REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN 2022

BOOK II

Market Overview

Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
and Water Management

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1. PLANT PRODUCTION

1.1. Cereals

For many years, the Republic of Serbia has been at the very top of Europe in terms of maize production, while wheat production has been advancing technologically in recent years, with the use of new varieties and increased yields. On average, wheat is sowed on about 600 thousand ha, while maize covers about a million ha.

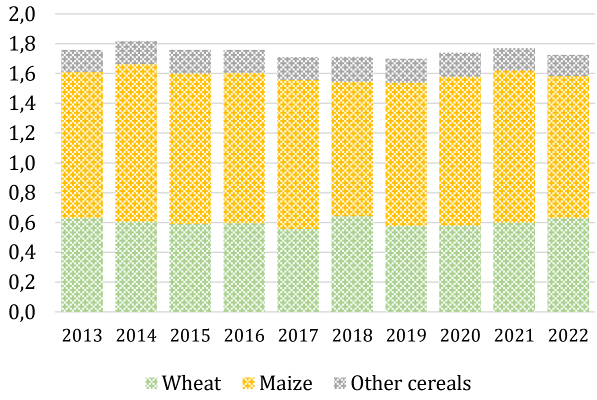
The harvested area under cereals in 2022 is about 1.7 million ha with the same structure as in previous years. Maize is still the most produced, with a share of harvested areas in the total of 55%, followed by wheat (37%), while other cereals cover 8% of harvested areas.

The total harvested area in 2022 is 2.5% less than in 2021, with wheat showing a 5.3% increase in harvested area, and a 6.7% decrease in maize.

In general, the interest in sowing the crop in 2022 was higher than the previous year due to the high prices of cereals. However, under the influence of drought, there is still a reduction in the harvested area of maize.

Areas under other cereals are 6% less compared to 2021.

Graph 1: Harvested areas under cereals (mill. ha); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

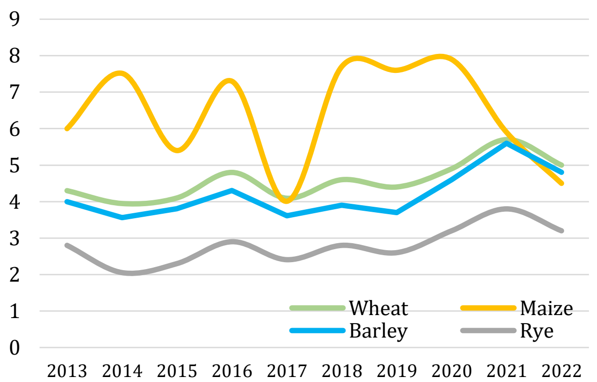
The total harvested area is at the level of the five-year average in 2022. Observed by crops, the area under wheat is 6.7% higher than the last five-year average (2017-2021), while the harvested area of maize is 2.5% lower than the average.

The average yields of cereals, which have been achieved in recent years, have contributed to the growth of the volume of production, despite a slight decrease in the area. However, in 2022, the drought affected the yield drastically.

In 2022, a drop in yield was recorded for all cereals, and among them, the largest drop was recorded for maize. Due to the lack of humidity and high temperatures in almost all phenophases, the average maize yield in 2022 is lower by 23.7% compared to 2021.

The drop in yield compared to the last year for wheat is 12.3%, and for other cereals, it ranges from 6.2% to 16.7%.

Graph 2: Cereal yield (t/ha); 2013-2022



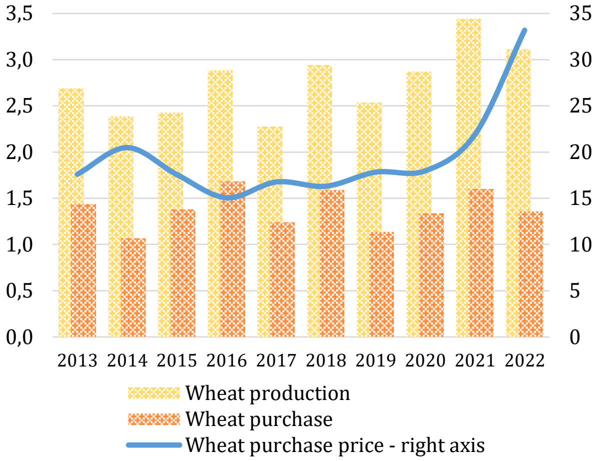
Source: SORS

Compared to the five-year average, the yield in 2022 for maize is 32% lower, while it is 5.5% higher for wheat. At the level of the cereal sector, under the influence of the drop in maize yields, yields are lower by 19,5%.

The production of wheat in 2022 is 9.7% lower than the production in 2021 when the record was reached (3.4 million tons), and compared to the five-year average, production is 10.5% higher.

During 2022, the purchase price of wheat recorded significant growth, and a record average annual price was achieved, which is 51.5% higher compared to 2021 and even 82.7% compared to the five-year average. The rise in global prices affected the domestic market.

Graph 3: Production and purchase of wheat (mill. t) and purchase price (RSD/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

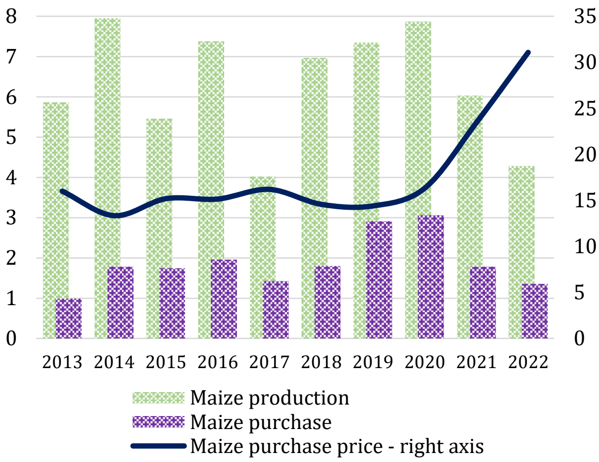
The purchase of wheat in 2022 is lower by 15.1% year-over-year, due to reduced export demand, caused by the ban and restriction of exports, and certainly high prices. Nevertheless, the purchase of wheat is close to the level of the five-year average.

Reduced cereal yields contributed to a 21.7% decrease in total production in 2022. Compared to the five-year average, the total production of cereals is lower by 19.0%.

Maize production, due to the drought in 2022, is 28.9% lower than the production in 2021. Looking at the previous five-year period, production is even 33.5% lower.

In 2022, the purchase price of maize recorded a significant rise and achieved a record average annual price, higher by 32.5% compared to 2021 and 83% compared to the five-year average. This, as with wheat, was contributed to by the situation on the international market, i.e., the rise in world prices, but also to reduced production caused by drought.

Graph 4: Production and purchase of maize (mill. t) and purchase price (RSD/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

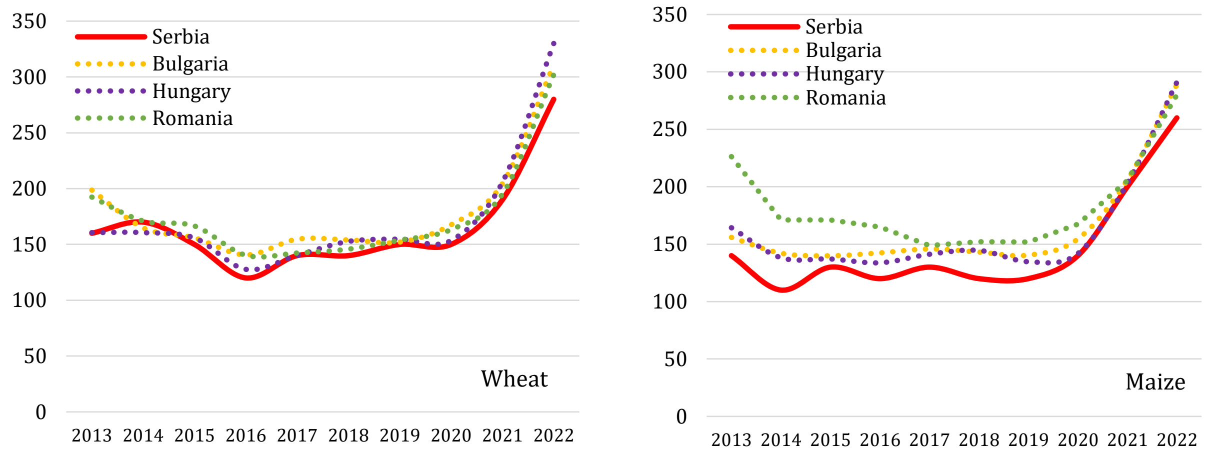
Due to lower maize production, export restrictions, i.e., drastically lower exports, as well as high prices, the purchase of maize in 2022 is lower by 24.3%than in 2021. Compared to the five-year average, the purchase is lower by as much as 38.5%.

Problems in the energy sector, the global trend of growing fertilizer prices and the outbreak of conflict between Russia and Ukraine affected the growth of cereal prices in 2022, both on the global and domestic markets.

In 2022, the highest purchase price of both wheat and maize in neighbouring countries was achieved in Hungary. The average annual price of wheat in Hungary was at the level of 330 EUR/t, while maize recorded a price of 291 EUR/t. Prices in Hungary (in EUR) also recorded the highest growth compared to 2021, compared to other countries, namely for wheat by 60.5% and for maize by 43.3%.

The purchase prices of wheat and maize in the Republic of Serbia in 2022 are lower compared to the purchase prices in the neighbouring markets.

Graph 5: Average annual prices of wheat and maize in Serbia and neighbouring countries (EUR/t); 2013-2022



Source: SORS, Eurostat

In 2022, a positive balance was achieved in the foreign trade exchange of cereals, both in terms of value and quantity, thus continuing the trend that characterizes the Republic of Serbia as a traditional net exporter of cereals.

Table 1: Foreign trade in cereals (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	417,799	559,763	691,099	765,576	692,757
IMPORTS	16,923	17,467	19,079	20,685	51,396
BALANCE	400,876	542,296	672,020	744,891	641,361

Source: SORS

The export of cereals in 2022, is 12.6% lower than in 2021 in terms of value. This drop would have been greater if the prices had not been high and even record high, as evidenced by the quantities of cereals exported. In the observed year, the total amount exported was 38.3% less than the previous year. Namely, the outbreak of conflict between Russia and Ukraine, large producers and exporters of cereals, caused a disruption in the world market, and therefore, a ban on the export of maize and wheat was introduced in March 2022, and later monthly quotas were introduced, to ensure the supply of the domestic market[1].

[1] Ban and restriction of exports (application from April 20 to September 30, 2022):

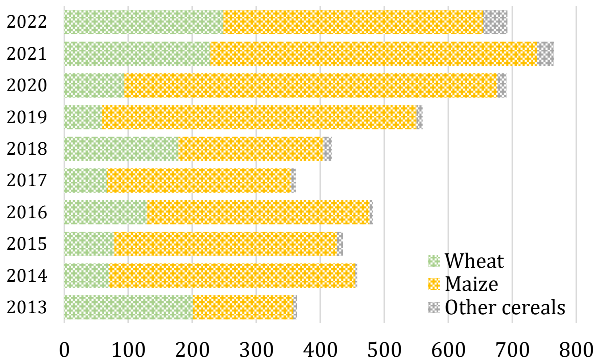
- The Decision on a temporary ban on export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population from March 11, 2022 (Official Gazette of RS, no 32/2022) prohibited the export of the following goods: mercantile wheat, tariff numbers 1001190000 and 1001990000, mercantile corn, tariff number 1005900000, flour, tariff numbers 1101001100, 1101001500 and 1101009000, corn groats, tariff number 1103131000, ex groats and 1103139000, ex groats. The amendment of April 15 (Official Gazette of RS, no 48/2022) introduces that the export ban does not apply to agricultural food products for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with the regulations governing organic production.
- By the Conclusion of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, 335-2541/2022-1 of March 24, 2022, the export of mercantile wheat 1001990000 and mercantile corn 1005900000 to legal entities exporting these products to the Republic of Albania, based on contracts concluded before the entry into force of the Decision on a temporary ban on the export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population, was approved (Official Gazette of RS, no. 32/2022).
- By the Conclusion of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, no. 335-2808/2022-1 of March 31, 2022, the export of mercantile wheat 1001990000 and mercantile corn 1005900000 to legal entities that export these products to the Republic of Italy, based on contracts concluded before the entry into force of the Decision on a temporary ban on the export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population was approved (Official Gazette of RS, no. 32/2022).
- By the Conclusion of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, no. 335-3070/2022 of April 7, 2022, the export of mercantile wheat 1001990000 and mercantile corn 1005900000 to legal entities that export these products to the Republic of North Macedonia, based on contracts concluded before the entry into force of the Decision on a temporary ban on the export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population, was approved (Official Gazette of RS, no. 32/2022).
- Decision on the temporary restriction of export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 49 of April 21, 2022, 52 of April 30, 2022, 57 of May 12, 2022, 59 of May 20, 2022, 61 of May 26, 2022, 67 of June 17, 2022, 69 of June 24, 2022, 74 of July 1, 2022, 76 of July 7, 2022, 81 of July 21) introduced a temporary restriction on the export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population in order to prevent a critical shortage of these products, and the Decision on the temporary ban on the export of basic agricultural food products essential for the population (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 32/2022, 35/2022 and 48/2022) was repealed.

This policy achieved the goal of not jeopardizing domestic consumption, however, the effect of those circumstances, as well as logistical problems due to low water levels, and difficult transportation, i.e., lack of barges in the summer months on the Danube, is a lower export result. Also, even in the fourth quarter of 2022, there were no serious exports via Danube, while the exports mainly related to upstream transport. The most frequent buyers of cereals intended for export were regional exporters.

In terms of value, the export of wheat increased by 8.8% compared to 2021, due to high prices.

The export of maize decreased by 20.4%, and unlike maize, the total export of other cereals increased by 42.5%, which was contributed by the increase in the export of barley (44.5%), oats (8.8%), rye (12.3%) and sorghum (525%).

Graph 6: Cereal export (mill. EUR); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Maize exports also dropped in terms of quantity, by 45.7% year-over-year. In relation to the five-year average, (in terms of value) the export of maize is lower by only 3.2%, while the volume is lower by as much as 48.2%. This drop is a consequence, not only of export restrictions and problems in Danube transport, but also of poor production results achieved in 2022, taking into account that from October to December, mostly new crops are exported.

In the case of wheat, the situation is somewhat different, considering that, from a value point of view, exports grew by 8.8%, while the exported quantities were 26.3% less year-over-year. Compared to the five-year average, the value of exports is double (+98.1%), while the volume increased by 14.7%.

In 2022, maize was mostly exported to Romania, Italy and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and wheat was exported to Italy and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Imports are traditionally of small value and volume, considering that the Republic of Serbia, due to its production (non-GMO), is a significant exporter to the cereal market. Mainly seed material (seeds and hybrids) is imported, the share of which in the total value of imported cereals is 85.6%.

The value of maize imports increased by 151.4% compared to 2021, and by 179.1% compared to the five-year average. The reason for the increase in the value of imports lies in the increase in the volume of imported maize, by 117.6% year-over-year, or by 64% compared to the five-year average. The import of hybrids for sowing makes up 99% of

- The decision published on April 21 introduced monthly export quotas: 150,000 tons for wheat 1001190000 and 1001990000, 150,000 tons for corn 1005900000 and 1103131000 (ex groats), 1103 13 90 00 (ex groats), 20,000 tons for durum wheat flour 1101001100, for common wheat and spelt 1101001500 and for meslin flour 1101009000.
- The Decision published on April 30 increased the quota for wheat to 220,000 tons and for flour to 23,000 tons.
- The Decision published on May 12 lifted the export restrictions for flour.
- The Decision published on May 26 established that the permits issued for the month of May can be used until the end of June, and upon the request of a business entity for the issuance of a permit for the month of June, the decision was made regardless of the percentage of the allowed quantity exported.
- The Decision published on June 17 established the quotas for the three-month period June-September for wheat and corn of 500,000 tons each. In addition, the use of May and June permits was extended until the end of September (except for May oil licenses).
- The Decision published on July 21 abolished the export restrictions for wheat and corn. The decision was applied until September 30, 2022.

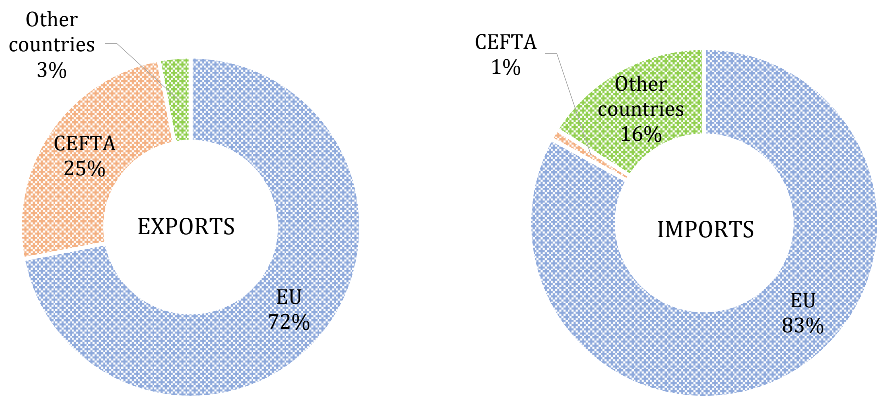
the total value of maize imports. Seed material is mostly imported from France, Hungary, and Romania.

The value of wheat imports in 2022 is lower than in 2021 by 6.5%, but compared to the five-year average, it is 4.2% higher. Of the total value of imports, 46% is the import of seed wheat. Wheat is mostly imported from Italy, Hungary, and France, while seed wheat is mainly imported from Hungary and France. Wheat imports decreased in volume by 15.4% compared to 2021, and by 21.7% compared to the five-year average.

Cereals are still mostly exported to European Union countries – as much as 72% of the export value, then to the CEFTA market (25%) and only 3% to other countries.

In regard to imports (in terms of value), cereals mostly come from the EU (as much as 83%), followed by other countries (16%) and the CEFTA market (only 2%).

Graph 7: Structure of export and import of cereals (by value), by the main trade partners (%); 2022



Source: SORS

The structure of exports in 2022 has not changed significantly year-over-year, with an increase in the share of exports to the CEFTA market and the markets of other countries, and a drop in the share of exports to the EU. The increased demand from the CEFTA market has been satisfied, even though an export ban was introduced in 2022, i.e., restricted cereal exports. Therefore, the share of the value of cereal exports to the CEFTA market in the total value of cereal exports is at the level of 25%, i.e., 10 pp more than this share in 2021.

The reduced share of exports to the EU is a consequence of the ban/restriction of exports, as well as high grain prices and logistical problems, especially when exporting via the Danube to Romania. In 2022, 46.4% less grain was exported to Romania, in terms of value, while it dropped as much as 63.4% in volume.

In regard to cereal imports, the structure also remains largely unchanged, with a decrease in the value of imports from the EU and CEFTA, while the share of imports from other countries increased (by 6 pp). In fact, the value of imports from other countries is four times higher than in 2021.

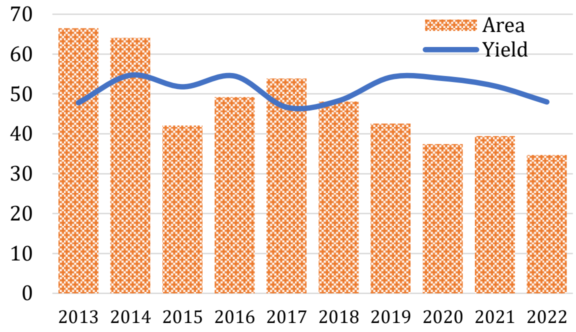
1.2. Sugar beet and sugar

In addition to the slight optimism brought by the increase in the area under sugar beet in 2021, there was no continuation of the trend in 2022. The reason lies in the fact that sugar beet is more demanding to grow than other spring crops, and due to the increase in the prices of raw materials and fuel, producers were forced to opt for growing more profitable crops, which bring higher returns with lower production costs.

The area under sugar beet in 2022 is 12% less than the area in 2021, and compared to the five-year average, it is even 22% less.

Sugar beet tolerated the summer drought much better than other spring crops and took advantage of the late rainfall. The achieved average yield is at the level of 2017, also a dry year. The yield in 2022 is 8% lower than the previous year, and 6% lower than the five-year average.

Graph 8: Harvested area (000 ha) and sugar beet yield (t/ha); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The total production of sugar beet is 19% lower compared to last year, while compared to the five-year average it is lower by as much as 26%. It can be said that sugar beet production has dropped by half in the past ten years. Sugar beet production is in a tight relationship with processors – sugar factories and depends on their ability to offer appropriate assistance to beet producers. Thus, the long-term crisis in the production and placement of sugar led to a crisis in the production of sugar beet.

Table 2: Sugar production (t); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Production	351,652	246,901	329,745	297,772	236,318

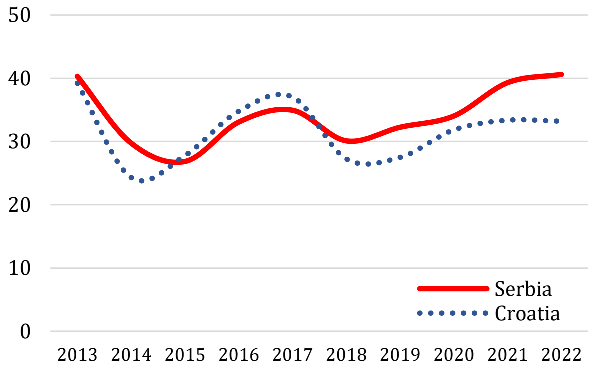
Source: MAFWM, Agricultural inspection

Sugar production in 2022, is at a lower by 21% compared to the production achieved in the previous year, while compared to the average five-year production, that production was lower by 30%. Compared to the ten-year average (2012-2021), sugar production in 2022 is lower by 42%.

Favourable trends in the price of sugar in the international market continued in 2022, supported by the Ukrainian crisis, so that the domestic sugar industry in 2022 offered a purchase price 9% higher than that of the previous year (in RSD/kg), i.e., for 3% (in EUR/t).

In neighbouring Croatia, with whose market Serbia has been compared for many years, the purchase price of sugar beet, according to official statistical data, dropped by 0.5% (in EUR/t) in 2022.

Graph 9: Purchase price of sugar beet in Serbia and Croatia (EUR/t); 2013-2022



Source: SORS; Statistical Office of the Republic of Croatia

The export of sugar from tariff chapter 1701 in 2022 (observed in terms of quantity) recorded a drastic drop by as much as 41.5%, while the value drop was 11%. In 2022, due to the outbreak of the Ukrainian crisis, all countries focused on ensuring food security, and companies that produce food expressed interest in supplying primarily the domestic market, also due to interrupted supply chains. The reason for a smaller decrease in value compared to the quantitative is good export prices – the average was even 53% higher than the price of the previous year and amounted to 703 EUR/t. At the same time, the increase in prices on the London Stock Exchange for one year amounted to 27% - 507 EUR/t.

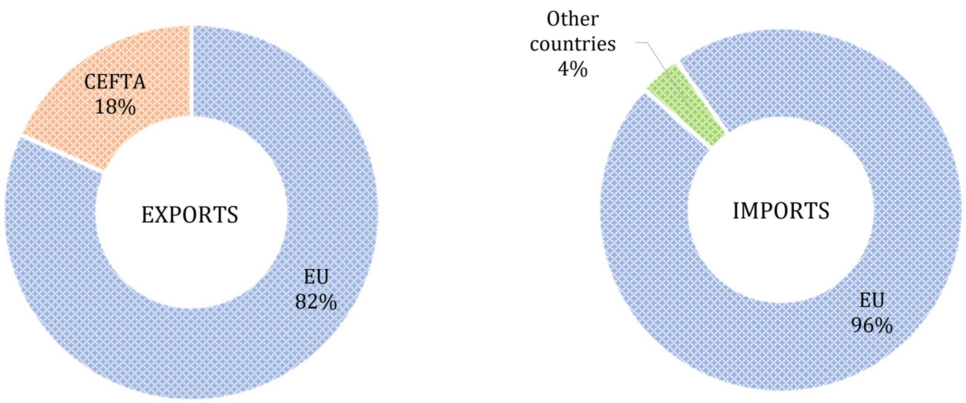
Table 3: Foreign trade in sugar (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	38.989	42.862	43.138	86.930	80.007
Sugar beet	632	1	0	3	4
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	36,516	40,773	41,095	84,786	75,443
Other sugar 1702	1,841	2,088	2,043	2,141	4,560
IMPORTS	24,256	20,752	24,908	24,015	37,064
Sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	787	1,192	3,533	1,758	4,873
Other sugar 1702	23,469	19,560	21,375	22,257	32,191
BALANCE	14,733	22,110	18,230	62,915	42,943
Sugar beet	632	1	0	3	4
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	35,729	39,581	37,562	83,028	70,570
Other sugar 1702	-21,628	-17,472	-19,332	-20,116	-27,631

Source: SORS

The number one export market for sugar from tariff group 1701 is still the EU, with a volume share of 82% in 2022, most of which was exported to Bulgaria (53%), followed by Croatia (14%), Italy (13%) and Greece (7%). 18% of the total quantities were placed on the CEFTA market, of which 52% went to North Macedonia and 45% to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Graph 10: Structure of export of white sugar (left) and import of other sugar (right) (by volume), by the main trade partners (%); 2022

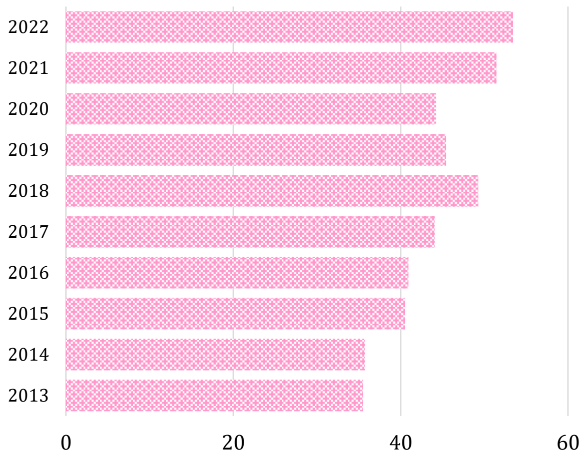


Source: SORS

The most common imported product from tariff group 1702 (other sugar) in 2022, with a share of 81%, is isoglucose. The record import of isoglucose was achieved in 2022.

Isoglucose is mainly used by the processing industry, as a cheap substitute for sugar, which further complicates the placement of white sugar in the domestic market, although the use of isoglucose in large quantities has been characterized by experts as a health risk (it is part of many soft drinks and fruit products).

Graph 11: Isoglucose imports (000 t); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Compared to 2021, quantitatively, the import of isoglucose in 2022 increased by 4%, reaching a level of over 53 thousand t. The most isoglucose was imported from Hungary (about 27 thousand t) and Bulgaria (about 26 thousand t).

After isoglucose, of the other sugars, glucose, and glucose syrups (about 8 thousand t) were imported the most, from Hungary, Bulgaria, and China. Traditionally, the third product from this group in terms of import volume is lactulose syrup, in the amount of 1,320 t, which is normally imported only from Austria.

Serbia is facing years of dealing with the consequences of the crisis in domestic sugar production because sugar was produced at the level of domestic use in 2022. As the sugar factories had accumulated stocks in previous years, they were slowly reduced with exports, and in the future, market surpluses available for export will be created only by encouraging greater production of sugar beet, that is, sugar. The state itself is faced with these facts, and a decision was made to further stimulate this branch of agricultural production, to ensure food security for the population before all, as well as for traditional buyers from the neighbouring countries.

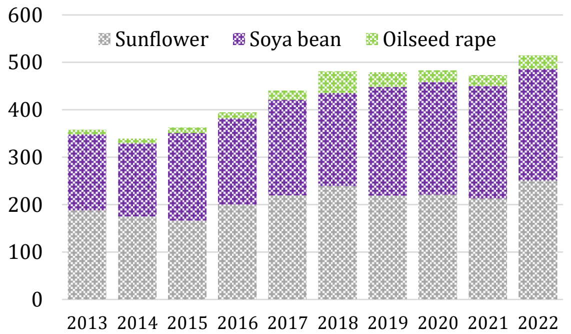
1.3. Oilseeds

In 2022, oilseeds recorded a new record in terms of sown areas, under the influence of favourable purchase prices from the previous year, which promised to compensate for the increase in input prices.

Harvested areas under oilseeds recorded a historical high in 2022, exceeding the level of 500 thousand ha. In relation to 2021, as well as in relation to the last five-year average, the area has increased by 9%.

The predominant oilseeds in the sowing structure were sunflower at 49%, soya beans at 45%, and rapeseed at 6% of the area under oilseeds.

Graph 12: Harvested areas under oilseeds (000 ha); 2013-2022

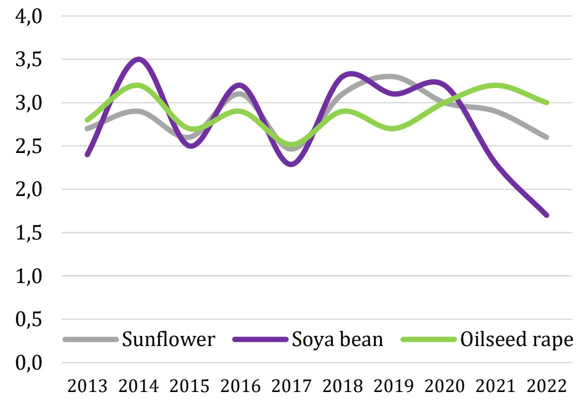


Source: SORS

The total average yields of oilseeds in 2022, were lower by as much as 23% compared to the recorded five-year average yields, while they were lower by 15% compared to 2021.

The dry summer had a significant impact on the reduction of the average yields of spring crops, mostly on soya beans, somewhat less on sunflower, while rapeseed, as a winter crop, suffered the least impact.

Graph 13: Average yield of oilseeds (t/ha); 2013-2022

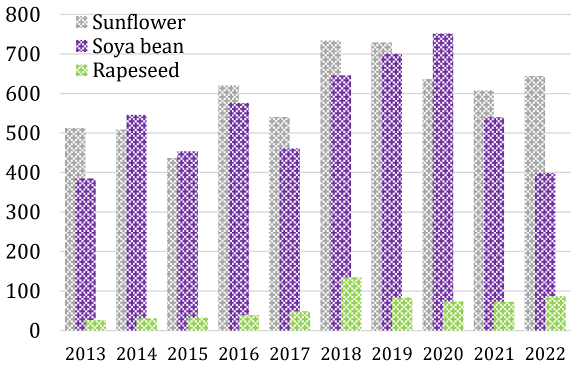


Source: SORS

Due to unfavourable weather conditions in 2022, the total production of oilseeds was lower by 7.5% year-over-year and by as much as 16.5% compared to the five-year average.

The volume of production was reduced, especially for soya beans, which are traditionally most affected by drought, while there was an increase in production of sunflowers, as well as of rapeseed.

Graph 14: Production of oilseeds (000 t); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

A significant rise in the purchase price of sunflowers in 2021, under the influence of the pandemic crisis, contributed to increased interest in sunflower cultivation. In 2022, record areas under sunflowers were recorded, higher by 18% year-over-year and by 13% compared to the five-year average. Although sunflower tolerates drought the best of all arable crops, the impact of unfavourable weather conditions was still reflected in its yields, which were lower by 10% than in 2021, and by as much as 12%, compared to the five-year average. Production in 2022 was higher, due to the record area sowed, higher by 6% year-over-year, but lower by 1% compared to the five-year average.

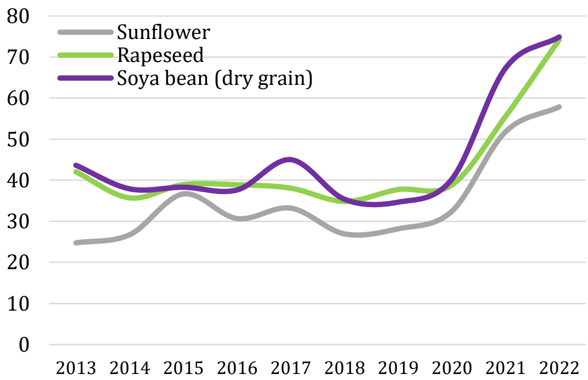
In 2022, soya beans were planted in similar areas as in previous years, so it can be said that interest in its cultivation is at a stable level. Among arable crops, the drought caused the greatest losses precisely in soybeans, significantly reducing the average yield and the total yield. The achieved average soybean yield was as much as 26% lower year-over-year and 40% lower than the five-year average. The result was a lower total production – by 26% compared to the production in 2021, and lower by as much as 36% compared to the average five-year production.

In the fall of 2021, favourable conditions prevailed for the sowing of oilseed rape, and a greater interest in sowing was recorded, as well due to the fact that the experience of recent years confirms that climate change has the least effect on winter crops. The recorded harvested area in 2022 is 26% higher than the area of the previous year and is at the level of the five-year average. The weather conditions, which prevailed later in the growing season, were characterized by drought and cold weather at the beginning of spring, and they somewhat influenced the average yield in 2022 to be at the level of the yield recorded in 2020 and 6% lower than that recorded in 2021, but by 5% higher than the five-year average. The total production of oilseed rape in 2022 was 19% higher than the previous year and 5% higher than the five-year average.

The increased demand for oilseeds in previous years, caused by the pandemic, continued in 2022, especially under the influence of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, which led to a significant jump in the prices of all oilseeds, whose world balances are interconnected, given that the lack of one can be compensated with another type of oilseed. The closure of the markets of these two countries led to significant disruptions in the market, but in the second half of the year, supply and prices stabilized.

The growth of annual purchase prices in 2022 was recorded for all oilseeds. The most pronounced jump in the purchase price was recorded for rapeseed, which is mostly sold in the foreign (primarily EU) markets, where it is dominantly used, both for food and for the production of biodiesel, and whose market was most affected by the war crisis.

Graph 15: Purchase prices of oilseed (000 t); 2013-2022



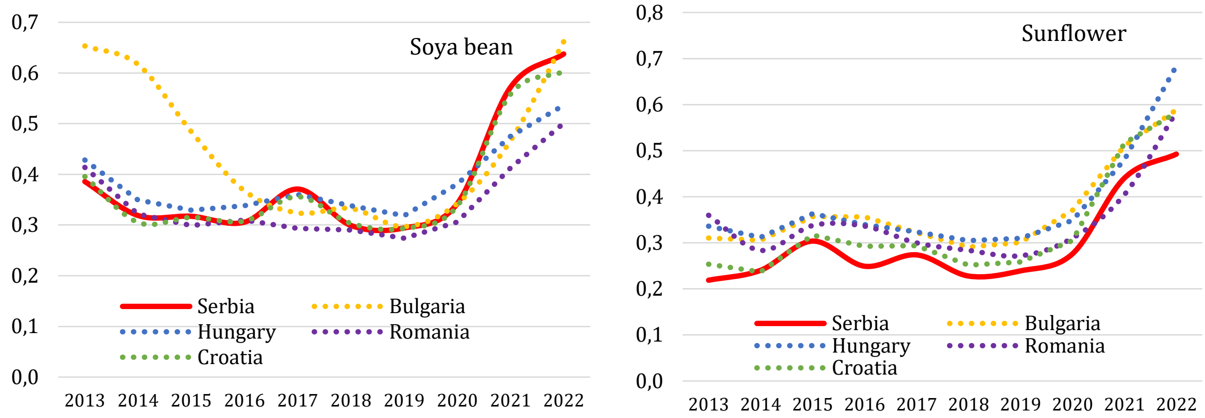
Source: SORS

Also, the purchase prices of soya beans, the most important and widespread oilseed globally, increased, and the market's reaction to another global crisis was expected.

The annual average purchase price of soya bean in 2022 was 11% higher year-over-year (in RSD/kg, as well as in EUR/kg), while compared to the five-year average, that growth was 68% (in RSD /kg), or 70% (in EUR/kg).

In 2022, purchase prices of soya beans in neighbouring countries ranged from 0.50 to 0.66 EUR/kg. The highest purchase price was recorded in Bulgaria, where the highest rise was also recorded (0.66 EUR/kg, 42% higher year-over-year), and the lowest in Romania (0.50 EUR/kg), while prices recorded the lowest growth this year in Croatia (8%).

Graph 16: Average annual prices of soya bean and sunflower in Serbia and neighbouring countries (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS, Eurostat, statistical offices of Croatia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania (for 2022)

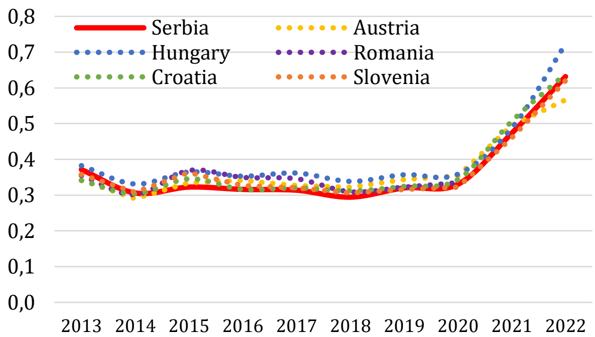
The purchase price of sunflower in 2022 recorded a growth of 12% (in RSD/kg, as well as in EUR/kg). Looking at the previous five-year average, this price is higher by 68% (in RSD/kg), or 69% (in EUR/kg). The largest jump in sunflower purchase prices in the region, year-over-year, was recorded in Romania (44%) and Hungary (42%), and the smallest in Serbia and Croatia (13%).

Russia and Ukraine are the world centre of sunflower production (Russia 27%, Ukraine 30% of world production), as well as the centre of world production of sunflower oil (Russia 33%, Ukraine 35% of world production), and their share in the world export of sunflower oil is 29% from Russia and 50% from Ukraine.

The purchase prices of rapeseed in 2022 recorded a uniform growth in relation to the region and reference markets. In the domestic market, a price increase of 34% was recorded (in RSD/kg, as well as in EUR/kg). Also, looking at the previous five-year average, this price increased by as much as 81% in RSD/kg and by 82% in EUR/kg.

In 2022, the biggest jump in purchase prices was in Hungary (48%), while the lowest rise was in Austria (14%).

Graph 17: Average annual prices of rapeseed in Serbia, neighbouring and export countries (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS, Eurostat, statistical offices of Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia and Romania

Despite the increase in prices in the international market, the export result of oilseeds in 2022 records a decline. The reason lies in the significantly reduced soya bean yield; in addition to the reduced quantities available for export, an increase in imports was also recorded. The foreign trade balance of oilseeds recorded a positive result, but it was reduced in comparison to the previous year by more than three times.

Table 4: Foreign trade in oilseeds (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	126,849	133,713	178,399	124,523	113,956
IMPORTS	31,782	21,865	15,221	55,672	84,793
BALANCE	95,067	111,848	163,178	68,851	29,163

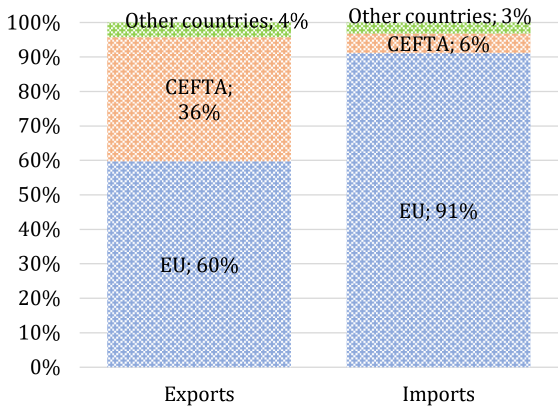
Source: SORS

Year-over-year, the export of oilseeds decreased by as much as 30.6% in terms of volume, which is a decrease in the value of exports by 8.5%. Processors tried to make up for the missing quantities, especially of soya bean, with imports, which in comparison to the previous year increased by as much as 55% in terms of volume, or by 52% in terms of value.

The European Union is the most important foreign trade partner of Serbia in the oilseeds trade. In the total export of oilseeds in 2022, 58% of the exported quantities were placed in the EU, while in the value structure, exports to the EU make up 60%. Exports to the CEFTA market account for 42% (quantity) and 36% (value).

In regard to the import of oilseeds, in 2022 92% of the total amount of oilseeds and 91% of the import value, was imported from the EU, while the CEFTA market participates in imports with 6%.

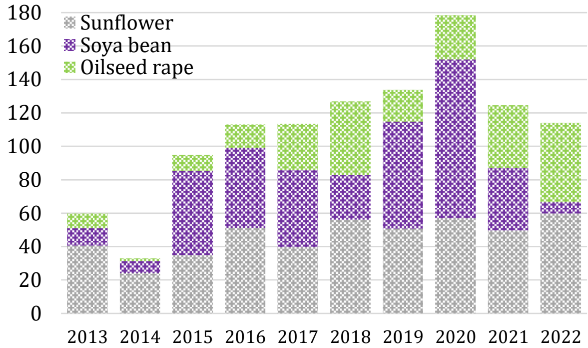
Graph 18: Structure of export and import of the most important oilseeds (by value), by the main trade partners (%); 2022



Source: SORS

In 2022, a quantitative decline in exports was recorded for all three leading oilseeds. The most drastic drop was in soya beans – by 90% in terms of quantity and 82% in terms of value. Looking at the five-year average, exports are lower by 95% in terms of quantity and 87% in terms of value.

Graph 19: Exports of oilseeds (mill. EUR); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Sunflower maintained the primacy of the most successful oilseed in terms of export value in 2022, although its exports were lower in volume by 7%, while, in terms of value, they were higher by 20% year-over-year. Compared to the five-year average, the drop in exports was 32% in volume and 18% in value.

The smallest quantitative drop in exports in 2022 was recorded for rapeseed, which was 3% year-over-year, while, in terms of value, a growth of 27% was recorded. Compared to the five-year average, a quantitative decline of 13% was recorded, while the value of exports increased by 54%.

In the same period, the import of soya beans recorded a growth of 92% (volume) and 93% (value). The reason for such a significant increase in imports is an exceptional shortfall in production due to the drought, which must be compensated for by filling processing capacities. Compared to the five-year average, imports increased more than threefold (volume), that is, more than fourfold in terms of import value.

The imported volume of sunflowers in 2022 decreased by 54% year-over-year, which is a decrease in import value of 12%, while compared to the five-year average, the volume decrease was 72%, while the value of imports was lower by 17%.

Quantitatively, the main destinations of sunflower exports in 2022 were mainly CEFTA partners – with a share of 72%, of which the most was placed in Bosnia and Herzegovina – as much as 99%. In addition, 27% of the volume of sunflowers was placed in the EU, mostly Hungary (73%) and Slovakia (19%), while among other countries (1%), most sunflower seeds were exported to Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

Soya bean was mostly exported to the EU countries – 87% in 2022. The largest quantities were exported to Austria (30%), Romania (17%), Italy (15%) and Croatia (14%). In addition to the EU, 11% of the volume of soya bean was exported to the CEFTA market, i.e., mostly to Bosnia and Herzegovina (79%, mostly soya bean seed). Of other countries (2%), the most were exported to Russia, Canada and Ukraine, namely soya bean seed.

Rapeseed was almost exclusively exported to EU countries (92%), mostly to Germany (71%) and Hungary (20%). Exports to the CEFTA market (8%) were placed almost entirely in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In other countries, rapeseed seed was exported to Russia.

Table 5: Destination of foreign trade in the most important oilseeds* (t); 2022

	EU	CEFTA	Other countries
EXPORTS	93,069	67,630	679
Sunflower	22,571	61,399	567
Soya bean	6,125	794	96
Oilseed rape	64,373	5,437	16
IMPORTS	98,798	6,343	2,257
Sunflower	2,437	5,381	151
Soya bean	96,204	962	2,106
Oilseed rape	156	0	0
BALANCE	-5,729	61,287	-1,578
Sunflower	20,134	56,019	416
Soya bean	-90,079	-168	-2,009
Oilseed rape	64,217	5,437	16

* Sunflower includes tariff group 1206, soya bean 1201, and rapeseed 1205

Source: SORS

In terms of quantity, CEFTA partners were the most represented in sunflower imports in 2022, with a share of 67%, and the highest was Moldova (98%). The share of imports from the EU was 31%, with the most imported from Bulgaria (54%), Hungary (23%) and France (17%). Among other countries, sunflowers were imported from Turkey.

The most significant share of soya bean imports was from the EU, as much as 97%, mostly from Croatia (78%), Hungary (15%) and Romania (6%), while only 1% was imported from the CEFTA market (from Bosnia and Herzegovina), and 2% from other countries (from Ukraine).

Rapeseed seed was imported exclusively from the EU, mostly for sowing, from France, Romania, and Germany.

The coming year will not be easy for oilseed producers. The domestic sunflower market will be burdened by high stocks in oil factories, due to the temporary restriction of sunflower oil exports in 2022. Nevertheless, the state's financial support to primary producers, as well as export demand, should motivate them to establish new production, especially considering that sunflowers better tolerate extreme droughts, which have been frequent in recent years.

On the other hand, due to their sensitivity to climate change, soya bean is chosen by producers who are ready to apply all agrotechnical measures, and who are also aware of the importance of soya beans in crop rotation, as well as for feeding animals. Rapeseed, as a winter crop, is not too sensitive to the influence of drought, and the area under this oilseed crop is expected to increase. Export demand will be crucial for the oilseeds market, given that domestic consumption has been satisfied for years and purchase prices are dictated by the international market.

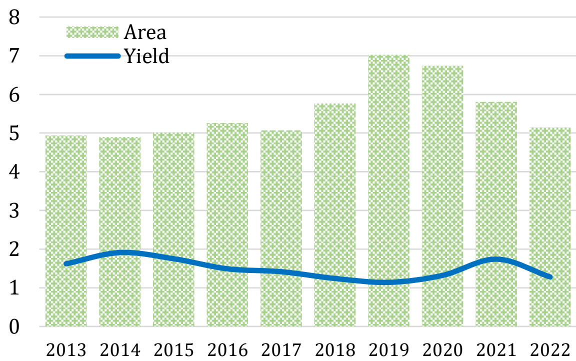
1.4. Tobacco

Virginia-type tobacco is dominant in tobacco production in Serbia, accounting for 99% of production, while Burley-type tobacco participates in production with only 1%. Oriental tobacco is no longer produced in Serbia. There are fewer and fewer agricultural producers engaged in the production of tobacco, and therefore there is a drop in the area under tobacco. The draught in 2022 had a negative impact on all agricultural crops, which was also reflected in the production of tobacco, in terms of the drop in produced quantities.

The areas under tobacco tend to decrease in recent years, returning to their multi-annual limits of around 5 thousand ha. Compared to the area under tobacco in the previous year, the area in 2022 is smaller by 14% (5,145 ha).

The drought reduced production, which was 6.6 thousand t in 2022, 35% less compared to 2021.

Graph 20: Harvested areas (000 ha) and tobacco yield (t/ha); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

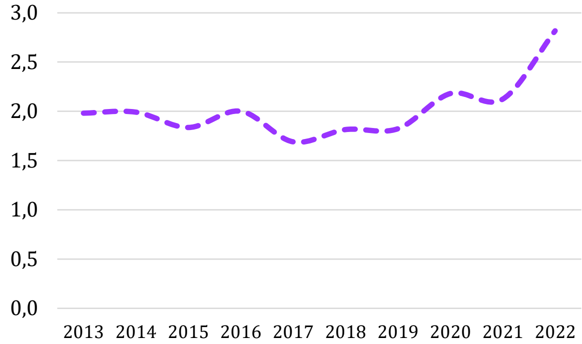
The average tobacco yield of 1.28 t/ha is also lower than the average yield achieved in the previous year by 26%.

The trend of rising purchase prices in 2022 occurred in tobacco as well. Although tobacco is not a food, as a commodity it follows the general price increase of all other commodities in the agricultural sector. The general increase in prices is a consequence of the supply crisis during the pandemic, as well as the increase in the prices of energy products and inputs for production, and of lower tobacco production in 2022.

The purchase price of tobacco in 2022 of 2.82 EUR/kg is one-third (33%) higher than the purchase price in the previous year.

The average five-year purchase price of tobacco is 1.93 EUR/kg, and this year's price is 46% higher than the five-year average.

Graph 21: Purchase prices of tobacco (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



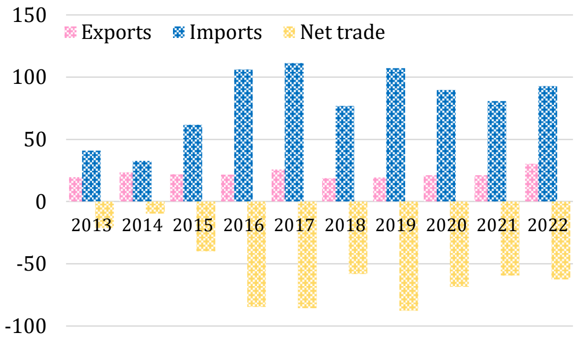
Source: SORS

In 2022, the foreign trade of tobacco increased significantly, both in terms of quantity and even more in terms of value, due to the increase in prices. The instability in the market for agricultural products in the previous period, as well as inputs for production, due to uncertainty in supply during the pandemic, and subsequently to interrupted supply chains due to armed conflicts on the territory of Ukraine, have also affected the tobacco market, in terms of increasing commodity exchange. Given that this sector was not exposed to any export restrictions, as it does not belong to the food sector, the total trade of goods increased significantly, reaching a value of EUR 132 million, mainly on the import side. In 2022, cigarettes, with an export value of EUR 228 mil., were second in the value range of products exported from Serbia.

In 2022, an absolute record was achieved in the amount of tobacco exported with 8,486 t. A record was also achieved in the value of exported tobacco, to EUR 30.5 million, 43% higher year-over-year.

Tobacco imports also increased, at nearly EUR 93 million, 15% higher than last year.

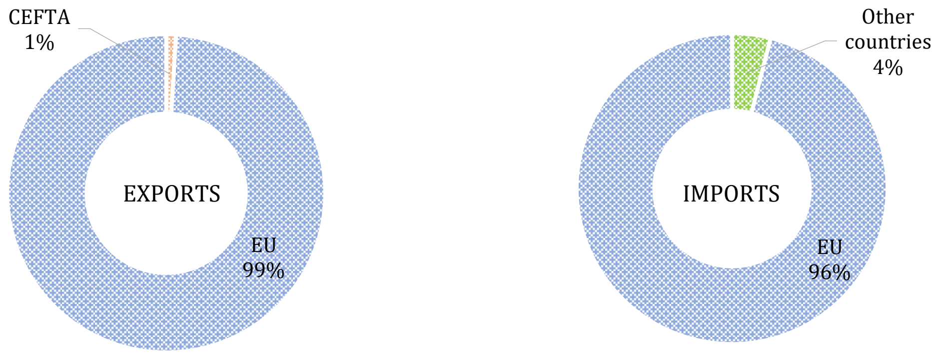
Graph 22: Foreign trade in tobacco (mill. EUR); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Almost the entire amount of tobacco exported from Serbia in 2022 was placed in the EU – as much as 99% of the total amount exported. Most tobacco was exported to Greece (38%), Belgium (13%), Bulgaria (36%) and Italy (10%). The rest (1%) was exported to the CEFTA market, namely to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro.

Graph 23: Structure of tobacco export and import (by volume), by the main trade partners (%); 2022



Source: SORS

Regarding imports, the largest amount of tobacco (96%) was imported from the EU – Belgium (67%), the Netherlands (13%) and Italy (5%), while 4% of the total amount was imported from other countries. Imports from the CEFTA market are negligibly small.

1.5. Potatoes, fresh vegetables, and beans

The area under vegetables in 2022 was 86,441 ha, similar to last year, but the areas are 12% less compared to the five-year average. The most common areas are under potatoes, peppers, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, and kale. Potatoes make up 31% of the area under vegetables in 2022, peppers are second with a share of 12% of the area, beans have a share of 10%, while tomatoes and beans have an equal share of 9% of the area each.

The production of vegetables in 2022 was 1.35 million t, which is 17% less compared to 2021, and 19% less compared to the five-year average. The highest production was recorded for potatoes, cabbage and kale, tomatoes, and peppers. Only cucumber (5%) and tomato (10%) recorded an increase in production in 2022.

Potatoes

Although potatoes are one of the most common foods in the population's nutrition, vegetable producers sow them less and less. In the population nutrition, potatoes are also used in processed form, such as chips, French fries, mashed potatoes, potato flour, etc., and the consumption of this fast food is continuously growing[2]. Potatoes can also be technologically processed into alcohol, spirit or starch, which is used in the textile, paper, leather, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries.

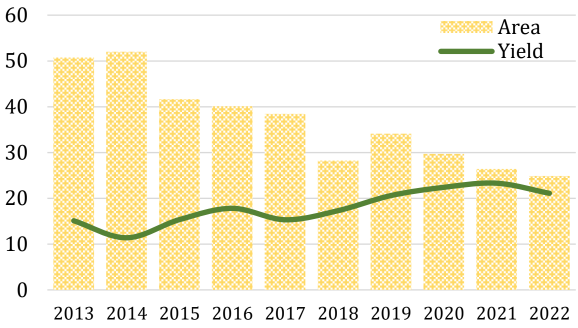
Potatoes are the most important vegetable in Serbia, and they take the first place, both in terms of sowed area and production.

[2] It is sufficient to mention that there are several factories in Serbia that use large quantities of potatoes in production, to which should be added the consumption of the company "McDonald's", with around 13,500 restaurants globally, including Serbia.

In 2022, almost 25 thousand ha of the area was under potatoes, which is 6% less year-over-year and 21% less compared to the five-year average.

With a yield of 21.1 t/ha in 2022, a harvest of almost 524 thousand t was achieved, 15% lower year-over-year. 2022 was a dry year, which was reflected in lower production. Potatoes require irrigation for a better yield and quality.

Graph 24: Harvested areas (000 ha) and potato yields[3] (t/ha); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

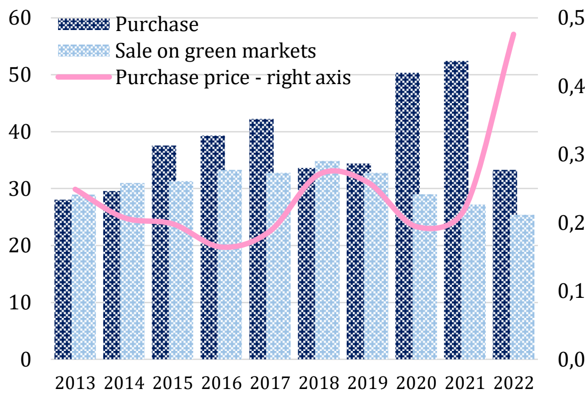
Potato production in Serbia is accompanied by the problem of insufficient storage space. Potato storage requires an adequate facility, which must have high-quality isolation, particular technical characteristics, as well as mandatory cooling. Quality potatoes cannot be stored without good ventilation and cooling, combined with anti-sprouting preparations. Through national measures, the MAFWM subsidizes the construction and equipping of facilities for the storage and preservation of vegetables.

No increase in the area under potatoes is expected in the coming period. In order to make the production profitable, it is advisable to sow early potatoes, whose seeds are imported and whose production costs are higher, but the price of such potatoes is also higher.

In 2022, potato trade through purchase decreased by as much as 37%, while compared to the five-year average, purchases decreased by 21%.

At the same time, sales at green markets decreased by 6% year-over-year, while compared to the five-year average it is lower by 19%.

Graph 25: Purchase of potatoes and sale on green markets (000 t) and potatoes purchase prices[4] (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Potatoes are increasingly bought in retail chains, namely potatoes of different assortments, washed, and packed in small packages, where they are sold according to their purpose – for cooking, frying, baking, etc. Also, instant frozen French fries recorded an increased import and consumption.

In 2022, close to 50 thousand t of potatoes worth EUR 20.3 million were imported, which almost doubled the imported quantity year-over-year, while the value of imports increased by 48%. Import of potatoes was based on imports from EU countries (90% of

[3] Early and late potato varieties.
[4] Purchase price of mercantile potatoes

import value). The most significant import of potatoes was from France, namely fresh and chilled baby potatoes worth EUR 10.3 million. (51% of potato imports), followed by the Netherlands, Germany, and Austria. Seed potatoes were mostly imported from the Netherlands and Germany, about 87% of the import value.

The export of potatoes in 2022 was 4 times lower year-over-year – 3,277 t, worth EUR 1.4 million. The export value is 42% lower than last year.

Consumption of potatoes per capita is constantly recording a downward trend. Due to the reduced area, yield and production, the price of potatoes doubled, and the average purchase price in 2022 was at the level of 0.50 EUR/kg. The price of potatoes has increased significantly, and the cause, in addition to less supply, was a dry year, increased costs of production and labour, as well as cheaper imports (from Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania, which lowered the price of domestic potatoes). Prices have increased, primarily for fertilizers, plant protection products and fuel, but also for labour. Labour is expensive, but the bigger problem is that there is not enough of it.

Fresh vegetables and beans

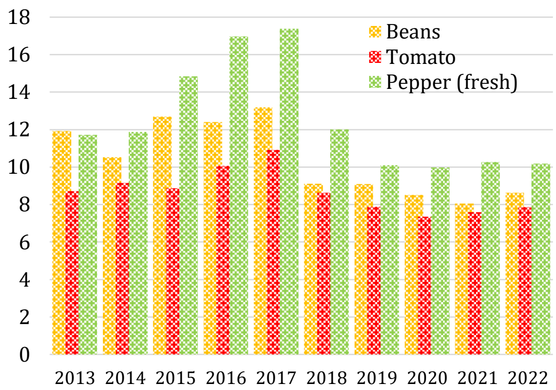
Peppers, with an area of slightly more than 10 thousand ha in 2022, ranking second in relation to the total area under vegetable crops. The yield of pepper in 2022 was at the level of 14.1 t/ha, which is 2% lower yield year-over-year, but 19% higher compared to the average five-year yield. Pepper production in 2022 was slightly lower than the average five-year production. By intensifying production and using quality seeds and seedlings, using irrigation systems and proper application of full agrotechnical measures, high yields can be achieved.

The total area under tomatoes in 2022 was at a level of about 7.8 thousand ha, which is 4% more than the previous year.

Tomato production was at the level of 148.1 thousand t, which is almost 10% more than in 2021.

By growing tomatoes with the use of irrigation, mineral fertilizers, quality and timely protection, yields can be significantly increased.

Graph 26: Harvested areas under vegetables (000 ha); 2013-2022



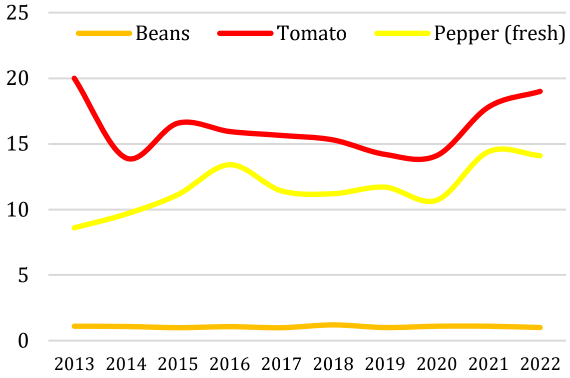
Source: SORS

In 2022, the area under beans increased by 7%, and the yield is 9% lower year-over-year, with reduced production (-11%). Bean production is 22% lower than the average five-year production.

In 2022, the yield of beans is lower by 9% year-over-year. Tomatoes recorded a yield growth of 7% year-over-year and 23% compared to the average five-year yield.

At the same time, tomato production increased by 10% year-over-year and 13% compared to the five-year average.

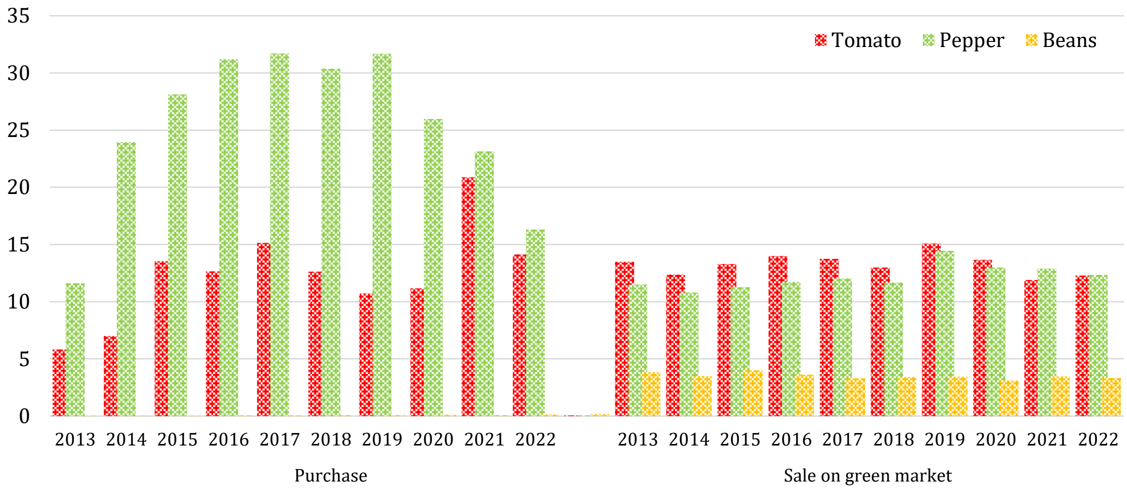
Graph 27: Yield of fresh vegetable and beans (t/ha); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

In regard to the placement of vegetables, it is evident that small amounts of fresh beans are still marketed by official market channels – in 2022, 145 t of beans were purchased, which is 58% higher than the previous year. Beans are mainly sold at green markets, and in 2022, about 3.3 thousand t were sold at the green markets, which is slightly lower (-4%) than the previous year. Unlike beans, peppers and tomatoes are sold in both ways – through purchase and at the green markets. In 2022, about 30% less peppers and tomatoes were purchased directly year-over-year.

Graph 28: Purchase of vegetables and sale on green markets (000 t); 2013-2022

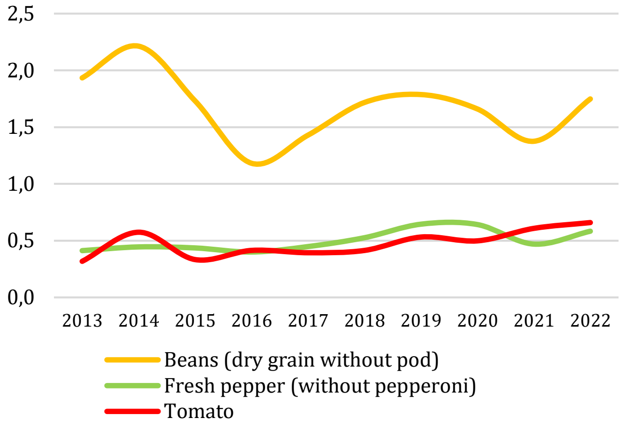


Source: SORS

The prices of most vegetables recorded a rise in 2022, primarily due to higher production costs, due to the increase in the prices of fuel, fertilizers, and pesticides. At the same time, the dry year, as well as the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, contributed to the increase in prices.

Price rise in 2022 year-over-year was recorded for almost all types of vegetables, with the highest price rise recorded for cucumbers (37%), beans (27%), peppers (24%), green beans (24%) and onions (19%).

Graph 29: Purchase prices of vegetables (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The combination of several circumstances, due to a severe drought (which significantly reduced the yield) and increased production costs due to higher input prices, led to an increase in the price of onions. The drought was followed by a rainy period when it was not favourable for onions, which resulted in significantly poorer quality onions, and large quantities had to be sold and consumed immediately. In 2022, the price of onion was almost 20% higher than the previous year, and further price growth is expected.

In 2022, 144.8 thousand t of vegetables were exported, which is a drop of 6% year-over-year. In terms of quantity, the most exported were frozen vegetables (sweet maize, peas, peppers, mixed vegetables and beans), fresh onions, cucumbers and gherkins, fresh carrots and, to a lesser extent, fresh peppers and tomatoes.

In 2022, vegetables worth EUR 133.2 million were exported, which is about 17% more compared to 2021. The highest export value in 2022 was achieved by frozen vegetables with EUR 50 million, namely: sweet maize (EUR 14.8 million), frozen peas (EUR 8.6 million), peppers (EUR 6.7 million), frozen mushrooms (almost EUR 6 million) and mixed vegetables (EUR 5.3 million). The total worth of dried vegetables exports was EUR 29.6 million, of which the highest export value was achieved by mixtures of dried vegetables (EUR 17.6 million) and dried mushrooms (EUR 10.3 million), followed by cucumbers and gherkins (EUR 10 million), fresh mushrooms (EUR 8.2 million), onions (6.6 million EUR), fresh peppers (EUR 6 million), fresh tomatoes (EUR 4.9 million), fresh carrots (almost EUR 4 million) and others.

Table 6: Foreign trade in vegetables (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	106,376	115,738	108,516	113,967	133,249
IMPORTS	73,149	98,121	105,388	120,248	155,075
BALANCE	33,227	17,617	3,128	-6,281	-21,826

Source: SORS

In 2022, potatoes were mostly exported to Montenegro, fresh tomatoes to Montenegro and Greece, fresh peppers to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovakia, while frozen peppers were mostly exported to Belgium and Germany. Fresh gherkins and cucumbers were exported to Germany and Croatia, onions to Bulgaria, North Macedonia and Romania, carrots to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Bulgaria and North Macedonia, frozen peas to Turkey and Croatia, sweet maize to Turkey, Belgium and Hungary, frozen mixed vegetables to Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia, frozen beans to the Russian Federation and Croatia, and watermelons to Germany and the Czech Republic.

In 2022, almost 170 thousand t of vegetables were imported, worth almost EUR 155 million, which is about 29% more compared to the value of imports of the previous year. Quantitatively, in 2022, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans were the most imported, and cucumbers, watermelons, peppers, cabbage, and onions, were much less imported.

The highest import value in 2022 was recorded for tomatoes, at almost EUR 34 million or 21% of the total import value. Beans achieved a total import value of EUR 21.3 million or about 13% of the total value of imports. They are followed by potatoes (EUR 18.3 million), fresh peppers (EUR 14.7 million), cucumbers (EUR 11 million), cauliflower, kale, and cabbage (EUR 10 million), frozen vegetables (EUR 7.7 million), onions (EUR 7.5 million), watermelons and melons (EUR 6.7 million).

In 2022, potatoes were mostly imported from France and significantly less from Germany and the Netherlands, tomatoes from Albania, North Macedonia and Turkey, beans from Kyrgyzstan and Bulgaria, onions from the Netherlands and significantly less from North Macedonia, garlic from China, cabbage from North Macedonia and Albania, fresh peppers from Albania, North Macedonia and Turkey, cucumbers from Albania and significantly less from Greece, while frozen spinach, frozen peas and other frozen mixed vegetables were imported in smaller quantities. Watermelons were imported mostly from Greece and Albania, while melons were mostly imported from Spain and Albania, but in a much smaller quantity than watermelons.

1.6. Fruits

Fruit plantations covered an area of 191.3 thousand ha in 2022, which is 1.3% more than the previous year. The biggest areas are planted with plums, apples, sour cherries, and raspberries.

The area under plum trees is 72.3 thousand ha, which is about 38% of the total area under fruit. Apple participates in the total areas under fruit with 14.2%, sour cherry with 10.4%, and raspberry with 10.3%.

Fruit production in 2022 reached the level of 1.55 million t, which is 7.7% more than the previous year. There is an increasing number of new, intensive plantations that apply modern cultivation technology and higher planting density.

Woody fruit species

Plum is the dominant fruit species in Serbia and ranks first, both in terms of planting area and production. In 2022, plum plantations occupied 72.3 thousand ha with a yield of almost 6.8 t/ha and with production of close to 490 thousand t, which is about 18% higher production year-over-year.

In the last few years, there has been an increasing number of new intensive plum plantations with a planting density of 800 to 1,200 trees/ha, with a yield of about 14 t/ha. However, there are also many old, traditionally raised plantations, with a planting density of about 400 trees/ha and with an outdated assortment, the yield of which is about 8 kg/tree, or 3.3 t/ha. Many varieties are grown in Serbia, from autochthonous ones, whose typical representative is *Požegača*, to the most noble ones.

The plum blossoms very early and it is sensitive to spring frosts, which is why it is very important to choose the terrain for its cultivation. It is recommended to choose an inclined terrain facing south so that the light lasts as long as possible and is protected from cold and frost.

Apple, with an area of almost 27.3 thousand ha, takes second place among fruit plantations in 2022, right after the plum. In terms of production, the apple also takes a high second place, right after the plum. In 2022, apple production recorded a level of about 486 thousand t, which is 5.3% less than the production in 2021.

The conditions for growing apples are mostly favourable, and the dominant production regions are Podunavlje, northern Bačka, Srem and Šumadija. In apple orchards in Serbia, the leading variety is Idared, followed by Golden Delicious, Red Delicious and Granny Smith, while other varieties are produced to a lesser extent. In the last few years, modern high-intensity apple plantations, in a dense setting, with anti-hail nets and irrigation systems, with the introduction of quality standards and a modern assortment, dictated by the export market, have been noticeable. Idared is slowly losing its primacy and is replaced by some new varieties and clones, which belong to the group of autumn varieties (with an earlier ripening period - Gala and Braeburn), which extended the apple ripening period. The number of modern apple orchards with club varieties such as Modi, Fuji, Pink Lady, and Kanzi is also growing.

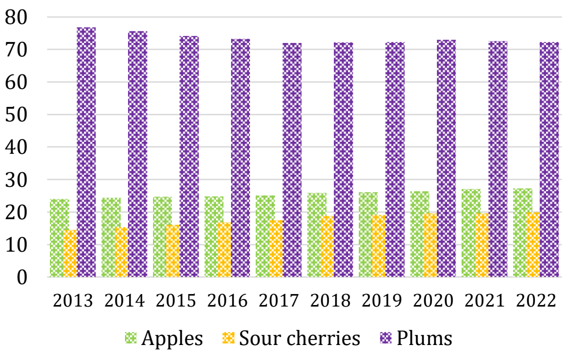
Sour cherry is an important and promising fruit species, primarily from the aspect of export to the international market. *Oblačinska* sour cherry dominates the assortment in Serbia today, and its share is about 60% of the total number of sour cherry trees. The great advantage of *Oblačinska* sour cherry is its protected geographical origin; this fruit also got its name – *"Oblačinka"* from Oblačina. It is valued for its high fertility, low exuberance, good fruit quality and modest requirements regarding growing conditions. It is successfully cultivated in drier areas of Serbia, where other types of fruit are less productive, at higher altitudes and on poorer soils. The first harvest is already in the third year, and the lifespan is from two to three decades.

Sour cherry ranks third in fruit production in Serbia, both in terms of area and production. The area under sour cherry plantations was almost 19.9 thousand ha in 2022, while production reached the level of 164.5 thousand t, which is 6% more than sour cherry production in 2021.

The areas under the three most produced fruit species in Serbia have been stable in the previous ten-year period, with a slight downward trend in terms of the areas under plum plantations and a long-term upward trend in the areas under apple and sour cherry plantations.

The areas under plum remained unchanged in 2022, while the area under apple decreased by 6.3%, and under sour cherry increased by less than 2% compared to 2021.

Graph 30: Areas under certain woody fruit species (000 ha); 2013-2022



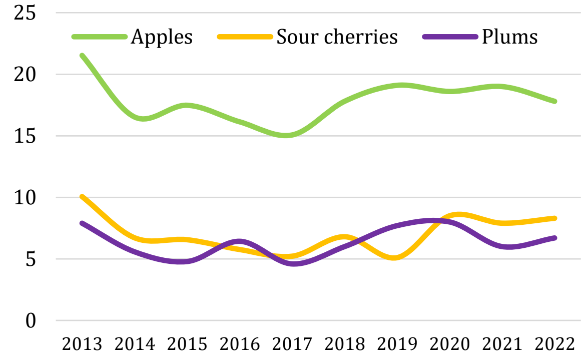
Source: SORS

Except for apples, all fruit species recorded higher yields in 2022 year-over-year.

The apple yield was lower by 6% (17.8 t/ha), while the plum yield increased by 12% (6.7 t/ha) year-over-year.

Sour cherries, with a yield of 8.3 t/ha, achieved a yield growth of 5% year-over-year, or 24% compared to an average five-year period.

Graph 31: Yields of certain woody fruit species (t/ha); 2013-2022



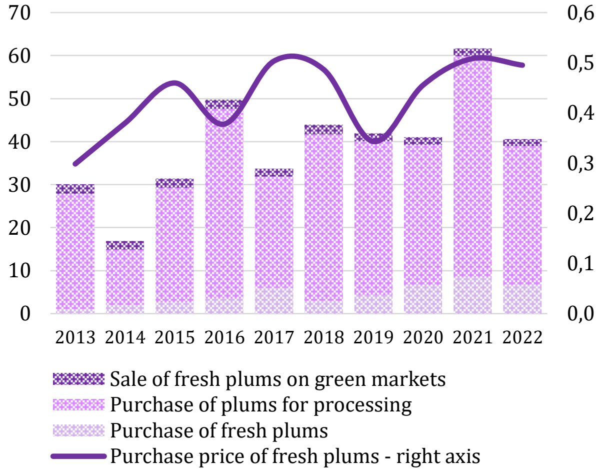
Source: SORS

The purchase of fresh plums through official market channels decreased by 19% in 2022, while it increased by 18% compared to the average five-year purchase. At the same time, the purchase of plums for processing decreased by 37% year-over-year.

The average purchase price of plums in 2022 was at the level of EUR 0.50, which is a 3% lower price year-over-year.

It is estimated that most of the plums are processed into a traditional Serbian spirit – plum brandy.

Graph 32: Purchase of plum and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of plums (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022

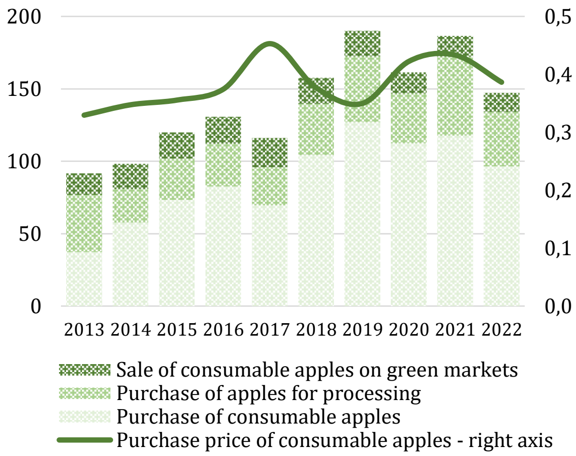


Source: SORS

The purchase of fresh apples through official market channels recorded a drop of 18%, while the purchase of apples for processing decreased by as much as 31%. The green markets also recorded a drop in the trade of fresh apples, by 9%.

The average purchase price of apples in 2022 was EUR 0.39/kg, or 10% lower than the price of the previous year.

Graph 33: Purchase of apple and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of apples (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

In 2022, about 148 thousand t of apples were exported, or 17.6% less year-over-year, with an export value of EUR 101.2 million (5.7% lower value compared to 2021). The value share of apple exports in total fruit exports is close to 12%.

Apple is traditionally exported mostly to the Russian Federation. Due to the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, in 2022 there was an enormous increase in transport costs, which rose from EUR 2,500 to EUR 12,000 (per truck). In addition, a significant quantity of apples destined for the Russian market remained in cold storage, waiting for a better export price. In addition, the sanctions imposed by the EU on the Russian Federation affected the difficult trade of goods intended for the Russian market.

The Russian Federation is still the largest buyer of fresh apples from Serbia, but the decline in exports is noticeable. In 2022, apples in the amount of 98.6 thousand t were exported to the Russian Federation, with an export value of about EUR 68 million. Apple exports to the Russian Federation make up 67% of total exports, which is 7 pp less than the share in 2021 and even 24 pp less than in 2014.

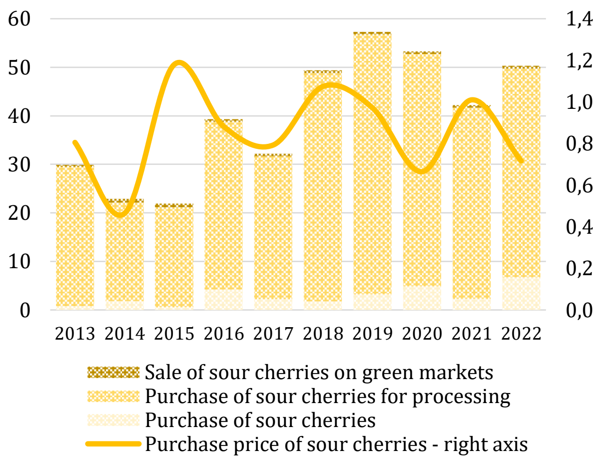
In the previous period, the Russian Federation subsidized the raising of its own apple plantations, which are now coming to fruition, so for the Russian Federation, the import was postponed to a later date, considering that the priority was given to domestic producers. In this sense, and with the aim of stability of placement, it is necessary to place apples on several markets, so that production does not depend on trade with a single country.

Due to the new circumstances, apple producers from Serbia were forced to look for new markets in the previous few years, which resulted in the beginning of exports to the countries of the Middle East, India, Bangladesh, and others. Exports to these countries in 2022 were at the level of 21.3 thousand t, worth EUR 21.5 million. The share of the value of apples exported to the countries of the Middle East in the value of total fruit exports was 22% in 2022, while the share of the previous year was 14%.

In 2022, the trade in fresh sour cherries through official market channels increased three times year-over-year, recording an amount of 6.7 thousand t. The purchase of sour cherries intended for processing recorded a growth of 9%, while at the same time, the sale of fresh sour cherries at the green market increased by 11%.

An exceptional sour cherry crop was marketed at an average price of 0.72 EUR/kg, which is a 29% drop year-over-year.

Graph 34: Purchase of sour cherry and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of sour cherries (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Due to the drought, it seemed that the sour cherry crop would fail in 2022, however, the rainy period improved the situation, and the sour cherry yield was at a completely satisfactory level, and the fruit had enough dry matter and sugar content.

In recent years, new, intensive hazelnut plantations with modern cultivation technology have been established with the support of MAFWM subsidies. Depending on the cultivation form, crown formation, planting density, age, and other agrotechnical factors, hazel yields 2.2-3.6 t/ha.

Based on SORS data, the total area of hazelnut plantations was 7.1 thousand ha in 2022. Compared to the previous year, the area under hazelnuts has increased by 40% in 2022. With an average yield of about 1.3 t/ha, 9.3 thousand t of hazelnuts were produced in 2022, which is an increase of 49.4% compared to the previous year.

In previous years, the export of hazelnuts was at a low level, which indicates the absence of organized exports, but rather the exports of individual producers. 603 tons of hazelnuts were exported in 2022, at an export value of EUR 1.7 million. Hazelnuts were mostly exported to Italy, in the amount of 546 t, with an export value of EUR 1.4 million.

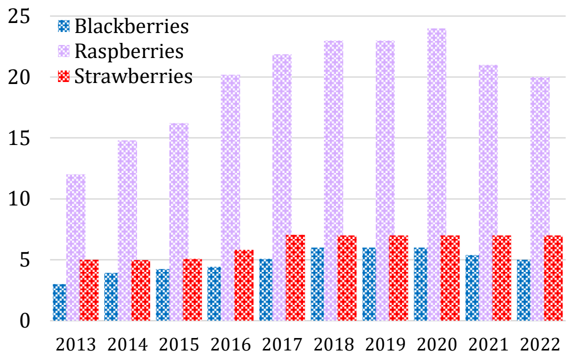
Berries

The largest areas under raspberry are in western Serbia, or Zlatibor and Moravica districts (Arilje, Ivanjica, Lučani, Čačak, Požega, Užice, Sjenica), then in northwestern Serbia, Mačva and Kolubara districts (Valjevo, Šabac, Osečina, Ljubovija), and there are growing areas in the southeastern part of Serbia, or Rasina and Jablanica districts (Brus, Aleksandrovac, Kuršumlija, Leskovac, Vladičin Han).

The total area under raspberry plantations in Serbia was about 19.7 thousand ha in 2022. According to official statistical data, the raspberry yield in 2022 was at the level of 5.9 t/ha, although in practice it has been shown that the western part of Serbia has regular yields between 12 and 15 t/ha. The total production of raspberries is 116.1 thousand t in 2022, which is almost 5% more year-over-year.

The total area under berries was 36 thousand ha in 2022, of which raspberries the first place with almost 20 thousand ha (56% of the area), followed by strawberries, with slightly more than 7 thousand ha, and blackberries with almost 5.5 thousand ha.

Graph 35: Areas under berries (000 ha); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Production in 2022 was at a higher level year-over-year for all berries, where strawberry production was even 50% higher than in 2021, which is the result of a 50% higher yield.

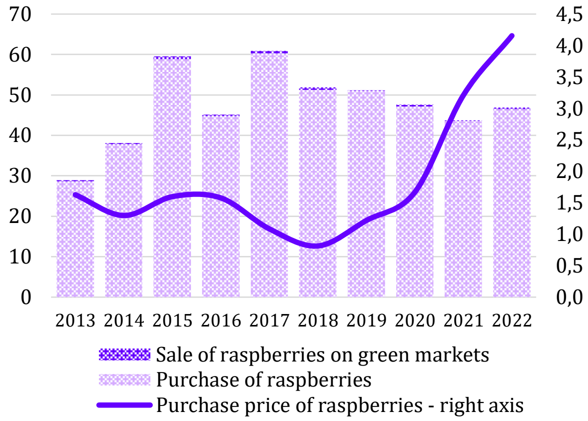
In recent years, the interest of producers in raising new high-intensity plantations of highbush blueberry, in dense plantings with anti-hail nets and irrigation systems is increasing, with the introduction of quality standards and a modern assortment. The area under blueberry plantations in 2022 was at a level of close to 3 thousand ha, with production of 19.5 thousand t. The areas under blueberry have increased by 27% year-over-year. The average blueberry yield was 6.5 t/ha in 2022.

In Serbia, almost all produced raspberries are placed through official market channels (purchase and sale to cold storage). In 2022, the purchase of raspberries was 7% lower year-over-year, while sales at green markets have doubled (405 t).

The price of raspberries was 4.16 EUR/kg in 2022, 29% higher than in 2021 and 2.6 times higher than the five-year average price.

Raspberries were purchased in Serbia at a price of 400-650 RSD/kg in 2022, depending on the contract.

Graph 36: Purchase of raspberry and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of raspberry (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The reason for such a high price of raspberries in 2022 is the result of an increase in the prices of mineral fertilizers, fuel, and plant protection products, as well as high harvesting costs[5].

In the countries that are the biggest buyers of Serbian raspberries, there is an economic crisis, caused by the rise in the prices of basic foodstuffs and energy, EU sanctions against the Russian Federation, and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, and the consumers choose some basic foods rather than raspberries, which belong to the group of products with the highest elasticity of demand.

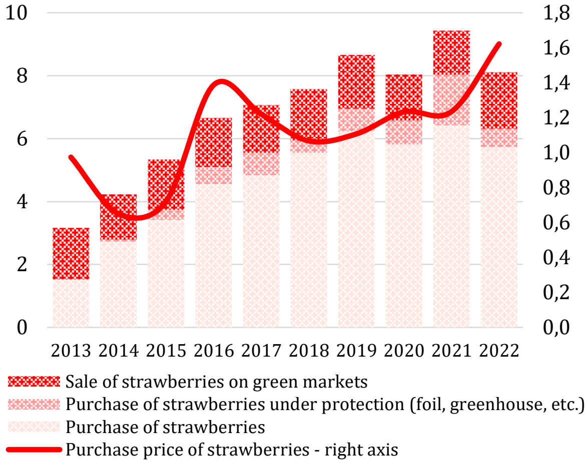
On the other hand, in the previous period, there was a noticeable change in the eating habits of the population, both at the global level and in Serbia, in terms of directing consumer preferences towards a healthy diet. Raspberries and blueberries are considered fruits with a high content of vitamins and microelements, and a low glycaemic index, which have a beneficial effect on health, and are sources of energy. Precisely for health reasons, during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increased demand for this fruit.

[5] The producers' biggest problem was finding pickers, whose daily wages almost doubled, reaching the level of about RSD 5 thousand in 2022.

Strawberry sales through official market channels decreased in 2022 by 11%, but sales at green markets are 28% higher year-over-year. Strawberries under protection record a significant drop in trade; more precisely, the purchased quantity of this category of strawberries in 2022 is slightly more than a third of the quantity purchased in 2021.

The purchase price of strawberries was 1.62 EUR/kg in 2022, which is an increase of 31% year-over-year. The increase in prices is caused by increased production costs, difficult export to the Russian market and growth in harvesting costs.

Graph 37: Purchase of strawberry and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of strawberry (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The purchase price of blackberries was 1.44 EUR/kg in 2022, which is a 30% drop compared to 2021 (when the historically highest price of 2.07 EUR/kg was reached). This drop is primarily the result of increased demand for raspberries and blueberries. The price of blackberries is almost twice as high in 2022 compared to the average five-year purchase price of blackberries (0.73 EUR/kg).

Table 7: Foreign trade in fruit (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	494.644	545.258	646.886	825.704	851.063
IMPORTS	188.483	210.556	265.728	286.254	295.660
BALANCE	306.161	334.702	381.158	539.450	555.403

Source: SORS

420.6 thousand t of fruit, worth EUR 851 million were exported in 2022, which is about 3% more compared to the value of fruit exports in 2021. The highest export value in 2022 was achieved by the export of frozen raspberries, fresh apples (with an export value of EUR 101 million), frozen blackberries (EUR 71 million) and frozen cherries (EUR 51 million).

Apples achieved the largest export, in the amount of almost 149 thousand t, which is almost 36% of the total export of all fruit, and in terms of export value, it is in second place with EUR 101.2 million.

Frozen blackberries, with an export value of EUR 71 million, are third, after raspberry and apple. In 2022, frozen blackberries were exported in the amount of 22.5 thousand t; the largest quantities of frozen blackberries were exported to EU countries (16.2 thousand t, or almost 72% of exports), mostly to Germany (5.2 thousand t), then to the USA, Belgium, Poland, Austria, France, the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries.

In 2022, 44.5 thousand t of sour cherries worth almost EUR 60 million were exported, of which the export of frozen sour cherries was 34.9 thousand t worth about EUR 51 million. In terms of value, frozen sour cherries were mostly exported to the Russian Federation (EUR 26 million), while in terms of quantity, they were mostly exported to EU countries (17.8 thousand t).

About 31 thousand t of plums, worth about EUR 34 million were exported in 2022. In 2022, fresh plums were mostly exported to EU countries (15 thousand t), then to the CEFTA market (6.8 thousand t). Observed by country, plums were mostly exported to Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.8 thousand t), Germany (4.2 thousand t), then to the Russian Federation (2.2 thousand t), Croatia (1.9 thousand t), etc.

In 2022, the largest quantities of fresh apples were exported to the Russian Federation, while the largest quantities of frozen sour cherries were exported to the EU countries (Germany, France, etc.) and the Russian Federation. In regard to berries, fresh strawberries were exported mostly to the market of the Russian Federation, frozen strawberries to Germany and France, frozen blackberries to Germany, USA, Belgium, Poland, Austria and France, frozen blueberries to Germany and Austria, and frozen raspberries (as the most important fruit species in terms of export value) was sold mostly to the markets of Germany, France, Belgium, the USA, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Canada.

In relation to the total export of fruit in 2022, which was EUR 851.1 million, frozen raspberry accounted for 43% of the total export value of all fruit. Also, it should be emphasized that in 2022 frozen raspberry was first in terms of export value in relation to the total export of agricultural products.

Table 8: The share of raspberry exports in the total value of fruit export (mill. EUR; %); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fruit exports (mill. EUR)	494,6	545,3	646,8	825,7	851,1
Raspberry exports (mill. EUR)	194,1	215,6	261,6	367,2	359,6
% share of raspberry exports in fruit exports	40%	40%	41%	45%	43%

Source: SORS (processed by the MAFWM)

About 306 thousand t of fruit were imported in 2022, with a value of almost EUR 296 million, which is 4% more compared to the value of imports in 2021.

The highest value of imports in 2022 was in citrus, in the amount of almost EUR 80.2 million, which is an increase of about 3.5% year-over-year, of which the value are oranges (almost EUR 25.5 million), lemons (EUR 24.5 million) and tangerines and clementine (EUR 25.7 million). Bananas were imported at a value of almost EUR 61.2 million, which is 5.7% more than the previous year.

The most imported citrus fruits in 2022 were oranges from Greece and Spain, clementine from Greece and Albania, tangerines from Turkey and Greece, lemons from Turkey and much less from Argentina, South Africa, and Greece, as well as grapefruit from Turkey. Bananas were mostly imported from Ecuador, Colombia and Costa Rica, kiwis from Greece and Italy, pineapples from Costa Rica, and hazelnuts from Turkey. Frozen raspberries were mostly imported from Bosnia and Herzegovina, frozen strawberries from Greece and Egypt, frozen blueberries from Belarus, the Netherlands, etc. Apples were mostly imported from North Macedonia and considerably less from Poland.

In February 2022, the European Commission approved the export of hazelnut seedlings to Serbia, after carrying out extensive and complex procedures. With the approval issued, Serbia became the third country in the world that export hazelnut seedlings to the EU territory, after the EU's decision to suspend the import of high-risk plants from all countries as early as 2019.

This is the second permit that Serbia was granted individually after being granted the permit for the export of apple planting material in 2020. In the following period, a decision on the permit for the export of seedlings of other nuts is expected.

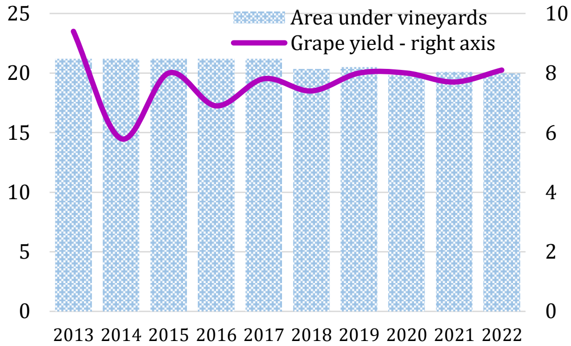
1.7. Grapes and wine

In the last decade, the area under vineyards[6] in Serbia has shown a decreasing trend (in the interval from 22.2 thousand ha in 2011 to 19.9 thousand ha in 2022, with a slight increase registered only in 2019).

Depending on the climatic conditions in the last ten years, the yields varied between the maximum value of 9.4 t/ha in 2013 and the minimum value of 5.8 t/ha in 2014.

In 2022, an average grape yield of 8.1 t/ha was achieved, which is 5.2% higher than the average yield from the previous year and about 4% higher than the average five-year yield.

Graph 38: Areas under vineyards in production (000 ha) and grape yields (t/ha) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

162.5 thousand t of grapes were produced in 2022, which is about 4.3% higher production year-over-year, or about 2.2% higher compared to the average of the previous five-year period.

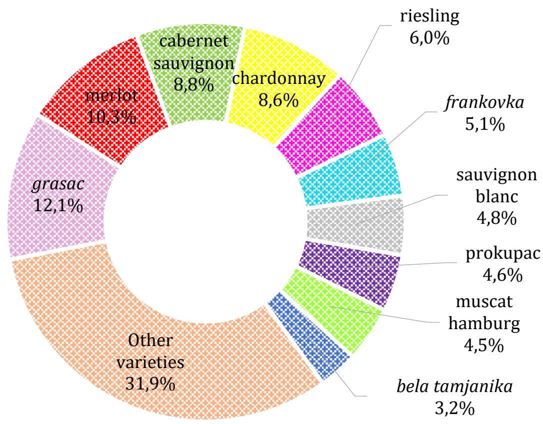
Based on data from the Vineyard Register, in 2022 the total area of wine-growing plots (mainly commercial vineyards) is about 7 thousand ha, and the largest areas of vineyard plots are located in the municipalities of Vršac (1,245 ha), Trstenik (656 ha) and Aleksandrovac (410 ha).

[6] According to SORS data (without data for AP Kosovo and Metohija)

Out of a total of 215 grape varieties, which are widespread in the vineyards of Serbia and intended for commercial grape production, the first ten make up as much as 68% of the area of the total vineyards.

From year to year, there is an increase in the share of wine varieties for the production of high-quality wines (*Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Chardonnay, Riesling*...), which affects the improvement of the quality of wine and the strengthening of the competitiveness of domestic producers.

Graph 39: Structure of grape varieties in the Republic of Serbia (%); 2022

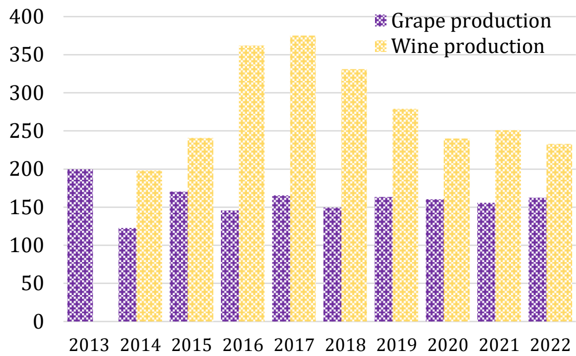


Source: SORS

The leading variety in terms of area is the regional, i.e., local variety Grašac (12,1%).

According to SORS data, the registered production of wine in the industry[7] in 2022 was at the level of about 233 thousand hl, which is about 7% less compared to 2021, and about 21% less compared to the five-year average.

Graph 40: Production of grapes (000 t) and wine (000 hl); 2013-2022

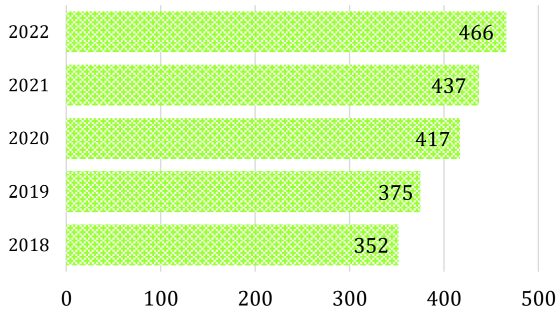


Source: SORS

The rising trend in the number of registered wine producers in Serbia continued in 2022.

Based on data from the Winery Register, 466 producers operated in 2022, produced wine intended for sale. In 2022, these subjects reported a production of close to 25 million l of wine, which is 18.1% less compared to the production year 2021/2022.

Graph 41: Number of registered wine producers; 2018-2022



Source: MAFWM, Winery register

Based on the data from the Winery Register, the largest number of wineries is located in the Rasina administrative district (88 wineries), while in second place is the South Bačka administrative district, where 59 production plants operate. More than 20 production

[7] Registered production in the industry does not represent the entire production of wine in Serbia.

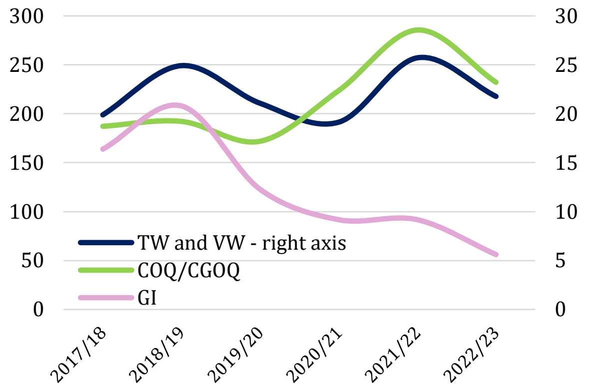
facilities are also located in Srem, Šumadija, South Banat, Bor and Pomoravlje districts, as well as in the territory of the City of Belgrade.

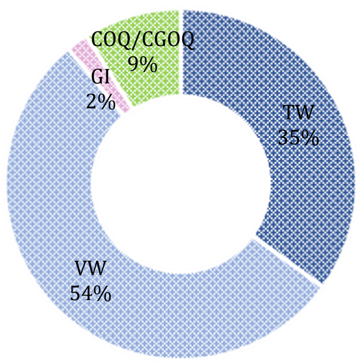
Of the total amount of wine produced in 2022, 16.8 million l was produced from domestic grapes, while 8.2 million l was produced from imported/supplied raw materials, mainly from North Macedonia.

In 2022, based on data from the Winery Register, the production of red/rosé wines (62.8%) was more prevalent than the production of white wines (37.2%).

As in the previous year, in 2022 the structure of wine production by quality categories[8], i.e., according to geographical origin, and based on data from the Winery Register, the production of wines without geographical origin is predominant ("table" and "table varietal" wines) with a share of 89 %. The production of wines with geographical origin (GI, COQ and CGOQ) in 2022 makes up only 11% of the total wine production and is 2% less year-over-year, while it is 12.7% higher compared to the last five-year average.

Graph 42: Production (000 hl); 2017/18-2022/23 and wine structure by quality categories (%); 2022

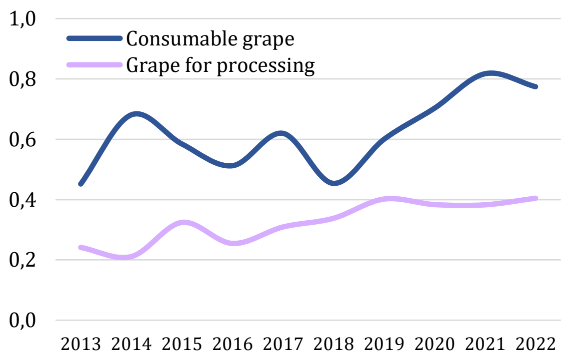




Source: MAFWM, Winery register

The average producer price of table grapes in 2022 was 0.8 EUR/kg, while the average producer price of wine grapes was at the level of 0.4 EUR/kg. Compared to the previous year, the price of table grapes was higher by 16.3%, while the price of wine grapes was lower by 0.2%. Compared to the last five-year period, the price of table grapes was higher by 41.5%, while the price of wine grapes was higher by 13.4%.

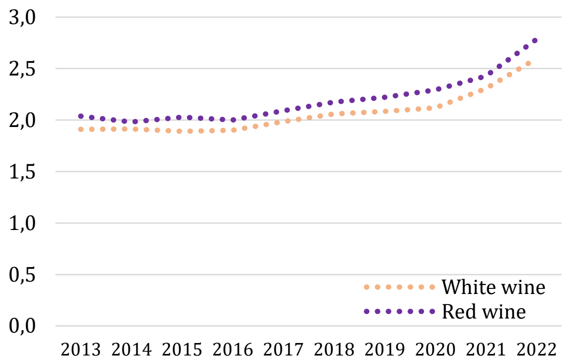
Graph 43: Grape purchase prices (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



[8] TW - table wine (wine without geographical origin);
VW - table varietal wine (wine without geographical origin with a designation of variety);
GI - geographical indication (regional wine);
COQ - controlled origin and quality (quality wine with geographical origin);
CGOQ - controlled and guaranteed origin and quality (superior wine with geographical origin).

In 2022, the retail price of white wine was 2.6 EUR/l, which is 12.5% higher than the price of this wine in 2021, and 23.1% higher than the five-year average price. The average retail price of red wine in 2022 was 2.8 EUR/l, which is 14.8% higher than the price of this wine in 2021, and 24.2% higher than the average price in the previous five years.

Graph 44: Retail prices of wine (EUR/l); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

In the foreign trade of wine, Serbia constantly has a negative trade balance, both in terms of quantity and value.

Table 9: Foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine) (000 kg[9]); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	11.792	13.350	10.871	10.391	11.444
IMPORTS	22.355	22.061	23.000	23.983	22.946
BALANCE	-10.563	-8.711	-12.129	-13.592	-11.502

Source: SORS

Observing the foreign trade of wine (excluding aromatized wine), in 2022, about 11.5 million kg of this wine more were imported than exported. The import of wine in 2022 was at the level of about 23 million kg (4.3% less than in the previous year), while at the same time, about 11.4 million kg were exported (10.1% more than in 2021).

In 2022, Serbia achieved the highest volume of trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine), as in previous years, with CEFTA partners, while imports from this market are still very pronounced. Imports from the CEFTA market in 2022 amounted to 17.9 million kg, which accounts for 78.1% of the total import of that wine. The volume of imports of wine from the CEFTA market in 2022 is 11% less than in 2021, and 14.7% less than the previous five-year average.

In 2022, slightly more than 3.6 million kg were exported to the CEFTA market, which accounts for 32% of total exports in that year. In 2022, the volume of exported wine (excluding aromatized wine) to the CEFTA market is 8.8% higher than in 2021 and 12.9% lower than the average volume of wine exported in the previous five-year period.

Part of the wine trade is with the countries of the European Union. In 2022, 4.8 million kg of wine (excluding aromatized wine) was imported from the European Union market, which is 21% of total imports in that year. The volume of imports of this wine from the European Union market in 2022 is 32.7% higher compared to 2021 and 79.6% higher compared to the previous five-year average.

In 2022, about 851 thousand kg of wine (excluding aromatized wine) were exported to the European Union market, which is about 7.4% of total exports in that year. In 2022, the volume of exported wine (excluding aromatized wine) to the European Union market is 12.1% higher than in 2021, and 19.8% lower than the average volume of wine exported in the previous five-year period.

[9] Foreign trade in wine is presented in kilograms for easier comparison with other products.

A significant part of the wine trade (excluding aromatized wine) is with other countries, where exports dominate, while imports are negligible. In 2022, slightly more than 6.9 million kg of wine were exported to the markets of other countries, which is 60.6% of the total volume of wine exported in that year. In 2022, 10.6% less wine was exported to these markets compared to 2021, and 10.1% more than the previous five-year average.

Viewed by country, in 2022, as in the previous year, the largest volume of wine (excluding aromatized wine) was imported from North Macedonia (61.5% of the total imported volume) and Montenegro (around 14% of the total imported volume).

In 2022, as in the previous year, the largest volume of wine was exported to the market of the Russian Federation (54% of the total volume of wine exported), Bosnia and Herzegovina (21.6% of the total volume of wine exported) and Montenegro (10.2% of the total exported volume).

Table 10: Foreign trade in aromatized wine (000 kg); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	981	654	603	343	271
IMPORTS	111	202	246	229	261
BALANCE	870	452	357	114	10

Source: SORS

Foreign trade of aromatized wine is on a much smaller scale compared to the total wine trade. In 2022, 10 thousand kg of aromatized wine more were exported than imported.

The import of aromatized wine in 2022 was about 261 thousand kg, which is about 33% more than the previous five-year average, while about 271 thousand kg was exported, that is, about 60% less than the previous five-year average.

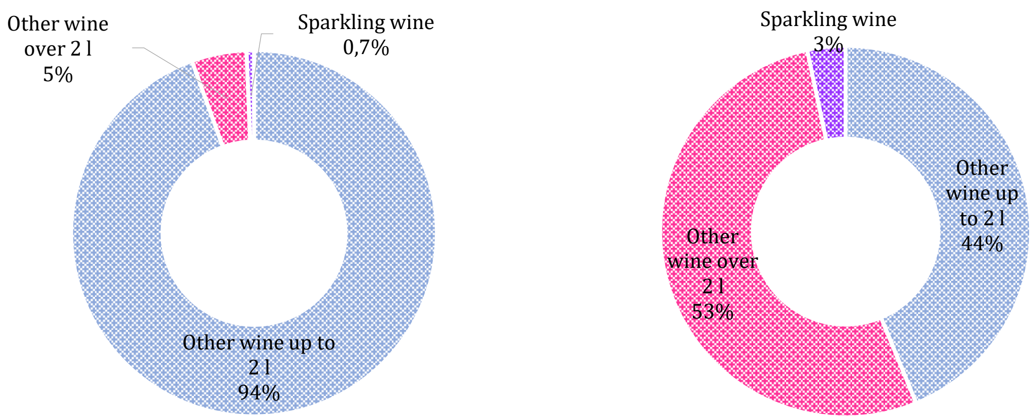
In 2022, as in previous years, Serbia achieved the largest volume of aromatized wine import from the European Union market, about 92%, while the remaining volume of the wine was imported from the CEFTA market and the markets of other countries.

In 2022, Serbia exported the largest volume of aromatized wine to the market of the Russian Federation, about 91% of the total amount of this wine exported.

By the structure of exports, the export of wine in packaging up to 2 litres dominated in 2022, with a share of about 94%. Other wines over 2 litres participate in the structure with about 5%, while the share of sparkling wine is negligible.

The import of wine in packaging over 2 litres dominated in 2022, with 53%. Other wines up to 2 litres make up 44% of the structure, while the remaining 3% are sparkling wines.

Graph 45: Structure of wine export (left) and import (right), by type (%); 2022



Source: SORS

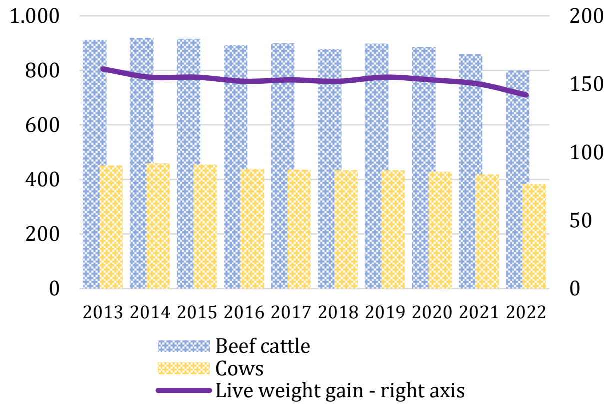
2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.1. Beef meat

In the period from 2019 to 2022, the total number of cattle decreased from 898 thousand to 800 thousand heads. The live weight gain is also in decline in that period, from 155 thousand t to 142 thousand t, but even so, the needs of the domestic market are still met.

The total number of cows also shows a downward trend in recent years, which certainly leads to a decrease in live weight gain in the observed period. However, with limited market demand, there is no shortage of beef meat for now.

Graph 46: Number of cattle (000) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2013-2022



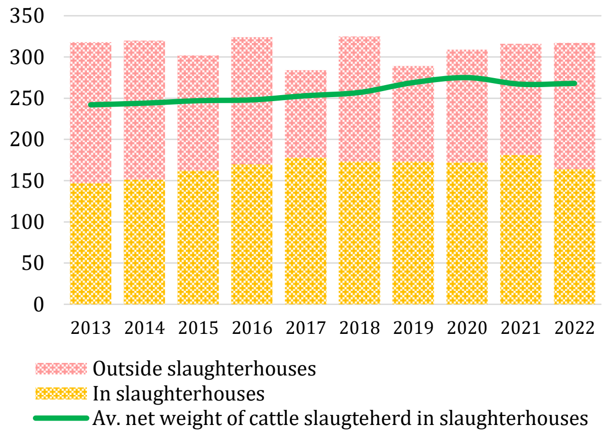
Source: SORS

The net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses in the previous ten-year period ranged between 242 kg and 275 kg.

The highest net mass of slaughtered heads in slaughterhouses in the observed period was reached in 2020, while in 2022 it was 268 kg. The higher net mass of slaughtered heads was due to the extended fattening period and higher body weights of heads intended for slaughter.

The number of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses decreased in 2022, with an increasing trend in the number of heads slaughtered outside slaughterhouses compared to the observed five-year period.

Graph 47: Number of slaughtered cattle (000 heads) and average net weight of cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg); 2013-2022



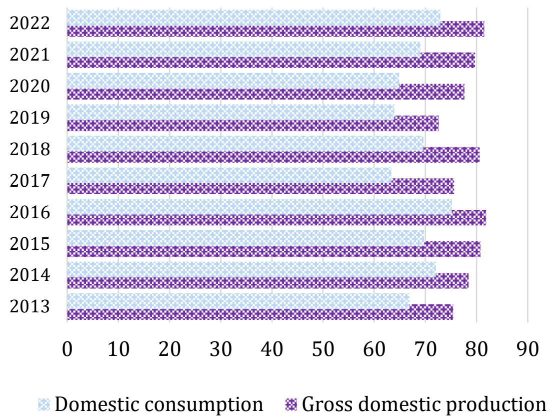
Source: SORS

The increase in gross domestic beef production by 1.25% was due to an increase in the number and higher body weights of slaughtered heads.

Gross domestic production increased by 2.3% year-over-year, which is 5.5% more than the previous five-year average.

The level of consumption in 2022 has increased year-over-year by 5.6%, which is 10.3% more than the previous five-year average.

Graph 48: Gross domestic production and domestic consumption of beef (000 t); 2013-2022

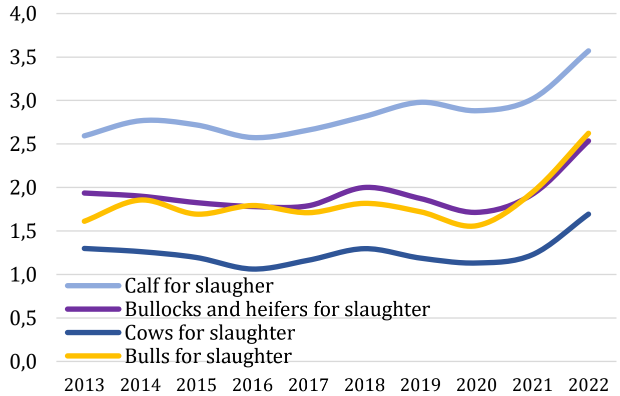


Source: SORS

In 2022, an increase in purchase prices of all categories of cattle for slaughter was recorded, between 18.3% and as much as 38%. The reasons for this should be sought, before all, in the increase in meat prices on the world market.

Also, the increase in feed prices and disturbances in the supply have affected the change in price.

Graph 49: Purchase price of cattle for slaughter (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Table 11: Foreign trade in beef (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	58.055	43.809	56.877	50.116	56.536
IMPORTS	18.520	17.436	18.507	14.509	24.539
BALANCE	39.535	26.373	38.370	35.607	31.997

Source: SORS

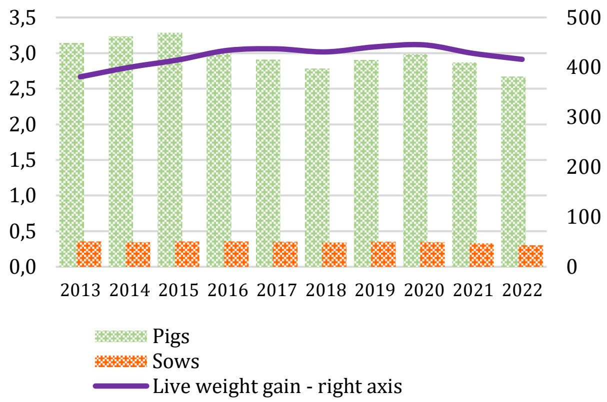
In 2022, there was an increase in the value of exports compared to the previous three years. Live cattle were exported to the CEFTA market and the market of Libya, while beef exports were directed to the CEFTA market, as well as to the Russian Federation and China, and to Italy and Croatia in the EU. The import of live cattle is from the EU countries, while beef meat was imported from the EU countries, as well as from Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Russian Federation.

2.2. Pigmeat

During the previous five years, the number of pigs ranged between 2.67 and 3 million heads, which is below the level necessary to meet the needs of the domestic market for pigmeat (the self-sufficiency rate is below 90% in recent years or 84% in 2022).

The total number of sows was reduced by 49 thousand in 2022, compared to 2019, which also led to a decrease in the total number of pigs.

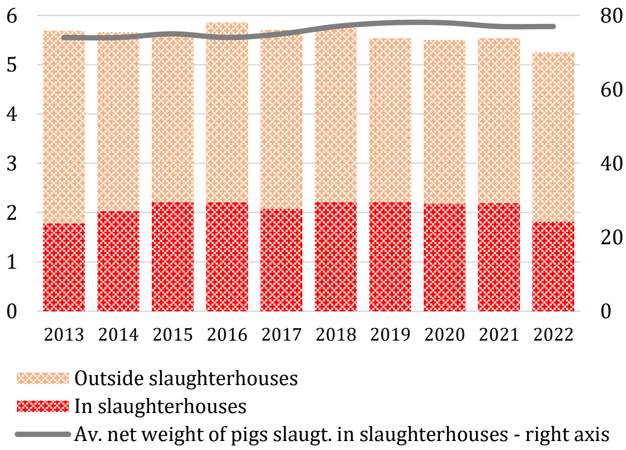
Graph 50: Number of pigs (mill. heads) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

In 2022, the number of heads slaughtered outside slaughterhouses increased year-over-year, while the number of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses decreased and is approximately equal to the level from the beginning of the previous ten-year period. The reasons for this should be sought in the reduction of the total number of heads, as well as in the drop in the number of fattening animals in the total number of pigs.

Graph 51: Number of slaughtered pigs (mill. heads) and average net weight of slaughtered pigs in slaughterhouses (kg) (right axis); 2013-2022

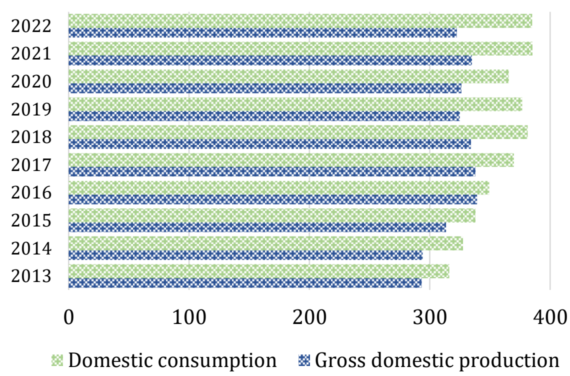


Source: SORS

Domestic production of pigmeat, although it is higher compared to the beginning of the observed period, as well as in previous years, does not meet domestic consumption.

The self-sufficiency rate is around 90%, while the shortfall is compensated by imports. At the same time, domestic consumption is constantly increasing, compared to the beginning of the observed period.

Graph 52: Gross domestic production and consumption of pigmeat (000 t); 2013-2022



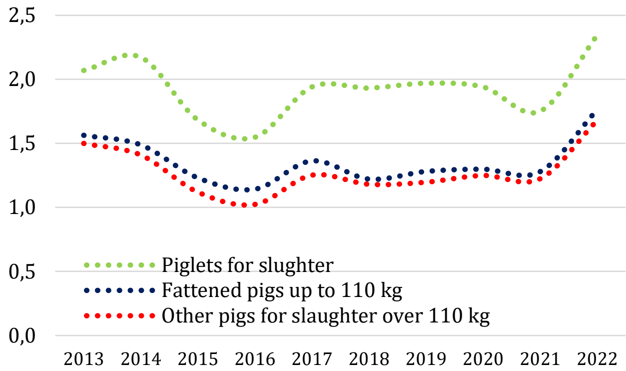
Source: SORS

The prices of all categories of pigs recorded an increase in 2022 compared to the previous period. The biggest increase in prices is present in fattening pigs up to 110 kg – 37.8%, while in piglets for the slaughter, it was 33.9%, and in other pigs for the slaughter it was 37.2%.

In addition to the high prices of all pig categories, the previous year was also marked by high animal feed prices.

The placement of live pigs on foreign markets was additionally disabled by the African swine fever.

Graph 53: Purchase prices of pigs for slaughter (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

2.3. Sheep meat and goats

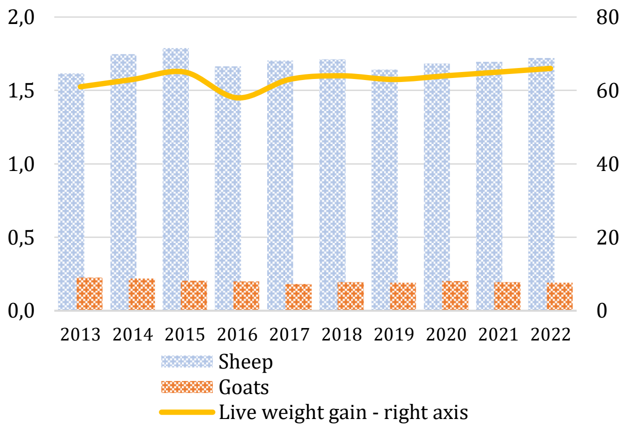
After an increase in the number of sheep in 2017 and 2018, a further decrease was observed in 2019 and 2020. In 2021, a slight increase in the number of sheep of 0.5% was recorded year-over-year. The same trend continued in 2022 when the total number of sheep increased by 1.5% compared to 2021 and by 2% compared to the five-year average. However, these are normal annual fluctuations in the number and, as such, they do not cause a market disturbance. However, there is a noticeable rising trend in the number of sheep.

The number of sheep by category is different and it varies. The largest drop in the number of heads is still recorded in the dairy sheep category – 9.7% compared to 2021 (43% less compared to the five-year average), which speaks in favour of the fact that the production of sheep's milk is losing importance, while the number of hoggets increased by 1.4% compared to 2021 (15% more than the five-year average), which indicates a reorientation of producers to the production of sheep meat, which has been a trend for a few years.

In regard to the number of goats, in 2022 the number of goats decreased by 1.5% year-over-year, and by 0.7% compared to the five-year average. The number of goats in the past ten years has been stable, with slight annual oscillations.

Live weight gain of 66 thousand t in 2022, is 1.5% higher than in 2021, and 3.5% higher than the five-year average. In the last couple of years, the live weight gain is almost at the same level and there are minimal oscillations.

Graph 54: Number of sheep and goats (mill. heads) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2013-2022

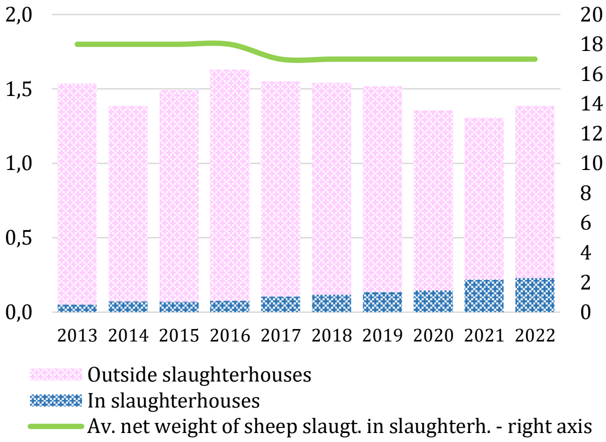


Source: SORS

The number of sheep slaughtered in 2022 is 6.2% higher than in 2021, at a level of close to 1.4 million head, which is 4.5% less than the average number of sheep slaughtered in the previous five years. The number of slaughtered sheep is higher by 80 thousand heads year-over-year.

The tendency for the largest number of heads to be slaughtered outside slaughterhouses continues, while a small percentage (16.5% in 2022) is slaughtered in slaughterhouses. Nevertheless, the number of slaughtered heads in slaughterhouses is constantly increasing from year to year.

Graph 55: Number of slaughtered sheep (mill. heads) and average net weight of sheep slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg) (right axis); 2013-2022



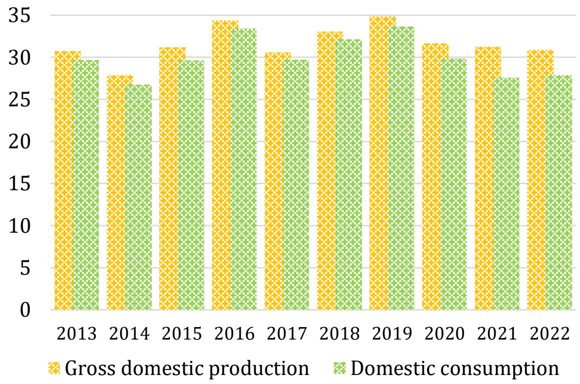
Source: SORS

The number of slaughtered heads in slaughterhouses is constantly increasing – from 136 thousand head (2019) to 229 thousand head in 2022, which is an increase of 4.5% year-over-year, and an increase of 59% compared to the five-year average. That number is increasing every year, which is significantly influenced by subsidies paid for each head slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.

The consumption of sheep meat (carcass weight), after several years of growth, which lasted until 2019, and two years of decline, shows signs of slight growth in 2022 and is 1.5% higher than in 2021.

Gross domestic production in 2022 is lower by 1.3% compared to 2021, while it is lower by about 4.5%, compared to the average of the last five-year period.

Graph 56: Gross domestic production and domestic consumption of sheep meat (000 t); 2013-2022

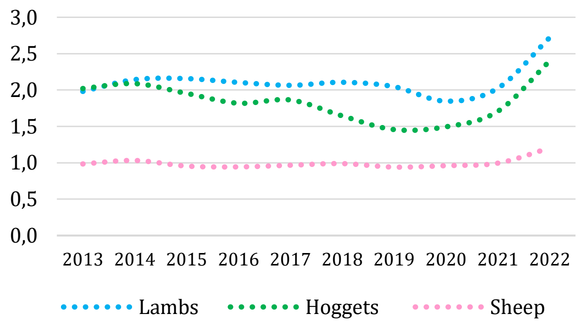


Source: SORS

In 2022, there is an increase in prices for all categories of sheep, which is mainly due to the increase in the price of energy, feed, and inflation.

The increase in prices in the category of lambs is as much as 34% year-over-year (in RSD/kg), while in the category of hoggets the increase is 40%, reaching the level of 280 RSD/kg. In the category of sheep, there was a price increase of 20%.

Graph 57: Purchase price of sheep for slaughter (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

All three categories (sheep, lambs, hoggets) recorded a price increase of 20% to 45% compared to the previous five-year average.

Table 12: Foreign trade in sheep meat (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	6.647	6.659	8.989	17.939	18.977
IMPORTS	2.006	1.566	591	212	484
BALANCE	4.641	5.093	8.398	17.727	18.493

Source: SORS

In 2022, the value of exported sheep meat was 5.8% higher than the previous year, which is twice the export compared to the five-year average. Also, the import of this product category, although 2.3 times higher than in 2021, is 56.6% below the average import value in the sheep production sector in the previous five years.

2.4. Poultry and eggs

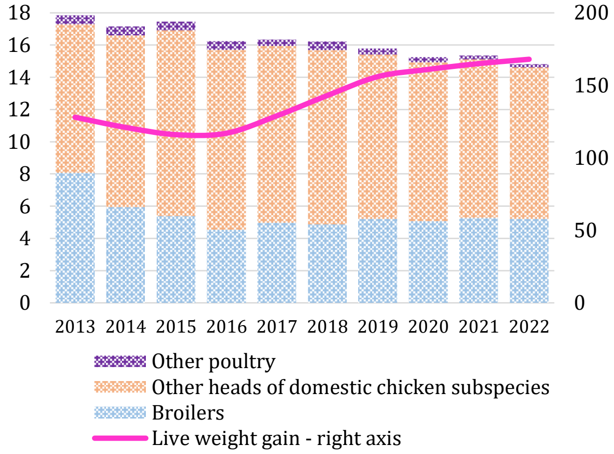
Poultry

The total number of poultry is still at a much lower level than in the past decade and continues the trend of a slight decline, starting from the beginning of the observed period (2013).

In 2022, the total number of poultry decreased by 4.5% compared to 2021, while the number of broilers decreased by 1.1%. Compared to the five-year average, the total number of poultry decreased by 6.2%.

Also, looking at the five-year average, there is a continued decline in the number of turkeys (-43.2%), geese (-53.4%) and ducks (-31.4%).

Graph 58: Number of poultry (mill. heads) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2013-2022

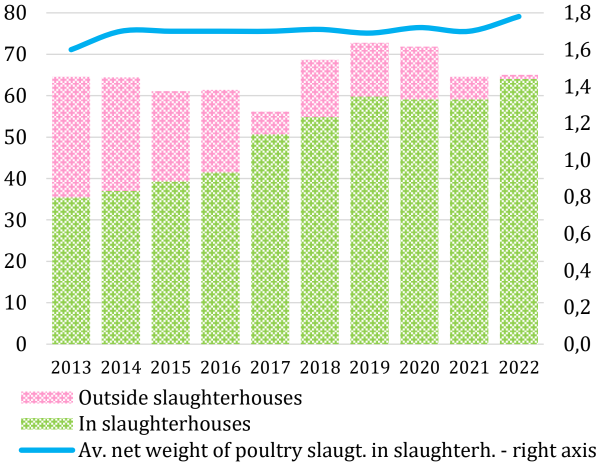


Source: SORS

The number of poultry slaughtered during the last decade was around 65 million on average, with the largest number of poultry slaughtered in 2019. In 2022, that number is 0.7% higher than in 2021 and amounts to 65 million poultry birds. The number of slaughtered poultry in 2022 is 2.7% lower than the five-year average.

The average gross and net weight of slaughtered poultry in 2022 has increased minimally, from 2.4 kg to 2.5 kg in 2022 (gross) and from 1.7 kg to 1.8 kg in 2022 (net).

Graph 59: Number of slaughtered poultry (mill. heads) and average net weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg) (right axis); 2013-2022

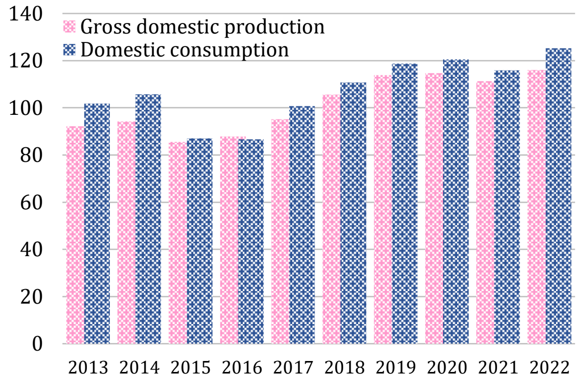


Source: SORS

The production of poultry meat in the previous ten-year period was in the range of 86 thousand t up to 116 thousand t. In 2022, the production of poultry meat was at the level of 116 thousand t, which is 4% more year-over-year and 7.3% more, compared to the five-year average. This is the highest level of production in the previous ten years.

The increase in production in 2022 is the result of increased poultry slaughter. It is noticeable in the last decade that the percentage of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses is growing – from 55% of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (out of the total number of heads slaughtered) in 2013 to 99% slaughtered in slaughterhouses in 2022. This trend indicates that poultry meat is becoming a product that is slowly moving from small production on farms to industrial complexes.

Graph 60: Gross domestic production and domestic consumption of poultry meat (000 t); 2013-2022

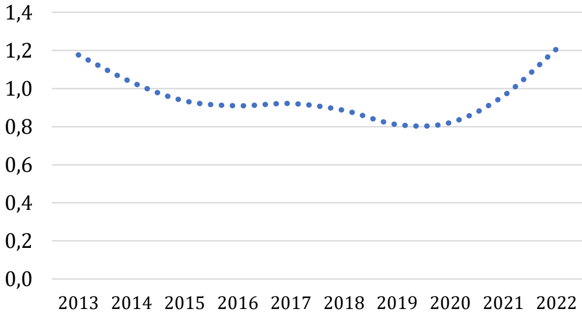


Source: SORS

Compared to 2021, the price of broilers in 2022 has increased by 25%, while it is 37% higher compared to the last five-year average.

The prices of feed and energy, which have increased significantly in 2022, as well as the prices of processed poultry meat products, which are largely imported, greatly influence the price. At the same time, the rise of inflation in 2022 had an impact on the rise of all prices.

Graph 61: Purchase prices of broilers (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

Table 13: Foreign trade in poultry (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	16.390	16.827	16.425	17.549	19.832
IMPORTS	30.711	35.348	37.655	43.821	59.925
BALANCE	-14.321	-18.521	-21.230	-26.272	-40.093

Source: SORS

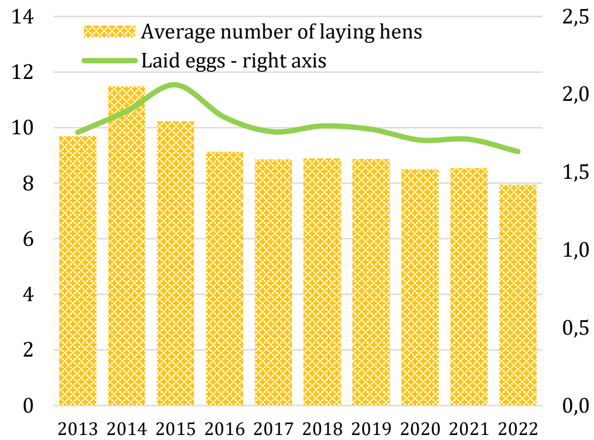
Serbia has a long-term deficit in the foreign trade in poultry meat and in 2022 it reached a record value in the previous decade, at the level of EUR 40.1 million, which is higher by 52.6% than last year's deficit. The reason for the deficit at this level is the increase in the value of imports of 36.8% year-over-year, while the value of exports increased by 13% at the same time.

Eggs

The total number of laying hens fluctuated in the previous decade, with a slight tendency to decrease. This drop is particularly pronounced in 2022 and is 600 thousand head less than the previous year, i.e., 7% less, reaching the level of 7.9 million head. The number of laying hens in 2022 is 9% lower than the five-year average.

All this had an impact on the number of laid eggs, which is 4.5% lower in 2022 than in 2021, while compared to the five-year average, that number is 6.7% lower.

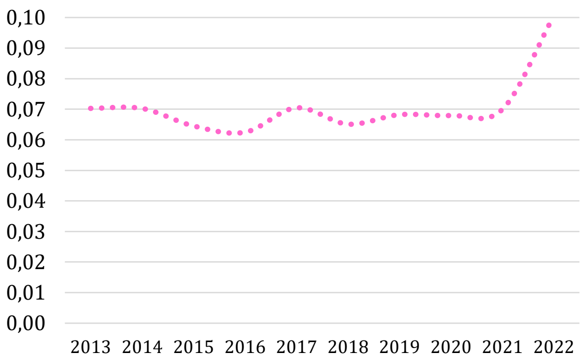
Graph 62: Average number of laying hens (mill. heads) and egg production (bn eggs) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The average annual purchase prices of table eggs in 2022 are 44% higher year-over-year, while compared to the five-year average price of eggs, they are 47% higher. This is the product that saw the biggest price jump.

Graph 63: Annual prices of table eggs (EUR/egg); 2013-2022



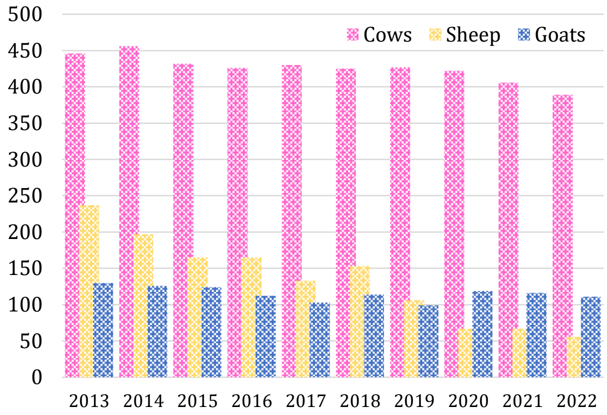
Source: SORS

2.5. Milk

After a short-term stabilization of the number of heads in 2014, the number of dairy cows is in constant decline with slight oscillations. In 2022, the number of dairy cows is 4.5% lower than in 2021 and is 389 thousand, which is a drop of 17 thousand heads compared to 2021, i.e., a drop of 67 thousand heads compared to 2014, which is a significant decrease for the eight-year period. All this had an impact on both milk production and beef production.

The number of dairy sheep in 2022 is 16.5% lower compared to 2021, while the number of dairy goats decreased by 4.5% year-over-year. Compared to the five-year average, the number of dairy sheep is lower by as much as 47%, while the number of dairy goats is higher by 0.7%. This trend indicates that the production of sheep's milk is definitely gradually being abandoned and that the focus is on meat production.

Graph 64: Number of dairy cows (000); 2013-2022

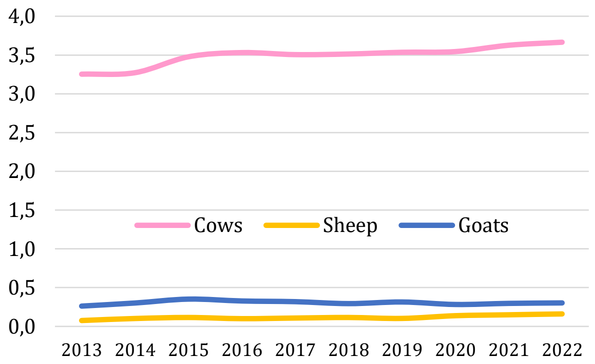


Source: SORS

In 2022, the amount of milk per dairy cow increased slightly (+1%) compared to 2021. There was an increase in milk yield per head in sheep (+7%) and goats (+2%).

Compared to the five-year average, milk production in cows increased by 3.4%, which is a modest improvement.

Graph 65: Quantity of milk per head (000 l/dairy head); 2013-2022

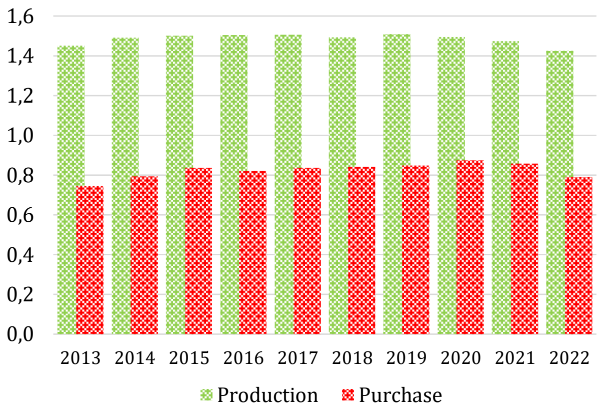


Source: SORS

In 2022, the total production of cow's milk is in a slight decline (-3.3%) compared to 2021. The reduction in the number of dairy cows by 17 thousand heads year-over-year had a big impact on that.

The amount of cow's milk purchased by dairies is at the level of 790 million l, which is a decrease of 8% compared to 2021 and 7.2% compared to the five-year average.

Graph 66: Production and purchase of cow's milk (bn l); 2013-2022



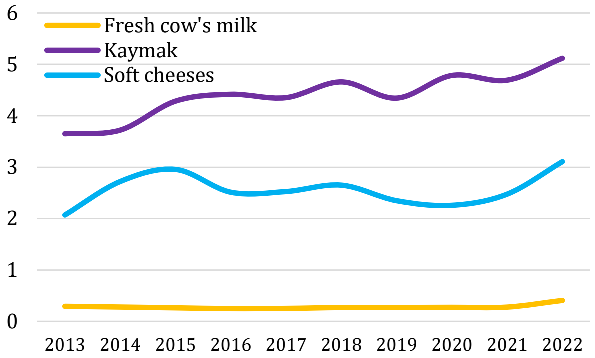
Source: SORS

Due to the increase in the price of energy and feed, the purchase prices of fresh cow's milk increased in 2022 by 47% compared to 2021, and by 52% compared to the five-year average.

This trend was expected, given the increase in input prices and the decrease in the number of cows and the volume of milk.

The purchase price of dairy products (cheese) increased by 25%, while the price of kaymak increased by 9% compared to 2021.

Graph 67: Average annual prices of fresh cow's milk (EUR/l) and dairy products (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The foreign trade balance of milk and dairy products was positive in the period after 2007, until 2018. A pronounced deficit in trade was recorded in 2018, for the first time after ten years, at the level of around EUR 2.3 million. In 2022, the negative foreign trade balance amounts to EUR 95 million, which is almost 46 times more than in 2018.

Table 14: Foreign trade in milk and dairy products (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	70.536	84.103	74.765	84.895	99.900
IMPORTS	72.850	95.447	90.110	102.099	195.293
BALANCE	-2.314	-11.344	-15.345	-17.203	-95.392

Source: SORS

Except for category 0403 (fermented milk products), all other categories recorded a negative foreign trade balance. For the first time in 2022, tariff group 0406 (cheese) recorded a negative balance. This is especially pronounced in tariff groups 0401 (milk) and 0402 (milk powder).

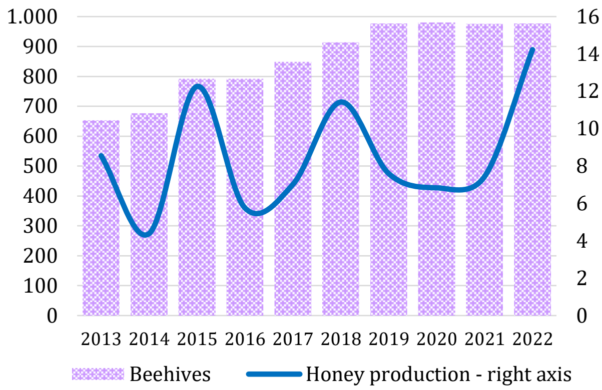
The value of the export of milk and dairy products (in terms of value) in 2022 is 17% higher than the previous year, and compared to the five-year average, it is higher by 33%. The largest increase in the value of exports was recorded in the category of fermented milk products (tariff group 0403).

In regard to the value of imports (in terms of value), it is 91% higher in 2022 than in 2021, and 137% higher compared to the last five-year average. Imports of all categories of milk and dairy products are increasing, a trend that started in 2020 and 2021. A significant increase in imports is especially visible in tariff group 0402 (milk powder), with import value in 2022 that is 350% higher year-over-year, and 360% higher compared to the five-year average.

2.6. Honey

After the stagnation of the number of beehives in 2016, the trend of growth in the number of beehives continues, with somewhat lower dynamics, after a jump of 50 thousand beehives in 2019. In 2022, a slight increase in the number of beehives was recorded by 1 thousand beehives (+0.1%) year-over-year, while compared to the average of the five-year period, it was an increase of 4%. The number of beehives has been around 1 million for several years and has stabilized at that level.

Graph 68: Number of beehives (000) and honey production (000 t) (right axis); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The reasons for the stability of the number of beehives are the continued support of beekeepers by the relevant ministry, as well as the support provided by local governments. Also, the better organization of beekeepers in terms of purchase and distribution led to an increase in the number of beehives, given the increased export demand.

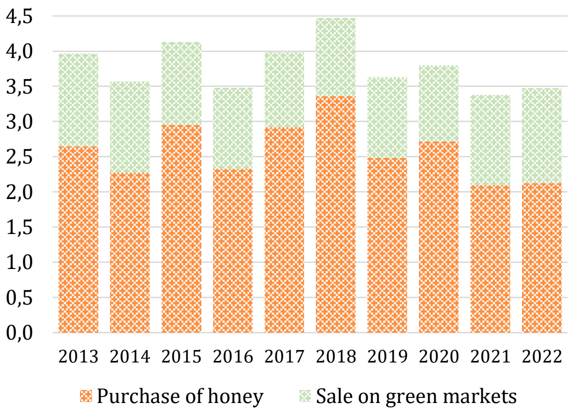
Honey production in 2022 is 91% higher than in 2021, while compared to the five-year average, it has increased by 76%. This is also the highest level of honey production in the last ten years in the Republic of Serbia. In 2022, good weather conditions, an optimal amount of precipitation and a sufficient number of sunny days had a great impact on honey production.

Despite the significantly higher production, in 2022 there was a slight increase in the purchase of honey (+1%) year-over-year, while compared to the five-year average, the purchase decreased by 22%.

The sale of honey at green markets increased in 2022 by 5%, year-over-year, and by 18%, compared to the five-year average.

Large quantities of honey were not purchased or sold at green markets, but remained in storage, waiting for a better price.

Graph 69: Purchase and sale of honey on green markets (000 t); 2013-2022

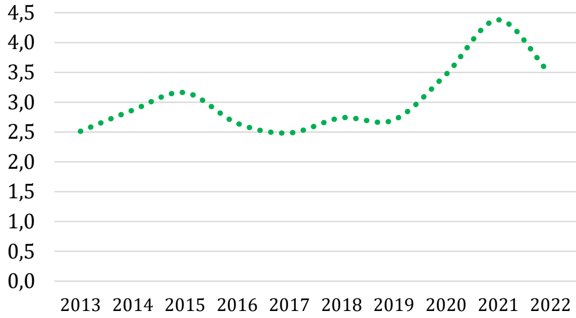


Source: SORS

The purchase prices of honey in 2022 show a downward trend year-over-year. The reasons should be sought for the increased production, and therefore a larger supply.

The purchase price of honey in 2022 is 21% lower than in 2021, and 9% higher than the five-year average.

Graph 70: Purchase prices of honey (EUR/kg); 2013-2022



Source: SORS

The value of honey exports in 2022 is 27% lower than in 2021, while compared to the five-year average, it is 12% lower.

Table 15: Foreign trade in honey (000 EUR); 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EXPORTS	10.518	8.995	13.096	13.140	9.520
IMPORTS	227	264	1.377	2.559	1.718
BALANCE	10.291	8.731	11.719	10.581	7.802

Source: SORS

In the past decade, the level of imports was constant and amounted to a maximum of 50 t p/a. In 2020, a significant increase in imports of over 500 t of honey was recorded, while 946 tons of honey were imported in 2021 (mainly from Moldova). In 2022, imports return to the value of 2020 but are still higher than the five-year average by 80%.

Observed by value, the import of honey in 2022, compared to 2021, is lower by 33%, while compared to the five-year average, it is higher by 81%.

3. ANNEXES

1. PLANT PRODUCTION

1.1. Cereals

Annex 1.1.1: Number of holdings and areas under cereals by UAA; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holding			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	1,745	0.10	5,862	1.34	1,744	0.11	5,858	1.35
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	23,357	1.37	41,219	9.45	23,354	1.53	41,212	9.46
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	77,910	4.58	81,614	18.70	77,865	5.11	81,573	18.73
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	296,610	17.42	157,362	36.07	296,508	19.47	157,304	36.12
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	330,145	19.39	89,446	20.50	329,882	21.66	89,389	20.52
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	286,766	16.84	39,107	8.96	285,962	18.78	39,006	8.96
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	144,110	8.46	10,769	2.47	143,268	9.41	10,713	2.46
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	127,851	7.51	5,963	1.37	126,560	8.31	5,911	1.36
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	156,403	9.18	3,715	0.85	152,796	10.03	3,629	0.83
≥ 100 ha	257,933	15.15	1,271	0.29	84,797	5.57	923	0.21
Total	**1,702,830**	**100.00**	**436,328**	**100.00**	**1,522,736**	**100.00**	**435,518**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.1.2: Area, yield and production of cereals; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (000 ha)												
Total cereals	**1,760**	**1,817**	**1,759**	**1,759**	**1,710**	**1,713**	**1,699**	**1,740**	**1,770**	**1,725**	**97.46**	**99.92**
Wheat	632	605	590	595	556	643	577	581	599	631	105.34	106.73
Maize	980	1,058	1,010	1,010	1,002	902	962	997	1,020	952	93.33	97.47
Barley	91	91	96	92	85	106	100	106	98	94	95.92	95.01
Rye	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	120.00	123.09
Oats	34	31	32	28	29	26	23	17	18	15	83.33	66.64
Triticale	17	22	20	23	27	27	26	28	25	22	88.00	82.76
Other cereals	1	4	5	6	7	4	6	6	5	5	100.00	89.33
Yield (t/ha)												
Total cereals	**5.2**	**6.0**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**4.0**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**79.31**	**80.50**
Wheat	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.0	87.72	105.52

Maize	6.0	7.5	5.4	7.3	4.0	7.7	7.6	7.9	5.9	4.5	76.27	67.96
Barley	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.6	4.8	85.71	112.11
Rye	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.2	84.21	108.06
Oats	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	93.75	106.86
Triticale	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.4	86.27	102.85
Other cereals	5.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	83.33	83.50
Production (000 t)												
Total cereals	**9,090**	**10,849**	**8,436**	**10,869**	**6,793**	**10,529**	**10,437**	**11,446**	**10,237**	**8,012**	**78.27**	**81.02**
Wheat	2,690	2,387	2,428	2,885	2,276	2,942	2,535	2,873	3,442	3,109	90.33	110.50
Maize	5,864	7,952	5,455	7,377	4,018	6,965	7,345	7,872	6,027	4,283	71.06	66.45
Barley	362	323	362	396	305	410	373	490	554	452	81.59	105.98
Rye	13	12	13	14	11	13	13	15	19	18	94.74	126.32
Oats	88	75	88	81	70	75	56	52	56	42	75.00	68.06
Triticale	70	92	80	100	99	113	102	126	126	97	76.98	85.75
Other cereals	3	9	11	16	15	11	13	18	13	11	84.62	79.14

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.3: Purchase of cereals (000 t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Common wheat (13% humidity and 2% impurities)	1,437.3	1,067.7	1,378.4	1,684.1	1,240.7	1,590.7	1,136.5	1,338.8	1,601.3	1,359.4	84.89	98.39
Rye (13% humidity)	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.7	2.0	2.2	111.39	154.36
Barley (without malted barley)	22.5	25.0	39.9	62.4	52.3	70.0	73.2	90.0	106.3	129.0	121.36	164.62
Malted barley	47.6	43.7	46.9	43.5	61.4	54.0	56.2	61.5	65.5	34.0	51.95	56.97
Oats	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.8	4.3	3.0	1.4	46.50	71.99
Mercantile maize in grain (14% humidity and 2% impurities)	987.6	1,779.1	1,742.2	1,958.7	1,427.1	1,796.8	2,912.5	3,058.4	1,783.5	1,349.8	75.68	61.48
Wheat for seed	61.1	42.6	10.4	10.2	35.1	24.9	34.0	45.7	47.1	42.1	89.38	112.77
Maize for seed	18.4	24.7	16.2	16.4	12.2	19.8	13.6	17.9	12.4	10.6	85.75	69.92
Seeds of other cereals	6.8	2.8	7.8	5.2	4.1	2.0	5.1	5.7	3.6	2.2	61.25	53.64
Other cereals (buckwheat, millet, meslin etc.)	11.0	11.8	6.9	22.8	5.8	11.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	7.9	84.43	87.55

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.4: Wheat balance (grain equivalent; 000 t); 2012/13-2021/22

Marketing year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Index (21/22)/ (20/21)	Index (2021/22) /Ø(16/17 - 20/21)
Opening stocks	192	29	30	48	22	53	5	12	119	191	160.50	452.61
Production	2,399	2,690	2,387	2,428	2,885	2,276	2,942	2,535	2,873	3,442	119.81	127.38
Imports	16	18	20	21	23	24	32	41	47	53	112.77	158.68
Seed use	181	190	181	177	178	167	194	170	174	180	103.45	101.93
Feed use	420	63	146	100	180	80	450	450	450	450	100.00	139.75
Food use	1,100	1,000	1,200	1,050	1,200	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	100.00	103.45
Losses	24	27	24	24	29	23	29	25	29	35	120.69	129.63
Domestic consumption	1,725	1,280	1,551	1,351	1,587	1,320	1,823	1,845	1,853	1,865	100.65	110.64
Closing stocks	29	30	48	22	53	5	12	119	191	515	269.63	677.63
Exports	853	1,427	838	1,124	1,290	1,027	1,144	624	995	1,306	131.26	128.54
Consumption per capita (kg)	153	140	169	149	171	150	166	174	176	177	100.57	105.73
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	139	210	154	180	182	172	161	137	155	185	119.35	114.62

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.1.5: Maize balance (grain equivalent; 000 t); 2012/13-2021/22

Marketing year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Index (21/22)/ (20/21)	Index (2021/22) /Ø(16/17 - 20/21)
Opening stocks	2,775	1,545	1,232	1743	1296	1906	848	706	689	1223	177.50	112.30
Production	3,533	5,864	7,952	5,455	7,377	4,018	6,965	7,345	7,873	6,027	76.55	89.75
Imports	10	10	7	8	8	19	8	7	20	12	60.00	96.77
Seed use	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	100.00	100.00
Feed use	3,827	3,950	3,943	3,906	3,794	3,847	3,873	3,838	3,788	3,800	100.32	99.27
Industrial use	200	200	220	200	220	220	220	220	220	220	100.00	100.00
Losses	88	147	199	136	186	101	174	187	197	176	89.34	104.14
Domestic consumption	4,141	4,322	4,387	4,267	4,225	4,193	4,292	4,270	4,230	4,221	99.79	99.50
Closing stocks	1,545	1,232	1,743	1,296	1,906	848	706	689	1,223	1,479	120.93	137.66
Exports	632	1,865	3,061	1,643	2,550	902	2,823	3,099	3,129	1,562	49.92	62.47
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	85	136	181	128	175	96	162	172	186	143	76.88	90.39

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.1.6: Foreign trade in cereals (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**1,947,546**	**2,813,993**	**2,613,367**	**3,065,384**	**2,148,693**	**2,495,722**	**3,507,465**	**4,217,852**	**3,499,876**	**2,160,280**	**61.72**	**68.06**
Wheat	1,106,404	394,254	445,559	892,362	414,052	1,107,384	324,408	520,816	1,070,852	788,645	73.65	114.71
Maize	808,999	2,402,693	2,114,694	2,145,680	1,688,807	1,315,086	3,132,822	3,608,206	2,300,638	1,248,224	54.26	51.81
Barley	31,000	15,670	51,968	25,523	43,964	71,146	48,118	87,823	125,030	121,011	96.79	160.88
Oats	1,062	1,290	896	1,233	1,220	1,002	1,266	737	884	959	108.48	93.85
Rye	66	58	193	492	529	765	491	76	1,920	1,218	63.44	161.07
Sorghum	0	0	22	43	28	7	7	8	30	14	46.67	87.50
Millet	9	21	29	42	34	29	79	70	118	58	49.15	87.88
Buckwheat	6	7	6	9	59	303	274	116	404	151	37.38	65.31
IMPORTS												
Total	**33,959**	**16,592**	**11,682**	**10,764**	**16,431**	**13,345**	**15,497**	**19,863**	**13,159**	**29,289**	**222.58**	**187.04**
Wheat	1,212	2,786	1,122	997	1,186	950	1,085	2,927	1,398	1,182	84.55	78.32
Maize	8,515	7,910	4,921	6,302	10,150	9,920	4,151	3,497	4,918	10,703	217.63	163.98
Barley	19,461	2,465	3,178	23	1,636	215	5,139	3,962	1,535	10,803	703.78	432.57
Oats	2,284	2,192	783	530	605	491	2,647	5,808	2,211	3,637	164.50	154.61
Rye	1,449	70	329	322	726	76	428	2,083	312	557	178.53	76.83
Sorghum	171	98	23	630	585	455	74	258	1,048	474	45.23	97.93
Millet	423	516	703	1,075	728	290	859	314	338	1,204	356.21	238.04
Buckwheat	444	555	623	885	815	948	1,114	1,014	1,399	729	52.11	68.90
BALANCE												
Total	**1,913,587**	**2,797,401**	**2,601,685**	**3,054,620**	**2,132,262**	**2,482,377**	**3,491,968**	**4,197,989**	**3,486,717**	**2,130,991**		
Wheat	1,105,192	391,468	444,437	891,365	412,866	1,106,434	323,323	517,889	1,069,454	787,463		
Maize	800,484	2,394,783	2,109,773	2,139,378	1,678,657	1,305,166	3,128,671	3,604,709	2,295,720	1,237,521		
Barley	11,539	13,205	48,790	25,500	42,328	70,931	42,979	83,861	123,495	110,208		
Oats	-1,222	-902	113	703	615	511	-1,381	-5,071	-1,327	-2,678		
Rye	-1,383	-12	-136	170	-197	689	63	-2,007	1,608	661		
Sorghum	-171	-98	-1	-587	-557	-448	-67	-250	-1,018	-460		
Millet	-414	-495	-674	-1,033	-694	-261	-780	-244	-220	-1,146		
Buckwheat	-438	-548	-617	-876	-756	-645	-840	-898	-995	-578		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.7: Foreign trade in cereals (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**363,919**	**457,997**	**435,245**	**482,219**	**361,793**	**417,799**	**559,763**	**691,099**	**765,576**	**692,757**	**90.49**	**123.88**
Wheat	200,912	69,556	77,030	128,727	66,784	178,527	59,232	93,809	228,166	248,250	108.80	198.12
Maize	156,507	384,999	349,158	348,158	287,039	226,390	491,161	582,703	510,409	406,018	79.55	96.78
Barley	6,100	2,953	8,703	4,724	7,486	12,301	8,621	14,140	25,926	37,472	144.53	273.62
Oats	370	450	282	465	304	266	489	292	306	333	108.82	100.48
Rye	20	17	39	108	132	183	94	54	416	467	112.26	265.64
Sorghum	1	5	3	4	3	4	2	2	8	42	525.00	1.105.26
Millet	5	10	24	22	10	18	60	34	51	35	68.63	101.16
Buckwheat	6	9	6	11	35	110	104	65	294	140	47.62	115.13
IMPORTS												
Total	**24,286**	**25,141**	**19,669**	**25,421**	**18,318**	**16,923**	**17,467**	**19,079**	**20,685**	**51,396**	**248.47**	**277.90**
Wheat	484	699	595	748	1,010	729	588	1,236	1,022	956	93.54	104.25
Maize	17,098	22,662	17,629	23,608	16,169	15,534	14,050	14,788	17,282	43,441	251.37	279.10
Barley	5,281	618	664	8	232	66	1,231	805	405	4,165	1,028.40	760.31
Oats	745	692	175	112	95	89	717	1,084	461	1,123	243.60	229.56
Rye	341	81	54	122	209	65	181	520	224	471	210.27	196.41
Sorghum	45	18	5	94	107	78	13	51	290	150	51.72	139.15
Millet	119	163	226	244	169	80	294	105	90	487	541.11	329.95
Buckwheat	173	208	321	485	327	282	393	490	911	603	66.19	125.47
BALANCE												
Total	**339,633**	**432,856**	**415,576**	**456,798**	**343,475**	**400,876**	**542,296**	**672,020**	**744,891**	**641,361**		
Wheat	200,428	68,857	76,435	127,979	65,774	177,798	58,644	92,573	227,144	247,294		
Maize	139,409	362,337	331,529	324,550	270,870	210,856	477,111	567,915	493,127	362,577		
Barley	819	2,335	8,039	4,716	7,254	12,235	7,390	13,335	25,521	33,307		
Oats	-375	-242	107	353	209	177	-228	-792	-155	-790		
Rye	-321	-64	-15	-14	-77	118	-87	-466	192	-4		
Sorghum	-44	-13	-2	-90	-104	-74	-11	-49	-282	-108		
Millet	-114	-153	-202	-222	-159	-62	-234	-71	-39	-452		
Buckwheat	-167	-199	-315	-474	-292	-172	-289	-425	-617	-463		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.8: Average annual prices of cereal producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg												
Common wheat (13% humidity and 2% impurities)	17.60	20.48	17.57	15.06	16.77	16.31	17.83	17.97	21.90	33.18	151.51	182.75
Rye (13% humidity)	18.20	17.34	21.63	18.41	17.41	18.2	20.16	19.62	23.05	33.48	145.25	170.05
Barley (without malted barley)	17.80	17.32	15.93	15.72	14.31	15.8	15.49	14.74	19.51	32.04	164.22	200.63
Malted barley	20.20	15.97	16.95	16.35	16.06	16.12	17.34	16.39	19.38	35.08	181.01	205.65
Oats	23.00	22.45	21.48	18.61	17.87	19.06	15.09	16.04	22.15	35.86	161.90	198.76
Mercantile maize in grain (14% humidity and 2% impurities)	16.00	13.34	15.18	15.14	16.19	14.57	14.39	16.31	23.44	31.07	132.55	182.98
Wheat for seed	30.40	35.95	44.97	51.58	28.54	20.83	20.17	20.18	21.4	50.59	236.40	227.64
Maize seed (Pioneer)	427.40	420.72	413.14	461.84	434.23	388.10	342.62	334.85	336.75	358.74	106.53	97.67
Maize seed (ZP, NS)	102.60	112.19	111.95	93.73	111.01	100.08	104.31	104.87	105.29	106.54	101.19	101.36
Prices in EUR/kg												
Common wheat (13% humidity and 2% impurities)	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.28	151.65	184.27
Rye (13% humidity)	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.29	145.39	171.43
Barley (without malted barley)	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.27	164.38	202.28
Malted barley	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.30	181.19	207.40
Oats	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.31	162.05	200.51
Mercantile maize in grain (14% humidity and 2% impurities)	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.26	132.68	184.51
Wheat for seed	0.27	0.31	0.37	0.42	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.43	236.63	230.05
Maize seed (Pioneer)	3.78	3.59	3.42	3.57	3.58	3.28	2.91	2.85	2.86	3.05	106.63	98.65
Maize seed (ZP, NS)	0.91	0.96	0.93	0.76	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91	101.29	102.29

Source: SORS

1.2. Sugar beet and sugar

Annex 1.2.1: Number of holdings and area under sugar beet by UAA; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1ha	30	0.07	41	1.61	30	0.15	41	1.69
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	8	0.02	37	1.45	8	0.04	37	1.52
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	213	0.47	224	8.79	209	1.03	222	9.13
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	752	1.67	410	16.09	752	3.71	410	16.87
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	2,000	4.45	510	20.02	1,979	9.76	507	20.86
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	2,153	4.80	404	15.86	2,131	10.51	402	16.54
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	2,993	6.67	374	14.68	2,937	14.49	371	15.26
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	4,617	10.28	283	11.11	4,478	22.10	275	11.31
≥ 100 ha	32,132	71.57	265	10.40	7,743	38.20	166	6.83
Total	**44,898**	**100.00**	**2,548**	**100.00**	**20,267**	**100.00**	**2,431**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.2.2: Sugar beet area, yield and production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (ha)	66,527	64,111	42,123	49,237	53,857	48,125	42,539	37,418	39,411	34,728	88.12	78.45
Yield (t/ha)	47.8	54.7	51.8	54.5	46.7	48.3	54.2	53.9	52.0	48.0	92.31	94.09
Production (000 t)	3,180	3,507	2,183	2,684	2,513	2,325	2,305	2,018	2,048	1,667	81.40	74.36

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.3: Sugar beet purchase (000 t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase	2,806	2,636	2,044	2,466	2,182	1,593	1,164	1,655	1,285	1,196	93.05	75.88

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.4: Sugar balance (000 t); 2012/13-2021/22

Marketing year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Index (21/22)/ (20/21)	Index (2021/22) /Ø(16/17 - 20/21)
Opening stocks	54	63	78	143	24	139	257	269	232	172	74.14	93.38
Production	404	511	591	290	565	469	352	247	330	298	90.30	75.90
Imports	31	30	31	34	37	37	37	42	39	44	112.82	114.58
Direct human consumption	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00
Industrial consumption	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	100.00	100.00
Closing stocks	63	78	143	24	139	257	269	232	172	119	69.19	55.66
Exports	181	276	307	193	237	138	127	76	179	145	81.01	95.77
Domestic consumption	245	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	100.00	100.00
Consumption per capita (kg)	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	101.50	103.52
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	165	204	236	116	226	188	141	99	132	119	90.30	75.88

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.2.5: Foreign trade in sugar beet and sugar (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**197,973**	**274,016**	**248,727**	**317,076**	**188,298**	**131,855**	**100,954**	**98,652**	**186,653**	**112,225**	**60.12**	**79.43**
Sugar beet	225	33,505	46,744	99,213	29,604	18,227	4	1	11	10	90.91	0.10
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	195,213	236,338	197,128	211,505	152,658	109,703	97,477	94,851	183,409	107,314	58.51	84.09
Other sugar 1702	2,535	4,173	4,855	6,358	6,036	3,925	3,473	3,800	3,233	4,901	151.59	119.73
IMPORTS												
Total	**49,704**	**48,711**	**55,307**	**55,573**	**58,136**	**61,920**	**58,833**	**72,973**	**67,260**	**72,463**	**107.74**	**113.53**
Sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	1,845	395	484	1,907	2,245	1,117	1,909	7,591	2,730	6,899	252.71	221.24
Other sugar 1702	47,859	48,316	50,823	53,666	55,891	60,803	56,924	65,382	64,530	65,564	101.60	108.00
BALANCE												
Total	**148,269**	**225,305**	**197,420**	**261,503**	**131,425**	**69,935**	**42,121**	**25,679**	**119,393**	**39,762**		
Sugar beet	225	33,505	46,744	99,213	29,604	18,227	4	1	11	10		
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	193,368	235,943	196,644	209,598	150,413	108,586	95,568	87,260	180,679	100,415		
Other sugar 1702	-45,324	-44,143	-45,968	-47,308	-48,592	-56,878	-53,451	-61,582	-61,297	-60,663		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.6: Foreign trade in sugar beet and sugar (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**129,354**	**101,772**	**83,124**	**118,885**	**83,816**	**38,989**	**42,862**	**43,138**	**86,930**	**80,007**	**92.04**	**135.27**
Sugar beet	12	1,144	1,629	3,548	1,312	632	1	0	3	4	133.33	1.03
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	128,309	99,146	79,917	113,185	80,348	36,516	40,773	41,095	84,786	75,443	88.98	133.05
Other sugar 1702	1,033	1,482	1,578	2,152	2,156	1,841	2,088	2,043	2,141	4,560	212.98	222.03
IMPORTS												
Total	**28,156**	**22,535**	**19,682**	**21,787**	**23,268**	**24,256**	**20,752**	**24,908**	**24,015**	**37,064**	**154.34**	**158.12**
Sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	1,238	341	335	1,130	1,293	787	1,192	3,533	1,758	4,873	277.19	284.54
Other sugar 1702	26,918	22,194	19,347	20,657	21,975	23,469	19,560	21,375	22,257	32,191	144.63	148.16
BALANCE												
Total	**101,198**	**79,237**	**63,442**	**97,098**	**60,548**	**14,733**	**22,110**	**18,230**	**62,915**	**42,943**		
Sugar beet	12	1,144	1,629	3,548	1,312	632	1	0	3	4		
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	127,071	98,805	79,582	112,055	79,055	35,729	39,581	37,562	83,028	70,570		
Other sugar 1702	-25,885	-20,712	-17,769	-18,505	-19,819	-21,628	-17,472	-19,332	-20,116	-27,631		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.7: Average annual prices of sugar beet producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg	4.56	3.49	3.24	4.07	4.24	3.56	3.80	4.00	4.37	4.77	109.15	119.43
Prices in EUR/kg	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	109.26	120.52

Source: SORS

1.3. Oilseeds

Annex 1.3.1: Number of holdings and areas under sunflower by UAA; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	15	0.01	68	0.16	15	0.01	68	0.16
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	233	0.10	431	1.02	233	0.11	431	1.03
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	1,302	0.54	1,730	4.09	1,300	0.64	1,728	4.12
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	8,589	3.58	7,118	16.84	8,585	4.20	7,115	16.95
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	21,191	8.84	10,929	25.86	21,184	10.36	10,928	26.04
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	35,901	14.97	9,998	23.65	35,843	17.53	9,986	23.79
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	29,338	12.23	5,154	12.19	29,202	14.28	5,136	12.24
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	31,337	13.07	3,310	7.83	31,170	15.25	3,293	7.85
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	45,010	18.77	2,608	6.17	44,251	21.64	2,571	6.13
≥ 100 ha	66,876	27.89	920	2.18	32,670	15.98	718	1.71
Total	**239,792**	**100.00**	**42,266**	**100.00**	**204,453**	**100.00**	**41,974**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.3.2: Number of holdings and areas under soya bean by UAA; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	56	0.03	190	0.48	55	0.04	189	0.48
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	610	0.31	1,039	2.62	609	0.40	1,038	2.64
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	3,228	1.64	3,620	9.14	3,221	2.11	3,614	9.19
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	12,779	6.49	9,454	23.86	12,770	8.37	9,449	24.02
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	21,935	11.14	10,010	25.26	21,892	14.36	9,999	25.42
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	34,492	17.52	8,062	20.35	34,341	22.52	8,042	20.45
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	26,604	13.51	3,541	8.94	26,472	17.36	3,534	8.99
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	22,101	11.22	2,067	5.22	21,887	14.35	2,055	5.22
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	18,073	9.18	1,174	2.96	17,597	11.54	1,149	2.92
≥ 100 ha	57,026	28.96	467	1.18	13,647	8.95	263	0.67
Total	**196,904**	**100.00**	**39,624**	**100.00**	**152,491**	**100.00**	**39,332**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.3.3: Oilseed area, yields and production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (000 ha)												
Total	**358**	**339**	**364**	**396**	**441**	**482**	**480**	**484**	**474**	**516**	108.84	109.25
Sunflower	188	175	166	200	219	239	219	221	213	251	117.84	112.93
Soya bean	160	154	185	182	202	196	229	237	237	235	99.16	106.75
Oilseed rape	10	10	12	13	19	46	31	25	23	29	126.09	100.43
Other oilseed crops	...	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90.00	96.69
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**2,6**	**3,2**	**2,5**	**3,1**	**2,4**	**3,1**	**3,2**	**3,0**	**2,6**	**2,2**	84.62	77.01
Sunflower	2,7	2,9	2,6	3,1	2,5	3,1	3,3	3,0	2,9	2,6	89.66	88.05
Soya bean	2,4	3,5	2,5	3,2	2,3	3,3	3,1	3,2	2,3	1,7	73.91	59.91
Oilseed rape	2,8	3,2	2,7	2,9	2,5	2,9	2,7	3,0	3,2	3,0	93.75	104.78
Other oilseed crops	...	0,8	1,0	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,4	1,6	1,1	0,9	81.82	59.33
Production (000 t)												
Total	**925**	**1,087**	**925**	**1,238**	**1,052**	**1,517**	**1,516**	**1,465**	**1,222**	**1,131**	92.54	83.49
Sunflower	513	509	437	621	541	734	729	637	608	644	105.92	99.12
Soya bean	385	546	454	576	461	646	701	752	540	399	73.89	64.35
Oilseed rape	27	31	33	39	49	135	84	74	73	87	119.18	104.88
Other oilseed crops	...	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	80.00	48.00

... = no data available
0 the data is less than 0,5 of the measure unit

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.4: Oilseed purchase (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Sunflower	353,250	291,970	303,429	387,508	370,684	489,741	464,950	477,559	516,215	509,293	98.66	109.80
Oilseed rape	11,987	21,982	21,069	33,547	62,298	101,516	51,438	60,658	71,935	80,745	112.25	116.06
Soya bean (dry grain)	228,611	347,833	448,421	517,056	272,617	457,581	527,555	469,145	334,769	272,578	81.42	66.11

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.5: Sunflower balance (000 t); 2012/13-2021/22

Marketing year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Index (21/22)/ (20/21)	Index (2021/22) /Ø(16/17 - 20/21)
Opening stocks	66	18	0	11	0	40	5	36	51	62	121.57	234.85
Production	366	513	509	437	621	541	734	729	637	608	95.45	93.19
Imports	4	4	21	20	18	77	4	29	19	16	84.21	54.42
Domestic consumption	366	432	440	335	475	544	668	608	566	545	96.29	95.25
Industrial processing	345	411	420	314	450	520	640	580	540	520	96.30	95.24
Other uses	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100.00	100.00
Losses	11	11	10	11	15	14	18	18	16	15	93.75	92.59
Closing stocks	18	0	14	0	40	5	2	51	62	58	93.55	181.25
Exports	52	103	76	133	124	109	73	135	79	83	105.06	79.81
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	100	119	116	130	131	99	110	120	113	112	99.52	97.78

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.3.6: Soya bean balance (000 t); 2012/13-2021/22

Marketing year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Index (21/22)/ (20/21)	Index (2021/22) /Ø(16/17 - 20/21)
Opening stocks	67	14	5	5	17	3	79	53	4	85	2.125.00	272.44
Production	281	385	546	455	576	461	646	701	752	540	71.81	86.10
Imports	61	75	36	105	24	156	6	0	4	69	1.725.00	181.58
Domestic consumption	377	446	487	488	519	513	572	510	543	532	97.97	100.11
Industrial processing	324	395	428	425	450	450	500	440	470	470	100.00	101.73
Feed	32	32	32	40	40	40	40	35	35	35	100.00	92.11
Losses	14	19	27	23	29	23	32	35	38	27	71.05	85.99
Closing stocks	14	5	5	11	3	79	46	4	85	147	172.94	338.71
Exports	25	23	95	66	95	28	113	240	132	15	11.36	12.34
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	74	86	112	93	111	90	113	137	138	101	72.93	85.69

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.3.7: Foreign trade in oilseeds (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**163,633**	**77,882**	**246,827**	**306,335**	**295,147**	**349,182**	**368,001**	**463,060**	**232,439**	**161,378**	**69.43**	**47.25**
Sunflower	116,102	57,057	84,600	137,539	101,535	146,574	135,608	145,447	90,520	84,538	93.39	68.21
Soya bean	25,286	16,946	135,842	127,607	114,872	70,078	182,326	250,068	70,034	7,014	10.02	5.10
Oilseed rape	22,245	3,879	26,385	41,188	78,740	132,531	50,067	67,545	71,885	69,826	97.14	87.12
IMPORTS												
Total	**21,997**	**41,634**	**121,432**	**15,816**	**156,647**	**38,314**	**19,239**	**11,903**	**69,207**	**107,396**	**155.18**	**181.84**
Sunflower	6,148	15,022	24,180	3,432	73,073	21,414	18,033	11,599	17,516	7,969	45.50	28.13
Soya bean	15,836	25,461	97,183	12,269	83,431	15,741	960	195	51,631	99,271	192.27	326.64
Oilseed rape	13	1,151	69	115	143	1,159	246	109	60	156	260.00	45.43
BALANCE												
Total	**141,636**	**36,248**	**125,395**	**290,518**	**138,500**	**310,869**	**348,762**	**451,157**	**163,232**	**53,982**		
Sunflower	109,954	42,035	60,420	134,107	28,462	125,160	117,575	133,848	73,004	76,569		
Soya bean	9,450	-8,515	38,659	115,338	31,441	54,337	181,366	249,873	18,403	-92,257		
Oilseed rape	22,232	2,728	26,316	41,073	78,597	131,372	49,821	67,436	71,825	69,670		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.8: Foreign trade in oilseeds (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**59,736**	**32,930**	**94,813**	**113,112**	**113,408**	**126,849**	**133,713**	**178,399**	**124,523**	**113,956**	**91.51**	**84.18**
Sunflower	40,515	24,129	34,928	51,151	39,591	56,116	50,720	56,804	49,637	59,802	120.48	118.25
Soya bean	10,444	7,273	50,344	47,676	46,016	26,690	64,188	95,233	37,656	6,737	17.89	12.49
Oilseed rape	8,777	1,528	9,541	14,285	27,801	44,043	18,805	26,362	37,230	47,417	127.36	153.71
IMPORTS												
Total	**22,178**	**18,713**	**53,642**	**17,315**	**71,603**	**31,782**	**21,865**	**15,221**	**55,672**	**84,793**	**152.31**	**216.15**
Sunflower	14,104	8,280	18,829	11,853	37,280	23,353	19,573	13,989	21,862	19,166	87.67	82.57
Soya bean	7,935	9,793	34,324	4,310	32,834	6,302	373	100	33,141	63,929	192.90	439.37
Oilseed rape	139	640	489	1,152	1,489	2,127	1,919	1,132	669	1,698	253.81	115.73
BALANCE												
Total	**37,558**	**14,217**	**41,171**	**95,797**	**41,805**	**95,067**	**111,848**	**163,178**	**68,851**	**29,163**		
Sunflower	26,411	15,849	16,099	39,298	2,311	32,763	31,147	42,815	27,775	40,636		
Soya bean	2,509	-2,520	16,020	43,366	13,182	20,388	63,815	95,133	4,515	-57,192		
Oilseed rape	8,638	888	9,052	13,133	26,312	41,916	16,886	25,230	36,561	45,719		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.9: Average annual prices of oilseed producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Sunflower	24.75	26.74	36.67	30.68	33.22	26.95	28.18	32.44	51.79	57.86	111.72	167.63
Oilseed rape	42.04	35.71	38.95	38.91	38.08	34.85	37.74	38.84	55.52	74.19	133.63	180.92
Soya bean (dry grain)	43.65	37.91	38.31	37.64	45.02	35.39	34.67	40.24	67.28	74.89	111.31	168.22
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Sunflower	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.44	0.49	111.83	169.03
Oilseed rape	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.47	0.63	133.76	182.42
Soya bean (dry grain)	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.57	0.64	111.42	169.67

Source: SORS

1.4. Tobacco

Annex 1.4.1: Number of holdings and areas under tobacco by UAA; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	6	0.11	14	1.79	6	0.12	14	1.79
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	42	0.80	47	5.99	42	0.81	47	6.01
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	213	4.06	158	20.15	213	4.09	158	20.20
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	595	11.35	163	20.79	595	11.41	163	20.84
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	1,328	25.32	185	23.60	1,328	25.47	185	23.66
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	991	18.90	101	12.88	991	19.01	101	12.92
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	1,334	25.44	72	9.18	1,334	25.59	72	9.21
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	621	11.84	40	5.10	621	11.91	40	5.12
≥ 100 ha	114	2.17	4	0.51	83	1.59	2	0.26
Total	**5,244**	**100.00**	**784**	**100.00**	**5,213**	**100.00**	**782**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.4.2: Tobacco area, yields and production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (ha)	4,939	4,899	5,012	5,256	5,069	5,762	7,023	6,745	5,803	5,145	88.66	84.62
Yield (t/ha)	1.62	1.91	1.75	1.49	1.42	1.24	1.14	1.32	1.74	1.28	73.56	93.36
Production (t)	7,977	9,341	8,776	7,810	7,173	7,169	7,992	8,924	10,097	6,601	65.38	79.81

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.3: Tobacco purchase (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase	7,670	10,355	6,321	8,597	7,329	7,169	3,466	6,957	7,512	5,518	73.46	85.07

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.4: Foreign trade in tobacco (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS	6,471	6,442	5,991	6,895	7,822	6,506	5,832	5,731	6,190	8,476	136.93	132.10
IMPORTS	8,961	7,128	12,926	22,156	24,886	19,962	25,830	22,762	22,630	25,094	110.89	108.10
BALANCE	-2,490	-886	-6,935	-15,261	-17,064	-13,456	-19,998	-17,031	-16,440	-16,618	101.08	98.93

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.5: Foreign trade in tobacco (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS	19,746	23,388	21,912	21,742	25,711	18,750	19,504	21,145	21,260	30,451	143.23	143.14
IMPORTS	40,900	32,852	61,766	106,254	111,255	76,919	107,326	89,718	80,715	92,944	115.15	99.74
BALANCE	-21,154	-9,762	-39,854	-84,512	-85,544	-58,169	-87,822	-68,573	-59,455	-62,493	105.11	86.90

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.6: Average annual prices of tobacco producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg	224.20	233.68	221.71	246.42	205.15	214.69	214.91	256.43	249.73	330.95	132.52	145.04
Prices in EUR/kg	1.98	1.99	1.84	2.00	1.69	1.82	1.82	2.18	2.12	2.82	132.65	146.22

Source: SORS

1.5. Potatoes, fresh vegetables and beans

Annex 1.5.1: Number of holdings and area under certain vegetable crops, by UAA*; 2018

	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
	Vegetables, watermelons and strawberries in total				Potatoes			
< 0,5 ha	652	1.30	4,053	3.54	218	0.79	4,107	2.48
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	1,876	3.74	9,444	8.24	955	3.45	14,093	8.51
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	4,553	9.09	20,714	18.07	2,870	10.36	30,571	18.47
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	12,690	25.33	43,461	37.91	8,726	31.50	64,686	39.07
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	10,255	20.47	24,010	20.94	7,452	26.90	35,903	21.69
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	6,427	12.83	9,486	8.27	4,442	16.04	12,645	7.64
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	2,742	5.47	2041	1.78	921	3.32	2,260	1.37
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	2,450	4.89	905	0.79	541	1.95	878	0.53
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	1,604	3.20	336	0.29	256	0.92	313	0.19
≥ 100 ha	6,858	13.69	192	0.17	1,320	4.77	99	0.06
Total	**50,107**	**100.00**	**114,642**	**100.00**	**27,701**	**100.00**	**165,555**	**100.00**

* The Farm Structure Survey 2018 did not collect data on sown areas by individual vegetable species. The Survey collected data on the production area, i.e. the aggregate area, which was used several times during the year to produce certain types of vegetables, and as such (multiple) it is not comparable with the areas in the Agricultural Census 2012 or individual years in the series 2010-2019

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.5.2: Area under vegetables, yield and production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (ha)												
Total	**121,260**	**125,422**	**122,975**	**121,704**	**124,384**	**92,972**	**96,478**	**91,593**	**87,327**	**86,441**	**98.99**	**87.71**
Potatoes (early and late)	50,740	51,987	41,658	40,105	38,472	28,232	34,110	29,676	26,388	24,870	94.25	79.27
Carrots	3,059	2,980	2,696	2,465	1,932	1,385	1,915	2,662	2,592	2,704	104.32	128.93
Onions	4,674	4,979	5,587	4,772	4,145	3,618	3,349	4,080	4,169	4,114	98.68	106.24
Garlic	2,799	2,808	1,950	1,581	1,820	1,441	1,145	1,313	1,295	1,311	101.24	93.46
Beans[1)]	11,931	10,531	12,694	12,404	13,181	9,112	9,091	8,512	8,045	8,627	107.23	89.98
Peas - grain and pod	5,526	5,571	9,872	7,502	8,097	6,736	6,282	6,038	5,785	5,541	95.78	84.11
Cucumbers	4,048	4,179	3,990	3,843	4,271	3,220	3,020	2,883	2,769	2,814	101.63	87.05
Cabbage and kale[2)]	11,246	11,116	11,039	10,804	10,213	8,251	7,957	7,547	7,513	7,335	97.63	88.41
Tomatoes	8,723	9,162	8,869	10,065	10,917	8,629	7,888	7,347	7,593	7,863	103.56	92.78
Peppers (fresh)	11,714	11,865	14,845	16,977	17,386	12,016	10,097	9,974	10,278	10,186	99.10	85.24
Melons and watermelons	6,800	6,396	6,824	6,314	8,372	6,814	5,709	5,237	5,035	5,168	102.64	82.91
Other vegetables	,,,	4,030	2,951	4,872	5,578	3,518	5,915	6,324	5,865	5,908	100.73	108.60
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**15**	**12.3**	**14.1**	**15.3**	**13.6**	**14.2**	**15.0**	**15.2**	**16.2**	**13.7**	**84.44**	**92.14**
Potatoes (early and late)	15	11.4	15.3	17.8	15.3	17.3	20.6	22.4	23.3	21.1	90.56	106.66
Carrots	21	16.8	23.7	19.7	16.3	16.0	20.6	19.8	21.1	19.2	91.00	102.40
Onions	7	8.6	8.2	12.1	8.0	7.7	8.8	8.0	8.9	8.5	95.51	102.69
Garlic	3	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	89.66	98.03
Beans[1)]	1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	90.91	92.78
Peas - grain and pod	6	3.8	4.5	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.8	92.68	87.26
Cucumbers	16	12.6	13.2	14.3	13.6	13.2	9.8	10.9	10.5	11.0	104.76	94.88
Cabbage and kale[2)]	27	23.5	26.2	26.8	25.7	25.4	22.4	23.8	24.7	22.5	91.09	92.21
Tomatoes	20	13.9	16.6	15.9	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.1	17.8	19.0	106.74	123.31
Peppers (fresh)	9	9.6	11.1	13.4	11.4	11.2	11.7	10.7	14.4	14.1	97.92	118.64
Melons and watermelons	37	35.7	35.4	32.9	29.6	29.3	28.6	27.0	28.8	35.5	123.26	123.90
Other vegetables	...	12.4	9.1	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	94.83	83.91
Production (t)												
Total	**1,813,410**	**1,541,407**	**1,734,386**	**1,860,715**	**1,688,951**	**1,323,959**	**1,449,557**	**1,391,150**	**1,418,505**	**1,182,487**	**83.36**	**81.30**

Potatoes (early and late)	766,829	592,046	639,410	714,350	589,241	487,909	702,086	664,891	613,785	523,762	85.33	85.64
Carrots	65,389	49,936	63,925	48,509	31,395	22,203	39,541	52,740	54,703	51,790	94.67	129.10
Onions	31,813	42,755	45,538	57,880	33,102	27,967	29,588	33,011	37,295	35,031	93.93	108.82
Garlic	7,368	10,583	7,059	4,803	5,025	3,615	3,092	3,176	3,750	3,337	88.99	89.42
Beans[1)]	13,244	11,382	12,581	13,235	13,034	11,140	9,027	9,253	8,986	7,997	88.99	77.73
Peas - grain and pod	31,702	21,159	43,970	41,148	37,853	29,261	25,612	27,612	23,690	21,139	89.23	73.39
Cucumbers	63,687	52,672	52,664	55,059	57,957	42,539	29,711	31,281	29,177	30,751	105.39	80.64
Cabbage and kale[2)]	303,893	261,240	288,698	290,001	262,546	209,353	178,308	179,377	185,317	165,426	89.27	81.50
Tomatoes	174,512	127,562	147,021	160,456	170,764	131,868	111,639	103,277	135,108	148,131	109.64	113.48
Peppers (fresh)	100,440	114,472	165,195	227,645	198,583	135,072	118,256	106,562	147,663	144,061	97.56	102.01
Melons and watermelons	254,533	228,407	241,576	207,983	247,493	199,419	163,483	141,258	145,089	18,578	12.80	10.36
Other vegetables	...	49,928	26,749	39,646	41,958	23,613	39,214	38,713	33,942	32,484	95.70	91.53

... = no data available
1) Harvested area and yield per ha are reported for pure crop, while production is reported for pure crop and intercrop together.
2) Harvested area and yield per ha are reported for the main crop, while production is reported for the main and stubble crop together.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.3: Vegetable purchase (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Potatoes	28,068	29,585	37,573	39,295	42,271	33,613	34,436	50,361	52,434	33,282	63.47	78.08
Tomatoes	5,829	6,987	13,544	12,662	15,154	12,615	10,713	11,174	20,887	14,131	67.65	100.16
Peppers	11,607	23,968	28,137	31,197	31,716	30,371	31,692	25,960	23,148	16,306	70.44	57.06
Beans	16	14	32	48	72	79	94	121	92	145	157.77	158.46
Other vegetables:	96,760	101,353	121,173	129,497	141,965	142,311	182,363	157,181	184,073	165,172	89.73	102.22
Lettuce	495	562	718	807	929	905	1,253	1,534	1,124	1,012	90.04	88.08
Cucumbers	2,049	4,596	14,558	12,947	25,129	17,375	13,604	8,372	13,040	9,273	71.11	59.81
Watermelons and melons	6,854	6,777	5,340	7,880	12,518	8,203	7,982	7,751	11,830	8,733	73.82	90.43
Green beans	11,149	12,409	17,661	11,743	9,997	18,237	19,434	12,128	22,251	12,453	55.97	75.89
Peas (green grain including sweet peas)	24,685	28,632	17,981	9,338	11,004	12,644	12,711	18,453	20,329	40,423	198.84	268.98
Cabbage (heads)	8,564	8,859	10,508	12,487	14,044	14,731	16,809	18,695	15,852	15,991	100.88	99.78
Cauliflower	785	1,040	1,311	1,354	2,524	914	1,217	1,169	760	1,296	170.52	98.42
Carrots	3,098	4,143	2,260	3,192	4,074	5,866	5,608	6,707	7,122	7,265	102.01	123.65
Carrots for processing	5,899	2,478	1,917	5,811	8,663	4,343	7,439	2,952	5,802	4,235	72.99	72.52
Onions (mature bulbs)	8,855	13,034	16,150	15,279	14,717	15,201	13,767	15,923	13,135	18,084	137.68	124.30

Garlic (mature bulbs)	47	77	70	53	84	159	117	93	88	416	472.84	384.56
Other fresh vegetables	24,163	18,633	32,570	48,557	38,197	43,669	82,248	63,404	72,740	45,886	63.08	76.41
Onion sets (for planting)	5	2	4	11	10	-	-	26	32	33	103.88	146.65
Vegetable seed	112	111	125	38	75	64	174	59	138	72	51.98	70.33

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.4: Sale of vegetables on green markets (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Potatoes	28,960	30,994	31,326	33,290	32,806	34,872	32,770	29,012	27,190	25,411	93.46	81.11
Tomatoes	13,478	12,367	13,286	14,002	13,734	13,000	15,075	13,654	11,898	12,291	103.30	91.23
Fresh peppers (without hot peppers)	11,516	10,798	11,291	11,731	12,044	11,684	14,428	12,985	12,901	12,349	95.72	96.41
Beans	3,849	3,514	4,011	3,600	3,292	3,408	3,453	3,106	3,475	3,334	95.94	99.62
Other vegetables	72,925	72,461	77,852	84,196	80,676	77,665	84,173	75,015	72,399	75,596	104.42	96.94
Eggplants	1,128	1,131	1,209	1,300	1,303	1,431	1,466	1,577	1,580	1,526	96.58	103.71
Cucumbers	8,892	8,771	9,316	9,722	10,038	10,614	11,899	9,741	8,639	8,485	98.22	83.30
Watermelons and melons	9,147	7,919	8,472	12,388	8,429	7,006	8,134	6,329	5,626	6,400	113.76	90.08
Zucchini	2,263	2,255	2,439	2,462	4,212	2,525	4,557	2,761	2,900	2,921	100.72	86.14
Green beans	872	973	916	947	951	935	1,049	1,039	1,037	1,038	100.10	103.57
Peas (pod)	359	395	325	337	289	291	269	305	272	252	92.65	88.36
Cabbage (fresh)	16,399	15,641	16,557	18,323	17,001	16,622	16,615	15,670	14,460	15,079	104.28	93.81
Kale	684	718	675	703	698	738	770	785	932	943	101.18	120.19
Cauliflower	1,931	1,987	1,959	2,003	2,020	1,957	2,252	2,139	2,335	2,502	107.15	116.88
Carrots	8,789	8,987	9,545	9,697	9,861	9,628	9,698	9,197	9,066	12,237	134.98	128.95
Beet	1,650	1,696	1,792	1,822	1,816	1,817	2,057	1,843	2,064	2,001	96.95	104.25
Spinach	1,742	1,856	2,227	1,950	1,859	1,846	2,047	1,708	1,845	1,862	100.92	100.05
Lettuce	1,946	1,947	2,269	2,095	2,151	2,055	2,250	1,914	2,148	2,132	99.26	101.35
Onions (bulbs)	11,749	12,414	13,510	13,457	13,933	13,657	13,453	12,264	12,396	11,524	92.97	87.70
Garlic (bulbs)	1,330	1,414	1,469	1,498	1,706	1,500	1,544	1,522	1,777	1,779	100.11	110.51
Other fresh vegetables	4,044	4,357	5,172	5,492	4,409	5,043	6,113	6,221	5,322	4,915	92.35	90.66

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.5: Foreign trade in vegetables (t; 000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Exports (t)	101,202	100,516	130,908	160,126	174,349	175,175	181,916	152,349	154,680	144,874	93.66	86.39
Exports (000 EUR)	59,718	69,079	81,451	93,680	98,963	106,376	115,738	108,516	113,967	133,249	116.92	122.57
Imports (t)	113,185	127,419	117,822	102,447	102,474	134,994	148,299	132,985	153,775	169,752	110.39	126.20
Imports (000 EUR)	56,383	58,967	60,063	54,275	59,163	73,149	98,121	105,388	120,248	155,075	128.96	170.01
Balance (t)	-11,983	-26,903	13,086	57,679	71,875	40,181	33,617	19,364	905	-24,878		
Balance (000 EUR)	3,335	10,112	21,388	39,405	39,800	33,227	17,617	3,128	-6,281	-21,826		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.6: Average annual prices of vegetable producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg												
Mercantile potatoes	28.17	24.33	23.95	20.24	22.78	32.02	30.59	22.85	25.96	55.91	215.37	208.31
Potato seed	63.58	57.25	56.40	59.75	52.24	51.06	63.22	52.69	62.55	59.09	94.47	104.86
Beans (dry grains without pod)	218.79	259.62	208.99	145.47	173.45	203.12	210.62	195.20	161.71	205.37	127.00	108.76
Fresh peppers (without pepperoni)	46.62	52.20	52.61	49.22	54.34	62.19	76.03	75.46	55.20	68.49	124.08	105.95
Fresh table peppers under cover	88.04	78.21	75.79	119.11	112.78	124.42	124.79	92.39	104.75	113.63	108.48	101.61
Tomatoes	35.97	67.36	40.22	50.99	47.75	48.93	62.65	58.58	71.51	77.41	108.25	133.73
Table tomatoes under cover	72.55	82.62	89.76	82.31	83.83	81.38	85.93	93.95	114.30	108.99	95.35	118.62
Lettuce	71.05	89.73	116.63	108.97	95.39	94.99	92.20	83.05	94.51	109.99	116.38	119.52
Cucumbers	28.58	38.21	27.55	36.60	27.71	37.34	46.07	43.91	42.31	57.71	136.40	146.22
Table cucumbers under cover	48.40	51.25	53.89	53.68	44.41	56.11	56.22	54.67	60.54	66.89	110.49	122.98
Green beans	91.93	83.16	72.27	103.10	101.69	100.64	123.45	112.84	147.00	181.63	123.56	155.07
Peas (green grain including sweet peas)	...	...	92.36	84.65	71.55	83.43	97.57	...	...	129.63		153.99
Cabbage (heads)	14.76	19.24	22.12	17.12	21.07	21.92	23.84	18.65	33.26	30.56	91.88	128.68
Carrots	29.27	27.69	37.02	26.27	31.08	36.53	30.61	25.16	36.01	39.15	108.72	122.81
Onions (mature bulbs)	25.15	21.05	22.04	24.61	19.31	31.84	41.77	28.74	26.68	31.80	119.19	107.19
Prices in EUR/kg												
Mercantile potatoes	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	215.58	210.03
Potato seed	0.56	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	94.56	105.74

Beans (dry grains without pod)	1.93	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	127.12	109.69
Fresh peppers (without pepperoni)	0.41	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	124.20	106.79
Fresh table peppers under cover	0.78	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	108.58	102.54
Tomatoes	0.32	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	108.36	134.76
Table tomatoes under cover	0.64	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	95.45	119.60
Lettuce	0.63	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	116.49	120.61
Cucumbers	0.25	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	136.53	147.25
Table cucumbers under cover	0.43	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	110.60	123.94
Green beans	0.81	0.7	...	...	...	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	123.68	150.55
Peas (green grain including sweet peas)	...	...	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	...	...	1.1		155.95
Cabbage (heads)	0.13	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	91.97	129.73
Carrots	0.26	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	108.83	123.91
Onions (mature bulbs)	0.22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	119.31	107.94

... = no data available

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.7: Dominant vegetable prices in green and wholesale markets; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg												
Dominant prices on green markets												
Potatoes	50	50	50	50	40	50	50	50	50	80	160.00	166.67
Cabbage	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	70	116.67	159.09
Peppers	80	100	80	80	80	100	100	100	120	150	125.00	150.00
Tomatoes	50	100	80	100	80	100	100	100	150	150	100.00	141.51
Dominant prices in wholesale markets												
Potatoes	50	30	30	30	30	40	40	30	40	60	150.00	166.67
Cabbage	10	25	30	20	30	30	25	20	50	60	120.00	193.55
Peppers	30	50	60	60	60	80	80	90	100	120	120.00	146.34
Tomatoes	40	70	50	50	60	70	80	80	100	100	100.00	128.21
Prices in EUR/kg												
Dominant prices on green markets												
Potatoes	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	170.27	172.20
Cabbage	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	119.19	164.80

Peppers	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	127.70	153.66
Tomatoes	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	98.23	143.32
Dominant prices in wholesale markets												
Potatoes	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	170.27	177.29
Cabbage	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	127.70	200.95
Peppers	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	127.70	148.65
Tomatoes	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	106.42	130.31

Source: MAFWM, STIPS

1.6. Fruits

Annex 1.6.1: Number of holdings and area under certain fruit species, by UAA*; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				**Family holdings**			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Area (ha)**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
Fruits and berries								
< 0,5 ha	1,854	1.0	11,265	4.2	1,852	1.1	11,252	4.2
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	9,699	5.3	31,865	11.8	9,684	5.5	31,838	11.8
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	23,239	12.7	55,688	20.6	23,194	13.2	55,644	20.6
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	60,953	33.3	98,870	36.5	60,732	34.7	98,778	36.5
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	49,137	26.9	50,943	18.8	48,932	27.9	50,897	18.8
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	22,823	12.5	17,129	6.3	22,385	12.8	17,077	6.3
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	4,991	2.7	2,957	1.1	4,664	2.7	2,933	1.1
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	2,468	1.3	1,357	0.5	1,951	1.1	1,328	0.5
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	2,147	1.2	570	0.2	1,490	0.9	528	0.2
≥ 100 ha	5,612	3.1	245	0.1	355	0.2	156	0.1
Total	**182,923**	**100.0**	**270,889**	**100.0**	**175,239**	**100.0**	**270,431**	**100.0**

*The Farm Structure Survey 2018 did not collect data on sown areas of strawberries. The Survey collected data on the production area, i.e. the aggregate area, which was used several times during the year to produce strawberries, and as such (multiple) it is not comparable with the areas presented in the Agricultural Census 2012 or individual years in the series 2011-2020. These areas are presented within the group Vegetables, watermelons and strawberries

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.6.2: Area, yield and production of woody fruit species; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (ha)												
Total	**147,991**	**147,836**	**147,170**	**147,326**	**147,178**	**148,962**	**149,786**	**152,274**	**152,791**	**155,447**	**101.74**	**103.49**
Apples	23,989	24,441	24,703	24,818	25,134	25,917	26,089	26,360	27,034	27,253	100.81	104.39
Pears	6,717	6,322	6,082	5,949	5,703	4,982	4,970	5,036	5,074	5,011	98.76	97.24
Cherries	3,836	4,052	4,191	4,403	4,613	4,212	4,273	4,348	4,453	4,518	101.46	103.16
Sour cherries	14,473	15,405	16,034	16,797	17,566	18,841	19,114	19,601	19,551	19,875	101.66	104.97
Apricots	5,344	5,412	5,471	5,670	5,707	5,860	5,913	5,985	6,023	6,092	101.15	103.30
Quinces	1,708	1,745	1,789	1,844	1,901	1,893	1,915	1,984	2,009	2,040	101.54	105.13
Plums	76,805	75,626	74,172	73,319	72,024	72,224	72,316	73,010	72,569	72,323	99.66	99.85
Peaches	5,474	5,379	5,218	5,043	4,974	5,034	5,072	5,106	5,063	5,007	98.89	99.15
Walnuts	4,426	4,108	3,935	3,583	3,307	2,798	2,782	3,037	3,016	3,411	113.10	114.16
Other woody fruit	5,219	5,346	5,575	5,900	6,249	7,201	7,342	7,807	7,999	9,917	123.98	135.49
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**10**	**7.9**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**7.0**	**8.2**	**5.3**	**9.4**	**8.2**	**8.6**	**104.53**	**112.47**
Apples	22	16.5	17.5	16.1	15.1	17.8	19.1	18.6	19.0	17.8	93.68	99.37
Pears	13	10.2	11.8	10.2	9.2	10.8	11.0	13.3	11.0	11.9	108.18	107.66
Cherries	6	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.6	5.1	141.67	119.03
Sour cherries	10	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	6.8	5.1	8.5	7.9	8.3	105.06	123.81
Apricots	6	5.6	5.0	4.5	7.2	4.3	6.9	5.1	5.2	7.3	140.38	127.00
Quinces	9	14.2	8.5	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.3	101.92	92.79
Plums	8	5.6	4.8	6.4	4.6	6.0	7.7	8.0	6.0	6.7	111.67	103.75
Peaches	12	11.9	12.6	11.2	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.1	6.1	6.3	103.28	70.51
Walnuts	4	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	140.00	112.82
Other woody fruit	3.2	6.3	6.8	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.4	96.00	63.83
Production (000 t)												
Total	**1,527**	**1,174**	**1,150**	**1,190**	**1,031**	**1,217**	**1,365**	**1,434**	**1,253**	**1,344**	**107.26**	**106.67**
Apples	516	404	432	400	379	460	500	489	513	486	94.74	103.82
Pears	88	65	72	61	52	54	55	67	56	60	107.14	105.53
Cherries	23	22	23	21	27	19	17	15	16	23	143.75	121.92
Sour cherries	146	103	105	97	92	128	97	166	155	164	105.81	128.60
Apricots	30	30	28	26	41	25	41	30	31	44	141.94	130.70
Quinces	16	14	15	12	10	12	11	11	10	11	110.00	101.14
Plums	607	422	355	471	331	430	559	582	413	488	118.16	105.42
Peaches	65	64	66	57	55	50	48	41	31	32	103.23	71.24
Walnuts	19	16	17	14	12	9	9	8	8	12	150.00	129.66
Other woody fruit	17	34	38	32	32	30	28	25	20	24	120.00	88.89

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.3: Area, yield and production of berries; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (000 ha)												
Total	**20**	**25**	**27**	**32**	**36**	**38**	**38**	**39**	**36**	**36**	**100.00**	**96.36**
Blackberries	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	5	92.59	87.79
Raspberries	12	15	16	20	22	23	23	24	21	20	95.24	88.60
Strawberries	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	100.00	99.85
Other berries	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	133.33	185.03
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**6**	**5.3**	**5.8**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**109.80**	**123.90**
Blackberries	5	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	111.48	114.60
Raspberries	6	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.9	111.62	113.44
Strawberries	6	4.7	5.1	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.0	4.5	3.1	4.7	149.55	129.76
Other berries	...	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	5.9	5.3	88.98	144.20
Production (000 t)									5,1		0.00	0.00
Total	**114**	**132**	**157**	**169**	**174**	**189**	**177**	**185**	**183**	**202**	**110.38**	**111.26**
Blackberries	16	21	28	27	28	35	32	30	31	32	103.23	102.34
Raspberries	68	83	97	113	110	127	120	119	111	116	104.50	98.85
Strawberries	29	23	26	23	30	22	20	30	22	33	150.00	132.95
Other berries	...	4	6	6	6	5	5	6	18	21	116.67	265.05

... = no data available
From 2021, the category "other berries" includes data on blueberries.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.4: Fruit purchase (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total	**188,445**	**184,831**	**248,879**	**288,318**	**283,912**	**329,982**	**386,251**	**342,175**	**374,973**	**325,804**	86.89	94.86
Fresh plums	1,084	2,008	2,604	3,482	6,006	2,966	4,234	6,596	8,492	6,701	78.91	118.42
Plums for processing	26,765	12,858	26,642	44,089	25,883	38,738	35,796	32,680	51,416	32,246	62.72	87.38
Table apples	37,274	57,599	73,399	82,543	69,531	104,157	126,918	112,283	117,634	96,594	82.11	91.04
Apples for processing	39,650	23,321	28,444	29,570	26,204	35,516	45,598	34,481	54,498	37,446	68.71	95.38
Pears	1,530	2,215	2,661	3,714	3,853	7,334	4,719	5,716	5,227	4,231	80.95	78.79
Pears for processing	3,109	1,327	2,002	1,819	1,905	1,499	1,911	3,389	2,403	4,929	205.10	221.87
Quinces	227	31	158	226	182	98	388	452	294	507	172.32	179.15
Cherries	253	484	588	963	2,502	2,950	2,348	2,861	2,822	2,505	88.75	92.88
Sour cherries	801	1,865	582	4,226	2,210	1,799	3,239	4,851	2,263	6,691	295.67	232.94

Sour cherries for processing	28,668	20,287	20,581	34,526	29,432	47,004	53,503	47,887	39,446	43,041	109.11	99.05
Apricots	349	1,191	537	667	3,679	1,079	4,015	1,245	1,643	2,290	139.39	98.20
Apricots for processing	682	1,188	275	864	4,133	422	3,706	255	1,638	5,605	342.18	276.00
Peaches	3,355	5,018	9,519	10,098	16,719	12,784	13,399	16,632	11,307	8,148	72.06	57.51
Peaches for processing	2,905	1,827	3,046	1,965	5,054	2,295	2,662	1,078	1,298	2,402	185.09	96.98
Walnuts in shell	14	50	83	119	62	35	48	36	37	47	126.63	107.46
Strawberries	1,524	2,727	3,414	4,555	4,843	5,548	6,227	5,810	6,420	5,730	89.26	99.32
Strawberries under cover (foil, green house etc.)	6	57	332	550	710	391	722	770	1,606	577	35.91	68.67
Raspberries	28,573	37,764	58,885	44,722	60,270	51,232	51,026	47,118	43,553	46,465	106.69	91.75
Blackberries	10,576	12,508	14,161	18,457	19,152	12,505	23,144	15,292	18,668	14,148	75.79	79.70
Blueberries (plantation)	210	8	93	107	343	362	764	814	1,770	2,183	123.33	269.29
Other fruits (fresh figs, currants, chestnuts, pomegranates etc.)	890	498	873	1,056	1,239	1,268	1,884	1,929	2,538	3,319	130.78	187.36

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.5: Fruit sales on green markets (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total	**39,524**	**42,286**	**46,126**	**45,463**	**46,309**	**44,335**	**44,751**	**39,230**	**39,647**	**38,658**	97.51	90.21
Fresh plums	2,223	1,994	2,166	2,210	1,855	2,266	1,914	1,734	1,726	1,650	95.60	86.89
Table apples	14,791	17,357	18,014	18,597	20,372	18,010	17,496	14,582	14,498	13,185	90.94	77.60
Pears	2,443	2,133	2,432	2,311	2,357	2,210	2,228	2,164	2,251	2,276	101.11	101.52
Quinces	193	171	176	183	181	173	223	205	190	232	122.11	119.34
Cherries	672	743	1,065	775	944	904	933	970	862	927	107.54	100.48
Sour cherries	450	753	757	591	528	573	573	569	522	579	110.92	104.70
Apricots	796	955	1,014	977	1,247	742	1,070	904	821	1,078	131.30	112.67
Peaches	3,479	2,869	3,409	3,550	3,398	3,624	3,513	3,148	2,805	2,845	101.43	86.27
Walnuts in shell	255	270	317	353	314	301	349	365	396	458	115.66	132.75
Shelled walnuts	1,830	1,902	2,022	1,972	1,857	1,868	1,967	1,896	2,079	2,059	99.04	106.50
Hazelnuts and almonds in shell	23	9	35	19	6	15	10	11	11	20	181.82	188.32

Shelled hazelnuts and almonds	323	440	476	456	472	566	594	544	678	686	101.18	120.18
Chestnuts	87	80	88	88	83	103	110	110	104	123	118.27	120.59
Strawberries	1,635	1,441	1,592	1,554	1,513	1,637	1,714	1,456	1,404	1,799	128.13	116.46
Raspberries	324	380	639	466	610	664	122	493	207	405	195.65	96.61
Oranges and tangerines	6,854	7,497	7,969	7,416	7,069	6,376	6,355	5,319	6,389	6,168	96.54	97.88
Lemons	2,591	2,713	3,111	2,964	2,832	2,789	2,853	2,766	3,084	3,106	100.71	108.42
Other fresh fruit	555	579	844	981	671	1,514	2,727	1,994	1,620	1,062	65.56	62.28

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.6: Foreign trade in fruits (t; 000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Exports (t)	357,170	383,805	445,764	517,304	535,054	444,913	544,977	508,006	486,754	420,675	86.42	83.48
Exports (000 EUR)	357,154	415,847	523,361	546,596	585,086	494,644	545,258	646,886	825,704	851,063	103.07	137.38
Imports (t)	188,263	193,707	226,682	289,076	308,265	290,644	286,938	337,831	336,275	305,991	90.99	98.08
Imports (000 EUR)	123,423	129,668	148,960	164,078	193,675	188,483	210,556	265,728	286,254	295,660	103.29	129.14
Balance (t)	168,908	190,098	219,081	228,228	226,789	154,269	258,039	170,175	150,479	114,684		
Balance (000 EUR)	233,731	286,179	374,401	382,518	391,411	306,161	334,702	381,158	539,450	555,403		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.7: The share of raspberries in the total fruit export value (mill. EUR; %); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total fruits	358	416	523	547	585	495	545	647	826	851	103.03	137.35
Raspberries	91	187	253	230	214	194	215	259	367	360	98.09	144.12
% share	25	45	48	42	36	39	39	40	44	43	96.78	107.98

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.8: Average annual prices of fruit producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg												
Fresh plums	33.75	44.52	55.50	46.51	60.97	57.54	40.43	53.54	59.77	58.16	97.31	106.81
Table apples	37.28	40.76	42.93	46.09	54.96	44.58	41.23	49.66	50.94	45.39	89.10	94.03
Pears	52.45	67.71	69.39	75.92	75.48	69.72	69.66	78.27	93.15	88.23	94.72	114.20

Cherries	139.16	142.29	173.15	193.19	168.67	154.46	161.91	188.18	164.15	195.07	118.84	116.48
Sour cherries	91.11	54.46	142.39	108.56	96.22	127.04	114.51	78.14	118.75	84.13	70.85	78.68
Apricots	81.43	61.53	93.74	89.68	67.29	89.35	63.00	114.40	123.56	95.44	77.24	104.28
Peaches	65.76	55.59	61.60	74.99	68.42	67.95	57.67	67.56	88.35	80.48	91.09	114.99
Walnuts in shell	228.65	215.38	230.48	216.06	266.40	234.14	180.31	159.04	191.49	217.90	113.79	105.64
Strawberries	110.16	76.23	86.97	170.73	148.03	126.16	130.42	144.93	145.13	190.46	131.23	137.09
Raspberries	184.23	152.27	192.89	194.23	131.72	96.26	143.64	196.29	377.37	488.13	129.35	258.19
Prices in EUR/kg												
Fresh plums	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.38	0.50	0.49	0.34	0.46	0.51	0.50	97.40	107.80
Table apples	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.43	0.39	89.19	94.93
Pears	0.46	0.58	0.57	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.67	0.79	0.75	94.81	115.19
Cherries	1.23	1.21	1.43	1.57	1.39	1.31	1.37	1.60	1.40	1.66	118.95	117.51
Sour cherries	0.81	0.46	1.18	0.88	0.79	1.07	0.97	0.66	1.01	0.72	70.92	79.35
Apricots	0.72	0.52	0.78	0.73	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.97	1.05	0.81	77.32	105.02
Peaches	0.58	0.47	0.51	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.49	0.57	0.75	0.69	91.18	115.98
Walnuts in shell	2.02	1.84	1.91	1.75	2.20	1.98	1.53	1.35	1.63	1.86	113.90	106.78
Strawberries	0.97	0.65	0.72	1.39	1.22	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.23	1.62	131.36	138.35
Raspberries	1.63	1.30	1.60	1.58	1.09	0.81	1.22	1.67	3.21	4.16	129.48	259.82

Source: SORS

1.7. Grapes and wine

Annex 1.7.1: Number of holdings and area under vineyards by the vineyard area; 2018

	Total (all holdings)			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
< 0,5 ha	8,216	40.15	53,162	88.27
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	3,005	14.68	4,742	7.87
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	1,972	9.64	1,540	2.56
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	1,657	8.10	599	0.99
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	549	2.68	87	0.14
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	747	3.65	56	0.09
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	271	1.33	12	0.02
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	420	2.05	11	0.02
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	1080	5.27	14	0.02
≥ 100 ha	2,548	12.45	6	0.01
Total	**20,466**	**100.00**	**60,229**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.7.2: Area under vineyards, grape yields and production of grapes and wine; 2013-2022

	2013	2014[1)]	2015[1)]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (ha)	21,201	21,200	21,201	21,201	21,201	20,333	20,501	19,840	20,113	19,973	99.30	97.92
Grape production (t)	199,955	122,489	170,647	145,829	165,568	149,474	163,516	160,307	155,718	162,481	104.34	102.24
Yield (t/ha)	9.4	5.8	8.0	6.9	7.8	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.1	105.19	104.09
Wine production (000 hl)[1)]	1,453	198	241	362	375	331	279	240	251	233	92.78	78.92

[1)] Until 2014, data on wine production refer to wine production on holdings from own grapes and grapes procured from others and the wine production registered in the industry. Since 2014, the SORS has not monitored wine production on agricultural holdings. Data for 2014 and 2015 represent only the wine production registered in the industry and for the period 2010-2013 they include the total wine production from industry and agriculture.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.3: Foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine) (000 kg); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**12,437**	**11,968**	**10,591**	**9,866**	**11,375**	**11,792**	**13,350**	**10,871**	**10,391**	**11,444**	**110.13**	**99.03**
CEFTA	5,212	5,155	5,776	4,869	4,878	4,695	4,783	3,262	3,359	3,655	108.81	87.12
EU	2,062	569	603	486	899	1,410	1,477	764	759	851	112.12	80.15
Others	5,163	6,244	4,212	4,511	5,598	5,687	7,090	6,845	6,273	6,938	110.60	110.15
IMPORTS												
Total	**25,361**	**26,309**	**24,855**	**29,226**	**27,492**	**22,355**	**22,061**	**23,000**	**23,983**	**22,946**	**95.68**	**96.50**
CEFTA	23,448	24,484	23,005	27,407	25,842	20,773	19,001	19,350	20,133	17,915	88.98	85.23
EU	1,825	1,730	1,787	1,764	1,581	1,839	2,873	3,502	3,635	4,823	132.68	179.56
Others	88	95	63	55	69	-257	187	148	215	208	96.74	287.29
BALANCE												
Total	**-12,924**	**-14,341**	**-14,264**	**-19,360**	**-16,117**	**-10,563**	**-8,711**	**-12,129**	**-13,592**	**-11,502**		
CEFTA	-18,236	-19,329	-17,229	-22,538	-20,964	-16,078	-14,218	-16,088	-16,774	-14,260		
EU	237	-1,161	-1,184	-1,278	-682	-429	-1,396	-2,738	-2,876	-3,972		
Others	5,075	6,149	4,149	4,456	5,529	5,944	6,903	6,697	6,058	6,730		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.4: Foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine) (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**12,778**	**12,880**	**12,863**	**13,451**	**16,385**	**17,087**	**18,663**	**15,489**	**16,846**	**21,009**	**124.71**	**124.36**
CEFTA	6,071	5,935	6,741	6,746	7,384	7,471	7,918	4,901	6,632	7,348	110.80	107.09
EU	1,456	1,109	1,309	1,244	1,591	1,745	2,168	1,941	1,617	2,265	140.07	124.97
Others	5,251	5,836	4,813	5,461	7,410	7,871	8,577	8,647	8,597	11,396	132.56	138.63
IMPORTS												
Total	**25,287**	**25,369**	**25,356**	**27,321**	**26,991**	**26,906**	**27,949**	**27,282**	**34,032**	**36,758**	**108.01**	**128.38**
CEFTA	19,337	20,069	19,725	21,640	21,330	20,074	18,623	16,207	19,066	19,883	104.29	104.32
EU	5,639	5,010	5,434	5,517	5,428	6,875	8,861	10,559	14,344	16,188	112.86	175.70
Others	311	290	197	164	233	-43	465	516	622	687	110.45	191.58
BALANCE												
Total	**-12,509**	**-12,489**	**-12,493**	**-13,870**	**-10,606**	**-9,819**	**-9,286**	**-11,793**	**-17,186**	**-15,749**		
CEFTA	-13,266	-14,134	-12,984	-14,894	-13,946	-12,603	-10,705	-11,306	-12,434	-12,535		
EU	-4,183	-3,901	-4,125	-4,273	-3,837	-5,130	-6,693	-8,618	-12,727	-13,923		
Others	4,940	5,546	4,616	5,297	7,177	7,914	8,112	8,131	7,975	10,709		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.5: Foreign trade in aromatized wine (000 kg); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**33**	**12**	**12**	**16**	**811**	**981**	**654**	**603**	**343**	**271**	**79.01**	**39.95**
CEFTA	33	8	12	15	19	15	14	6	17	23	135.29	161.97
EU	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	1	792	966	640	597	302	248	82.12	37.61
IMPORTS												
Total	**189**	**256**	**223**	**169**	**187**	**111**	**202**	**246**	**229**	**261**	**113.97**	**133.85**
CEFTA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	/	8.000.00
EU	188	256	223	169	187	111	201	246	229	239	104.37	122.69
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	/	/
BALANCE												
Total	**-156**	**-244**	**-211**	**-153**	**624**	**870**	**452**	**357**	**114**	**10**		
CEFTA	33	8	12	15	19	15	13	6	17	7		
EU	-188	-252	-223	-169	-187	-111	-201	-246	-205	-239		
Others	0	0	0	1	792	966	640	597	302	242		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.6: Foreign trade in aromatized wine (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**120**	**33**	**38**	**51**	**839**	**849**	**666**	**556**	**341**	**323**	**94.72**	**49.68**
CEFTA	56	26	36	47	54	48	70	18	57	91	159.65	184.21
EU	62	5	1	0	1	5	0	2	14	1	7.14	23.15
Others	2	2	1	4	785	796	596	536	270	231	85.56	38.72
IMPORTS												
Total	**390**	**368**	**288**	**235**	**302**	**224**	**324**	**332**	**371**	**514**	**138.54**	**165.49**
CEFTA	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	/	9.500.00
EU	370	368	288	235	302	224	321	332	370	445	120.27	143.64
Others	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	50	5.000.00	8.333.33
BALANCE												
Total	**-270**	**-335**	**-250**	**-184**	**538**	**625**	**342**	**224**	**-30**	**-191**		
CEFTA	54	26	36	47	54	48	69	18	57	72		
EU	-308	-363	-287	-235	-301	-219	-321	-330	-356	-444		
Others	-16	2	1	4	785	796	594	536	269	181		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.7: Average annual prices of grape producers; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/kg												
Table grapes	51.1	79.9	70.6	63.1	75.2	53.7	70.7	82.6	96.1	90.94	94.66	120.22
Grapes for processing	27.3	24.8	39.2	31.3	37.5	40.0	47.3	45.1	45.0	47.51	105.62	110.56
Prices in EUR/kg												
Table grapes	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	94.75	121.24
Grapes for processing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	105.73	111.45

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.8: Retail prices of wine; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/l												
White wine	216.2	224.4	228.3	234.1	240.8	243.5	245.6	249.0	270.9	305.0	112.58	122.03
Red wine	230.7	232.5	244.9	246.4	253.7	257.3	261.8	269.7	285.1	327.1	114.71	123.18
Prices in EUR/l												
White wine	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	112.69	123.08
Red wine	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	114.82	124.24

Source: SORS

1.8 Seed

Annex 1.8.1: Area under seeds (ha); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Winter and spring wheat	23,002	19,003	17,362	15,972	10,795	13,148	13,382	15,050	14,088	12,020	85.32	90.43
Winter barley	2,500	2,211	1,873	1,869	1,787	2,099	450	2,487	2,141	1,888	88.17	105.30
Spring barley	496	302	45	25	31	0	43	64	0	0	/	0.00
Winter oats	73	110	128	0	0	103	164	0	139	130	93.53	160.14
Spring oats	140	75	65	189	127	0	0	1,547	0	0	/	0.00
Winter and spring triticale	989	795	869	918	566	491	490	643	609	330	54.21	58.95
Winter rye	66	51	23	89	10	15	16	34	28	23	82.14	111.98
Maize	12,566	11,662	7,428	10,086	5,002	8,246	6,336	2,472	7,847	10,516	134.01	175.84
Soya beans	8,339	8,208	8,372	9,227	9,582	10,357	9,874	3,849	5,388	5,377	99.80	68.85
Sunflower	3,078	1,590	1,438	2,180	2,792	3,207	1,425	891	1,563	1,948	124.62	98.60
Sugar beet	0	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Oilseed rape	1	2	4	5	29	121	304	113	61	94	154.38	74.89
Onions	56	70	79	12	26	22	30	29	17	24	143.80	96.63
Leek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	/	/
Beans	11	15	39	37	13	2	3	5	8	1	12.57	16.67
Peas	142	77	121	47	23	6	11	9	374	258	69.05	305.53
Garlic	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
Forage kale	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Spring fodder peas	85	56	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Winter fodder peas	114	394	218	419	242	254	331	305	0	0	/	0.00
Winter hairy vetch	8	173	166	35	48	13	46	28	0	7	/	26.00
Spring hairy vetch	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	/	0.00
Cucumbers	18	16	12	12	7	10	4	3	4	5	125.00	86.90

Green beans	26	22	30	12	11	31	14	23	15	7	46.98	37.31
Beet	0	11	1	16	0	6	0	16	1	2	250.00	43.74
Melons	5	3	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	68.49	113.12
Watermelons	4	3	4	2	1	6	7	1	2	0	0.00	0.00
Parsnips	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	/	142.86
Celery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	0.00
Lettuce	12	9	5	8	10	16	4	1	4	2	51.68	28.37
Carrots	8	32	14	91	84	49	8	32	10	16	161.62	43.72
Parsley	5	2	3	9	3	5	1	8	1	4	400.00	114.03
Dill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Chard	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	/	0.00
Cabbage	9	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	165.29	223.21
Spinach	9	7	4	14	41	15	6	1	6	2	31.10	14.49
Small radish	2	5	4	11	13	4	6	2	2	2	103.09	37.04
Zucchini	4	2	8	4	6	24	5	7	2	4	225.99	46.89
Peppers	92	131	88	102	96	76	72	26	155	45	29.01	52.87
Tomatoes	14	16	13	14	7	3	1	3	4	2	51.83	55.14
Kohlrabi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Cauliflower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Broccoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	/	/
Fodder sorghum	12	52	40	0	7	22	20	22	0	0	/	0.00
Broom maize	2	17	6	9	15	5	13	4	39	10	25.64	66.01
Radish	1	1	0	3	5	0	2	3	2	0	0.00	0.00
Eggplants	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	/	/
Oil squash	2	2	7	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	/	0.00
Pumpkins	1	0	11	1	0	7	0	0	0	4	/	264.55
Potatoes	325	341	404	362	322	269	299	408	321	286	89.05	88.33
Medicinal herbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Various flowers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Various herbs	108	133	125	93	33	165	160	146	213	70	32.89	48.80
Red clover	127	91	149	188	140	75	100	96	31	18	58.92	20.41
Bird's foot trefoil	11	11	17	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	/	0.00
Alfalfa	786	1,118	1,378	2,139	2,607	2,402	4,619	961	1,075	1,244	115.70	53.33
Flax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0.00	0.00
Patience dock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	31.75	109.89
Tobacco	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Buckwheat	2	0	2	2	3	2	7	5	5	8	160.00	181.82
Millet	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	5	0	0.00	0.00
Okra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,07	1	1.428.57	7.142.86
Fodder turnips	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Hemp	0	0	7	20	20	47	11	15	21	3	14.08	13.12
Total	53,314	46,832	40,688	44,246	34,516	41,330	38,268	29,318	34,193	34,359	100.49	96.72

Source: MAFWM, Plant Protection Directorate (based on the issued certificates on recognition of seed crops)

Annex 1.8.2: Seed production (kg); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Winter and spring wheat	137,659,532	104,011,930	109,217,032	107,028,581	71,981,278	83,521,823	77,967,179	98,883,889	101,560,973	71,971,198	70.87	82.93
Winter barley	13,131,632	11,639,737	11,686,333	11,267,171	11,503,454	11,342,407	2,744,806	16,794,850	15,838,771	11,838,979	74.75	101.67
Spring barley	1,628,634	1,179,317	213,408	97,110	136,050	0	92,833	254,068	0	0	/	0.00
Winter oats	307,103	392,217	410,108	0	0	435,014	717,852	0	465,350	509,589	109.51	157.45
Spring oats	426,942	212,068	355,392	863,971	582,336	0	0	5,246,169	0	0	/	0.00
Winter and spring triticale	5,090,084	3,968,404	4,656,919	5,235,308	3,565,820	2,766,036	2,425,594	3,845,459	4,164,458	2,113,799	50.76	63.03
Winter rye	297,750	194,210	60,300	294,720	38,500	72,694	65,881	29,816	132,220	93,800	70.94	138.30
Maize	29,683,625	41,736,064	16,670,810	31,991,281	11,934,137	29,741,554	19,624,011	5,947,410	21,076,653	16,850,321	79.95	95.39
Soya beans	21,643,729	27,757,470	22,380,474	28,953,590	21,442,369	30,957,232	28,826,623	12,224,336	15,480,625	11,150,189	72.03	51.18
Sunflower	3,871,091	1,304,391	1,289,294	3,117,252	2,628,573	2,727,316	1,508,995	1,229,272	1,891,285	2,003,525	105.93	100.32
Sugar beet	0	0	10,000	8,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Oilseed rape	1,320	3,000	9,660	16,471	63,650	152,551	345,094	260,705	132,600	265,240	200.03	138.93
Onions	352,813	622,396	284,625	184,610	296,659	192,668	230,989	204,683	134,821	25,081	18.60	11.83
Leek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	/	/
Beans	11,050	10,213	35,644	41,567	8,190	2,464	1,887	7,739	3,748	1,453	38.77	30.24
Peas	248,515	159,470	353,946	80,817	71,456	4,870	16,022	7,850	755,220	553,136	73.24	323.31
Garlic	0	0	0	1,852	4,018	0	6,527	3,706	3,250	0	0.00	0.00
Forage kale	0	0	21,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Spring fodder peas	267,355	161,855	301,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Winter fodder peas	262,830	1,033,741	666,452	973,485	782,882	759,016	655,414	818,159	0	0	/	0.00
Winter hairy vetch	9,200	165,923	438,990	98,170	143,994	9,000	60,404	22,056	0	3,325	/	7.06
Spring hairy vetch	68,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,568	0	0	/	0.00
Cucumbers	3,653	4,248	4,712	2,881	1,004	2,098	2,008	1,266	1,581	808	51.11	50.78
Green beans	27,455	19,279	31,385	22,191	9,235	55,472	19,282	21,998	13,342	3,044	22.82	12.75
Beet	0	9,894	918	19,400	0	12,354	0	35,150	1,425	4,600	322.81	47.01
Melons	2,213	159	423	564	225	130	19	152	436	145	33.25	75.40
Watermelons	719	311	542	660	98	1,974	2,491	106	36	0	0.00	0.00
Parsnips	2,800	1,109	1,109	1,250	695	617	0	1,963	0	1,425	/	217.56
Celery	118	0	0	10	0	178	230	0	0	0	/	0.00
Lettuce	10,781	2,823	3,000	3,825	3,500	5,026	1,380	621	2,145	1,150	53.61	45.38
Carrots	6,545	26,751	16,435	89,445	94,863	44,568	4,631	28,659	5,077	16,359	322.22	46.00
Parsley	4,905	1,603	2,358	4,729	2,915	3,310	843	11,540	665	5,681	854.29	147.39
Dill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Chard	3,003	17,126	0	0	1,176	0	0	1,940	0	0	/	0.00
Cabbage	6,265	5,030	185	1,157	347	72	0	1,252	155	1,855	1.194.46	507.86

Spinach	8,530	8,710	4,573	36,437	39,000	19,683	4,882	803	26,700	5,118	19.17	28.10
Small radish	265	2,716	3,169	6,955	2,958	859	2,416	1,053	1,301	390	29.99	22.71
Zucchini	2,403	1,013	3,250	3,220	2,815	10,612	2,721	3,408	1,984	3,728	187.90	86.54
Peppers	20,287	23,227	22,316	25,467	16,956	14,681	13,336	5,854	10,841	4,625	42.66	37.50
Tomatoes	1,545	608,112	1,365	1,656	863	422	93	437	14,730	91	0.62	2.75
Kohlrabi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Cauliflower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Broccoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	/	/
Fodder sorghum	30,200	190,300	90,418	0	2,300	49,150	39,032	39,043	0	0	/	0.00
Broom maize	1,510	51,772	11,200	22,200	34,400	11,200	12,625	5,767	65,287	10,000	15.32	38.68
Radish	500	713	107	1,985	2,317	0	1,901	2,601	55	0	0.00	0.00
Eggplants	148	41	118	74	0	0	0	0	0	79	/	/
Oil squash	340	1,585	2,817	2,321	3,056	0	0	0	0	0	/	0.00
Pumpkins	78	0	3,788	419	0	3,256	15	125	0	1,400	/	206.12
Potatoes	7,297,572	7,744,161	9,306,634	7,249,160	6,582,116	6,138,146	6,731,638	8,397,130	7,327,870	6,702,830	91.47	95.27
Medicinal herbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Various flowers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Various herbs	141,090	271,178	203,002	227,090	77,319	370,359	254,632	298,569	405,791	121,973	30.06	43.36
Red clover	93,009	45,333	102,370	141,968	84,716	48,398	60,031	78,096	10,968	6,265	57.12	11.10
Bird’s foot trefoil	1,341	2,764	2,756	1,575	291	300	0	0	0	0	/	0.00
Alfalfa	621,685	331,790	804,599	1,014,082	1,685,807	1,342,906	822,594	767,944	979,043	1,071,041	109.40	95.66
Flax	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	860	7,000	0	0.00	0.00
Patience dock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	2,286	190	8.31	27.24
Tobacco	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Buckwheat	3,700	0	2,400	3,000	3,500	2,600	6,515	5,610	7,000	1,000	14.29	19.82
Millet	4,000	0	3,500	3,600	0	0	9,906	3,603	10,000	0	0.00	0.00
Okra	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	48	87	182.77	913.87
Fodder turnips	33,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Hemp	0	0	6,468	11,617	5,976	38,130	11,800	10,300	21,000	1,500	7.14	8.60
Total	223,292,036	203,924,510	179,698,755	199,153,643	133,841,812	170,861,146	143,295,132	155,519,787	170,556,739	125,345,624	73.49	80.96

Source: MAFWM, Plant Protection Directorate (based on the estimated yield of processed seed)

1.9 Fodder plants

Annex 1.9.1: Number of holdings and area under fodder plants by UAA; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	299	0.13	2,027	1.28	299	0.14	2,027	1.29
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	1,560	0.68	5,264	3.34	1,559	0.73	5,261	3.34
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	6,482	2.81	16,867	10.69	6,477	3.02	16,862	10.70
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	38,082	16.53	57,385	36.36	38,074	17.77	57,377	36.40
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	63,298	27.48	46,191	29.26	63,272	29.53	46,178	29.29
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	55,980	24.30	21,364	13.54	55,873	26.07	21,339	13.54
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	19,516	8.47	4,723	2.99	19,446	9.07	4,710	2.99
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	14,551	6.32	2,311	1.46	14,369	6.71	2,293	1.45
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	9,637	4.18	1,288	0.82	9,249	4.32	1,268	0.80
≥ 100 ha	20,919	9.08	419	0.27	5,677	2.65	321	0.20
Total	**230,324**	**100.00**	**157,839**	**100.00**	**214,295**	**100.01**	**157,636**	**100.00**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 1.9.2: Fodder plant area, yields and production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Area (ha)												
Total	**209,551**	**230,176**	**250,359**	**236,684**	**240,088**	**230,484**	**243,480**	**234,842**	**228,495**	**222,650**	**97.44**	**94.55**
Clover[1)]	75,102	75,395	76,625	73,281	70,453	63,699	61,725	60,235	57,045	55,348	97.03	88.37
Alfalfa[1)]	101,604	108,834	109,230	107,430	112,218	103,366	106,095	104,191	106,340	108,238	101.78	101.69
Forage maize	32,418	32,143	34,046	30,524	33,244	29,831	37,401	35,663	33,120	30,764	92.89	90.88
Other fodder plants	...	13,804	30,458	25,449	24,173	33,588	38,259	34,753	31,990	28,300	88.47	86.94
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**7**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**88.01**	**79.92**
Clover[1)]	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	75.00	72.01
Alfalfa[1)]	5	5	4	6	4	5	6	6	5	4	80.00	76.34
Forage maize	21	19	17	21	16	20	20	21	16	15	93.75	80.84
Other fodder plants	...	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	86.69	75.58
Production (t)												
Total	**1,483,346**	**1,505,515**	**1,402,295**	**1,679,034**	**1,328,312**	**1,497,554**	**1,823,927**	**1,882,003**	**1,424,773**	**1,175,770**	**82.52**	**73.89**

Clover[1]	282,234	244,658	222,596	291,365	213,543	240,910	283,503	305,271	223,160	173,129	77.58	68.36
Alfalfa[1]	504,259	565,886	481,003	611,062	475,580	513,316	594,981	650,360	539,995	441,936	81.84	79.65
Forage maize	693,258	617,447	589,166	650,741	534,521	588,178	763,354	746,926	524,654	462,568	88.17	73.25
Other fodder plants	...	77,524	109,530	125,866	104,668	155,150	182,089	179,446	136,964	98,138	71.65	64.71

... = no data available

[1] Includes the areas of the main crop and the companion crop.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.9.3: Foreign trade in fodder plants (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**57,897**	**55,825**	**61,187**	**66,475**	**76,853**	**71,011**	**86,968**	**81,041**	**70,504**	**102,277**	**145.07**	**132.35**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	7,973	400	2,583	1,415	393	2,121	2,329	2,234	708	1,193	168.50	76.62
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7,260	/	1,815,000.00
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	128	277	638	26	161	764	892	733	1,358	40,918	3,013.11	5,235.16
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	48,851	52,916	55,790	61,953	72,304	66,258	81,738	76,312	68,328	47,476	69.48	65.05
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	945	2,208	2,176	3,081	3,995	1,868	2,009	1,760	110	5,430	4,936.36	278.69
IMPORTS												
Total	**2,685**	**4,868**	**1,961**	**2,944**	**2,912**	**1,957**	**2,214**	**2,393**	**2,459**	**2,381**	**96.83**	**99.75**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	109	6	3	17	38	43	0	1	1	91	9,100.00	548.19
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	1,803	740	1,684	2,372	1,190	1,472	1,578	1,703	1,608	1,487	92.48	98.46
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	283	317	42	302	168	221	272	279	154	309	200.65	141.22
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	445	3,694	176	186	1,257	108	331	320	508	181	35.63	35.86
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	45	111	56	67	259	113	33	90	188	313	166.49	229.14
BALANCE												
Total	**55,212**	**50,957**	**59,226**	**63,531**	**73,941**	**69,054**	**84,754**	**78,648**	**68,045**	**99,896**		
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	7,864	394	2,580	1,398	355	2,078	2,329	2,233	707	1,102		
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	-1,803	-716	-1,684	-2,372	-1,190	-1,472	-1,578	-1,701	-1,608	5,773		
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	-155	-40	596	-276	-7	543	620	454	1,204	40,609		
Bran and other remnants of cereals and	48,406	49,222	55,614	61,767	71,047	66,150	81,407	75,992	67,820	47,295		

legumes										
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	900	2,097	2,120	3,014	3,736	1,755	1,976	1,670	-78	5,117

Source: SORS

Annex 1.9.4: Foreign trade in fodder plants (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
EXPORTS												
Total	**7,510**	**6,507**	**7,441**	**7,785**	**8,903**	**8,447**	**9,976**	**9,865**	**11,906**	**25,493**	**214.12**	**259.62**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	1,121	58	190	154	53	212	175	163	108	226	209.26	158.93
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2,138	/	1,069,000.00
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	16	55	115	2	42	83	90	91	223	11,416	5,119.28	10,790.17
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	6,189	6,145	6,861	7,271	8,341	7,928	9,458	9,358	11,533	10,153	88.03	108.90
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	184	243	275	358	467	224	253	252	42	1,560	3,714.29	630.05
IMPORTS												
Total	**920**	**2,307**	**584**	**763**	**682**	**564**	**810**	**840**	**753**	**1,128**	**149.80**	**154.56**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	15	7	7	12	4	5	0	1	2	18	900.00	750.00
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	428	161	342	500	260	322	353	378	363	502	138.29	149.76
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	123	167	31	131	43	88	104	118	87	222	255.17	252.27
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	340	1,915	171	89	290	108	152	90	175	221	126.29	135.58
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	14	57	33	31	85	41	201	253	126	165	130.95	116.86
BALANCE												
Total	**6,590**	**4,200**	**6,857**	**7,022**	**8,221**	**7,883**	**9,166**	**9,025**	**11,153**	**24,365**		
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	1,106	51	183	142	49	207	175	162	106	208		
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	-428	-155	-342	-500	-260	-322	-353	-377	-363	1,636		
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	-107	-112	84	-129	-1	-5	-14	-27	136	11,194		
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	5,849	4,230	6,690	7,182	8,051	7,820	9,306	9,268	11,358	9,932		
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	170	186	242	327	382	183	52	-1	-84	1,395		

Source: SORS

2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.1 Beef

Annex 2.1.1: Number of holdings and cattle by the cattle herd size; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-2	84,960	9.6	56,046	43.1	84,944	10.4	56,036	43.1
3-9	261,416	29.7	53,552	41.2	261,357	32.1	53,542	41.2
10-19	171,563	19.5	13,006	10.0	171,383	21.1	12,994	10.0
20-29	82,691	9.4	3,504	2.7	82,550	10.1	3,498	2.7
30-49	88,801	10.1	2,379	1.8	88,487	10.9	2,370	1.8
50-99	79,435	9.0	1227	0.9	79,128	9.7	1223	0.9
100 and more	112,285	12.7	350	0.3	46,162	5.7	285	0.2
Total	**881,152**	**100.0**	**130,065**	**100.0**	**814,011**	**100.0**	**129,948**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.1.2: Number of cattle (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Cattle, total	**913**	**920**	**916**	**893**	**899**	**878**	**898**	**886**	**860**	**800**	**93.02**	**90.48**
Cattle up to 1 year old	293	294	297	271	281	264	264	260	246	228	92.68	86.69
for slaughter	24	24	28	15	25	22	19	19	26	25	96.15	112.61
other male	164	164	150	158	156	150	146	144	134	118	88.06	80.82
other female	105	106	120	98	100	92	99	98	86	84	97.67	88.42
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old	132	124	125	150	140	108	142	140	142	148	104.23	110.12
Male heads	47	40	41	54	46	51	58	58	51	63	123.53	119.32
Heifers for breeding	78	78	81	91	90	53	76	74	79	65	82.28	87.37
Heifers for slaughter	7	6	3	5	4	5	8	8	12	20	166.67	270.27
Cattle 2 and more years old	488	502	493	472	477	506	492	486	472	424	89.83	87.14
Male heads	8	8	12	9	10	16	12	12	21	18	85.71	126.76
Heifers for breeding	28	34	25	25	31	55	45	45	29	17	58.62	41.46
Heifers for slaughter	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	133.33	250.00
Cows total	451	460	455	438	436	434	434	429	419	384	91.65	89.22
-Dairy cows	429	437	430	426	429	423	423	417	408	374	91.67	89.05

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.3: Balance of the number of cattle (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Number at the beginning of year	921	913	920	916	893	899	878	898	886	860	97.07	96.54
Breeding	374	381	374	350	349	347	348	343	335	288	85.97	83.62
Imports[1)]	0	1	2	1	3	8	9	11	7	12	171.43	157.89
Exports[1)]	44	33	64	34	48	35	34	43	39	29	74.36	72.86
Slaughtered	318	320	302	324	284	325	289	309	316	317	100.32	104.07
Died	19	22	15	16	14	15	15	14	14	13	92.86	90.28
Number at the end of year	913	920	916	893	899	878	898	886	860	800	93.02	90.48

[1)] According to the special trade system

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.4: Weight gain/growth and domestic beef production (000 t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Live weight gain	161	155	155	152	153	152	155	153	150	142	94.67	93.05
Total slaughtered cattle in the territory[1)]	68	73	70	75	66	76	67	69	72	76	105.56	108.57
Gross domestic production[2)]	75	78	81	82	76	81	73	78	80	81	101.25	104.38
Meat production[3)]	70	73	77	77	71	76	71	75	77	79	102.60	106.76
Cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net weight of slaughtered animals)	35	37	40	42	45	45	47	47	48	44	91.67	94.83

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; net weight
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.5: Cattle slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered animals; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total (000 heads)	318	320	302	324	284	325	289	309	316	317	100.32	104.07
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	147	151	162	170	178	173	173	172	181	164	90.61	93.50
Average gross weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	462	468	473	478	490	495	511	521	510	513	100.59	101.50
Average net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	242	244	247	248	253	257	269	275	267	268	100.37	101.44

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.6: Foreign trade in beef (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**452**	**1,049**	**1,645**	**1,650**	**1,774**	**4,232**	**3,446**	**3,531**	**3,799**	**5,348**	**140.77**	**159.34**
Live animals[1)]	59	166	251	231	453	1,554	1,184	1,679	1,595	2,361	148.03	182.60
Meat	164	631	1,226	1,222	1,098	2,399	1,937	1,522	1,859	2,634	141.69	149.40
Meat products	229	252	168	197	223	279	325	330	345	353	102.32	117.51
EXPORTS												
Total	**8,813**	**7,060**	**12,925**	**9,136**	**14,181**	**14,079**	**11,739**	**15,900**	**21,284**	**18,005**	**84.59**	**116.64**
Live animals[1)]	7,004	5,119	11,307	6,724	10,154	6,532	6,883	10,366	16,471	12,381	75.17	122.81
Meat	1,465	1,646	1,351	2,068	3,580	6,474	3,785	4,580	3,821	4,017	105.13	90.31
Meat products	344	295	267	344	447	1,073	1,071	954	992	1,607	162.00	177.10
BALANCE												
Total	**8,361**	**6,011**	**11,280**	**7,486**	**12,407**	**9,847**	**8,293**	**12,369**	**17,485**	**12,657**		
Live animals[1)]	6,945	4,953	11,056	6,493	9,701	4,978	5,699	8,687	14,876	10,020		
Meat	1,301	1,015	125	846	2,482	4,075	1,848	3,058	1,962	1,383		
Meat products	115	43	99	147	224	794	746	624	647	1,254		

[1)] According to the special trade system

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.7: Foreign trade in beef (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**2,014**	**4,699**	**7,262**	**6,605**	**7,825**	**18,520**	**17,436**	**18,507**	**14,509**	**24,539**	**169.13**	**159.77**
Live animals[1)]	440	902	1,869	539	2,206	8,235	7,526	10,164	4,556	7,815	171.53	119.54
Meat	570	2,306	4,684	4,773	4,378	8,932	8,176	6,596	7,967	14,100	176.98	195.57
Meat products	1,004	1,491	709	1,293	1,241	1,353	1,734	1,747	1,986	2,624	132.12	162.76
EXPORTS												
Total	**36,752**	**30,350**	**48,605**	**34,217**	**52,844**	**58,055**	**43,809**	**56,877**	**50,116**	**56,536**	**112.81**	**108.02**
Live animals[1)]	28,864	22,176	42,247	25,502	38,295	26,764	26,465	37,090	34,431	34,173	99.25	104.80
Meat	6,414	6,610	5,082	7,776	13,138	29,108	14,847	17,234	13,156	18,656	141.81	106.63
Meat products	1,474	1,564	1,276	939	1,411	2,183	2,497	2,553	2,529	3,707	146.58	165.89
BALANCE												
Total	**34,738**	**25,651**	**41,343**	**27,612**	**45,019**	**39,535**	**26,373**	**38,370**	**35,607**	**31,997**		
Live animals[1)]	28,424	21,274	40,378	24,963	36,089	18,529	18,939	26,926	29,875	26,358		
Meat	5,844	4,304	398	3,003	8,760	20,176	6,671	10,638	5,189	4,556		
Meat products	470	73	567	-354	170	830	763	806	543	1,083		

[1)] According to the special trade system

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.8: Beef balance (carcass-weight equivalent) (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Gross domestic production[1)]	75,412	78,445	80,773	81,863	75,638	80,598	72,648	77,612	79,670	81,481	102.27	105.50
Live animal imports[2)]	59	166	251	231	453	1,554	1,184	1,679	836	1,231	147.25	107.87
Live animal exports[2)]	7,004	5,119	11,307	6,724	10,154	6,532	6,883	10,366	8,637	6,457	74.76	75.84
Net domestic production[3)]	68,467	73,492	69,717	75,370	65,937	75,619	66,949	68,925	71,869	76,255	106.10	109.15
Meat imports[4)]	485	1,050	1,765	2,447	1,694	3,073	2,532	2,253	2,630	3,337	126.90	136.98
Meat exports[4)]	2,098	2,490	1,754	2,625	4,286	9,100	5,553	6,328	5,435	6,641	122.19	108.15
Domestic consumption	66,854	72,052	69,728	75,192	63,345	69,592	63,927	64,850	69,064	72,951	105.63	110.27
Consumption per capita (kg)	9.3	10.0	9.8	10.7	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.4	9.9	10.7	108.34	112.35
Self-sufficiency rate	113	109	116	109	119	116	114	120	115	112	97.09	95.85

[1)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight.
[2)] According to the special trade system.
[3)] Gross domestic production minus exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered cattle in the territory)
[4)] Calculated based on imports and exports of meat and meat products and specific coefficients for the observed tariff lines.

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.1.9: Average annual purchase prices of cattle for slaughter; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Calves for slaughter	293.47	324.65	328.33	316.91	322.82	333.16	351.15	338.95	354.89	419.43	118.19	123.29
Bullocks and heifers for slaughter	219.05	222.96	220.48	219.30	217.18	236.56	220.75	201.53	226.07	297.80	131.73	135.11
Cows for slaughter	146.95	148.13	144.29	130.78	141.20	153.35	140.06	133.07	144.29	198.91	137.85	139.69
Bulls for slaughter	182.31	217.72	204.50	220.69	207.51	214.97	202.80	183.46	228.66	308.11	134.75	148.50
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Calves for slaughter	2.59	2.77	2.72	2.57	2.66	2.82	2.98	2.88	3.02	3.57	118.30	124.35
Bullocks and heifers for slaughter	1.94	1.90	1.83	1.78	1.79	2.00	1.87	1.71	1.92	2.54	131.86	136.31
Cows for slaughter	1.30	1.26	1.20	1.06	1.16	1.30	1.19	1.13	1.23	1.69	137.99	140.94
Bulls for slaughter	1.61	1.86	1.69	1.79	1.71	1.82	1.72	1.56	1.94	2.62	134.88	149.83

Source: SORS

2.2 Pork

Annex 2.2.1: Number of holdings and pigs by the pig herd size; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-2	194,720	6.0	135,414	42.4	194,690	7.6	135,398	42.4
3-9	598,816	18.3	117,646	36.8	598,699	23.4	117,624	36.8
10-19	576,295	17.6	44,362	13.9	576,178	22.5	44,353	13.9
20-49	463,297	14.2	16,353	5.1	462,818	18.1	16,339	5.1
50-99	240,372	7.4	3,560	1.1	239,082	9.3	3,542	1.1
100-199	178,276	5.5	1323	0.4	176,021	6.9	1,307	0.4
200-399	136,596	4.2	518	0.2	134,127	5.2	509	0.2
400 and more	877,729	26.9	290	0.1	175,837	6.9	220	0.1
Total	**3,266,102**	**100.0**	**319,465**	**100.0**	**2,557,450**	**100.0**	**319,293**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.2.2: Number of pigs (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Pigs, total	**3,144**	**3,236**	**3,284**	**3,021**	**2,911**	**2,782**	**2,903**	**2,983**	**2,868**	**2,669**	**93.06**	**92.37**
Piglets up to 20 kg	1,033	953	1,068	927	945	917	965	980	930	880	94.62	92.89
Pigs from 20-49 kg	656	715	658	664	579	549	584	594	573	512	89.35	88.92
Fattened pigs of weight 50 kg and more	973	1,042	1,058	943	915	849	886	938	932	876	93.99	96.90
50-79 kg	388	450	389	374	352	325	337	337	353	313	88.67	91.84
80-109 kg	314	312	329	286	305	267	266	313	298	290	97.32	100.07
110 kg and more	272	280	339	284	259	257	283	288	281	273	97.15	99.78
Breeding pigs of weight 50 kg and more	483	526	501	487	471	467	467	472	434	399	91.94	86.33
Male gilts	20	39	28	33	23	23	25	28	14	12	85.71	53.10
Total female gilts	87	118	91	78	77	80	67	78	66	69	104.55	93.75
- of which mated gilts	32	33	25	23	20	28	23	29	20	23	115.00	95.83
Boars	20	23	28	20	20	21	25	19	22	17	77.27	79.44
Total sows	355	346	354	356	350	343	350	346	331	301	90.94	87.50
- of which mated sows	175	171	149	143	157	154	171	151	135	134	99.26	87.24

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.3: Balance of the number of pigs (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Number at the beginning of year	3,139	3,144	3,236	3,284	3,021	2,911	2,782	2,903	2,983	2,868	96.14	98.22
Breeding	5,822	5,668	5,763	5,824	5,725	5,611	5,733	5,670	5,415	4,936	91.15	87.66
Imports[1)]	118	330	217	77	123	252	160	163	246	327	132.93	173.20
Exports[1)]	31	26	46	28	23	22	16	0	0	0	/	0.00
Slaughtered	5,684	5,657	5,654	5,853	5,706	5,745	5,538	5,502	5,536	5,250	94.83	93.66
Died	219	223	232	283	229	224	218	251	240	215	89.58	92.51
Number at the end of year	3,144	3,236	3,284	3,021	2,911	2,782	2,903	2,983	2,868	2,667	92.99	92.30

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.4: Weight gain/growth and domestic pork production (000 t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Live weight gain	381	400	415	434	437	431	441	445	428	416	97.20	95.33
Total slaughtered pigs in the territory[1)]	303	320	324	342	344	345	329	331	340	330	97.06	97.69
Gross domestic production[2)]	293	294	314	339	338	334	325	326	335	323	96.42	97.41
Meat production [3)]	249	258	278	301	307	303	298	299	307	299	97.39	98.75
Pigs slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net mass of slaughtered animals)	132	151	167	165	156	171	173	171	169	139	82.25	82.74

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.5: Pigs slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered animals; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total (000 heads)	5,684	5,657	5,654	5,853	5,706	5,745	5,538	5,502	5,536	5,250	94.83	93.66
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	1,783	2,031	2,218	2,212	2,079	2,217	2,219	2,176	2,190	1,812	82.74	83.26
Average gross weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	97	97	98	98	99	101	102	104	102	102	100.00	100.39
Average net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	74	74	75	74	75	77	78	78	77	77	100.00	100.00

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.6: Foreign trade in pork (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**22,432**	**47,675**	**34,052**	**28,107**	**36,745**	**45,887**	**32,514**	**32,722**	**41,527**	**60,106**	**144.74**	**158.68**
Live animals[1)]	10,024	26,980	11,664	2,993	7,067	11,309	4,422	4,638	7,235	9,255	127.92	133.47
Meat	9,611	17,443	18,898	21,333	26,026	29,765	21,981	22,427	28,767	44,050	153.13	170.78
Meat products	2,797	3,252	3,490	3,781	3,652	4,813	6,111	5,657	5,525	6,801	123.10	132.02
EXPORTS												
Total	**3,623**	**19,694**	**15,571**	**9,392**	**12,888**	**11,311**	**11,379**	**12,013**	**9,902**	**8,685**	**87.71**	**75.53**
Live animals[1)]	840	708	801	802	652	598	537	0	0	0	/	0.00
Meat	688	16,017	12,063	6,322	7,492	5,166	3,444	964	1,189	759	63.84	20.79
Meat products	2,095	2,969	2,707	2,268	4,744	5,547	7,398	11,049	8,713	7,926	90.97	105.82
BALANCE												
Total	**-18,809**	**-27,981**	**-18,481**	**-18,715**	**-23,857**	**-34,576**	**-21,135**	**-20,709**	**-31,625**	**-51,421**		
Live animals[1)]	-9,184	-26,272	-10,863	-2,191	-6,415	-10,711	-3,885	-4,638	-7,235	-9,255		
Meat	-8,923	-1,426	-6,835	-15,011	-18,534	-24,599	-18,537	-21,463	-27,578	-43,291		
Meat products	-702	-283	-783	-1,513	1,092	734	1,287	5,392	3,188	1,125		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.7: Foreign trade in pork (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**54,457**	**102,847**	**71,869**	**65,253**	**88,953**	**104,932**	**95,255**	**98,256**	**99,640**	**171,321**	**171.94**	**175.88**
Live animals[1)]	18,653	47,501	19,125	6,192	12,954	22,881	12,961	13,558	13,473	22,418	166.39	147.82
Meat	23,987	41,659	38,913	44,195	61,058	63,331	56,668	58,075	60,235	113,896	189.09	190.23
Meat products	11,817	13,687	13,831	14,866	14,941	18,720	25,626	26,623	25,932	35,007	135.00	156.50
EXPORTS												
Total	**11,122**	**56,115**	**36,207**	**23,110**	**35,048**	**30,929**	**30,605**	**28,979**	**26,934**	**27,958**	**103.80**	**91.67**
Live animals[1)]	1,739	1,478	1,551	1,606	1,524	1,402	1,138	0	0	0	/	0.00
Meat	1,977	44,005	25,073	13,366	16,676	11,199	7,219	1,733	2,802	2,767	98.75	34.91
Meat products	7,406	10,632	9,583	8,138	16,848	18,328	22,248	27,246	24,132	25,191	104.39	115.77
BALANCE												
Total	**-43,335**	**-46,732**	**-35,662**	**-42,143**	**-53,905**	**-74,003**	**-64,650**	**-69,277**	**-72,706**	**-143,363**		
Live animals[1)]	-16,914	-46,023	-17,574	-4,586	-11,430	-21,479	-11,823	-13,558	-13,473	-22,418		

Meat	-22,010	2,346	-13,840	-30,829	-44,382	-52,132	-49,449	-56,342	-57,433	-111,129		
Meat products	-4,411	-3,055	-4,248	-6,728	1,907	-392	-3,378	623	-1,800	-9,816		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.8: Pork balance (carcass-weight equivalent) (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Gross domestic production[1)]	293,403	294,092	313,603	339,314	337,877	334,200	325,002	326,366	334,976	322,552	96.29	97.25
Live animal imports[2)]	10,024	26,980	11,664	2,993	7,067	11,309	4,422	4,638	5,445	6,954	127.71	105.74
Live animal exports[2)]	840	708	801	802	652	598	537	0	0	0	/	0.00
Net domestic production[3)]	302,587	320,363	324,466	341,505	344,292	344,911	328,887	331,003	340,421	329,507	96.79	97.52
Meat imports[4)]	21,502	35,619	35,775	23,374	47,180	56,090	66,017	50,734	60,302	69,791	115.74	124.48
Meat exports[4)]	8,152	28,247	22,301	15,310	21,488	19,688	18,041	16,037	15,269	14,353	94.00	79.28
Domestic consumption	316,188	327,735	337,940	349,568	369,985	381,313	376,863	365,701	385,454	384,945	99.87	102.42
Consumption per capita (kg)	44.0	45.9	48.0	48.0	48.9	54.3	54.1	53.0	55.3	56.6	102.43	106.61
Self-sufficiency ratio	93	90	93	97	91	88	86	89	87	84	96.42	94.98

[1)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight.
[2)] According to the special trade system.
[3)] Gross domestic production minus exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered pigs in the territory).
[4)] Calculated based imports and exports of meat and meat products and specific coefficients for the observed tariff lines.

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.2.9: Average annual producer prices (purchase prices); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Piglets for slaughter	234.14	254.87	203.27	190.56	235.50	228.54	232.15	228.25	205.81	275.26	133.74	121.77
Fattened pigs up to 110 kg	176.89	174.62	148.64	140.65	165.47	144.48	150.98	152.69	150.38	206.93	137.60	135.43
Other pigs for slaughter over 110 kg	169.70	165.33	135.20	126.03	151.89	139.66	141.07	146.96	143.86	197.14	137.04	136.25
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Piglets for slaughter	2.07	2.17	1.68	1.55	1.94	1.93	1.97	1.94	1.75	2.34	133.87	122.89
Fattened pigs up to 110 kg	1.56	1.49	1.23	1.14	1.36	1.22	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.76	137.74	136.69

Other pigs for slaughter over 110 kg	1.50	1.41	1.12	1.02	1.25	1.18	1.20	1.25	1.22	1.68	137.17	137.50

Source: SORS

2.3 Mutton and goats

Annex 2.3.1: Number of holdings and sheep/goats by the sheep/goat herd size; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				**Family holdings**			
	Number of heads	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of heads**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
SHEEP								
1-2	12,665	0.7	6,888	5.0	12,664	0.7	6,887	5.0
3-9	461,835	25.7	76,967	55.9	461,788	25.8	76,960	55.9
10-19	467,056	26.0	37,346	27.1	466,833	26.1	37,330	27.1
20-49	364,284	20.2	12,431	9.0	363,362	20.3	12,403	9.0
50-99	184,656	10.3	2,694	2.0	183,879	10.3	2,683	1.9
100-199	132,113	7.3	983	0.7	130,083	7.3	969	0.7
200-499	108,612	6.0	371	0.3	105,338	5.9	360	0.3
500 and more	68,595	3.8	84	0.1	64,168	3.6	80	0.1
Total	**1,799,814**	**100.0**	**137,764**	**100.0**	**1,788,115**	**100.0**	**137,670**	**100.0**
GOATS								
1-2	37,183	17.0	22,550	49.3	37,177	17.4	22,547	49.3
3-9	89,799	41.1	19,306	42.2	89,753	41.9	19,296	42.2
10-19	33,584	15.4	2,571	5.6	33,488	15.6	2,564	5.6
20-49	29,559	13.5	1041	2.3	29,443	13.7	1,037	2.3
50-99	11,007	5.0	176	0.4	10,945	5.1	175	0.4
100-199	9,822	4.5	73	0.2	9,644	4.5	72	0.2
200-499	4,282	2.0	13	0.0	2,977	1.4	10	0.0
500 and more	3,162	1.4	5	0.0	746	0.3	1	0.0
Total	**218,397**	**100.0**	**45,735**	**100.0**	**214,173**	**100.0**	**45,702**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.3.2: Number of holdings and sheep/goats by the UAA size; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)
SHEEP								
< 0,5 ha	37,694	2.1	4,698	3.4	37,665	2.1	4,697	3.4
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	47,364	2.6	6,951	5.0	47,364	2.6	6,951	5.0
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	159,554	8.9	19,646	14.3	159,329	8.9	19,643	14.3
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	517,952	28.8	50,528	36.7	516,623	28.9	50,521	36.7
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	496,783	27.6	35,824	26.0	495,846	27.7	35,813	26.0
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	340,726	18.9	14,924	10.8	340,291	19.0	14,914	10.8
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	77,109	4.3	2,841	2.1	76,348	4.3	2,833	2.1
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	55,753	3.1	1,409	1.0	55,110	3.1	1,398	1.0
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	44,679	2.5	774	0.6	43,849	2.5	760	0.6
≥ 100 ha	22,200	1.2	169	0.1	15,690	0.9	141	0.1
Total	**1,799,814**	**100.0**	**137,764**	**100.0**	**1,788,115**	**100.0**	**137,670**	**100.0**
GOATS								
< 0,5 ha	17,471	8.0	3,865	8.5	17,291	8.1	3,862	8.5
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	19,394	8.9	4,871	10.7	19,358	9.0	4,869	10.7
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	31,767	14.5	8,715	19.1	31,765	14.8	8,714	19.1
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	69,582	31.9	15,590	34.1	69,553	32.5	15,585	34.1
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	45,143	20.7	8,259	18.1	45,139	21.1	8,258	18.1
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	20,615	9.4	3,261	7.1	20,494	9.6	3,258	7.1
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	5,867	2.7	645	1.4	4,841	2.3	642	1.4
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	4,044	1.9	335	0.7	2,308	1.1	330	0.7
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	2,205	1.0	144	0.3	1,711	0.8	141	0.3
≥ 100 ha	2,309	1.1	49	0.1	1,713	0.8	42	0.1
Total	**218,397**	**100.0**	**45,735**	**100.0**	**214,173**	**100.0**	**45,702**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.3.3: Number of sheep and goats (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Sheep, total	**1,616**	**1,748**	**1,789**	**1,665**	**1,704**	**1,712**	**1,642**	**1,685**	**1,695**	**1,721**	**101.53**	**101.98**
Lambs and tags up to 1 year old	294	377	396	343	328	334	359	410	423	429	101.42	115.70
Sheep 1 and more years old	1,322	1,371	1,393	1,322	1,376	1,378	1,283	1,274	1,272	1,291	101.49	98.06
Total sheep for breeding	1,237	1,266	1,287	1,231	1,287	1,264	1,197	1,178	1,186	1,211	102.11	99.07
of which dairy	205	155	129	139	92	126	77	58	62	56	90.32	67.47
Other sheep	85	105	106	91	89	114	86	96	86	80	93.02	84.93
Goats, total	**225**	**219**	**203**	**200**	**183**	**196**	**191**	**202**	**195**	**192**	**98.46**	**99.28**
Goats up to 1 years old	51	48	35	38	35	43	41	45	44	43	97.73	103.37
Goats 1 and more years old	174	171	168	162	147	153	150	157	151	149	98.68	98.28
Kidded goats	143	138	128	132	122	138	126	127	125	118	94.40	92.48
Goats, first time mated	16	19	26	18	14	11	14	20	16	21	131.25	140.00
Other goats	15	13	15	12	12	3	10	11	10	10	100.00	108.70

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.4: Balance of the number of sheep (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Number at the beginning of year	1,635	1,616	1,748	1,789	1,665	1,704	1,712	1,642	1,685	1,695	100.59	100.80
Breeding	1,608	1,645	1,702	1,600	1,674	1,643	1,556	1,531	1,542	1,575	102.14	99.11
Imports[1)]	0	0	0	1	5	8	3	2	2	2	100.00	50.00
Exports[1)]	65	66	117	66	57	66	75	100	192	129	67.19	131.63
Slaughtered	1,537	1,387	1,493	1,630	1,552	1,541	1,517	1,356	1,306	1,387	106.20	95.37
Died	24	62	51	29	30	37	36	35	35	36	102.86	104.05
Number at the end of year	1,616	1,748	1,789	1,665	1,704	1,712	1,642	1,685	1,695	1,721	101.53	101.98

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.5: Weight gain/growth and domestic mutton production (000 t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Live weight gain	61	63	65	58	63	64	63	64	65	66	101.54	103.45
Total slaughtered sheep in the territory[1)]	30	27	30	33	30	32	34	30	28	29	103.57	94.16
Gross domestic production[2)]	31	28	31	34	31	33	35	32	31	31	100.00	95.68
Meat production[3)]	30	27	30	34	30	32	34	31	31	31	100.00	98.10
Sheep slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net weight of slaughtered animals)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	100.00	166.67

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; weight of slaughtered animals.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; weight of slaughtered animals.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.6: Sheep slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered animals; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total (000 heads)	1,537	1,387	1,493	1,630	1,552	1,541	1,517	1,356	1,306	1,387	106.20	95.37
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	52	72	70	78	104	118	136	145	219	229	104.57	158.59
Average gross weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	34	34	34	34	33	32	32	34	33	33	100.00	100.61
Average net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	100.00	100.00

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.7: Foreign trade in mutton (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**83**	**63**	**49**	**198**	**259**	**321**	**238**	**125**	**94**	**82**	**87.23**	**39.54**
Live animals[1)]	2	2	2	22	114	184	72	48	88	68	77.27	67.19
Meat	81	61	46	175	144	136	166	77	6	14	233.33	13.23
Meat products	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	/	0.00
EXPORTS												
Total	**1,264**	**1,216**	**1,639**	**1,169**	**1,125**	**1,269**	**1,431**	**1,894**	**6,894**	**5,214**	**75.63**	**206.69**
Live animals[1)]	1,148	1,092	1,594	1,135	1,058	1,192	1,382	1,809	6,546	4,506	68.84	187.95
Meat	116	124	45	34	67	56	49	84	342	708	207.02	591.97
Meat products	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	1	6	0	0.00	0.00
BALANCE												
Total	**1,181**	**1,153**	**1,590**	**971**	**866**	**948**	**1,193**	**1,769**	**6,800**	**5,132**		
Live animals[1)]	1,146	1,090	1,592	1,113	944	1,008	1,310	1,761	6,458	4,438		
Meat	35	63	-1	-141	-77	-80	-117	7	336	694		
Meat products	0	0	-1	-1	-1	20	0	1	6	0		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.8: Foreign trade in mutton (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**388**	**308**	**315**	**1,000**	**1,197**	**2,006**	**1,566**	**591**	**212**	**484**	**228.30**	**43.43**
Live animals[1)]	17	6	72	161	484	1,291	557	204	145	240	165.52	44.76
Meat	368	298	239	834	711	713	1,007	385	65	241	370.77	41.83
Meat products	3	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	150.00	150.00
EXPORTS												
Total	**5,043**	**5,146**	**7,184**	**5,743**	**5,529**	**6,647**	**6,659**	**8,989**	**17,939**	**18,977**	**105.79**	**207.34**
Live animals[1)]	4,563	4,617	6,984	5,589	5,229	6,364	6,437	8,613	15,935	14,397	90.35	169.07
Meat	480	526	199	154	300	275	222	374	1,997	4,580	229.34	722.85
Meat products	0	3	1	0	0	8	0	2	7	0	0.00	0.00
BALANCE												
Total	**4,655**	**4,838**	**6,869**	**4,743**	**4,332**	**4,641**	**5,093**	**8,398**	**17,727**	**18,493**		
Live animals[1)]	4,546	4,611	6,912	5,428	4,745	5,073	5,880	8,409	15,790	14,157		

Meat	112	228	-40	-680	-411	-438	-785	-11	1,932	4,339
Meat products	-3	-1	-3	-5	-2	6	-2	0	5	-3

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.9: Mutton balance (carcass-weight equivalent) (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Gross domestic production[1)]	30,739	27,907	31,211	34,394	30,576	33,064	34,861	31,640	31,268	30,874	98.74	95.64
Live animal imports[2)]	2	2	2	22	114	184	72	48	45	35	77.78	37.80
Live animal exports[2)]	1,148	1,092	1,594	1,135	1,058	1,192	1,382	1,809	3,374	2,321	68.79	131.65
Net domestic production[3)]	29,593	26,816	29,620	33,281	29,632	32,055	33,550	29,878	27,939	28,588	102.32	93.39
Meat imports	81	61	44	175	144	136	166	77	6	14	233.33	13.23
Meat exports	116	123	45	34	67	56	49	84	342	708	207.02	591.97
Domestic consumption	29,688	26,754	29,619	33,422	29,709	32,135	33,667	29,871	27,603	27,894	101.05	91.17
Consumption per capita (kg)	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	100.00	95.99
Self-sufficiency ratio	104	104	105	103	103	104	104	106	113	111	97.95	104.51

[1)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight;
[2)] According to the special trade system
[3)] Gross domestic production – exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered cattle in the territory)

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.3.10: Average annual producer prices (purchase prices); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Lambs	224.13	251.39	260.41	259.10	250.54	249.13	241.14	217.16	237.93	319.34	134.22	133.51
Tags	228.60	244.94	235.92	223.88	226.14	194.59	171.68	175.69	200.58	281.58	140.38	145.34
Sheep	111.30	121.03	115.25	116.19	117.24	116.94	110.84	112.91	116.94	141.22	120.76	122.83
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Lambs	1.98	2.14	2.16	2.10	2.06	2.11	2.05	1.85	2.02	2.72	134.35	134.75
Tags	2.02	2.09	1.95	1.82	1.86	1.65	1.46	1.49	1.71	2.40	140.52	146.78
Sheep	0.98	1.03	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.99	1.20	120.88	123.94

Source: SORS

2.4 Poultry and Eggs

Annex 2.4.1: Number of holdings and poultry by the flock size; 2018

	Total poultry			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-49	5,441,777	23.5	299,093	88.0
50-99	2,078,100	9.0	33,621	9.9
100-300	706,550	3.0	5,515	1.6
300-500	115,039	0.5	346	0.1
500-1.000	186,263	0.8	322	0.1
1.000-3.000	508,845	2.2	311	0.1
3.000-5.000	713,960	3.1	203	0.1
5.000 and more	13,433,853	57.9	556	0.2
Total	**23,184,387**	**100.0**	**339,967**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.4.2: Number of holdings and poultry, broilers and laying hens by the flock size; 2018

	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
	Broilers				Laying hens			
1-49	895,728	8	39,229	77	4,198,266	47	282,097	97
50-99	494,743	4	9,050	18	420,740	5	7,629	3
100-300	217,576	2	1,728	3	119,064	1	1,002	0
300-500	52,274	0	168	0	36,706	0	111	0
500-1.000	102,782	1	194	0	51,845	1	87	0
1.000-3.000	257,412	2	147	0	263,204	3	178	0
3.000-5.000	483,569	4	138	0	195,403	2	55	0
5.000 and more	9,217,931	79	415	1	3,710,811	41	124	0
Total	**11,722,014**	**100**	**51,069**	**100**	**8,996,039**	**100**	**291,283**	**100**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.4.3: Number of poultry (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total	**17,860**	**17,167**	**17,450**	**16,242**	**16,338**	**16,232**	**15,780**	**15,249**	**15,348**	**14,817**	**96.54**	**93.84**
Broilers	8,075	5,949	5,382	4,545	4,981	4,877	5,212	5,082	5,280	5,216	98.79	102.55
Other head of *domestic chicken* subspecies	9,230	10,650	11,538	11,163	10,964	10,807	10,205	9,845	9,842	9,408	95.59	91.05
Turkeys	111	185	204	159	157	207	88	84	72	69	95.83	56.74
Geese	52	65	56	71	59	75	48	31	23	22	95.65	46.61
Ducks	259	188	152	145	135	166	109	128	103	88	85.44	68.64
Other poultry	133	131	119	159	42	99	119	78	27	13	48.15	17.81

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.4: Balance of the number of poultry (000); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Number at the beginning of year	18,234	17,860	17,167	17,450	16,242	16,338	16,232	15,780	15,249	15,348	100.65	96.12
Breeding	59,416	58,197	56,964	55,020	52,077	65,478	68,723	68,820	62,345	61,432	98.54	96.76
Imports[1)]	7,462	9,035	9,488	8,860	9,008	8,213	8,569	7,449	7,114	7,224	101.55	89.51
Exports[1)]	230	1,010	3,095	2,304	3,056	3,110	3,076	3,056	3,083	2,329	75.54	75.71
Slaughtered	64,552	64,390	61,133	61,397	56,168	68,689	72,740	71,848	64,586	65,019	100.67	97.32
Died	2,471	2,524	1,942	1,386	1,765	1,998	1,928	1,897	1,718	1,838	106.98	98.75
Number at the end of year	17,860	17,167	17,450	16,242	16,338	16,232	15,780	15,249	15,348	14,817	96.54	93.84

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.5: Weight gain/growth and domestic production of poultry (000 t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Live weight gain	128	121	116	117	129	143	156	161	165	168	101.82	111.41
Total slaughtered poultry in the territory[1)]	93	96	86	88	96	106	114	114	111	116	104.50	107.21
Gross domestic production[2)]	92	94	86	88	95	106	114	115	111	116	104.50	107.21
Meat production[3)]	92	94	86	88	95	106	114	115	111	116	104.50	107.21
Poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net weight of slaughtered animals)	56	62	66	71	88	94	101	102	101	114	112.87	117.28

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.6: Poultry slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered poultry; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Total (000 heads)	64,552	64,390	61,133	61,397	56,168	68,689	72,740	71,848	64,586	65,019	100.67	97.32
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	35,424	36,969	39,339	41,500	50,670	54,850	59,801	59,064	59,062	64,071	108.48	113.02
Average gross weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	105.00	105.44
Average net weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	104.71	104.46

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.7: Foreign trade in poultry (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**12,373**	**18,610**	**14,804**	**14,862**	**17,059**	**18,466**	**18,192**	**18,550**	**19,634**	**23,316**	**118.75**	**126.85**
Live animals[1)]	933	2,329	1,552	1,621	1,597	1,554	1,208	816	1,314	1,242	94.52	95.70
Meat	9,232	13,939	10,249	10,003	11,712	12,762	11,817	12,338	11,934	14,644	122.71	120.90
Meat products	2,208	2,342	3,003	3,238	3,750	4,150	5,167	5,396	6,386	7,430	116.35	149.50
EXPORTS												
Total	**3,926**	**7,822**	**7,888**	**7,313**	**7,886**	**10,250**	**9,638**	**8,914**	**10,443**	**8,775**	**84.03**	**93.09**
Live animals[1)]	92	201	965	1,104	1,120	1,389	1,456	1,583	2,328	1,842	79.12	116.94
Meat	3,015	6,445	6,055	5,400	5,735	7,455	6,622	5,770	6,606	4,968	75.20	77.17
Meat products	819	1,176	868	809	1,031	1,406	1,560	1,561	1,509	1,965	130.22	139.03
BALANCE												
Total	**-8,447**	**-10,788**	**-6,916**	**-7,549**	**-9,173**	**-8,216**	**-8,554**	**-9,636**	**-9,191**	**-14,541**		
Live animals[1)]	-841	-2,128	-587	-517	-477	-165	248	767	1,014	600		
Meat	-6,217	-7,494	-4,194	-4,603	-5,977	-5,307	-5,195	-6,568	-5,328	-9,676		
Meat products	-1,389	-1,166	-2,135	-2,429	-2,719	-2,744	-3,607	-3,835	-4,877	-5,465		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.8: Foreign trade in poultry (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**22,317**	**26,397**	**23,893**	**26,222**	**28,223**	**30,711**	**35,348**	**37,655**	**43,821**	**59,925**	**136.75**	**170.48**
Live animals[1)]	5,606	8,074	6,663	6,414	6,334	6,855	6,874	6,624	6,595	6,748	102.32	101.38
Meat	8,579	10,000	7,855	9,914	10,736	11,443	13,789	15,048	16,904	26,392	156.13	194.29
Meat products	8,132	8,323	9,375	9,894	11,153	12,413	14,685	15,983	20,322	26,785	131.80	179.63
EXPORTS												
Total	**8,695**	**13,231**	**13,235**	**12,162**	**13,188**	**16,390**	**16,827**	**16,425**	**17,549**	**19,832**	**113.01**	**123.37**
Live animals[1)]	187	579	1,338	1,625	1,839	2,017	2,030	2,454	2,639	2,423	91.82	110.35
Meat	5,788	9,155	9,284	8,043	8,404	10,278	10,390	9,226	10,297	10,403	101.03	107.04
Meat products	2,720	3,497	2,613	2,494	2,945	4,095	4,407	4,745	4,613	7,006	151.88	168.37
BALANCE												
Total	**-13,622**	**-13,166**	**-10,658**	**-14,060**	**-15,035**	**-14,321**	**-18,521**	**-21,230**	**-26,272**	**-40,093**		
Live animals[1)]	-5,419	-7,495	-5,325	-4,789	-4,495	-4,838	-4,844	-4,170	-3,956	-4,325		

Meat	-2,791	-845	1,429	-1,871	-2,332	-1,165	-3,399	-5,822	-6,607	-15,989
Meat products	-5,412	-4,826	-6,762	-7,400	-8,208	-8,318	-10,278	-11,238	-15,709	-19,779

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.9: Poultry balance (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Gross domestic production[1)]	92,250	94,202	85,594	87,795	95,184	105,668	113,825	114,745	111,245	116,042	104.31	107.31
Live animal imports[2)]	933	2,329	1,552	1,621	1,597	1,554	1,208	816	928	877	94.50	71.85
Live animal exports[2)]	92	201	965	1,104	1,120	1,389	1,456	1,583	1,645	1,300	79.03	90.37
Net domestic production[3)]	93,091	96,330	86,182	88,312	95,661	105,505	113,577	113,978	110,528	115,618	104.61	107.20
Meat imports	12,163	16,585	7,738	3,743	10,819	12,762	11,817	12,338	11,934	14,644	122.71	122.71
Meat exports	3,423	6,971	6,825	5,363	5,753	7,455	6,622	5,770	6,606	4,968	75.20	77.13
Domestic consumption	101,772	105,789	87,095	86,692	100,727	110,812	118,626	120,546	115,856	125,294	108.15	110.57
Consumption per capita (kg)	14.2	14.8	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	17.0	17.0	16.9	18.3	108.28	114.47
Self-sufficiency ratio	91	89	98	101	94	95	96	95	96	93	96.88	97.53

[1)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight;
[2)] According to the special trade system
[3)] Gross domestic production - exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered cattle in the territory)

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.4.10: Average annual poultry producer prices (purchase prices); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase prices in RSD/kg	133.13	121.27	112.91	111.98	111.76	104.71	95.57	96.53	112.88	141.74	125.57	135.91
Purchase prices in EUR/kg	1.18	1.03	0.94	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.81	0.82	0.96	1.21	125.69	137.18

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.11: Table eggs production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Average number of laying hens (000 heads)	9,697	11,488	10,220	9,131	8,852	8,891	8,863	8,510	8,550	7,945	92.92	90.97
Egg production (eggs/laying hen)	181	165	202	203	199	202	200	200	200	205	102.50	102.40
Laid eggs (000 eggs)	1,755,299	1,891,628	2,060,605	1,852,522	1,758,660	1,796,056	1,774,867	1,705,501	1,710,525	1,631,871	95.40	93.30

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.12: Average annual table egg producer prices (purchase prices); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD/egg	7.95	8.24	7.79	7.69	8.55	7.70	8.04	7.99	8.22	11.80	143.55	145.68
Prices in EUR/egg	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	143.69	147.02

Source: SORS

2.5 Cow's Milk

Annex 2.5.1: Number of holdings and cows by the dairy cow herd size; 2018

	Total (all holdingsсва газдинства)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-2	99,611	23.5	69,132	59	99,595	24.6	69,122	59.5
3-9	193,385	45.6	41,458	36	193,276	47.7	41,439	35.7
10-19	53,580	12.6	4,012	3	53,516	13.2	4,006	3.4
20-29	21,836	5.1	900	1	21,750	5.4	896	0.8
30-49	20,507	4.8	544	0	20,288	5.0	539	0.5
50-99	11,460	2.7	165	0	11,061	2.7	160	0.1
100 and more	23,777	5.6	81	0	5,945	1.5	45	0.0
Total	**424,155**	**100.0**	**116,291**	**100**	**405,431**	**100.0**	**116,207**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.5.2: Number of holdings and cows by the UAA size; 2018

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	2,701	0.6	1,052	0.9	2,597	0.6	1,051	0.9
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	4,895	1.2	2,829	2.4	4,888	1.2	2,828	2.4
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	17,199	4.1	10,214	8.8	17,198	4.2	10,213	8.8
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	83,010	19.6	40,794	35.1	83,004	20.5	40,790	35.1
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	116,434	27.5	36,698	31.6	116,434	28.7	36,698	31.6
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	97,928	23.1	18,195	15.6	97,879	24.1	18,187	15.7
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	32,303	7.6	3,754	3.2	32,284	8.0	3,750	3.2
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	23,877	5.6	1,695	1.5	23,858	5.9	1,691	1.5
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	17,478	4.1	793	0.7	16,695	4.1	783	0.7
≥ 100 ha	28,330	6.7	265	0.2	10,595	2.6	214	0.2
Total	**424,155**	**100.0**	**116,291**	**100.0**	**405,432**	**100.0**	**116,207**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, Farm Structure Survey 2018

Annex 2.5.3: Milk production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Cow's milk												
Total of dairy cattle (000)	446	456	432	426	430	425	427	422	406	389	95.81	92.18
Milked milk, total (mill. l)	1,451	1,492	1,501	1,504	1,506	1,493	1,509	1,495	1,473	1,425	96.74	95.30
Milked milk (l/dairy cattle)	3,253	3,272	3,477	3,531	3,505	3,513	3,535	3,544	3,626	3,665	101.08	103.40
Ewes' milk												
Total of dairy cattle (000)	237	197	165	165	133	153	106	67	67	56	83.58	53.23
Milked milk, total (mill. l)	18	20	19	17	14	18	11	9	10	9	90.00	72.58
Milked milk (l/dairy cattle)	76	102	115	100	108	115	103	138	150	161	107.33	131.11
Goat milk[1)]												
Total of dairy cattle (000)	130	126	124	112	103	114	99	119	116	111	95.69	100.73
Milked milk, total (mill. l)	34	38	44	37	33	34	31	34	34	34	100.00	102.41
Milked milk (l/dairy cattle)	262	302	352	328	319	294	315	283	297	303	102.02	100.46

[1)] Based on the data in the Agricultural Census 2012, the time series 2006–2013 was revised.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.4: Purchase of milk and dairy products; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Fresh milk (000 l)												
Fresh cow's milk	745,247	793,946	836,704	820,025	836,973	841,884	848,484	874,270	858,360	790,575	92.10	92.79
Fresh ewes' milk	272	217	133	185	195	303	279	213	178	202	113.45	86.42
Fresh goat milk	186	179	232	741	499	706	1,127	740	808	889	109.97	114.54
Dairy products (kg)												
Kaymak/cream cheese	21,827	7,101	13,673	19,950	20,875	19,726	17,941	8,847	14,130	7,682	54.37	47.12
Hard cheeses - caciocavallo, Trappist cheese etc.	253	1,510	...	1,419	5,089	1,352	...	...	4,710	8,751	185.80	235.43
Soft cheeses-white cheese in pieces etc.	61,845	48,980	49,605	63,832	68,406	57,450	44,845	41,904	56,905	35,152	61.77	65.21
Other dairy products, excluding whey-rendered butter, cream etc.	19,642	14,324	28,693	37,183	70,046	67,939	63,224	41,365	50,670	31,083	61.34	53.00

... = no data available

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.5: Sale of dairy products on green markets (000 kg); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Butter	33	30	29	37	36	34	39	41	42	49	116.07	126.60
Kaymak (cream cheese)	2,167	2,243	2,184	2,209	2,080	2,134	2,138	1,956	2,278	2,499	109.70	118.02
Cheese (all types)	11,584	12,342	11,720	11,379	12,151	12,336	11,782	9,578	8,736	8,194	93.80	75.06
Sour cream	45	53	58	58	57	53	60	56	49	69	142.60	126.40
Other dairy products	34	57	89	89	93	388	1,280	564	79	73	93.07	15.24

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.6: Foreign trade in milk and dairy products (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**26,261**	**35,336**	**29,552**	**33,757**	**37,530**	**61,646**	**84,967**	**68,760**	**64,969**	**89,297**	**137.45**	**140.46**
Milk and cream	15,101	23,172	15,512	18,715	22,803	33,308	37,322	42,344	35,891	48,455	135.00	141.13
Powdered milk	2,888	3,906	4,614	4,768	3,167	5,484	2,965	3,932	3,249	9,663	297.42	257.02
Fermented dairy products	601	551	1,337	1,467	1,305	9,910	28,361	5,695	6,260	8,248	131.75	80.03
Whey	4,317	4,461	4,497	3,845	4,449	4,769	5,395	4,641	5,027	5,614	111.68	115.61
Butter and dairy spread	867	525	932	2,195	2,183	2,139	3,154	2,754	3,018	4,554	150.89	171.89
Cheese and curd	2,487	2,721	2,661	2,767	3,623	6,035	7,770	9,394	11,523	12,764	110.76	166.43
EXPORTS												
Total	**37,080**	**48,675**	**47,332**	**43,797**	**42,394**	**53,942**	**99,873**	**72,604**	**74,154**	**66,366**	**89.50**	**96.75**
Milk and cream	14,910	19,827	17,581	15,330	13,856	29,960	76,901	45,815	36,995	29,619	80.06	72.76
Powdered milk	545	791	860	666	46	362	565	507	78	63	79.91	20.06
Fermented dairy products	12,424	15,918	16,559	14,887	14,122	6,766	4,767	9,355	19,187	19,990	104.18	184.41
Whey	130	169	332	193	220	230	228	269	320	296	92.55	116.96
Butter and dairy spread	902	1,278	1,420	1,512	1,559	1,720	1,623	1,554	1,888	1,738	92.05	104.16
Cheese and curd	8,170	10,692	10,580	11,208	12,590	14,903	15,789	15,104	15,686	14,660	93.46	98.96
BALANCE												
Total	**10,819**	**13,339**	**17,780**	**10,040**	**4,865**	**-7,704**	**14,907**	**3,844**	**9,186**	**-22,931**		
Milk and cream	-191	-3,345	2,070	-3,385	-8,947	-3,348	39,579	3,471	1,104	-18,835		
Powdered milk	-2,343	-3,115	-3,753	-4,102	-3,121	-5,122	-2,400	-3,425	-3,171	-9,600		
Fermented dairy products	11,822	15,367	15,222	13,420	12,817	-3,144	-23,594	3,660	12,927	11,742		
Whey	-4,187	-4,291	-4,165	-3,651	-4,229	-4,539	-5,167	-4,372	-4,707	-5,318		
Butter and dairy spread	35	753	487	-683	-623	-419	-1,531	-1,200	-1,130	-2,816		
Cheese and curd	5,682	7,971	7,919	8,441	8,967	8,868	8,020	5,711	4,162	1,896		

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.7: Foreign trade in milk and dairy products (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS												
Total	**36,171**	**36,917**	**36,241**	**38,210**	**51,710**	**72,850**	**95,447**	**90,110**	**102,099**	**195,293**	**191.28**	**236.88**
Milk and cream	7,971	11,658	9,671	10,433	14,037	18,550	21,151	23,943	22,901	42,298	184.69	210.26
Powdered milk	8,642	6,014	7,265	4,799	7,077	10,625	6,534	9,930	8,732	39,396	451.17	459.18
Fermented dairy products	679	716	1,474	1,165	1,096	6,688	19,826	6,177	7,407	11,698	157.94	141.99
Whey	5,662	5,679	4,556	3,352	3,857	3,353	4,144	3,499	4,881	7,267	148.89	184.13
Butter and dairy spread	3,228	2,041	3,098	7,362	10,671	10,573	13,835	10,930	12,658	28,740	227.04	244.94
Cheese and curd	9,989	10,809	10,178	11,099	14,972	23,061	29,957	35,632	45,520	65,894	144.76	220.91
EXPORTS												
Total	**48,265**	**62,567**	**60,468**	**58,695**	**61,099**	**70,536**	**84,103**	**74,765**	**84,896**	**99,900**	**117.67**	**133.06**
Milk and cream	8,222	10,309	9,497	7,363	7,078	12,707	24,767	15,600	15,668	18,256	116.52	120.39
Powdered milk	1,161	1,307	1,246	2,154	123	593	1,161	718	251	279	111.36	49.08
Fermented dairy products	9,400	11,601	12,553	11,650	10,617	5,233	4,135	7,298	14,046	17,632	125.53	213.32
Whey	121	181	467	401	169	149	176	222	311	378	121.50	183.94
Butter and dairy spread	3,250	4,704	5,234	4,879	5,500	6,364	6,277	5,883	7,494	9,084	121.22	144.11
Cheese and curd	26,110	34,465	31,472	32,248	37,612	45,490	47,587	45,044	47,126	54,270	115.16	121.76
BALANCE												
Total	**12,094**	**25,650**	**24,227**	**20,485**	**9,389**	**-2,314**	**-11,344**	**-15,345**	**-17,203**	**-95,392**		
Milk and cream	251	-1,349	-174	-3,070	-6,959	-5,843	3,615	-8,342	-7,234	-24,041		
Powdered milk	-7,481	-4,708	-6,019	-2,645	-6,955	-10,032	-5,373	-9,212	-8,481	-39,117		
Fermented dairy products	8,721	10,885	11,079	10,485	9,521	-1,455	-15,691	1,121	6,639	5,934		
Whey	-5,541	-5,498	-4,089	-2,951	-3,688	-3,204	-3,967	-3,276	-4,570	-6,889		
Butter and dairy spread	22	2,663	2,136	-2,483	-5,171	-4,209	-7,558	-5,047	-5,164	-19,655		
Cheese and curd	16,121	23,656	21,294	21,149	22,640	22,429	17,630	9,412	1,606	-11,624		

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.8: Average annual prices of milk and dairy products; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD												
Fresh cow's milk (l)	33.00	32.59	31.64	30.44	30.45	31.73	31.69	32.00	32.48	47.70	146.86	150.62
Kaymak (kg)	413.00	436.42	517.32	543.94	528.13	551.03	511.90	562.55	551.75	601.29	108.98	111.13
Soft cheeses (kg)	234.00	319.05	356.94	309.29	306.33	313.43	276.65	265.44	290.88	364.89	125.44	125.59
Prices in EUR												
Fresh cow's milk (l)	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.41	147.00	151.92
Kaymak (kg)	3.65	3.72	4.28	4.42	4.35	4.66	4.34	4.78	4.69	5.12	109.08	112.10
Soft cheeses (kg)	2.07	2.72	2.96	2.51	2.52	2.65	2.35	2.26	2.47	3.11	125.57	126.76

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.9: Average retail prices of milk and dairy products; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Prices in RSD												
Cow's milk (l)	81.00	83.58	84.33	87.47	88.34	89.32	88.13	88.98	91.66	115.44	125.94	129.29
Milk in milk pack, sterilized, shelf life 60 days (l)	97.00	99.38	101.59	98.78	99.63	101.01	95.72	94.55	94.94	115.14	121.28	118.49
Homemade cheese, white, soft (kg)	344.00	356.79	362.55	359.56	363.60	370.55	372.06	378.11	396.44	470.43	118.66	125.06
Kaymak (kg)	758.00	819.89	843.76	850.38	871.71	895.91	904.10	919.00	953.37	1.101.14	115.50	121.16
Prices in EUR												
Cow's milk (l)	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.98	126.07	130.39
Milk in milk pack, sterilized, shelf life 60 days (l)	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.98	121.39	119.57
Homemade cheese, white, soft (kg)	3.04	3.04	3.00	2.92	3.00	3.13	3.16	3.22	3.37	4.01	118.78	126.15
Kaymak (kg)	6.70	6.99	6.99	6.91	7.18	7.57	7.67	7.82	8.11	9.37	115.61	122.21

Source: SORS

2.6 Honey

Annex 2.6.1: Number of beehives and honey production; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Beehives (000)	653	677	792	792	849	914	977	980	976	977	100.10	104.02
Honey production (t)	8,554	4,383	12,263	5,761	7,014	11,427	7,600	6,838	7,438	14,228	191.29	176.45

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.2: Foreign trade in honey (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS	61	0	15	26	70	43	49	548	946	598	63.21	180.56
EXPORTS	3,368	1,804	2,045	2,145	2,538	2,744	2,298	2,701	2,175	1,715	78.85	68.84
BALANCE	3,307	1,804	2,030	2,119	2,468	2,701	2,249	2,153	1,229	1,117		

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.3: Foreign trade in honey (000 EUR); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
IMPORTS	183	7	108	167	323	227	264	1,377	2,559	1,718	67.14	180.84
EXPORTS	11,142	6,513	8,706	8,284	8,664	10,518	8,995	13,096	13,140	9,520	72.45	87.48
BALANCE	10,959	6,506	8,598	8,123	8,341	10,291	8,731	11,719	10,581	7,802		

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.4: Honey purchase and sale on green markets (t); 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Honey purchase	2,647	2,273	2,952	2,331	2,920	3,362	2,483	2,715	2,097	2,123	101.25	78.19
Sale on green markets	1,319	1,297	1,177	1,147	1,063	1,109	1,145	1,085	1,281	1,350	105.39	118.78
Total	3,966	3,570	4,129	3,478	3,983	4,471	3,628	3,800	3,378	3,473	102.82	90.16

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.5: Purchase prices of honey; 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Index 2022/21	Index 2022/ Ø17-21
Purchase prices in RSD/kg	284.19	336.16	381.59	325.92	301.39	323.93	318.41	407.12	514.86	407.31	79.11	109.16
Purchase prices in EUR/kg	2.51	2.87	3.16	2.65	2.48	2.74	2.70	3.46	4.38	3.47	79.19	109.97

Source: SORS