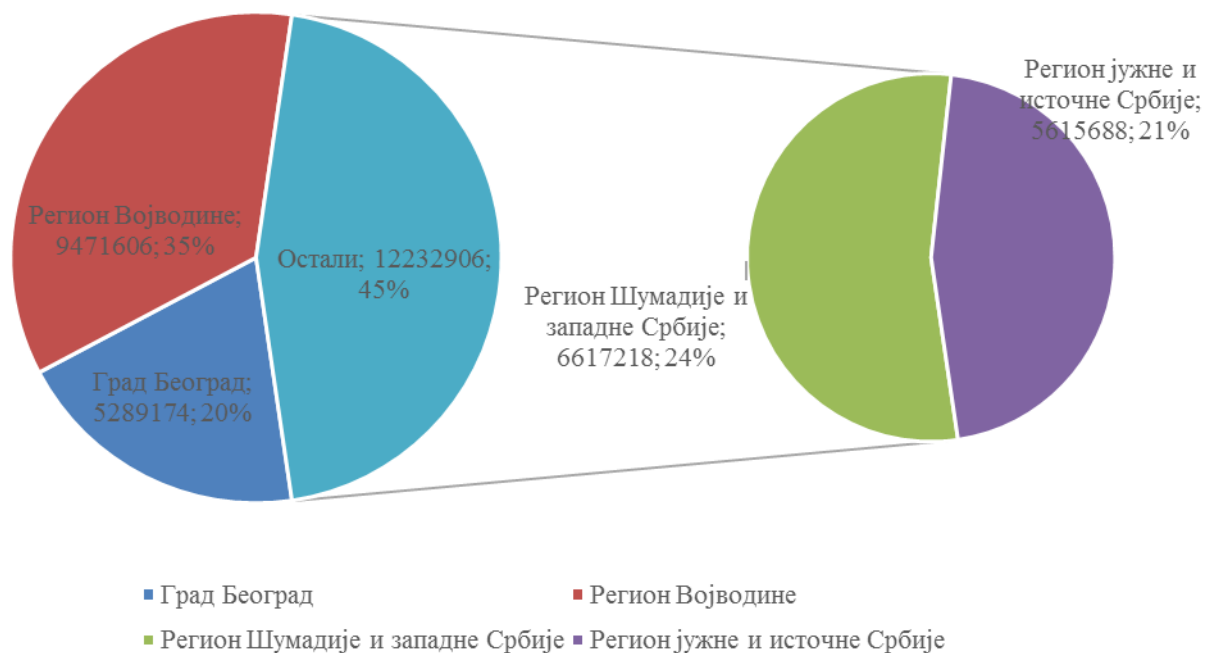
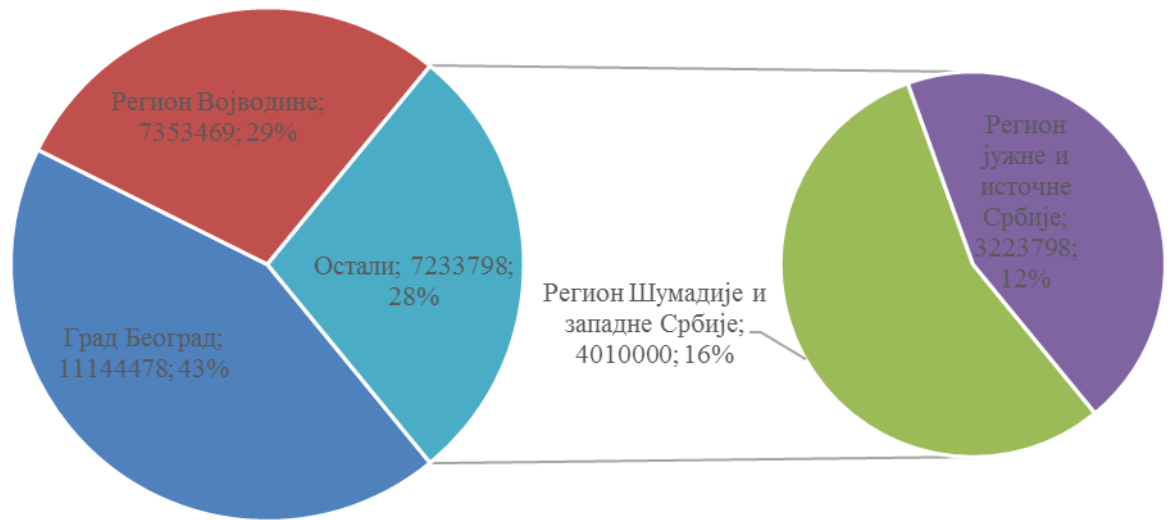


Figure 24: Diagram of the dependence of export value from the territory

From Figure 24 it is concluded that 55% of the exports were made in the territory of the City of Belgrade and the Region of Vojvodina, while the rest of 45% was spent on the rest of the territory, of which 24% in the Region of Sumadija and Western Serbia, and 21% in the Region of South and East Serbia .



■ Град Београд ■ Регион Војводине ■ Регион Шумадије и западне Србије ■ Регион јужне и источне Србије

Figure 25: Diagram of the dependence of the value of imports from the territory

Figure 25 shows that 72% of imports are made in the territory of the City of Belgrade and the Region of Vojvodina, while the remaining 28% is spent on the rest of the territory, of which 16% are in the Sumadija Region and Western Serbia and 12% in the Region of Southern and Eastern Serbia .

In Table 14, the total turnover was calculated according to the territory:

Table 14: Value of traffic depending on the territory

Territory	Turnover EUR	Share in the Republic of Serbia %
The City of Belgrade	16433652	31,12%
Region of Vojvodina	16825075	31,86%
The region of Sumadija and western Serbia	10627218	20,12%
The region of southern and eastern Serbia	8839486	16,74%
Not classified in the territory	81521,68	0,15%

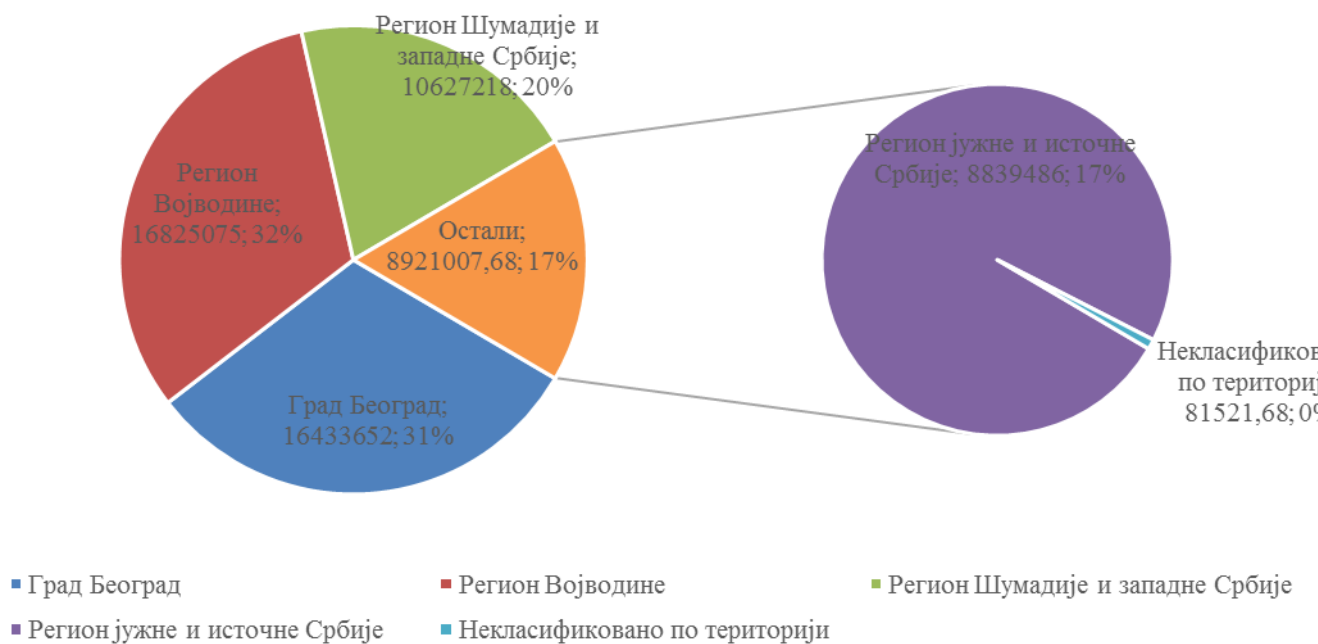


Figure 26: Diagram of the dependence of the value of traffic from the territory

Figure 26 shows the dependence of the value of traffic from the territory and from the view it is concluded that 63% of the total turnover takes place on the territory of the City of Belgrade and Vojvodina, 37% of the turnover takes place on the rest of the territory of the Republic of Serbia

In order to obtain the visual data on the territory where the greatest traffic from Figure 26 is made, the figure in Figure 27 is shown on the map of the Republic of Serbia:



Figure 27: Graphical presentation of financial indicators of exports on the map of the Republic of Serbia



Figure 27 shows the territory where the areas where 35% of the export takes place in the territory of Vojvodina are marked in red, with 20% of the exports in the territory of the City of Belgrade being blue, while the rest of 45% is marked with other colors.

Table 15 gives an overview of exports and imports for the City of Belgrade

Table 15: The value of exports or imports in the City of Belgrade

District	Product group	Exports, RSD	Exports, EUR	Share %	Note	
The City of Belgrade	Electrical and electronic equipment	313938385	2649880	50,10%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727	
	Machine	122484131	1033860	19,55%		
	Personal protective equipment PPE	1462843	12348	0,23%		
	Textile products	186233312	1571951	29,72%		
	Footwear	2504082	21136	0,40%		
	TOTAL	626622753	5289174	100,00%		
		Product group	Import RSD	Import EUR	Share %	Note
		Electrical and electronic equipment	491656315	4149955	37,24%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
		Machine	417836732	3526861	31,65%	
		Personal protective equipment PPE	9033868	76253	0,68%	
		Textile products	397946716	3358974	30,14%	
		Footwear	3842750	32436	0,29%	
		TOTAL	1320316380	11144478	100,00%	

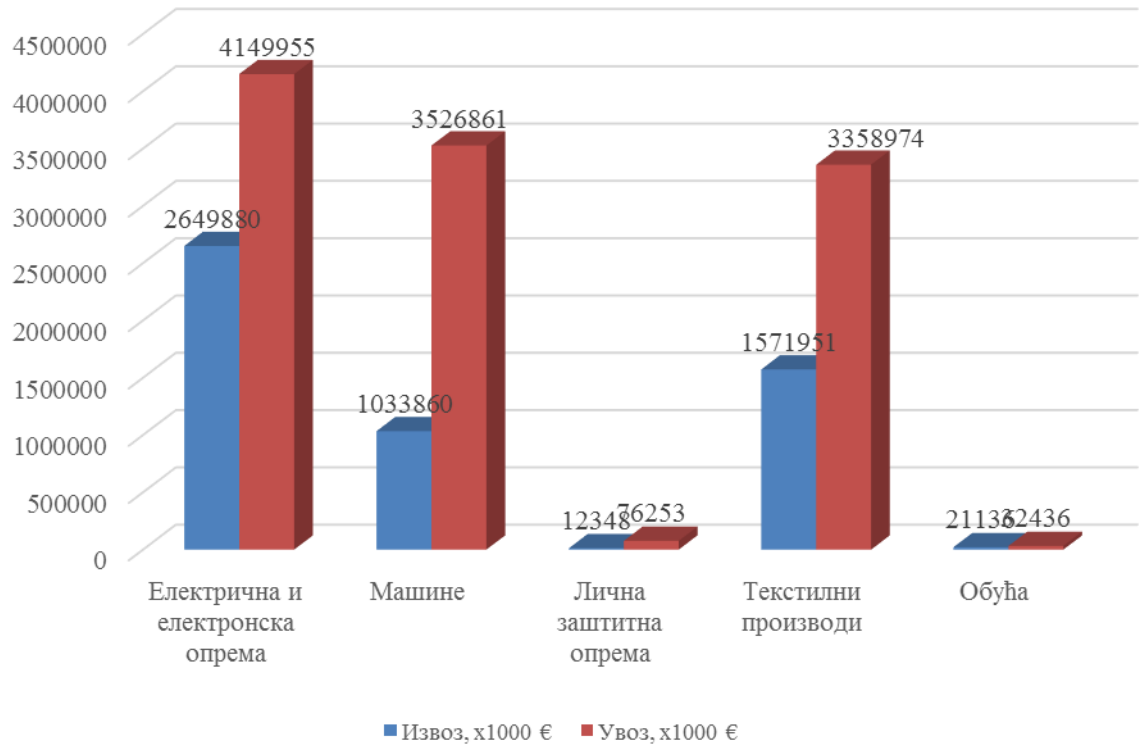


Figure 28: Comparison of imports and exports by group of products for the City of Belgrade

Figure 28 shows that in all product groups, there is a higher import, with donor groups consisting of: electrical and electronic equipment, machines and textile products.

Table 16 gives an overview of exports for the Region of Vojvodina:

Table 16: The value of exports and imports in the Region of Vojvodina

District	Product group	Exports, RSD	Exports, EUR	Share %	Note
Region of Vojvodina	Electrical and electronic equipment	632975044	5342792	56,41%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
	Machine	146026055	1232571	13,01%	
	Personal protective equipment PPE	1443600	12185,09	0,13%	
	Textile products	341226976	2880216	30,41%	
	Footwear	455112	3841,493	0,04%	
	TOTAL	1122126787	9471606	100,00%	

Product group	Import RSD	Import EUR	Share %	Note
Electrical and electronic equipment	386233840	3260108	44,33%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
Machine	254086252	2144682	29,17%	
Personal protective equipment PPE	2208490	18641,34	0,25%	
Textile products	228374789	1927658	26,21%	
Footwear	281927	2379,679	0,03%	
TOTAL	871185298	7353469	100,00%	

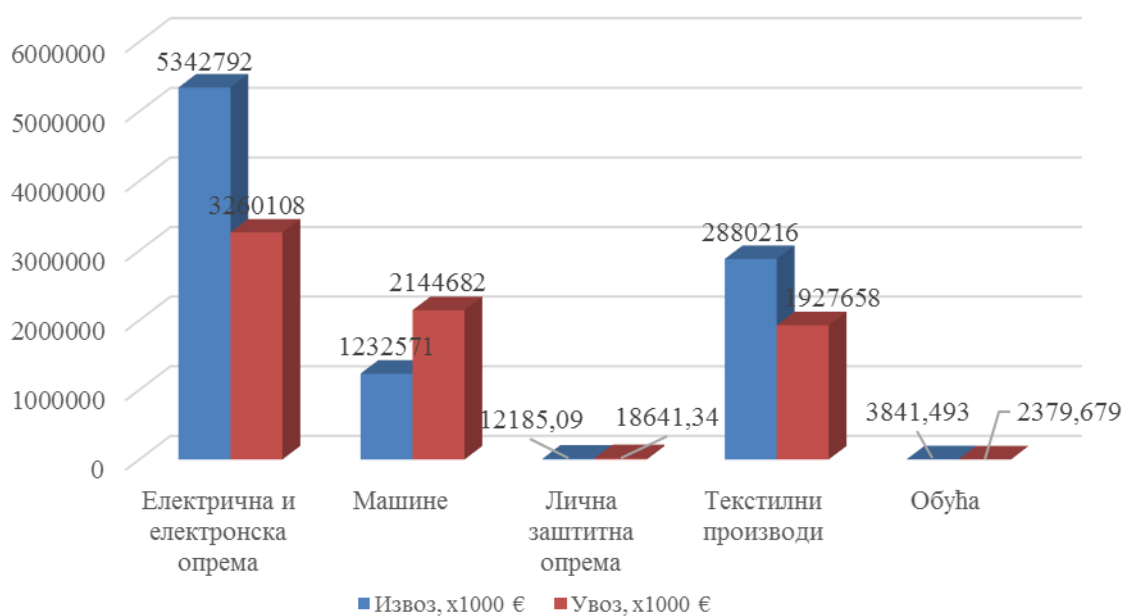


Figure 29: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products for the Region of Vojvodina

Figure 29 shows that exports are represented in two groups of products in electrical and electronic equipment and textile products

Table 17 gives an overview of exports and imports for the Sumadija Region and Western Serbia:

Table 17: The value of exports or imports to the Region of Sumadija and Western Serbia

District	Product group	Exports, RSD	Exports, EUR	Share %	Note	
<i>The region of Sumadija and western Serbia</i>	Electrical and electronic equipment	407670517	3441050	52,00%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727	
	Machine	55626575	469530,7	7,10%		
	Personal protective equipment PPE	1066415	9001,356	0,14%		
	Textile products	319095861	2693413	40,70%		
	Footwear	500348	4223,319	0,06%		
	TOTAL	783959716	6617218	100,00%		
		Product group	Import RSD	Import EUR	Share %	Note
		Electrical and electronic equipment	129080650	1089539	27,17%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
		Machine	140042056	1182062	29,48%	
		Personal protective equipment PPE	763319	6442,995	0,16%	
		Textile products	204781154	1728509	43,10%	
		Footwear	408302	3446,38	0,09%	
		TOTAL	475075481	4010000	100,00%	

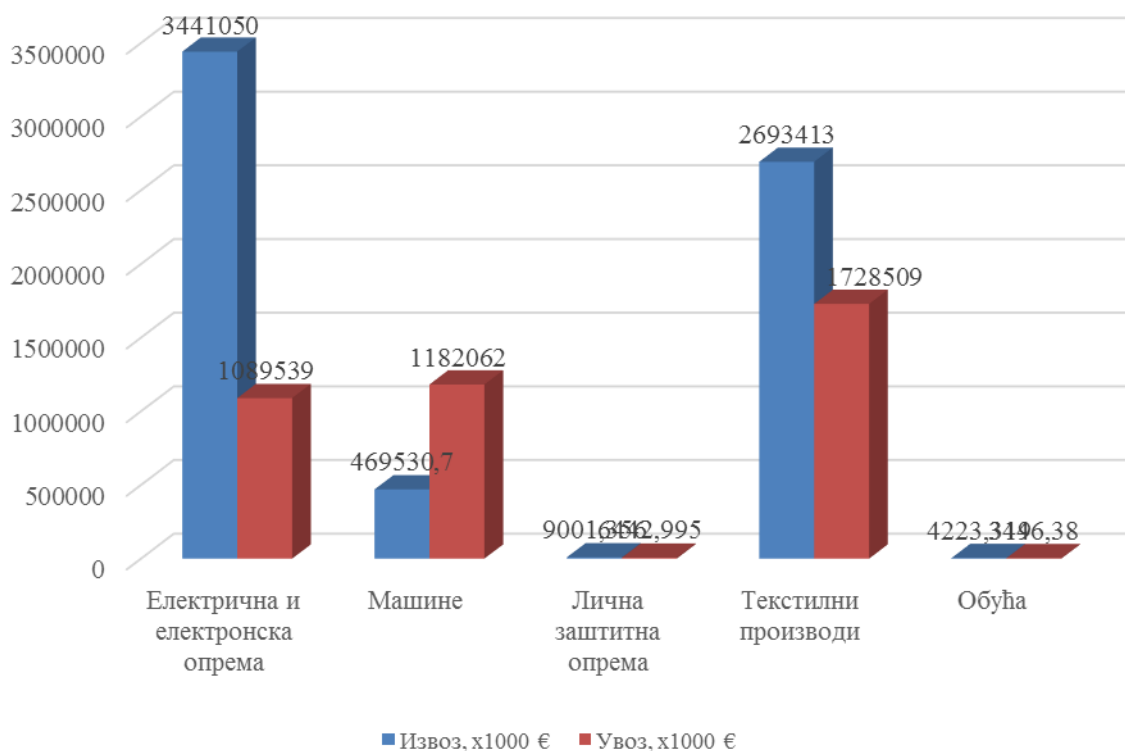


Figure 30: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia

Figure 30 shows that exports for electrical and electronic equipment and textile products are more represented.

Table 18 gives an overview of exports and imports for the Region of South and East Serbia:

Table 18: The value of exports or imports to the Region of South and East Serbia

District	Product group	Exports, RSD	Exports, EUR	Share %	Note	
The region of southern and eastern Serbia	Electrical and electronic equipment	374014367	3156967	56,22%	Прерачунато Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727	
	Machine	51022800	430671,4	7,67%		
	Personal protective equipment PPE	240093	2026,568	0,04%		
	Textile products	239980253	2025616	36,07%		
	Footwear	48207	406,9039	0,01%		
	TOTAL	665305720	5615688	100,00%		
		Product group	Import RSD	Import EUR	Share %	Note
		Electrical and electronic equipment	163893033	1383382	42,91%	Calculated according to the average exchange rate per day 31.12.2017: 118,4727
		Machine	50905754	429683,4	13,33%	
		Personal protective equipment PPE	314525	2654,831	0,08%	
		Textile products	166631808	1406500	43,63%	
		Footwear	186962	1578,102	0,05%	
	TOTAL	381932082	3223798	100,00%		

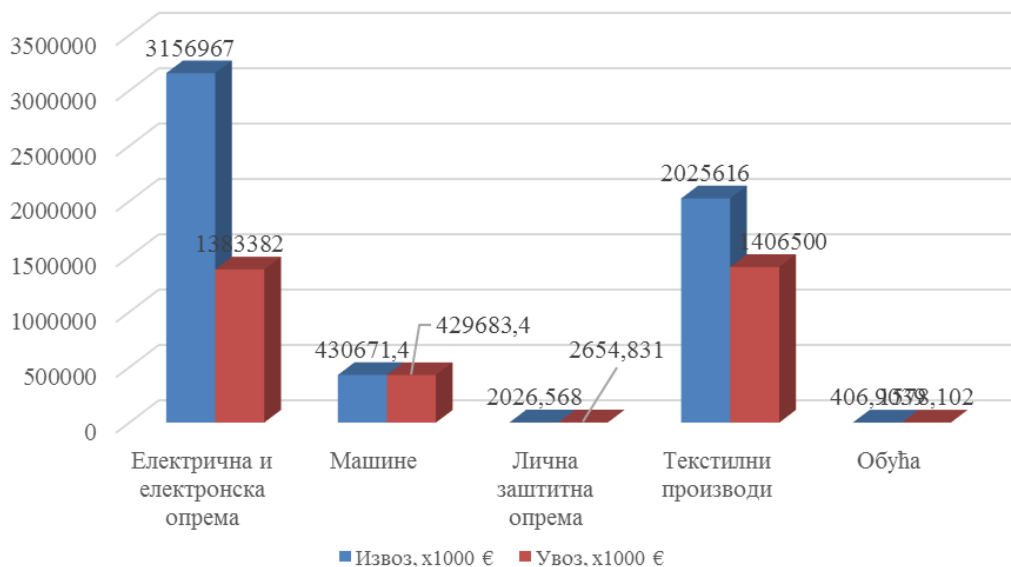


Figure 31: Comparison of imports and exports by groups of products in the Region of South and East Serbia



Figure 31 shows that in the region under review the trend of exports for electrical and electronic equipment and textile products have been increased.



6.3. Custom administration

The Customs Administration made the initial classification of the products in accordance with the aforementioned Regulations in the following categories:

Table 19: Classification criteria

Product	Tariff number
Electrical and electronic equipment	T. No: 4203, 9207, 9405, 7312 i 7315
Machine	Head 84 and 85: 8413-8415, 8418-8422, 8425-8430, 8432-8447, 8450-8465, 8467-8468, 8470-8472, 8474-8479 и 8486; 8501, 8508-8510, 8514-8516, 8518-8519, 8521, 8528, 8531, 8536-8537, 8539, 8543 и 8544
Personal protective equipment PPE	Head 90: 9004, 9020 i 9024
Textile products	Heads 50-66
Footwear	T. No: 3926 20 00 00, 4015 11 00 00, 4015 19 00 00, 4015 90 00 00, 9021 10 10 00

The data provided for different categories are given by quantity and by export by customs offices. Table 20 shows quantities per product group:

Table 20: dependence of category of product on exported quantity

Product	Netto mass, kg	Share, %
Electrical and electronic equipment	4326947,19	1,53%
Machine	192031818,00	67,81%
Personal protective equipment PPE	60369,95	0,02%
Textile products	86469262,24	30,53%
Footwear	309501,43	0,11%
Total	283197898,8	100,00%

The graphic representation of table 20 is given in Figure 33:

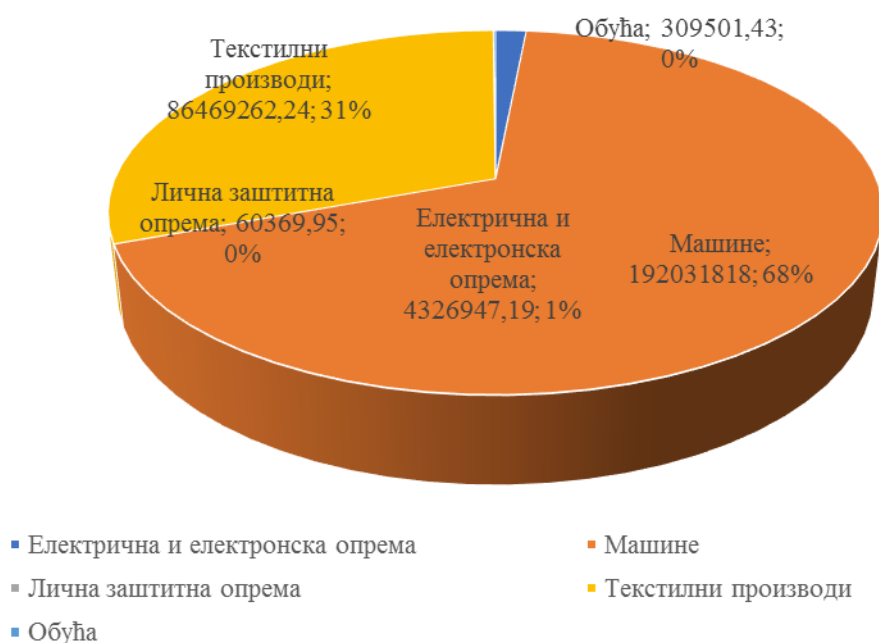


Figure 33: Display the product category when exported

From Table 20 and Figure 33, there are completely different data and data disaggregations in relation to PKS and RZS data, which is expected since the distribution was made according to the net quantity of exports. For the same reasons, a more detailed analysis will not be carried out due to the lack of data that would be comparable with the previous chapters.



If the assumption is made that companies should export through the nearest customs office, table 21 shows the amount of exports depending on the region:

Table 21: Dependency on the volume of exports from the observed region

Product	City of Belgrade	District of Sumadija and western Serbia	District of south and east Serbia	District of Vojvodina
Electrical and electronic equipment	919694,27	1028017,99	33955,89	2345279,04
Machine	58273620,25	52558768,82	43255171,30	37944257,63
Personal protective equipment PPE	41290,39	14085,62	1682,82	3311,12
Textile products	7558266,37	27782219,20	18305306,90	32823469,77
Footwear	134759,38	166297,48	2169,16	6275,41
Total	66927630,66	81549389,11	61598286,07	73122592,97

Figure 34 shows the graphic presentation of Table 21:

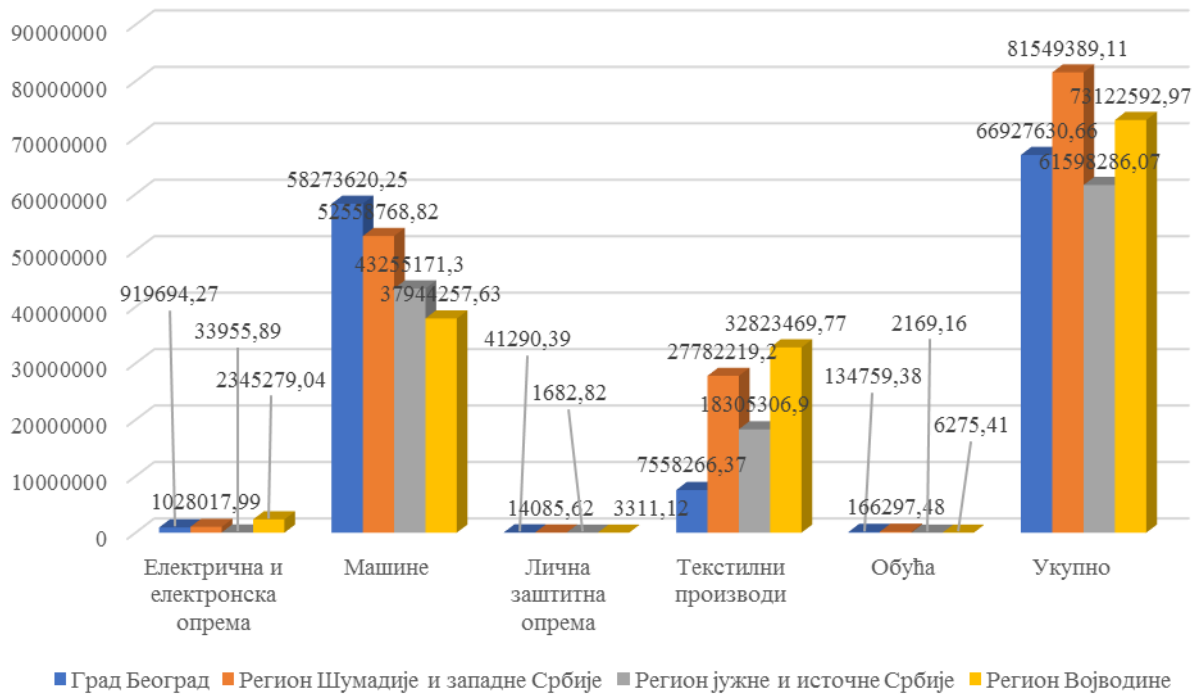


Figure 34: Distribution of observed product groups by regions

Figure 34 shows that the largest export is in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia, then Vojvodina, the City of Belgrade and the last region of southern and eastern Serbia.

In Figures 35 to 38, the representations by regions by product groups are given:



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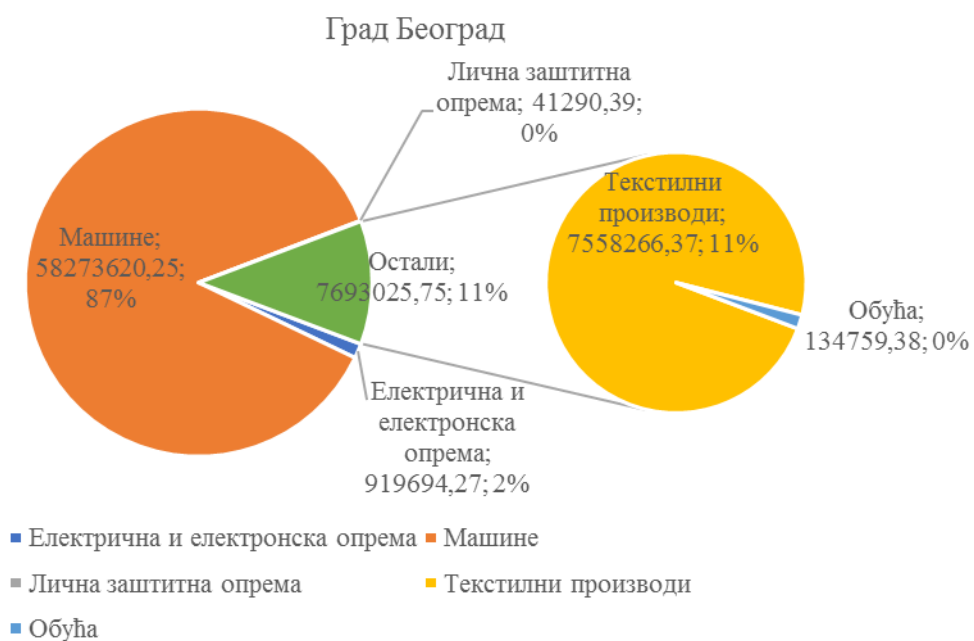


Figure 35: Overview of the product structure in the City of Belgrade

From Figure 35 it is concluded that dominant exports from all groups of products are machines of 87%.

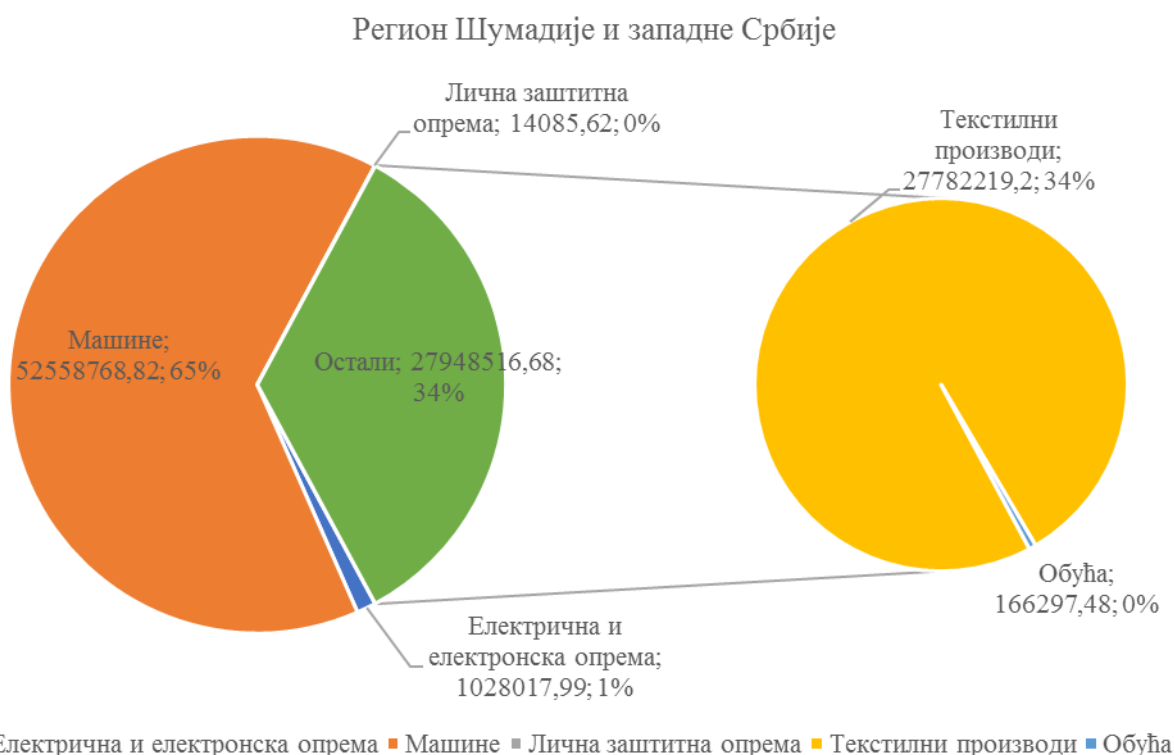


Figure 36: Overview of the product structure in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia

In Figure 36, the category that is exported in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia are machines 65%, followed by textile products 34%. It can be said that other categories are negligible.

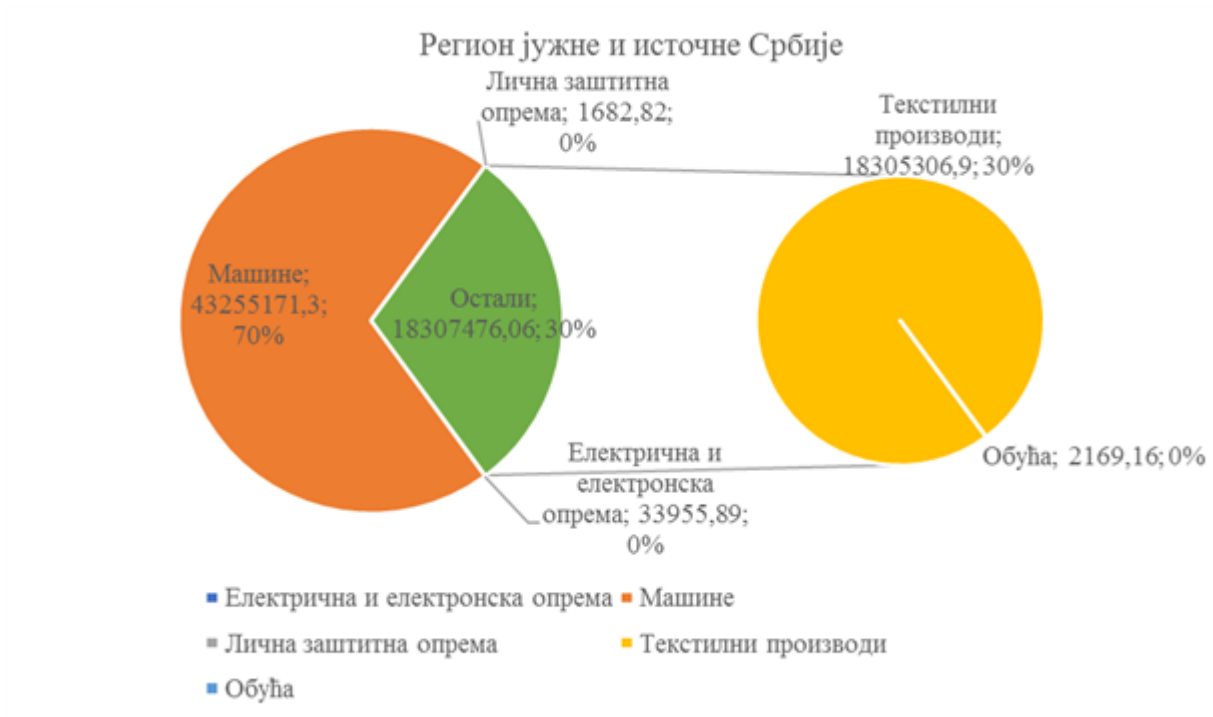


Figure 37: Overview of the product structure in the region of southern and eastern Serbia

Figure 37 also shows the largest export of 70% in the group of machines.

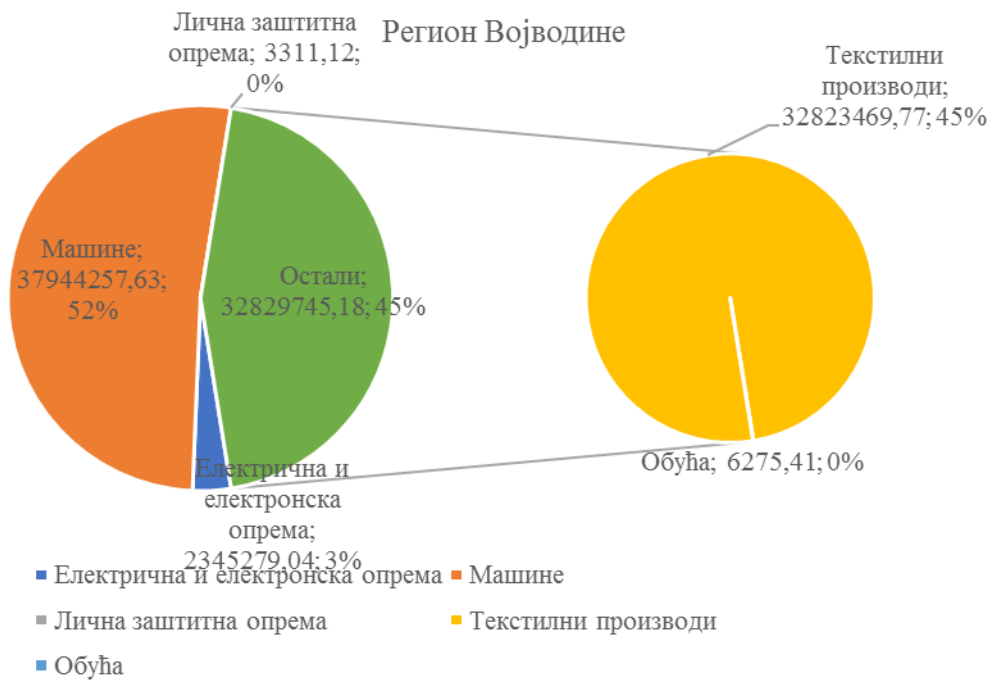


Figure 38: Overview of the product structure in the Vojvodina region

From picture 38 in the region of Vojvodina, two dominant groups of products are noted: machines 52% and textile products 45%.

Given the results obtained, data analysis from the Customs Administration will not be subject to further consideration, but are presented as information and may be subject to another analysis. Given the different input parameters, it can significantly affect the final results of the analysis.



7. Conclusions

Based on the data presented, it can be concluded that the observed product groups are represented in both export and import in the Republic of Serbia. Considering the types of products, it can be concluded that the largest share in both import and export has electrical and electronic equipment.

Although the number of inhabitants in the Republic of Serbia is relatively evenly distributed, the turnover of the observed products is by region certain distortions. Viewed from the aspect of the number of inhabitants by region, unevenness in the distribution of these types of products is noticed, that is, increased activity in the regions of Belgrade and Vojvodina, or decreased in the Region of South and East Serbia.

Analyzing data obtained from the SCC, the distribution of the number of companies was carried out by region, and it was established that, regardless of the group of products, the largest number of companies is located in the territory of the City of Belgrade, 43%, then the Region of Vojvodina, 19%, then southern and eastern Serbia 25 % and at the end of Sumadija and Western Serbia with 13%. Similar distribution is observed by classification according to the code of activity in accordance with the data of the SORS according to the total turnover, in the City of Belgrade with 39%, Vojvodina region with 32%, Sumadija and Western Serbia with 16%, and Southern and Eastern Serbia with 13%.

1. Based on the analysis of data obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the following can be noted:

- The largest share in imports and exports in R. Serbia was recorded for electrical and electronic equipment, and the smallest for textile products.
- Increased trend of exports relative to imports was recorded in two groups of products: personal protective equipment and textile products.
- Increased trend of imports relative to exports was recorded in three groups of products: electrical and electronic equipment, machinery and footwear.
- The highest export value recorded in the territory of the city of Belgrade and the region of Vojvodina (64%), while the rest of the territory of R. Serbia participates with 36%.



In the total import of the territory of the City of Belgrade and the Region of Vojvodina, it participates with 76%, while the rest of the territory of R. Serbia with 24%.

- The largest turnover was recorded in the territory of the city of Belgrade and the region of Vojvodina (71%), compared to the rest of the territory of R. Serbia (29%)
- The largest share in imports and exports on the territory of Belgrade was recorded for electrical and electronic equipment, and the smallest share for footwear.
- In the region of Vojvodina, imports are more represented in electrical and electronic equipment and machinery, while for personal protective equipment, textile products and footwear there is more export.
- In the region of Sumadija and western Serbia, exports of electrical and electronic equipment, personal protective equipment and footwear are higher than those of the aforementioned products
- Increased trends in the export of personal protective equipment and footwear have been registered in the region of southern and eastern Serbia.

2. Based on the analysis of the data obtained from the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, the following can be noted:

- The largest number of companies is from the group of textile products, from electrical and electronic equipment, machinery, footwear and personal protective equipment observed in the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia. The largest number of companies, regardless of product group, is located in the territory of the City of Belgrade, and then in the Region of Vojvodina. The smallest number of companies are registered in the Sumadija Region and Western Serbia. In all the considered regions in the territory of R. Serbia is dominated by companies in the field of textile products.
- Analyzing exports according to tariff numbers and regions, it has been established that the dominant group of products is electrical and electronic equipment, followed by textile products and machinery, while personal protective equipment and footwear are of negligible category.
- The dominant group of products for imports are electrical and electronic equipment, textile products and machines. It was found that 72% of the imports are made in the territory of the



city of Belgrade and the region of Vojvodina, while the rest of 28% takes place on the rest of the territory of R. Serbia.

- The dominant product groups for export are electrical and electronic equipment and textile products. It was found that 55% of the exports were made in the territory of the city of Belgrade and the region of Vojvodina, while the rest of 45% was spent on the rest of the territory of R. Serbia.

- Based on the dependence of the value of traffic from the territory it was determined that 63% of the total traffic takes place in the territory of the city of Belgrade and the region of Vojvodina, while 37% of the turnover takes place on the rest of the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

- In the territory of the city of Belgrade, increased imports were recorded in all product groups, with the donor groups consisting of: electrical and electronic equipment, machines and textile products.

- In the Vojvodina region, exports are represented in two groups of products, in electrical and electronic equipment and textile products.

- Export of electrical and electronic equipment and textile products is in the region of Sumadija and western Serbia.

- In the region of southern and eastern Serbia, the increased trend of exports was recorded for electrical and electronic equipment and textile products.



ANNEX 1: Data from RZS

ANNEX 2: Data from PKS

ANNEX 3: Data from UC



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