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AND FOOD INDUSTRY



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FOREWORD

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia publishes sectoral publications (CCIS bulletins) on the business of agriculture, industry and services, which, for the seventh year in a row, show indicators and information for 18 economic activities, according to the organizational structure of the CCIS associations. These quarterly and annual analyses of economic trends and indicators of the development of the domestic economy inform the members of the chamber system, representatives of the business community and the professional public about leading branches, sectoral and macroeconomic topics, as well as business indicators.

The bulletins present the activities and services of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia, as well as economic initiatives launched with the aim of improving the business environment, creating stable and sustainable business conditions and strengthening of the potential for the domestic economy to perform on domestic and foreign markets.

All information, news and analyses published in the bulletins are the result of the activities of the single chamber system and the domestic economy. The analyses use official data from domestic and foreign institutions, chamber research results and information available through the data exchange system on business platforms. In addition to quarterly CCIS Bulletins, annual editions are also published in Serbian and English.

All previously published Bulletins are available on the website of the [Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia](#).

Jelena Vasić,
Editor



The Association of Plant Production and Food Industry represents a link with the industry, responsible ministries and other competent institutions that have direct or indirect influence on business operations in this area. The main activity of the members of the Association is food production, through the chain from the field to the table, as well as insisting on the quality, quantity, market competitiveness and continuity in production.

The Association influences the creation of the policy, strategies and legislation in this area through initiatives of members, participation in work bodies and commissions, through specific regulations, laws and rulebooks and increases the quality of work by creating and improving communication which is used to position the Association as the representative and the protector of interests of the economy. The Association works on establishing and strengthening cooperation between the science and the economy by means of encouraging research programmes focused on commercial application of knowledge and technology, as well as on their implementation. Also, it realises the appearance of companies at international and domestic fairs, conferences, seminars, round tables and other events on topics that are contemporary and related to the process of the accession to the European Union and it represents the support for the economy.

Not only by means of the adaptation to standards and growing market demands but also by means of the application of modern technologies and digitalisation processes in the field of primary agriculture and food industry, better positioning of our companies, their products and services at the domestic and at foreign markets is achieved. Through the development of new services, primarily those related to the education of our members, new skills and knowledge are acquired in order to apply for financing programmes, the protection of intellectual property rights, branding and all that for the purpose of increasing competitiveness and better market valorisation of products and services of our members.

Aleksandar Bogunović,
Secretary





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CCIS ASSOCIATION OF PLANT PRODUCTION
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INFORMATION FOR ECONOMY

CCIS Business Info Service

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia (CCIS) has activated Info Service with the aim of informing the business community about all key issues related to business in country and abroad, official recommendations and measures. Professional services of the CCIS are in constant contact with representatives of the Government of Serbia, competent line ministries institutions, as well as international business associations and organizations, and therefore all regular activities are coordinated to ensure support to the economy in overcoming problems in business.



CCIS Business Info Service
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CBAM – New EU Mechanism for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a mechanism for cross-border adjustment (price) of carbon as an instrument of European environmental protection policy of the Union, in order to reduce the risk of the EU's climate goals being threatened by moving production to countries with a less ambitious decarbonization policy (the so-called "leakage of carbon").



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Technical Regulations, Quality and
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Service Center RBH

Responsible Business Hub (RBH) is a service center launched by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia together with the German Organization for International Cooperation (GIZ), with the aim of providing support for suppliers based in Serbia in adapting to and complying with new laws on corporate sustainability – Due Diligence.



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INNO-VERSE Digital Platform

Inno-Verse is a new digital service of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia based on artificial intelligence, established with the aim of easier and faster connection of the economy with the latest IT solutions. This digital platform is intended to connect companies and scientific research institutions, in the creation of new projects, exchange of ideas and innovation.



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The Open Balkan: A Path Leading to Four Freedoms

The Open Balkan is an economic zone established by three countries in the Balkan region: Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia. By establishing this economic zone, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia aim to increase trade and cooperation and improve mutual bilateral relations. The Open Balkan is a support to the current regional initiatives, their implementation, and a response to the requirements of the economy, companies and real life. The Initiative launched under the name Mini Schengen has been renamed to the Open Balkan Initiative, and all the economies in the region can join it.



For more information, please, visit the website of Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia.

Chamber Investment Forum Activities

The latest reports and information regarding the Western Balkan Chamber Investment Forum (WBCIF) are available on the following websites:

[General Information](#)

[The Western Balkan Suppliers Database](#)



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ACTIVITIES

of the CCIS Association of Plant Production and Food Industry

Meeting of the Section for the Purchase of Medicinal Herbs

At the meeting of the Section for the Purchase of Medicinal Herbs, held on 25 January 2023, it was discussed about the issues related to the current situation regarding the purchase of medicinal herbs – collecting the amounts of medicinal herbs from nature and obtaining permits for their harvesting. The main problems in this important activity are the lack of manpower, i.e. herb pickers, and the length of the procedure for obtaining a permit for the collection of wild flora, fauna and mushrooms for commercial purposes, which could probably be solved if this process were digitalized. It was concluded that plant species that were widely used, such as, for example mint and camomile, should be grown in plantations, and that their purchase price, as foreseen, should be significantly higher.

Meetings of the Group of Confectionery Producers

The Group of Confectionery Producers held four meetings in 2023. Two were held in the first quarter, on 28 February and 1 March. The agenda of the meetings included the regulation of the surplus milk on the Serbian market, and fulfilling the requests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and the Ministry of Domestic and Foreign Trade, in connection with the quantity of powdered milk with specifications, for the purpose of adopting regulations for subsidies. In addition, the needs of the processing sector in terms of quality and quantity of powdered milk (whole and skimmed) and butter, on an annual level, were presented. At the first meeting, it was agreed that industry representatives should submit their requests and information on the possibilities for withdrawing goods, taking into account real needs and existing stocks. At the second meeting, it was announced that the members of the Group collected the necessary data regarding the half-year needs of the industry for powdered milk, with the obligatory specification for each company, with the support of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia.

Based on the collected data, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Decree on an extraordinary intervention measure to support producers of confectionery products for the purchase of powdered milk. Non-tariff barriers related to the import of raw materials for the confectionery industry were the topic of the meeting of the Group of Confectionery Products, which was held on 23 October 2023. It was concluded that an Initiative for amending and supplementing the stipulations of the Rulebook on the quality of fruit and vegetable products, in the part specifying the quality parameters of peanuts, should be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

At the meeting of the Group, held on 10 November 2023, the members were informed about the submission of an Initiative to amend the Decision on the conditions and manner of reducing customs duties on certain goods, i.e., for exempting certain goods from paying customs duties in 2023, based on the criteria for the confectionery industry on limiting the amount of unit packaging of powdered milk. The members of the Group stated the necessary quantities of powdered milk, butter, whey and anhydrous fat, for one year, in order to establish the needs of the confectionery industry.

Meeting of the Group of Producers and Processors of Medicinal, Aromatic Plants and Herbs

The topics of the meeting of the Group of Producers and Processors of Medicinal, Aromatic Plants and Herbs, which was held on 8 February 2023, were: postponement of the implementation of the Proposal for the Rulebook on the maximum concentrations of certain contaminants in food ("Official Gazette of the RS", Nos. 81/19, 126/20, 90/21, 118/21) in the section of pyrrolizidine and tropane alkaloids, and drafting of the Guide to the herbal sector – medicinal plants. A decision was made to form a Working Group for drafting the Guide for the herbal sector, with the aim of reducing the level of PA/TA in medicinal herbs.

Meeting of the Group of Flower and Ornamental Plant Growers

At the meeting of the Group of Flower and Ornamental Plant Growers, held on 26 April 2023, it was discussed about the following: the situation in the field of floriculture and ornamental plants in Serbia, current problems in business and suggestions for improvement and advancement of work processes. It was agreed to launch an initiative to support the inclusion of substrate in investments eligible for incentives.

The agenda of the meeting, held on 29 November 2023, included the discussion regarding the Rulebook on the conditions and manner of exercising the right to incentives for the production of planting material for the produced seedlings of fruit trees, vines, hops and roses. In addition, the proposal was made for amendments to the Rulebook on incentives for investments in physical property of agricultural holdings for the purchase of new machines and equipment for the improvement of the primary production of crops.

Meetings of the Group of Producers of Mineral Waters, Fruit Juices and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

The Group of Producers of Mineral Waters, Fruit Juices and Non-Alcoholic Beverages held its first meeting in the third quarter, on 20 July 2023. The agenda of the meeting included the discussion about of the amendments and supplements to the Law on Advertising, as the representatives of the Group were involved in defining the provisions of the Law relating to energy drink products. It was agreed that the representatives who have energy drinks in their product range should also consider the stipulations of the European regulations in this area and submit their positions to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia as soon as possible.

The second meeting of the Group of Producers of Mineral Waters, Fruit Juices and Non-Alcoholic Beverages was held on 16 August 2023, at which it was agreed to submit an initiative to the Ministry of Environmental Protection regarding the criteria for amendments to the Rulebook on criteria for the exemption from payment of fees for using the protected area. The members stated that the fee for doing business in the protected area is a significant cost to the industry, and that an open dialogue with the ministries regarding the Law on fees for the use of public goods is needed as soon as possible.

Meeting of the Group of Beer and Malt Producers

The Meeting of the Group of Beer and Malt Producers was held on 20 December 2023, with the aim to make additions and suggestions to the Draft Amendments and Supplements to the Rulebook on Beer Quality. The amendments and supplements related primarily to raising the quality of beer through additional requirements for quality, and mandatory sanitation of equipment for pouring beer, as well as to the expansion of beer categories in accordance with modern trends in this sector. The defined requirements and proposals of beer and malt producers, along with the additions and suggestions inserted in the amended Draft, were submitted to the members.



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Amended Decree on Establishing the Programme of Financial Support for Producers of the Sunflower Yield 2022

At the meeting of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, held on 12 January 2023, the amended Decree on establishing the Programme of financial support for producers of the sunflower yield 2022 was adopted. Funds in the amount of RSD 2.2 billion have been earmarked and they will be used for the implementation of the Programme of the financial support for agricultural producers of this oilseed for 2022.

International Wine Fair Prowein 2023, Dusseldorf

Within the National Stand of Serbia at the International Wine Fair Prowein 2023, in Dusseldorf (Germany), in the period from 19 to 21 March 2023, companies from Serbia presented themselves. The participation in this extremely important fair enabled the exhibitors to present their products and market them on the new and profitable markets, as well as to strengthen the existing business contacts and make new ones.

Conference "Potential of Industrial Hemp for the Economy of Serbia – Production of Safe, Nutrient-Dense and Environmentally Friendly Food"

The Conference "Potential of industrial hemp for the economy of Serbia – production of safe, nutrient-dense and environmentally friendly food" was held in Novi Sad, on 23 March 2023. The representative of the Association of Crop Farming and Food Industry of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia presented the previous activities related to the legal regulations in the field of hemp food, in view of the fact that the Group of Vegetable Oil Producers is active in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia, where hemp oil producers also belong.

Business Meeting of American and Serbian Companies

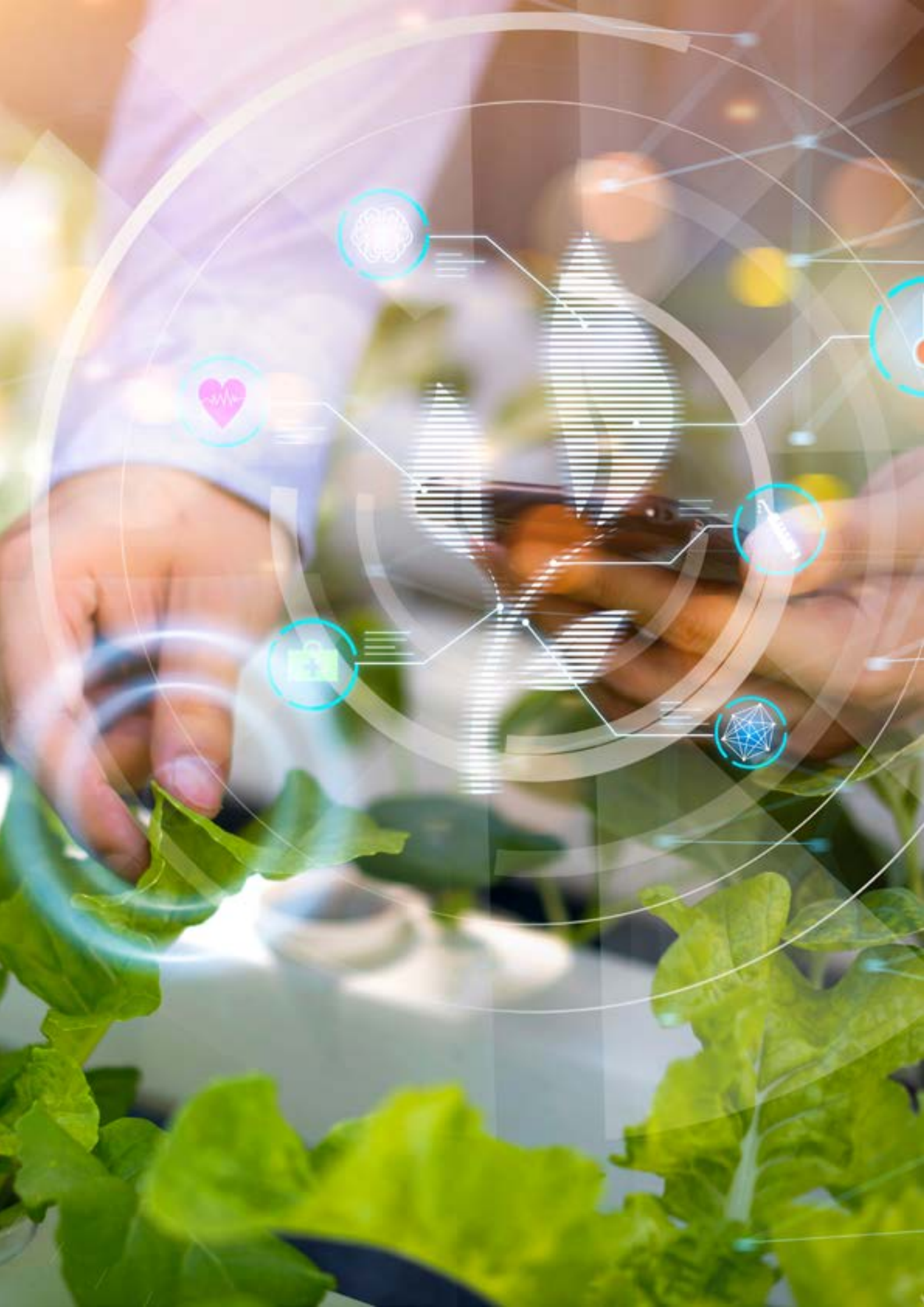
In the premises of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia, on 3 April 2023, a meeting of the representatives of American companies *BlackSummit Financial Group, Inc.* and *Trident Group America, Inc.* was held with the representatives of Serbian companies that export grain - *CHS, Konzul, Delta Agrar* and *Agroglobe*. At the meeting, the initiative of the American Consortium for building and equipping a new Grain Transportation Port in Kavala (Greece) was presented and, at the same time, an advanced platform for analytics in the grain sector was presented. The aim of this meeting was to check the interest of our operators in using an alternative port and to explore the potential of grain exports in Serbia. As part of future development of the cooperation – it was offered to our companies to gain insight into the work of and functioning of the platform for analytics and exchange of goods - *Fundamental Analytics Platform's Grain Analysis Capabilities*.

Exchange of Mineral Fertilizer as Support for Farmers

At the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, at the meeting held on 26 October 2023, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted a conclusion according to which the Republic Directorate for Commodity Reserves carries out commodity exchange with primary producers of up to 36,000 tons of mineral fertilizer NPK for field crops. The exchange was made possible for mercantile wheat and maize yield 2023 and 2024, in order to provide the producers with the necessary support before the new sowing season. According to this conclusion, the exchange of mineral fertilizers for the mentioned agricultural crops is made possible for natural persons, holders of the agricultural holdings.



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REGIONAL INFORMATION

Maize Institute Strengthens the Capacities with the Help of Its Counterparts from Slovenia and Greece

Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Maize Institute Zemun Polje started the implementation of the Credit Vibes Project, which was approved under the Horizon Europe Programme, from the Twinning Western Balkans call, and is intended to strengthen the capacities of domestic research institutions and their successful connection with similar institutions from Europe.

RSD 600 Million for Women Entrepreneurship

Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Decree on establishing the Program for the entrepreneurship development through financial support for female entrepreneurship in 2023. The funds determined by the Program are intended for financial support to newly founded and existing female entrepreneurs, as well as micro and small companies, which are registered with the Business Registers Agency, and whose founder and legal representative is a woman.

Introduction to Lean Six Sigma

Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The successful operation of a company is reflected in the constant improvement of its quality of products and services and can be achieved by combining two management concepts: Lean Management and Six Sigma. Due to the great interest in learning about these methods, the Day - o - Introduction to Lean Six Sigma workshop was held in the CCIS - Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on 5 October 2023, where, through interactive work and concrete examples, the participants were shown on how the sigma level is defined, using a special set of tools and methods for identifying, proving and removing the causes of insufficient quality.

Workshop Family-Owned Companies – Whether to Transfer the Management to the Next Generation or Sell It

Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The workshop on the topic of Family Companies - whether to Transfer It to the next Generation or Sell It was held on 24 October 2023. The aim of the workshop was to present the advantages and disadvantages of the sale or continuation of the companies and to show the process of conducting the transaction. The best practices in transferring ownership and management to the next generation were presented, as well as the alternative of selling the company to a strategic or financial investor.



37 New Projects in Vojvodina

RCCI of the South Bačka Administrative District
Novi Sad

In order to initiate significant investments in Vojvodina, in 2023, the implementation of projects in the areas of traffic infrastructure, water supply, water protection, local and regional economic development, health care and sports development continued. The Provincial Government provided enough funds for the implementation of new 37 projects and financing of ten multi-year projects.

Subotica Gets a Scientific and Technology Park

RCCI of the North Bačka Administrative District
Subotica

In October 2023, the company D.O.O. for the management of the Subotica Free Zone launched a project aimed at establishing a Science and Technology Park. The Free Zone signed the cooperation agreements with 70 business entities from various fields: from school institutions to business representatives. The primary intention of establishing the Science and Technology Park is the integration and expanded cooperation of science and business, but also the determination of sports and entertainment content for the users of the Free Zone.

An Airport Planned to be Build in Kikinda

RCCI of the North Banat Administrative District
Kikinda

The City of Kikinda announced the construction of an airport right next to the state road IB-13, in the direction of the Bašaid settlement, southwest of Kikinda. It is planned to equip a modern air terminal, on a total area of about 54.24 hectares. Technical documentation at the conceptual and main project level was prepared for the airport complex.

Sale of Vršačka pivara AD in Bankruptcy Proceedings

RCCI of the South Banat Administrative District
Pančevo

Vršačka pivara AD in bankruptcy proceedings was offered for sale as a legal entity for RSD 192.4 million. Its most important assets are the buildings on the plot of 16,400 square meters in Žarka Zrenjanina Street in Vršac, as well as the shares of the Centre "Millenium AD Vršac", with a nominal value of RSD 20 million.

Development of the Municipality of Opovo

RCCI of the South Banat Administrative District
Pančevo

The most significant project of the Provincial Government in the Municipality of Opovo is the construction of the local Opovo-Debeljača road. It was invested in agriculture, then in the construction and rehabilitation of sewerage system, the construction of new fishponds and land consolidation procedures. Investments were made in culture, the reconstruction of the water supply network, as well as in the development of tourist potential.

Second Stage of Infrastructural Works in the Sever Industrial Zone in Vršac

RCCI of the South Banat Administrative District
Pančevo

The second stage of infrastructural equipping of the Sever Industrial Zone began with works on the construction of access roads, which is partly financed by the Provincial Government and partly from the city budget. The first industrial zone called Technology Park is completely inhabited by industrial plants, so it was necessary to build a new one that will cover an area of 220 hectares.



Serbia's Business Environment Improvement

RCCI of the Kolubara and Mačva Administrative District Valjevo

Given that the Government of the Republic of Serbia, together with the World Bank, continues to improve and simplify the business environment in order to identify obstacles to business, on 31 January 2023, an interactive workshop was held with representatives of companies from the Kolubara and Mačva Administrative Districts. In addition to the identification of problems, proposals for solutions were presented, which were sent to the Government of the Republic of Serbia for further consideration and implementation.

200th Anniversary of Guilds in Kragujevac

RCCI of the Pomoravlje and Šumadija Administrative District Kragujevac

On 6 December 2023, the Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Šumadija and Pomoravlje Administrative Districts celebrated the Chamber's Day and the 200th Anniversary of Guilds in Kragujevac with the award ceremony for the business year 2023. Prince Miloš issued the Order on establishing guilds in Kragujevac in 1823, the first of its kind in Serbia, which represents the beginning of organizing and regulating the work of business associations and the economic environment in Serbia

An Airport on Zlatibor Soon

RCCI of the Zlatibor Administrative District Užice

The idea of building an airport for sports airplanes in Zlatibor was born thirty years ago. In October 2023, the local self-government of Čajetina submitted a request for determining the public interest in the selected location. The construction of this airport is important for improving the tourist offer, and represents a necessity in the intensive development of tourism on this mountain.

Initiative for Constructing a Bridge between Serbia and Romania Signed

RCCI of the Braničevo and Podunavlje Administrative District Požarevac

In Golubac, an initiative was signed for the construction of a bridge between Serbia and Romania at the entrance to the Đerdap gorge, which will undoubtedly contribute to the faster development of the Danube region. The initiative with the Municipality of Golubac was signed by six border municipalities from Romania, which they will send to the competent ministries and governments of the two countries. The bridge should span 370 meters of the Danube and would be the only one from Smederevo to Kladovo.

Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia

RCCI of the Nišava, Pirot and Toplica Administrative District Niš

On 18 April 2023, the wording of a Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia was presented in the CCIS-RCCI Niš. Following the completion of the public hearing, it was agreed that the Ministry of the Interior, based on the proposals and suggestions, will prepare a report on the conducted public hearing and publish it on the website of the Ministry of the Interior and on the e-Konsultacije portal.

IPA Bulgaria–Serbia Programme, 2021–2027

RCCI of the Nišava, Pirot and Toplica
Administrative District Niš

In the organization of representatives of the Local Office of the Joint Secretariat for the Implementation of the Interreg VI-A IPA Bulgaria-Serbia Program, members of the Strategic Board in full session participated in the meeting, which was held in Pirot, on 17 and 18 October 2023. During these two days, training on the process of identifying project ideas, integrated territorial development (ITD), as well as the assessment of cross-border effects and justification in the assessment process were carried out. After the administrative review of the project ideas, members of the Strategic Board evaluated the contribution of individual ideas to the territorial strategy and, accordingly, decided on those projects that have the greatest contribution.

Training on Enforcement of the Rulebook on the Safety of Children's Playgrounds

RCCI of the Nišava, Pirot and Toplica
Administrative District Niš

In cooperation with the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Serbia, on 13 June 2023, a training was held on the enforcement of the Rulebook on the Safety of Children's Playgrounds. The main topic of the training was the obligations of business entities taken over in the part of the Rulebook that deals with conformity assessment, drafting and content of the Declaration of Conformity. One of the reasons for launching the campaign is the planned market inspection activities of the Ministry of Domestic and Foreign Trade in the field of safety equipment and surfaces for children's playgrounds.

Promotion of the Digital Europe Project

RCCI of the Nišava, Pirot and Toplica
Administrative District Niš

A presentation of the Digital Europe Program was held in the Science and Technology Park Niš, on 11 August 2023, the aim of which is to improve the digital transformation in the European Union, and it is also open to candidate countries. Through this program, which lasts until 2027, Serbia focuses on the areas of supercomputing, artificial intelligence, data and computing in the cloud (Cloud Computing), as well as on the areas of advanced digital skills and advanced use of technologies.



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

in the Plant Production and Food Industry

Relative Importance of the Activity – Gross Value Added

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the gross value added (GVA) in agriculture and food industry in 2022, amounted to about EUR 5.6 billion, which accounts for 11.0% of the total realized GVA of the Republic of Serbia, with the real decrease rate of 5.4%.

In the structure of gross value added of the section of manufacturing, the share of manufacture of food products is 17.8% (EUR 1.5 billion), and the share of manufacture of beverages amounts to 3.7% (EUR

300.5 million). The lowest GVA in the manufacturing was recorded in the manufacture of tobacco products and it amounts to EUR 91.4 million, which accounts for 1.1% of the total GVA in the above section. In the agricultural production, hunting and related service activities, the GVA was recorded at EUR 3.7 billion, which accounts for 95.4% of GVA of the section of agriculture, fishing and forestry.

A year-on-year GVA increase of 6.7% was recorded in the manufacture of tobacco products, whereas the drop of 8.8%, was recorded in the agricultural production, hunting and related service activities.

Gross value added (GVA) in agriculture and food industry, 2022

Code of section and activity divisions	GVA, by sections and activity divisions of CA (2010)	Share in GVA, in %		Real growth rates (2021 = 100, %)
		in total	by section	
	Republic of Serbia	100.0	-	2.5
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.7	100.0	-8.3
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	7.3	95.4	-8.8
Section C	Manufacturing	16.1	100.0	1.9
Division 10	Manufacture of food products	2.9	17.8	0.4
Division 11	Manufacture of beverages	0.6	3.7	4.3
Division 12	Manufacture of tobacco products	0.2	1.1	6.7

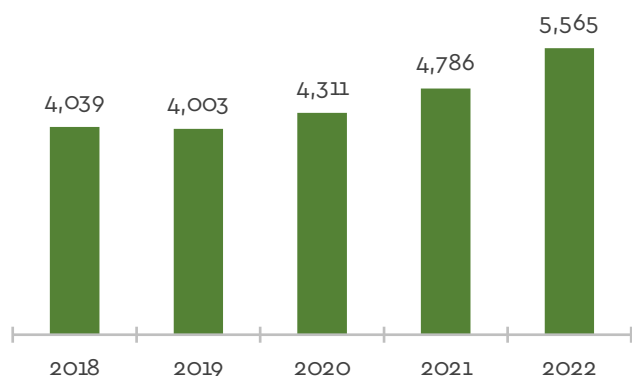
Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Note:

in total = the share of activity sections and divisions of CA(2010) in the recorded GVA of the Republic of Serbia

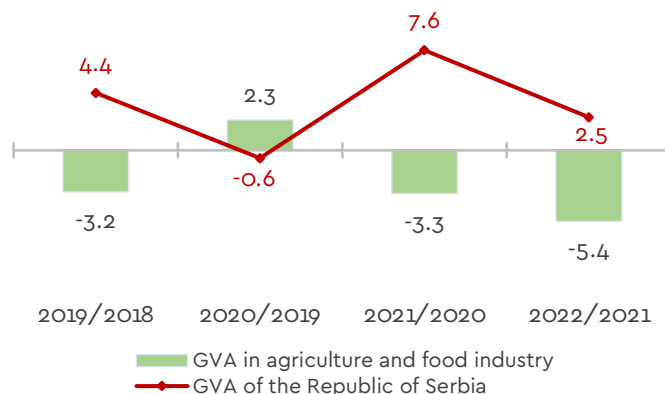
by section = the share of activity division of CA (2010) in the GVA of the activity section of CA (2010) it belongs to

**GVA, current prices,
in agriculture and food industry
(in EUR million)**



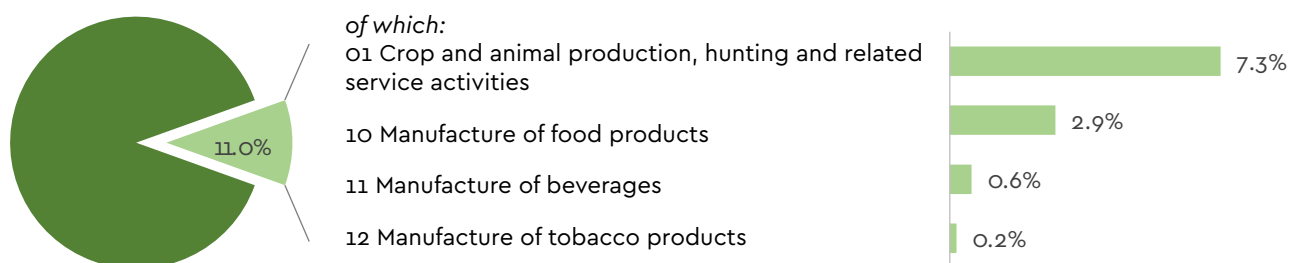
Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

**GVA, real growth, in constant prices of the
previous year, in agriculture and food industry
(in %)**



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

**Share of GVA in agriculture and food industry in GVA of the Republic of Serbia, 2022
(in %)**



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Note: For the calculation of GVA in agriculture and food industry, the following areas of activity are included according to CA(2010): 01-Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, 10-Manufacture of food products, 11-Manufacture of beverages, 12-Manufacture of tobacco products.

Companies and Entrepreneurs

According to the calculations of the CCIS, and based on the data of the Business Registers Agency, in 2023, 9,218 companies operated in agriculture and food industry, which account for 6.7% of the total registered companies in the Republic of Serbia. Out of that number, 49.5% of companies are registered for agricultural production, hunting and related service activities, about 42.5% for

manufacture of food products, whereas the total of 738 companies (8.0%) deal with manufacture of beverages and manufacture of tobacco products.

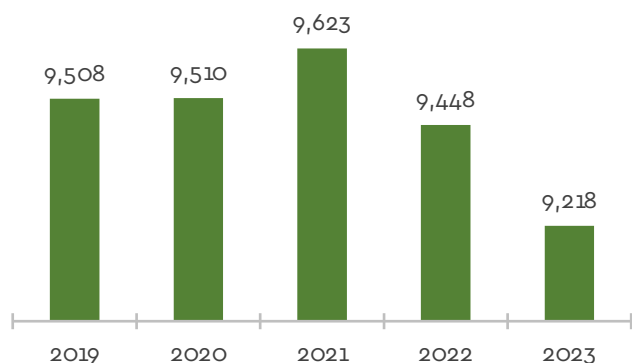
In addition to companies, in 2023, about 10,631 entrepreneurs were engaged in agriculture and food industry, out of which, 8,727 entrepreneurs were registered for the activity of manufacture of food products (about 82.1%).

Active companies and entrepreneurs engaged in agriculture and food industry, 2023

Code of section and activity divisions	Active companies and active entrepreneurs	Active companies		Active entrepreneurs	
		number	year-on-year change, in %	number	year-on-year change, in %
	Republic of Serbia	137,308	0.8	330,150	7.4
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,870	-2.0	3,239	4.3
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	4,560	-2.0	1,057	4.1
Section C	Manufacturing	19,640	-2.2	46,762	5.2
Division 10	Manufacture of food products	3,920	-3.7	8,727	3.9
Division 11	Manufacture of beverages	728	1.8	847	6.1
Division 12	Manufacture of tobacco products	10	0.0	0	-
TOTAL		9,218	-2.4	10,631	4.1

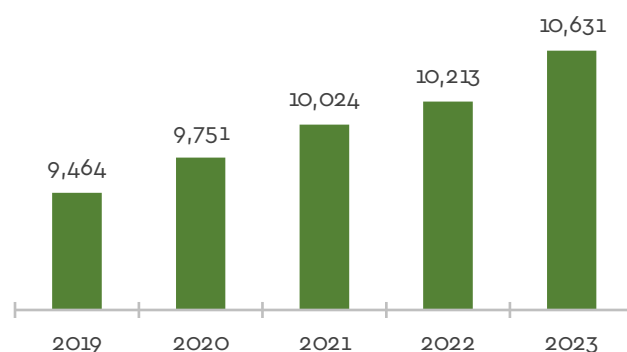
Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA), precalculation by CCIS.

Number of companies in agriculture and food industry



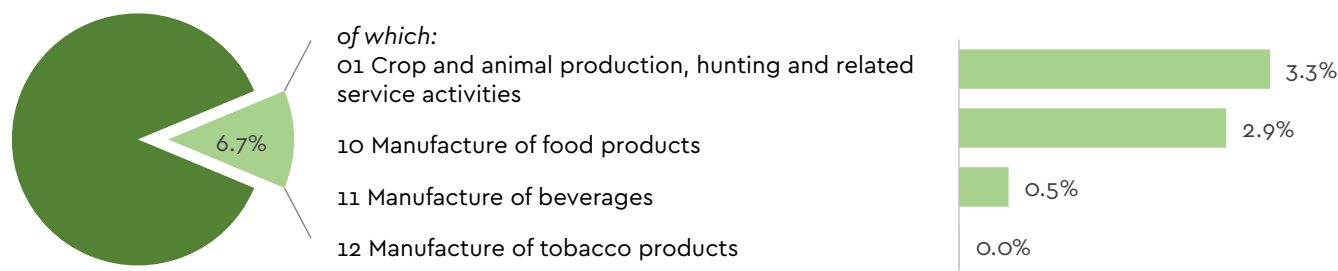
Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA), precalculation by CCIS.

Number of entrepreneurs in agriculture and food industry



Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA), precalculation by CCIS.

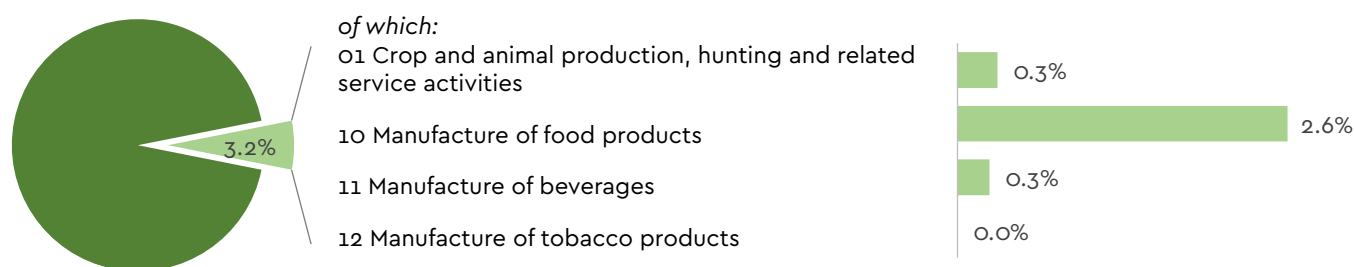
Share of the number of companies in agriculture and food industry in the total number in the Republic of Serbia, 2023 (in %)



Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA), precalculation by CCIS.

Note: For the calculation of the number of companies in agriculture and food industry, the following areas of activity are included according to CA(2010): 01-Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, 10-Manufacture of food products, 11-Manufacture of beverages, 12-Manufacture of tobacco products.

Share of the number of entrepreneurs in agriculture and food industry in the total number in the Republic of Serbia, 2023 (in %)



Source: Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA), precalculation by CCIS.

Note: For the calculation of the number of entrepreneurs in agriculture and food industry, the following areas of activity are included according to CA(2010): 01-Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, 10-Manufacture of food products, 11-Manufacture of beverages, 12-Manufacture of tobacco products.



Turnover

The total realized turnover, i.e. the total value of sold products and services in the non-financial business economy in the Republic of Serbia, in 2022, amounted to EUR 152.4 billion, which constitutes a

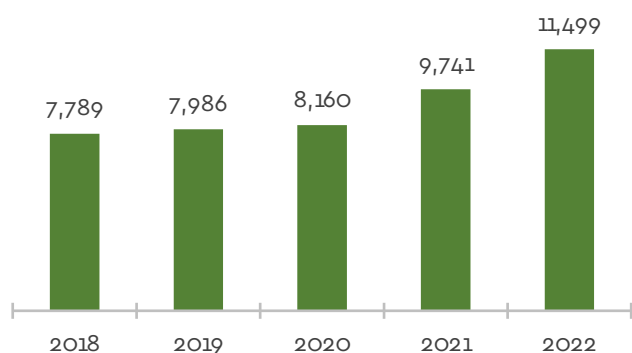
year-on-year growth of 21.3%. In 2022, agriculture and food industry recorded the total turnover of EUR 11.5 billion, which accounts for 18.0% of the recorded turnover in the non-financial business economy in the observed year.

Turnover in food industry, 2022

Code of section and activity divisions	Turnover in non-financial sector	in million EUR	year-on-year change, in %
	Republic of Serbia	152,370	21.3
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
Section C	Manufacturing	44,804	23.2
Division 10	Manufacture of food products	9,757	20.8
Division 11	Manufacture of beverages	1,155	0.5
Division 12	Manufacture of tobacco products	586	13.5
TOTAL		11,499	18.0

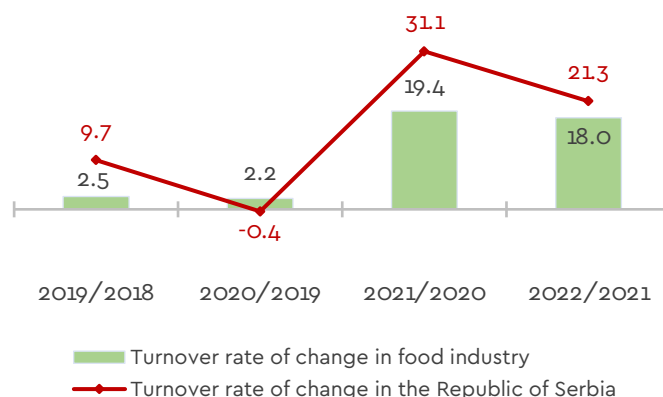
Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Turnover in food industry (in EUR million)



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Year-on-year turnover rate in food industry (in %)



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).





Crop Production in 2023

	harvested area, ha / production area, ha	total yield, tons	yield, tons/ha
Wheat	682,246	3,448,700	5.1
Barley	108,839	538,215	4.9
Maize	922,980	6,630,984	7.2
Oats	17,027	49,695	2.9
Rye	5,379	18,098	3.4
Triticale	24,659	111,237	4.5
Rape seed	38,018	133,753	3.5
Sugar beet	41,673	2,040,624	49.0
Sunflower	240,520	686,268	2.9
Soya	211,020	599,878	2.8
Tobacco	4,825	7,397	1.5
Potatoes	23,145	599,574	25.9
Tomatoes	7,782	113,913	14.6
Peas	5,310	19,711	3.7
Cabbage and kale	7,111	158,661	22.3
Onion	4,022	27,893	6.9
Peppers	9,915	119,396	12.0
Beans	7,035	7,865	1.1
Melons and watermelons	5,229	160,959	30.8
Carrot	2,816	44,380	15.8
Cucumber	3,038	29,675	9.8
Garlic	1,359	3,138	2.3
Alfalfa	103,667	573,279	5.5
Clover	53,119	235,423	4.4
Maize for fodder	27,340	540,484	19.8
Meadows	318,283	871,459	2.7
Pastures	238,163	582,547	2.4
Apples	27,412	379,690	13.9
Pears	5,046	48,028	9.5
Plums	74,418	362,713	4.9
Walnuts	3,492	9,900	2.8
Grapes	18,349	131,526	7.2
Strawberries	7,229	23,704	3.3
Raspberries	19,016	98,674	5.2
Blackberries	5,784	30,701	5.3
Sweet cherries	4,435	15,576	3.5
Sour cherries	19,614	144,849	7.4
Apricots	6,011	29,087	4.8
Peach	5,116	30,814	6.0
Quinces	2,086	10,603	5.1

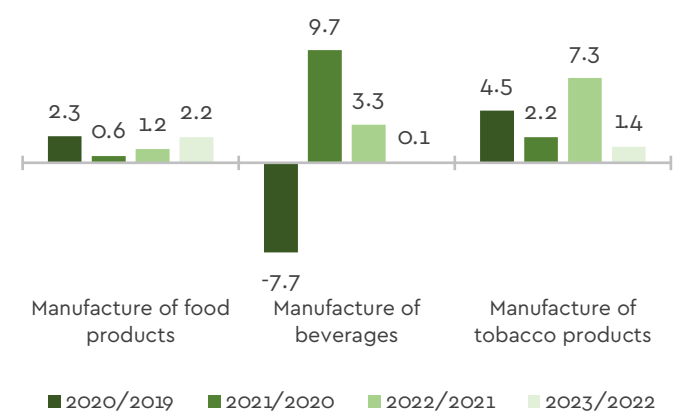
Source: SORS.

Industrial Production

In 2023, in the section of manufacturing, industrial production grew by 1.0% as compared with 2022. If the period from 2019 is observed, it is noticed that this economic indicator has recorded a continued year-on-year growth.

In the activity of manufacture of beverages, in 2023, industrial production increased by 0.1% as compared with the previous year. In the five-year period (2019–2023), this activity recorded an average annual growth in industrial production of 1.2%. In 2023, the manufacture of tobacco products recorded a growth in industrial production of 1.4% as compared with 2022, as well as in the manufacture of food products, where the growth was somewhat higher, and amounted to 2.2%.

Year-on-year rate of change in industrial production in food industry (in %)



Source: SORS.



Prices of Semi-finished Products, Equipment and Services in Agriculture

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the prices of semi-finished products, equipment and services in agriculture, in 2023, as compared with 2022, were lower on average by 1.1%.

Observed by product groups, the most significant growth was recorded in the group of facility maintenance (17.3%), seeds (14.4%) and other products and services (14.3%). The drop in prices was recorded in the group of mineral fertilizers (-25.4%) and food for animals (-8.6%).



Prices of semi-finished products, equipment and services in agriculture

	2019/2018	2020/2019	2021/2020	2022/2021	2023/2022
Total	97.2	103.0	117.5	127.2	98.9
Products and services for current use in agriculture	96.8	103.1	118.1	128.4	98.5
Seeds	79.9	93.7	101.5	137.5	114.4
Energetics	100.2	96.5	110.4	113.1	108.7
Mineral fertilizers	106.6	94.3	144.2	209.2	74.6
Means for plant protection	95.0	95.7	103.9	126.4	99.4
Food for animals	94.2	112.7	128.3	118.1	91.4
Equipment maintenance	101.4	100.7	101.0	107.8	107.5
Facility maintenance	103.4	102.5	108.3	116.1	117.3
Other products and services	100.3	101.0	101.5	104.2	114.3
Products and services for investments in agriculture	102.3	101.9	109.6	112.8	103.6
Machinery in agriculture	102.3	101.9	109.6	112.8	103.6

Source: SORS.

Producer Prices of Agricultural and Food Products

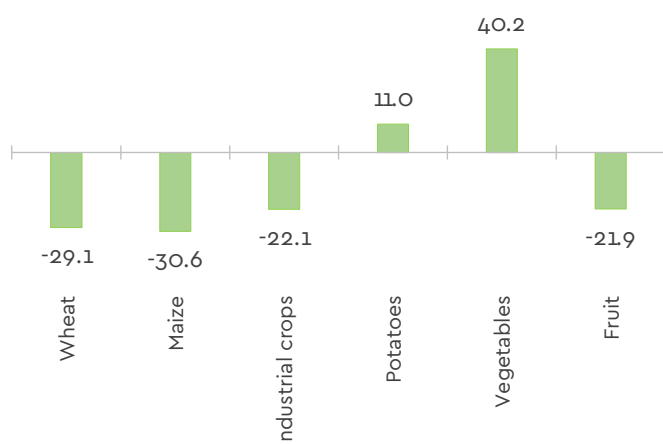
The producer prices of products of agriculture and fisheries, in 2023, as compared with 2022, drop on average by 7.9%. Observed by main product groups, the highest growth in prices was recorded in the groups: vegetables (40.2%) and potato (11.0%). The biggest drop was recorded in the groups of maize (-30.6%) and wheat (-29.1%). No drop in prices was recorded in any other groups.

Growth/decline rates of producer prices of agricultural products, by sectors, in %

	Ø 2023 / Ø 2022
Agriculture	-7.9
Crop production	-22.6
Fruit growing and viticulture	-21.9
Livestock breeding	16.7

Source: SORS.

Change in producer prices of agricultural products in 2023 compared to 2022, in %



Source: SORS.

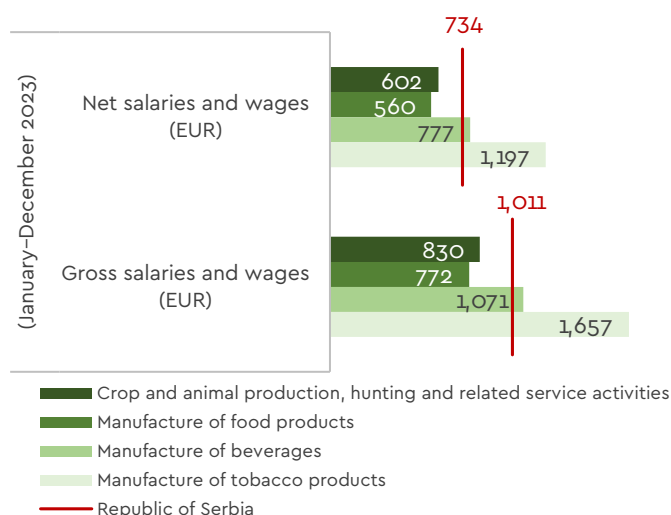


Salaries and Wages

In the period January–December 2023, the average salaries and wages paid out in the Republic of Serbia amounted to EUR 1,011, whereas the average salaries and wages without taxes and contributions (net) stood at EUR 733. The growth in gross and net salaries and wages, in the period January–December 2023, as compared with the same period in 2022, amounted to 14.8% nominally, i.e. 2.4% in real terms.

In 2023, the highest average salaries and wages were paid out in the manufacture of tobacco products (EUR 1,657) and they were higher by 63.8% as compared with the average salaries and wages in the Republic of Serbia. The average salaries and wages in the manufacture of beverages amount to EUR 1,070 and they are higher by 5.9% as compared with the average recorded in the Republic. In the agricultural production, hunting and related service activities, the average salaries and wages are lower than the Republic average by 17.9% (EUR 830), as well as in the manufacture of food products, where average salaries and wages amount to EUR 772, and they are lower by 23.7% as compared with the salaries and wages in the Republic of Serbia.

Salaries and wages, January–December 2023 (in EUR)



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Average gross salaries and wages in agriculture and food industry, 2023

Code of section and activity divisions	Average gross and net salaries and wages	Average gross salaries and wages			Average net salaries and wages		
		EUR	year-on-year change, in %		EUR	year-on-year change, in %	
			nominal	real		nominal	real
	Republic of Serbia	1,011	14.8	2.4	734	14.8	2.4
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	820	13.0	0.8	594	13.0	0.8
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	830	13.3	1.1	602	13.3	1.1
Section C	Manufacturing	875	15.3	2.9	635	15.2	2.8
Division 10	Manufacture of food products	772	15.5	3.0	560	15.5	3.0
Division 11	Manufacture of beverages	1,071	11.3	-0.7	777	11.3	-0.7
Division 12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,657	11.0	-1.0	1,197	11.2	-0.8

Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Employment

According to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in 2023, the total of 2.3 million employees were registered in the Republic of Serbia at legal entities and with entrepreneurs. In agriculture and food industry, the number of employees at legal persons and with entrepreneurs in 2023 reached 120,463, which is higher by 0.6% as compared with 2022.

The majority of employees are in the manufacture of food products, 90,637 (y-o-y increase of 1.0%), then in agricultural production, hunting and related

service activities, 19,894 (y-o-y drop of 2.6%), whereas in the manufacture of beverages, the number of employees is much lower and amounts to 8,550 (y-o-y growth of 3.3%). The lowest number of employees is in manufacture of tobacco, specifically 1,382 (y-o-y growth of 4.0%).

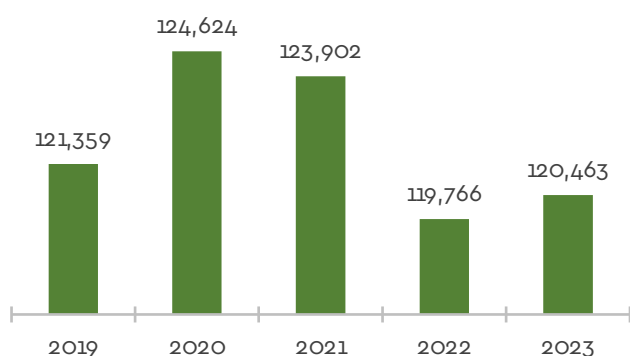
In the total number of employees in the Republic of Serbia, the share of employees in agriculture and food industry is 5.2%. In the observed five-year period (2019–2023), the number of employees in this industry remained unchanged and at the average level.

Registered employment in agriculture and food industry, 2023

Code of section and activity divisions	Registered employment	Number of employees		Share in employment, in %	
		number of employees	year-on-year change, in %	in total	by section CA(2010)
	Republic of Serbia	2,306,955	2.4	100.0	-
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,552	-2.0	1.2	100.0
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	19,894	-2.6	0.9	72.2
Section C	Manufacturing	501,927	1.2	21.8	100.0
Division 10	Manufacture of food products	90,637	1.0	3.9	18.1
Division 11	Manufacture of beverages	8,550	3.3	0.4	1.7
Division 12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,382	4.0	0.1	0.3
TOTAL		120,463	0.6	5.2	

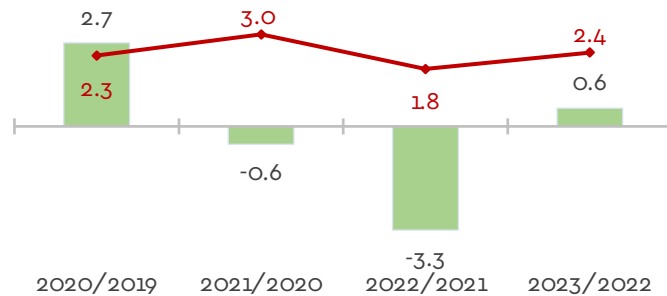
Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Number of employees in agriculture and food industry



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Year-on-year rate of change in employment in agriculture and food industry (in %)



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Foreign Trade

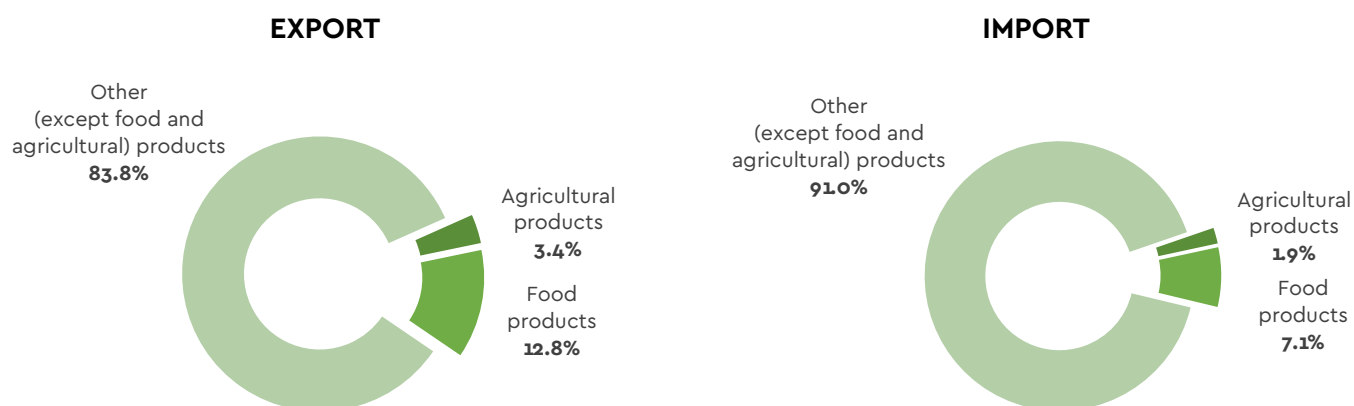
According to the data obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in 2023, the total foreign trade of agricultural and food products amounted to nearly EUR 8.0 billion (12.2% of the total foreign trade of the Republic of Serbia), which is 0.6% more than in 2022. The export of agricultural and food products in 2023 amounted to EUR 4.6 billion (by 2.9% less than in 2022), which accounts for 16.2% of the total export of the Republic of Serbia (of which, food products accounted for 12.8 %, and agricultural 3.4%). In the same period, imports amounted to EUR 3.3 billion, with a share of 9.0% in the total imports of the Republic of Serbia (of which, food products 7.1%, and agricultural products 1.9%) and a growth of 5.9% compared to the same period of the previous year. The surplus in the foreign trade exchange of the mentioned products amounted to EUR 1.3 billion and was reduced by 19.8% compared to 2022, with the coverage of imports by exports of 139.3%.

In 2023, slightly more than EUR 3.6 billion of food products were exported (80.8% food products of plant origin, and 19.2% food products of animal origin), and EUR 2.6 billion were imported (69.6% food products of plant origin, and 30.4% food products of animal origin). The surplus reached a value of EUR 1.0 billion and compared to 2022, it increased by 2.4%.

In the same period, EUR 975.2 million of agricultural products were exported (92.8% were products of primary plant production, and 7.2% were products of primary livestock production), while imports were worth EUR 699.7 million (87.1% are products of primary plant production, and 12.9% are products of primary livestock production). The surplus was EUR 275.5 million.

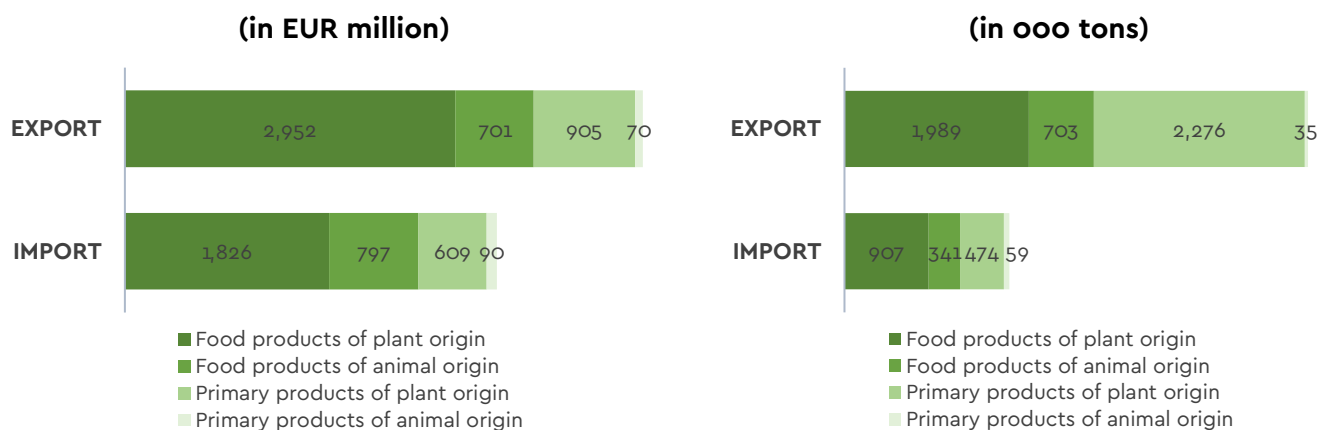


Structure of foreign trade exchange in the Republic of Serbia, January–December 2023 (in %)



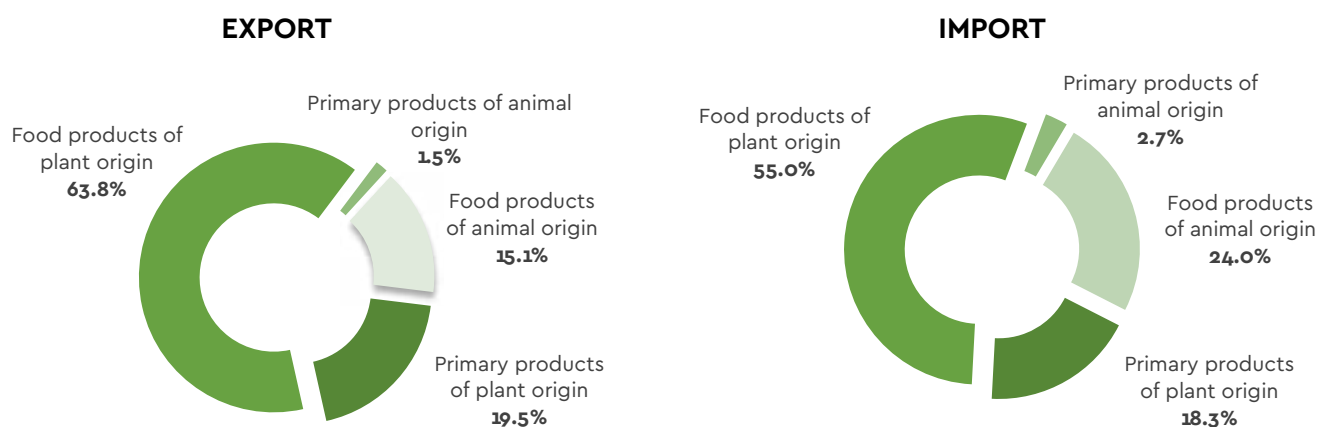
Source: SORS, precalculation CCIS.

Foreign trade exchange of primary and food products of plant and animal origin, January–December 2023



Source: SORS, precalculation CCIS.

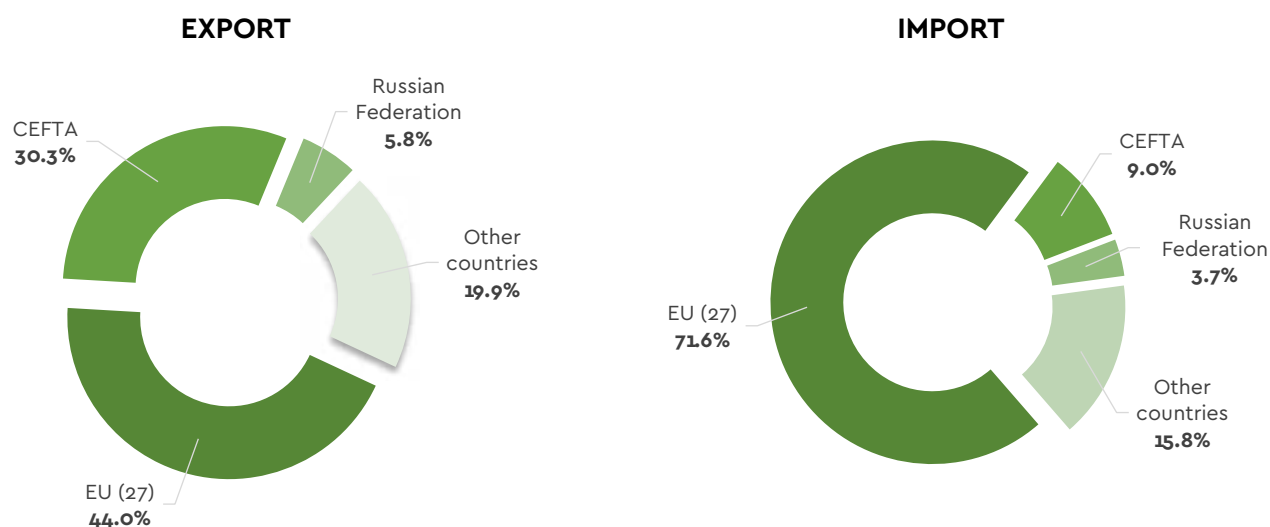
Structure of foreign trade exchange of primary and food products of plant and animal origin, January–December 2023 (in %)



Source: SORS, precalculation CCIS.

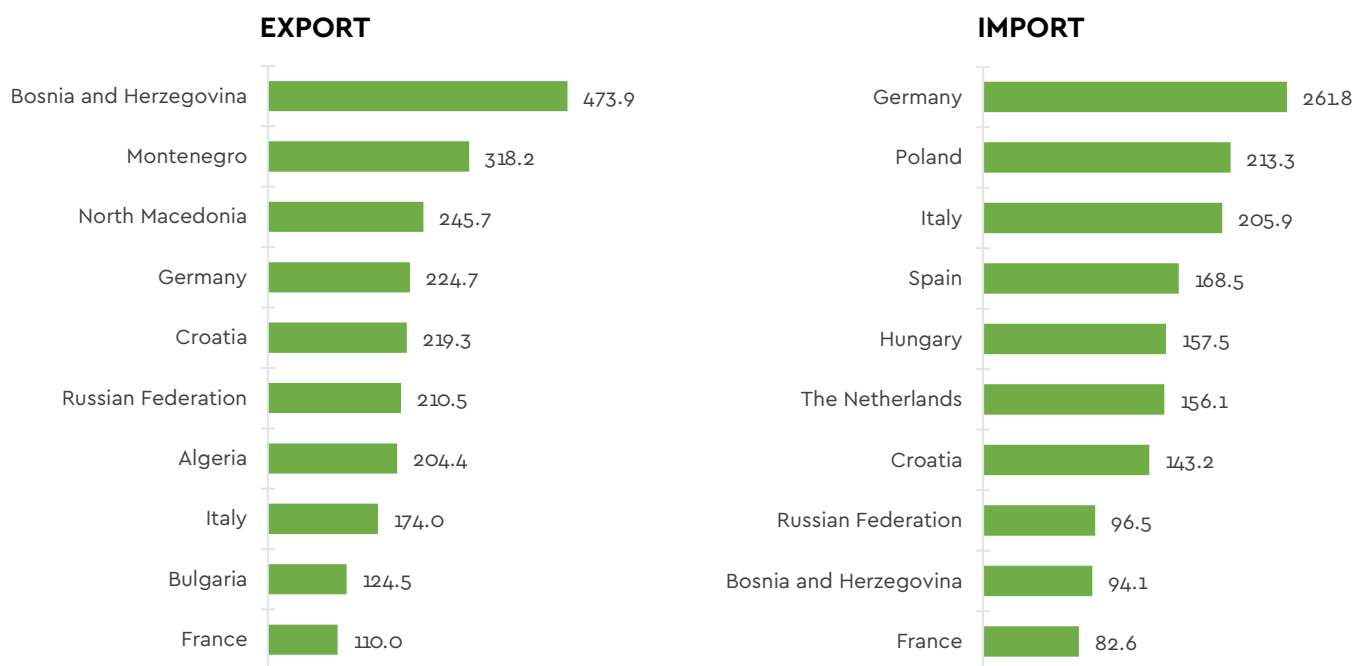


**Structure of foreign trade exchange of primary and food products of plant and animal origin,
by groups of countries, January–December 2023 (in %)**



Source: SORS, precalculation CCIS.

**Foreign trade exchange of primary and food products of plant and animal origin,
by countries, January–December 2023
(in EUR million)**

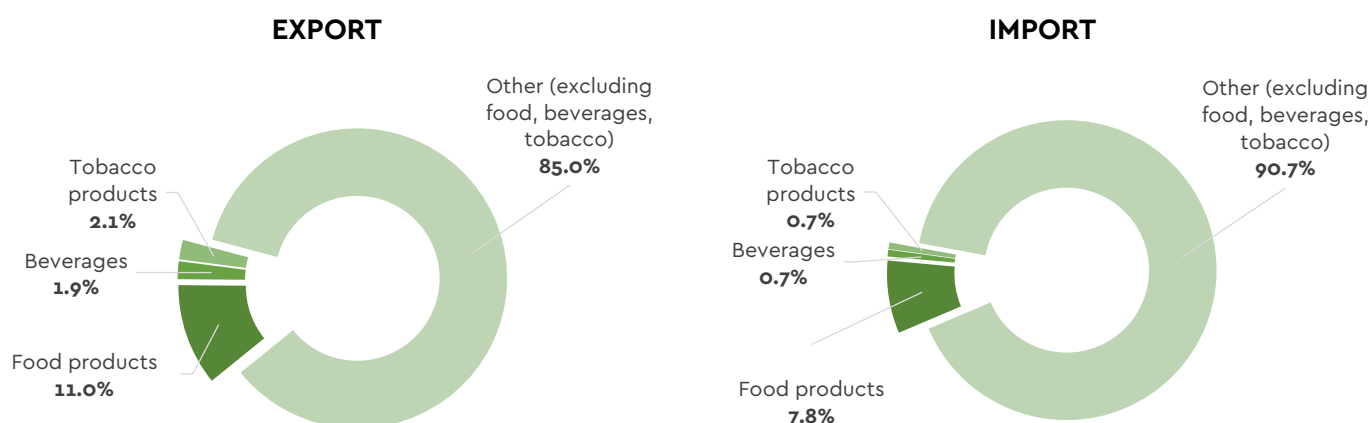


Source: SORS, precalculation CCIS.

In 2023, the processing industry sector accounts for 86.3% of the total export of the Republic of Serbia. The food industry, beverages and tobacco products accounted for 15.0% of the exports of the processing industry. The largest share in the export of goods of the mentioned three industries: food (73.2%), followed by tobacco products (14.0%) and the beverages (12.8%).

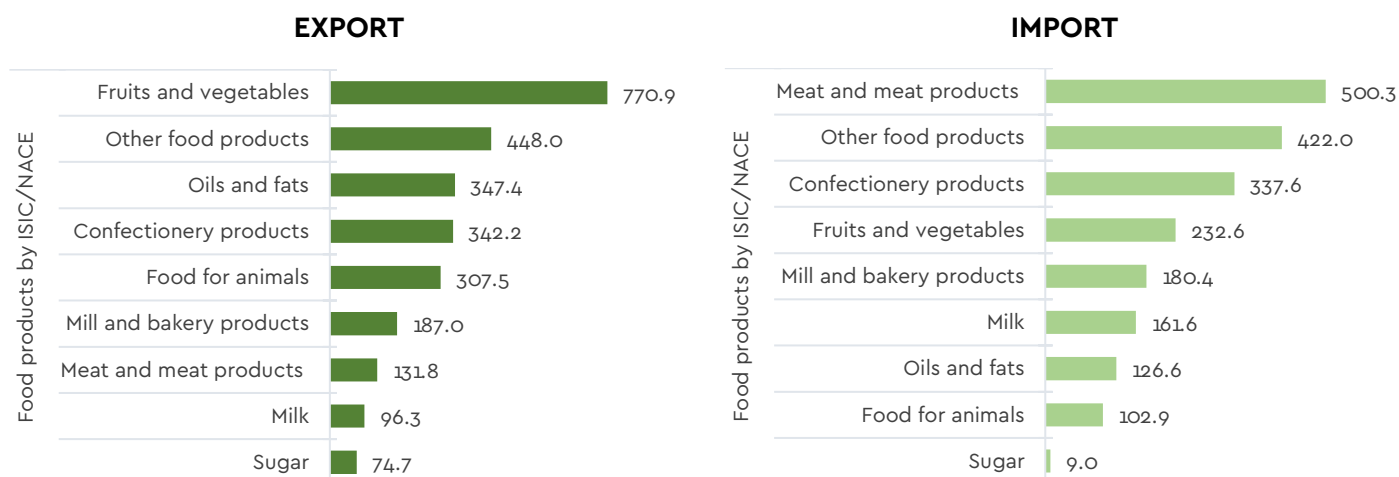
Imports of the processing industry sector accounts for 71.3% of the total imports of the Republic of Serbia. Within the import of goods from the processing industry sector, the import of products from the mentioned three industries accounts for 9.3%, of which the most imported is food (84.5%), whereas beverages and tobacco products account for 7.8% and 7.6%, respectively.

Structure of foreign trade exchange in sector of manufacturing by ISIC/NACE, January–December 2023 (in %)



Source: SORS, precalculation CCIS.

Foreign trade exchange of food products within sector of manufacturing by ISIC/NACE, January–December 2023 (in EUR million)



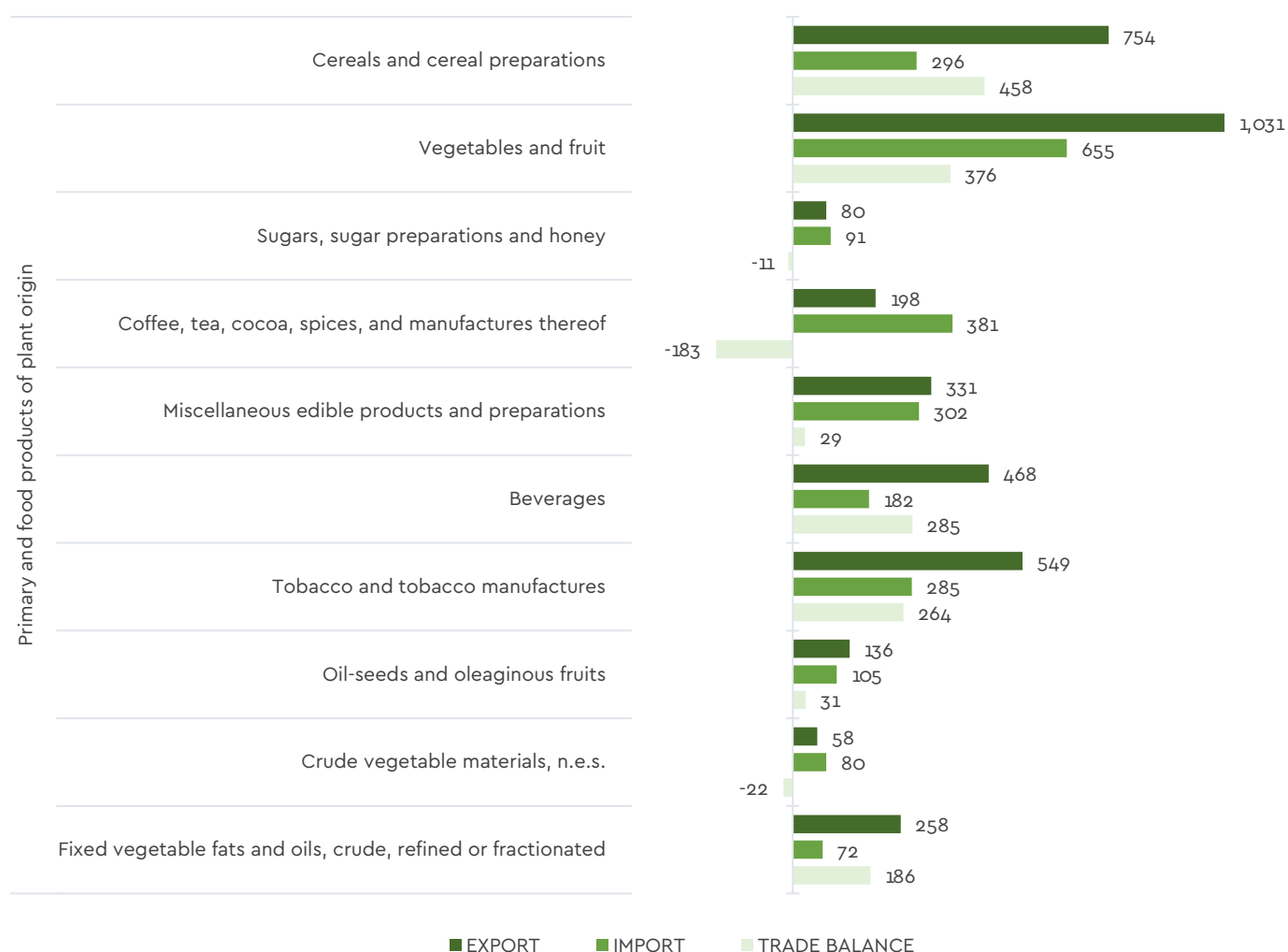
Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

Note: The production of other food products includes the production of ice cream, spices, ready meals, tea and coffee processing, and other.

The largest share in the export of primary and plant-based foods: vegetables and fruits (26.7%), cereals and cereal-based products (19.5%), tobacco and tobacco products (14.2%), beverages (12.1%), and various food and processed products (8.6%).

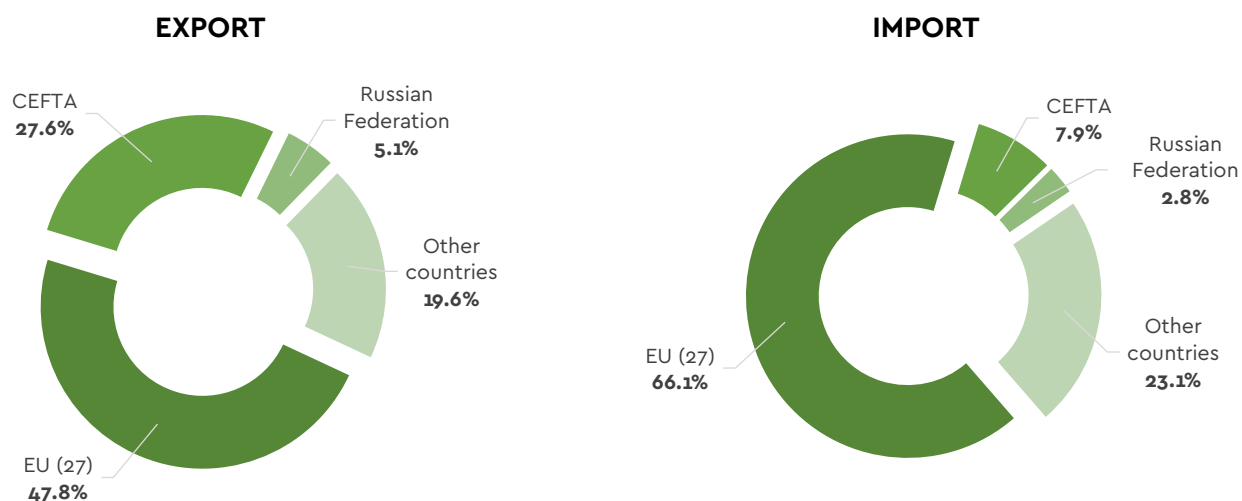
The largest share in imports: vegetables and fruits (26.7%), coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and related products (15.6%), various food and processed products (12.3%), cereals and cereal-based products (12.1%), and tobacco and tobacco products (11.6%).

Foreign trade exchange of primary and food products of plant origin, SITC divisions, January–December 2023 (in EUR million)



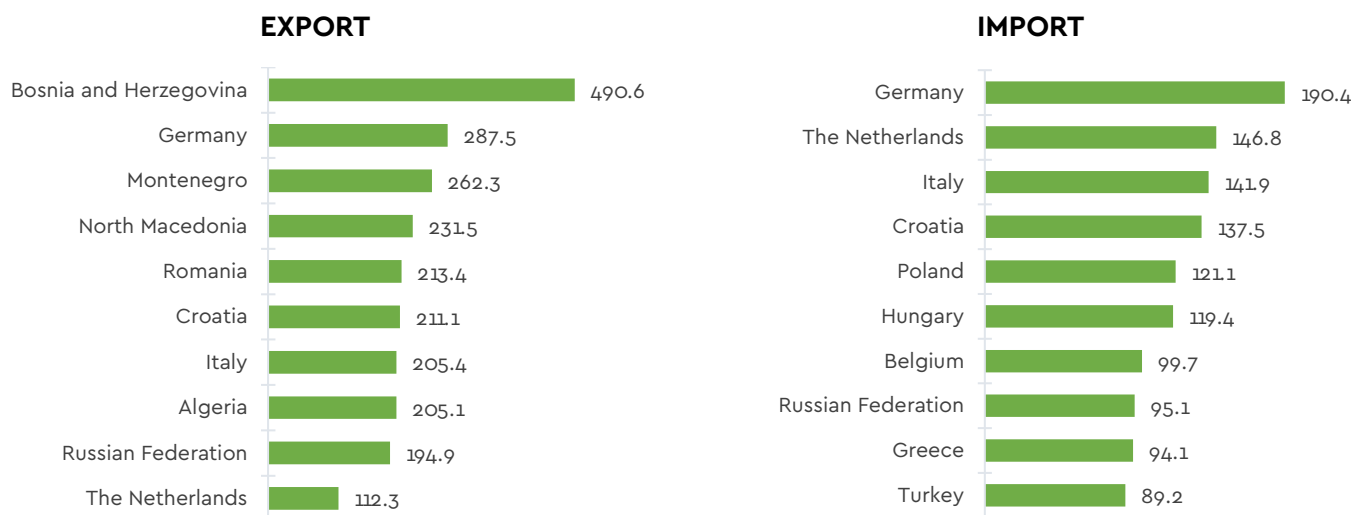
Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

**Structure of foreign trade exchange of primary and food products
of plant origin, by groups of countries, January–December 2023
(in %)**



Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

**Foreign trade exchange of primary and food products
of plant origin, by countries, January–December 2023
(in EUR million)**



Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.



**The most important exported products of primary and food products of plant origin,
January–December 2023**

Product name (SITC)	in 000 tons	in EUR million
Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, loganberries, frozen	91.4	320.3
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	411.0	287.4
Cigarettes containing tobacco	33.7	261.2
Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes	17.8	240.2
Maize, other	1,037.0	188.2
Other food preparations	58.7	183.4
Other wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	665.2	148.8
Other fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	78.6	142.4
Sweet biscuits, waffles and wafers, gingerbread and the like	30.8	105.3
Refined sunflower or safflower oil and fractions thereof	82.7	95.7
Apples, fresh	129.2	91.3
Beer made from malt (including ale, stout and porter)	162.0	91.2
Maize, seed	20.4	78.3
Other bakery products	32.0	75.0
Crude soybean oil, whether or not degummed	69.1	69.3
Other food preparations containing cocoa	15.3	64.4
Crude sunflower seed or safflower oil	66.0	61.4
Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	139.4	59.6
Fruit, dried, n.e.s., and mixtures, n.e.s.	5.7	56.7
Flour of wheat or of meslin	168.0	56.0

Source: SORS.

**The most important imported products of primary and food products of plant origin,
January–December 2023**

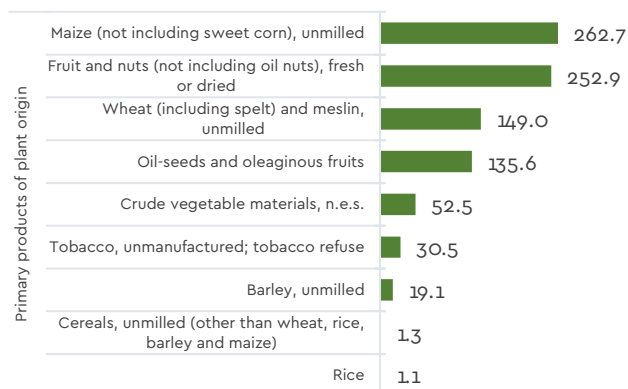
Product name (SITC)	in 000 tons	in EUR million
Other food preparations	28.4	163.7
Manufactured tobacco, extracts and essences, n.e.s.	11.5	103.1
Other bakery products	28.9	91.4
Tobacco, wholly or partly stemmed/stripped	17.7	88.8
Waters containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	114.4	86.2
Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	27.5	84.4
Bananas (including plantains), fresh or dried	76.3	66.2
Other food preparations containing cocoa	12.2	63.1
Other chocolate and food preparations containing cocoa n.e.s.	12.1	62.7
Maize, seed	12.8	62.1
Sweet biscuits, waffles and wafers, gingerbread and the like	17.4	55.6
Soya beans	107.6	54.4
Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee	9.7	51.3
Cigarettes containing tobacco	3.1	50.4
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	35.0	41.5
Other products of sugar without cocoa	10.2	37.9
Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine)	20.2	36.9
Refined palm oil and its fractions	26.9	36.0
Other margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils	19.3	32.9
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	21.9	32.9

Source: SORS.

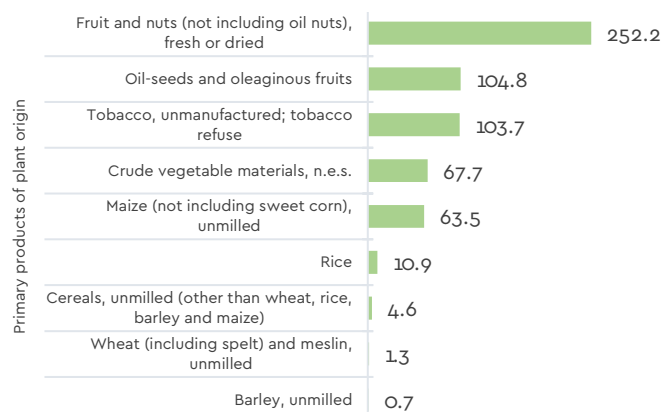


Foreign trade exchange of primary products of plant origin, SITC groups, January–December 2023 (in EUR million)

EXPORT



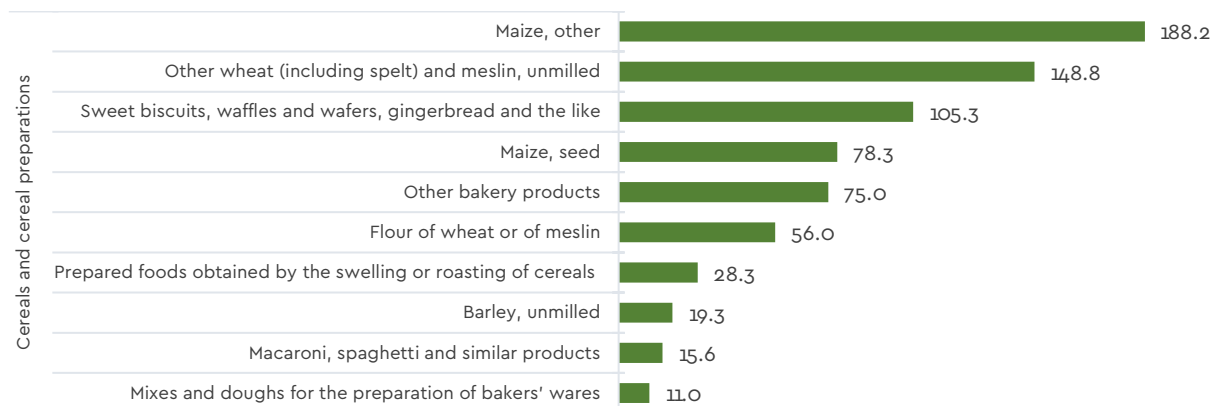
IMPORT



Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

Foreign trade exchange of cereals and cereal preparations, SITC positions, January–December 2023 (in EUR million)

EXPORT

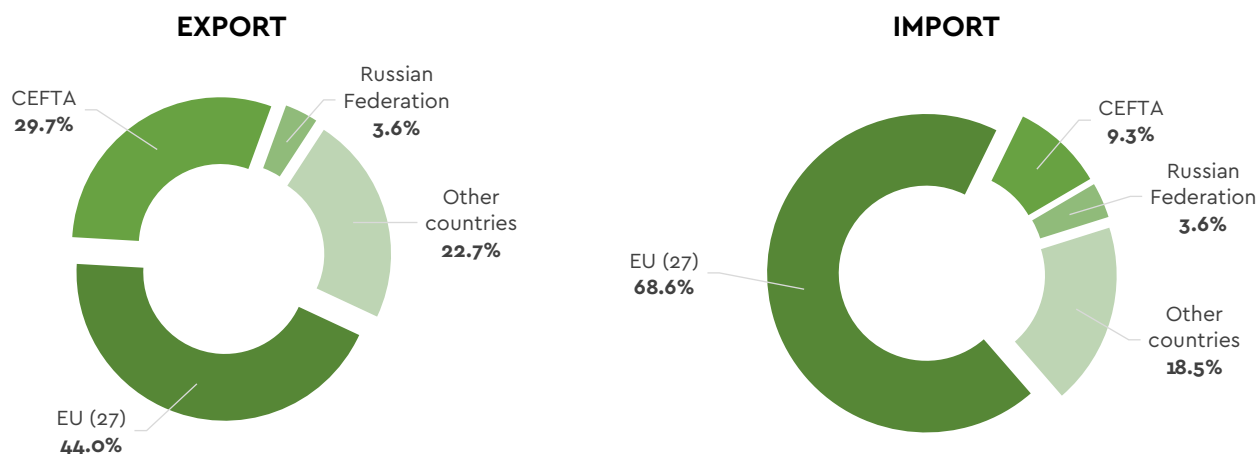


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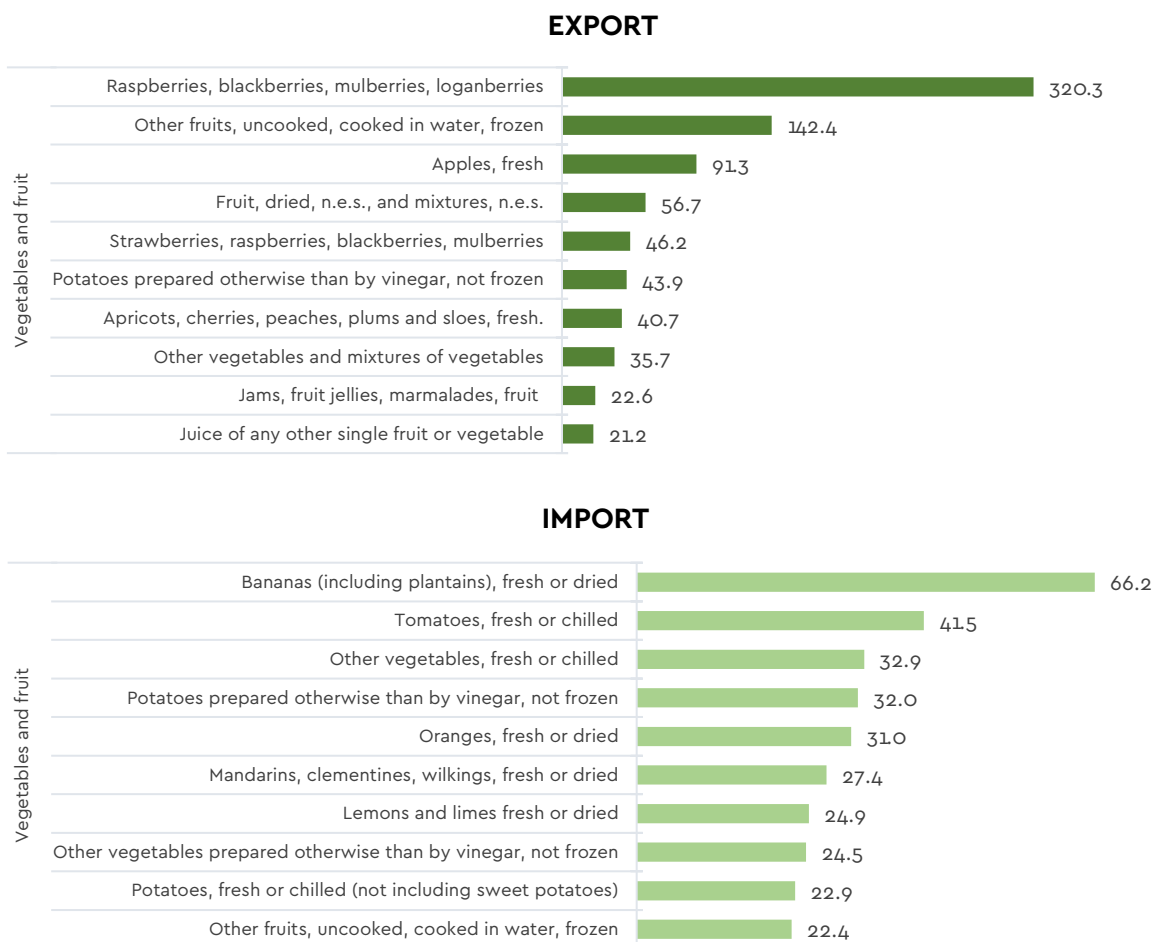
Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

**Structure of foreign trade exchange of food products of plant origin,
by groups of countries, January–December 2023
(in %)**



Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

**Foreign trade exchange of vegetables and fruit, SITC positions,
January–December 2023 (in EUR million)**



Source: SORS, precalculation by CCIS.

Total Realized Investments

The total realized investments in fixed assets in agriculture and food industry, in 2022, amounted to EUR 583.6 million, out of which 60.2% was realized in the manufacture of food products (EUR 351.6 million), 22.1% in agricultural production, hunting and related service activities (EUR 129.0 million), 15.7% in the manufacture of beverages (EUR 91.7 million) and 1.9% in the manufacture of tobacco products (EUR 11.3 million).

In the structure of these investments, the investments in domestic and imported equipment had the largest share (63.3%). Slightly lower investments were made in buildings and civil engineering (27.8%), whereas the remaining (8.9%) accounts for investments in intellectual property – research and development, software, databases and other.

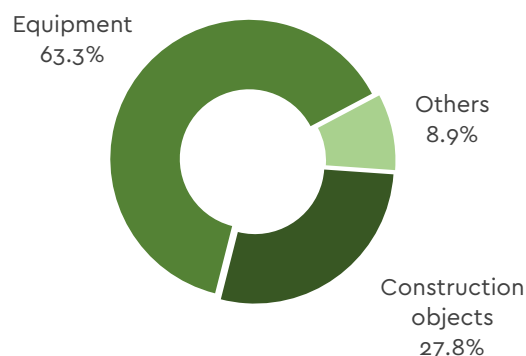
Foreign Direct Investments

According to the preliminary data of the National bank of Serbia, in 2023, the total net inflow of FDIs in the Republic of Serbia, on ground of investments of non-residents, amounted to EUR 4.5 billion.

In the manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco products, and in agriculture, fishing and forestry, the net inflow of EUR 69.0 million was recorded, which accounts for 1.5% of total FDIs in the Republic of Serbia. In the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, the net inflow of FDIs was recorded on ground of investments of non-residents, in the amount of EUR 32.3 million, and in agriculture, forestry and fishing, it amounted to EUR 36.8 million.

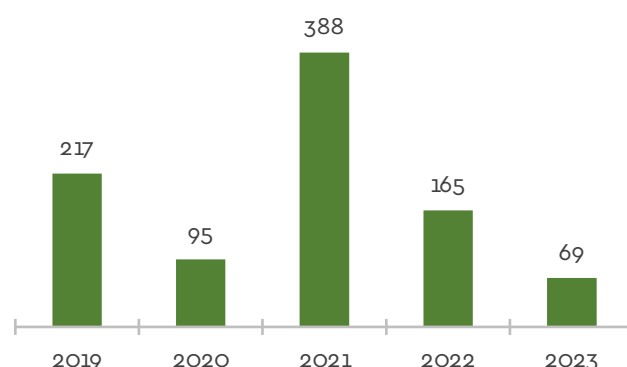
In the five-year period (2019–2023) the total net inflow of FDIs in the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products, and agriculture, fishing and forestry amounted to EUR 934.1 million, and the highest inflow was recorded in 2021 (EUR 388.0 million).

Structure of realized investments in fixed assets in agriculture and food industry, 2022



Source: SORS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Net FDI inflow, based on non-residents' investments (in EUR million)



Source: NBS, precalculation by Centre for SAAPP (CCIS).

Note: In accordance with the "Manual for the preparation of the balance of payments and international investment position no. 6, IMF", the mentioned economic branch includes: **Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products**. Industries are classified according to the statistical classification of economic activities of the European Community (NACE Rev. 2, 2008).

Annual Assessment of Business Activity

Investments

According to the results of the [CCIS Survey on Business Activity of the Domestic Economy](#), the structure of the investments realized in 2023 and investments planned for 2024 in crop farming and food industry is similar. The companies surveyed state that in the structure of investments the following items have almost equal share: imported equipment (33.8% of realized investments, i.e. 29.3% of total planned investments) and domestic equipment (28.6% of realized investments, i.e. 24.3% of total planned investments), and are least interested in investing in intellectual property (only 1.5% of the realized investments in 2023, i.e. 2.3% of assets planned to be invested in 2024).

Financing

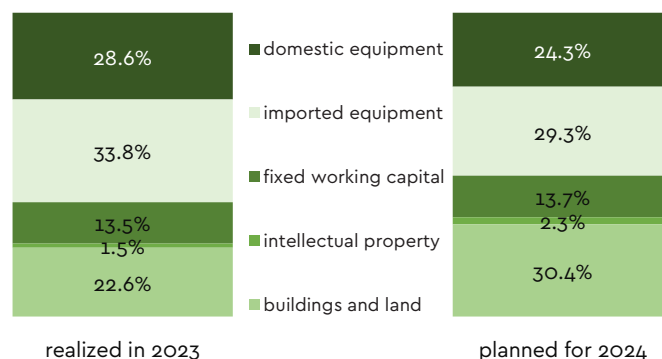
In 2023, the surveyed companies in crop farming and food industry mainly used their own assets in business operations (75.5%) and loans (22.2%). Budget incentives and other sources of financing have a negligible share in the structure of sources of financing. The companies stating to use loans get indebted mostly in the country, and far less abroad.

Incentives

In 2023, the incentives of state institutions and local self-governments were used by 20.3% of the surveyed companies in crop farming and food industry, whereas 71.3% of the respondents stated that they did not apply for these funds.

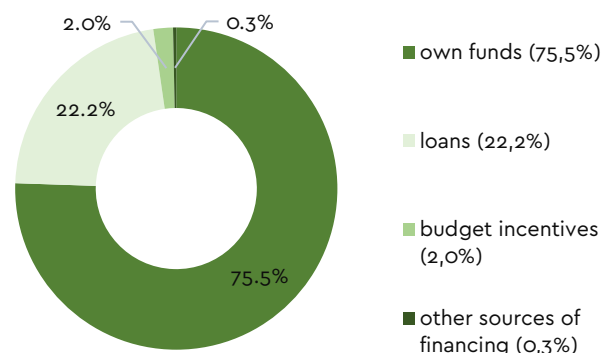
The number of the surveyed companies in agriculture and food industry is indicated by the letter "n" (sample size).

Structure of the realized and planned investments (% of respondents)



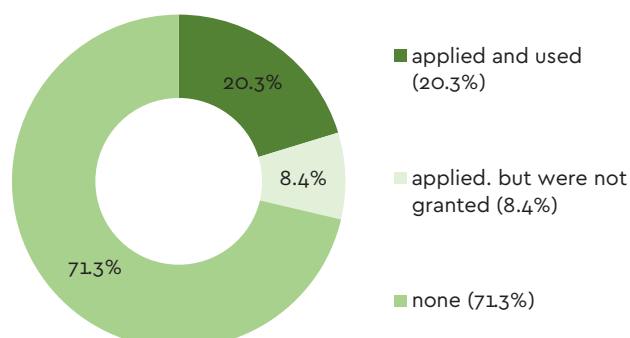
Source: CCIS Survey on Business Activity of the Domestic Economy (n realized = 74, n planned = 82).

Structure of the sources of financing in 2023 (% of respondents)



Source: CCIS Survey on Business Activity of the Domestic Economy (n=143).

Did you apply for any subsidies granted by state institutions or local self-governments in 2023? (% of respondents)



Source: CCIS Survey on Business Activity of the Domestic Economy (n=143).

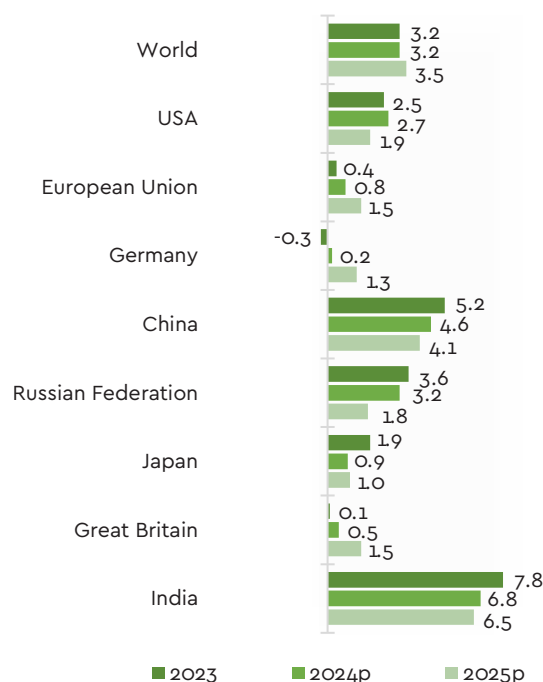
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Macroeconomic Overview

According to the latest World Bank Report on Global Economic Prospects, as the middle of the current decade approaches, which was marked as a decade of transformation for the world economy at the beginning of the new economic cycle, given that it was estimated to represent a breakthrough in economic development, the global economy will achieve a negative record by the end of 2024: the slowest GDP growth in the last 30 years. Nevertheless, after the end of another business year, the global economy is definitely in a better place than it was a year ago: the risk of a global recession has receded, primarily due to the strength of the U.S. economy, whereas global inflation is generally stabilized due to an aggressive monetary policy. However, growing geopolitical tensions could create new short-term hazards for the world economy, whereas the medium-term outlook for many advanced economies is not very optimistic, primarily due to the slowdown in growth in most advanced economies, slow global trade and disincentive financial conditions. Global trade growth in 2024 is expected to be only half the average of the decade before the Covid-19 pandemic. The World Bank expects global growth to slow down for the third consecutive year – from 2.6% in 2023 to 2.4% in 2024, nearly 75 basis points below the 2010s average. Advanced economies expect economic activity to grow by 1.2%, whereas developing economies will record growth of 3.9% in the current year, which is about 1 p. p. below the decade average. Meanwhile, borrowing costs for developing economies, especially the ones with poor credit ratings, are likely to remain very high, with global interest rates remaining at their highest levels in four decades in inflation-adjusted terms.

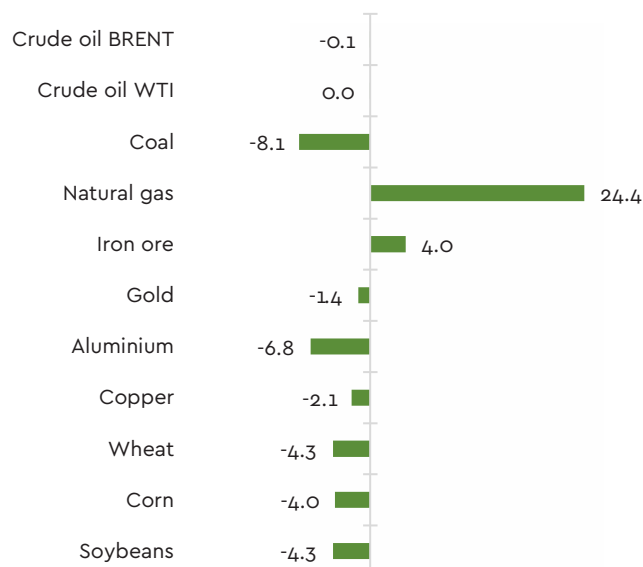
According to the previous data, the global slowdown caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukrainian crisis had fewer negative consequences for Serbia as compared with the most European countries, primarily due to the economic structure, macroeconomic stability, as well as the previously created fiscal space from which state financial aid to businesspeople originated. The economy of Serbia achieved a growth of 2.5% in 2023 measured by the **real growth rate of gross domestic product**, which can be characterized as a relatively good economic result, bearing in mind all the economic and geopolitical challenges in that year. International financial institutions such

GDP growth/decline projection for the world's largest economy for 2023, 2024 and 2025 (in %)



Source: IMF.
(p – projection)

Change in the price of energy, metals and the most important agricultural products in December 2023 compared to the beginning of the year, in %



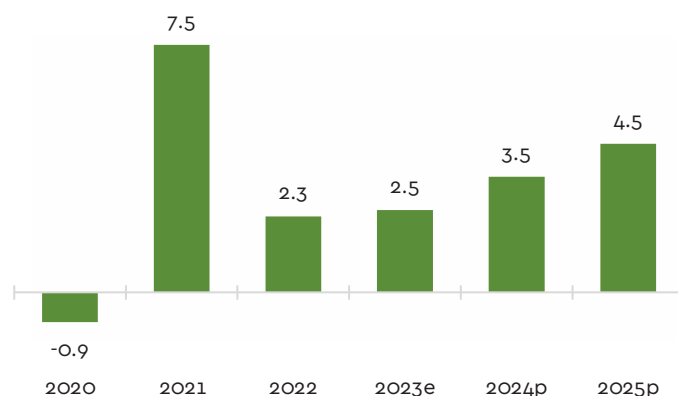
Source: Bloomberg L.P.

as the World Bank and IMF, estimate the growth of the Serbian economy at 3.5% in 2024. According to the latest projection of the National Bank of Serbia, an acceleration of the real GDP growth of Serbia is expected in the range of 3.0% to 4.0%, with the central value of the projection of 3.5%. In 2024, the growth will be driven by growth in domestic demand: higher private consumption will be driven by further growth in employment and salaries and investment growth will be driven by implementation of projects in the field of transport, energy and communal infrastructure. The NBS projects that, due to the expected growth of investments and private consumption, imports will grow faster than exports, which will result in negative net export. The growth projection for 2025 and 2026 was corrected upwards by the leading monetary institution of Serbia, in the range of 4% to 5%, due to the expected realization of the investments planned for implementing the specialized exhibition EXPO 2027.

The major challenges faced by the population in Serbia, in 2024, are disruptions in demand and supply of the staple food making up the main consumer basket of every consumer. It is mitigating that the prices of these products are kept under control, and to a certain extent stabilized. However, it should be taken into account that these are short-term instruments, which can have adverse effects in the long run. On the other hand, this year's target growth rate is affected by high inflation, tight monetary conditions, which slow down the lending activity of corporate and citizens, geopolitical risks (the Ukrainian crisis, the latest situation in the Middle East), rising tensions in Kosovo and Metohija, disruptions in global supply chains, etc.

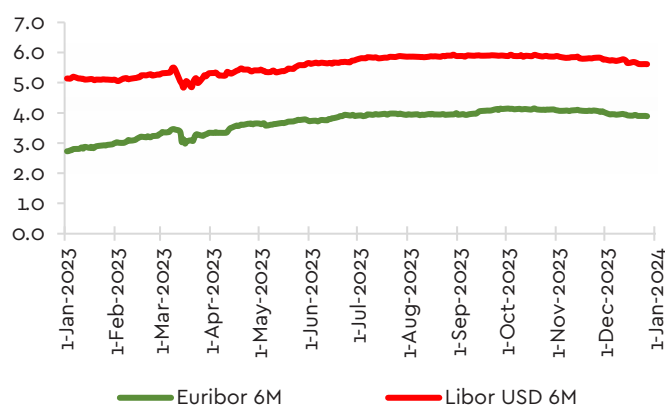
The reference interest rate has been increased six times in 2023 and currently amounts to 6.5% (since July 2023). The trend of maintaining high interest rates is in effect in a large number of economies all over the world, regardless of their level of development, and it represents an effective instrument for curbing high inflation in a situation of increased economic (and geopolitical) risks. Interest rates, inter alia, increased by 25 and 50 basis points so that investment activity would not be jeopardized.

Real GDP growth of the Republic of Serbia (in %)



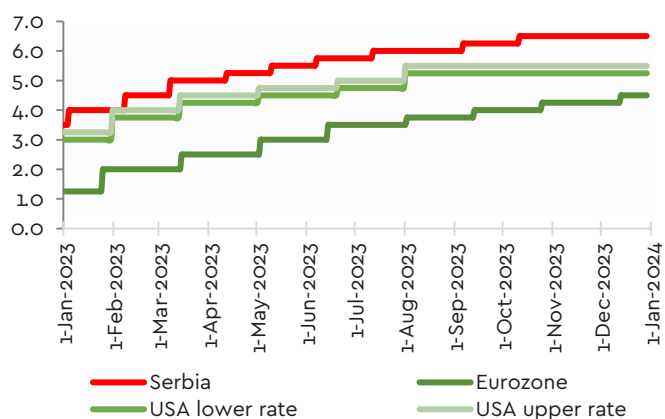
Source: SORS, NBS.
(e – SORS estimate, p – NBS projection)

Interest rates trend in Serbia in 2023



Source: Bloomberg L.P.

Trends in key interest rates in Serbia, Eurozone and USA in 2023



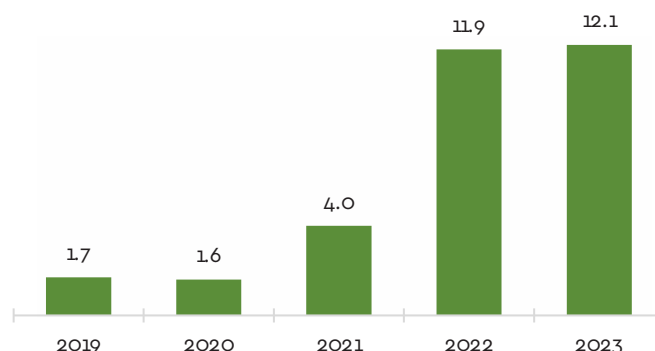
Source: Bloomberg L.P.

In the period January–December 2023, the **inflation** amounted to 12.1%, which is considerably above the NBS target limit (3.0% ± 1.5 percentage points). In December 2023, as compared to the same month in 2022, the inflation amounted to 7.6% which shows that it is gradually approaching the target range, but that the process will be very long and slow. The high inflation in this period of the year was mainly driven by the increase in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as the increase in the prices of energy sources. According to the NBS projection, inflation reached its maximum in the first quarter of 2023 and it has been declining since April returning to a single-digit level in October and slowing to 8.0% YoY in November. Inflation will decline throughout the projection period – its return to the target range is expected in mid-2024, and it is expected to approach the central value of the target at the end of the year. According to the results of the *Ipsos* survey as of August 2023, the inflation expectations of the financial sector one year ahead are on the decline (*Ipsos* November 5.7%, *Bloomberg* December 4.5%), whereas expectations for the next two and three years are lower and are within the NBS target limit.

According to the data of the Ministry of Finance, a **consolidated budget deficit** of about EUR 1.5 billion was recorded in the period January–December 2023. At the end of December 2023, the **share of public debt in the GDP of Serbia** was 52.3%, which is a decrease of about 2.8 percentage points as compared to the level in December 2022. The medium-term fiscal framework envisages a gradual reduction of the general government deficit to 1.5% of GDP by 2024 and maintaining the share of public debt in GDP below the Maastricht limit (60%). On the other hand, the Fiscal Strategy envisages a budget deficit of 2.8% of GDP in 2023.

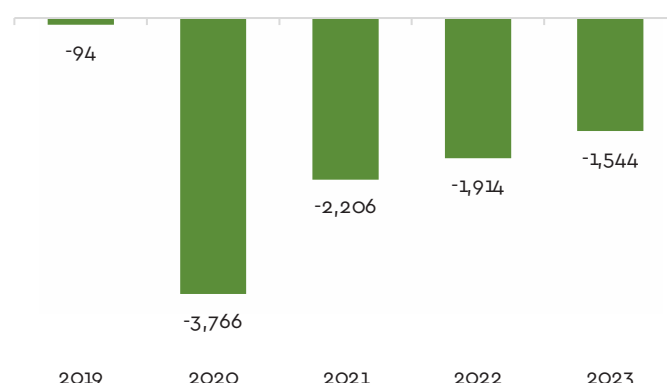
In 2023, all three credit rating agencies (*Fitch Ratings*, *Standard and Poor's*, *Moody's*) confirmed Serbia's credit rating to be by one level below the investment (BB+, BB+, Ba2) with the stable prospects for further improvement in the coming period. S&P states the international business environment is still uncertain, however, Serbia manages to balance external challenges by positive trends and adequate economic policies. The Agency states that the stable Serbia's prospects for further increase of its credit rating take into account the

Consumer prices
(in %, as compared with
the same period previous year)



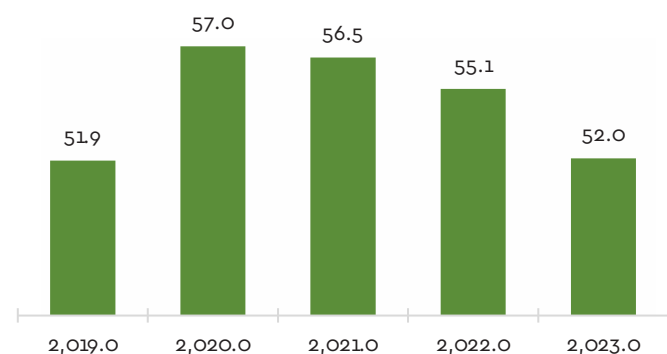
Source: SORS.

**Consolidated fiscal balance
of the Republic of Serbia (in EUR million)**



Source: Ministry of Finance, precalculation by CCIS.

Public debt of Serbia
(central country level, in GDP %)



Source: Ministry of Finance.

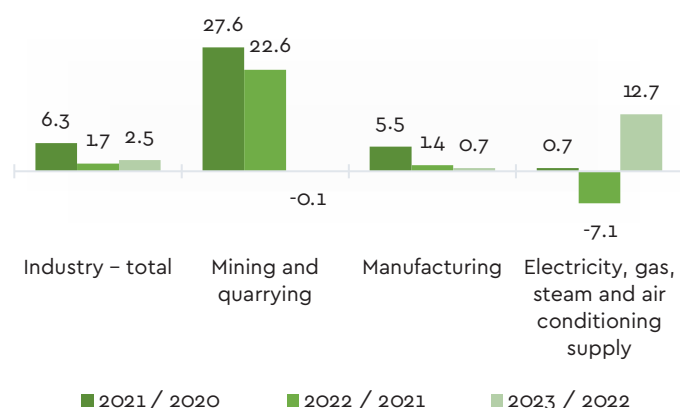
fact that the national economy continues to record a growth, although the economic activity slows down in the Eurozone countries, which are our most important trade partners, such as Germany and Italy.

In the period January–December 2023, the **industrial production** increased by 2.5%, as compared with the same period in 2022. The highest growth in production was recorded in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector (12.7%), whereas the manufacturing industry recorded the lowest rise (0.7%). A 0.1% decrease in the production was recorded in the mining sector in the same period.

The total **foreign commodity trade** of Serbia, in the period January–December 2023, amounted to EUR 65.5 billion, which is a decline of 1.7% as compared with the same interval of 2022. Goods were exported in the value of EUR 28.6 billion, which is an increase of 3.6%, while the imports of goods amounted to EUR 36.9 billion, with the recorded year-on-year drop of 5.4%. The commodity trade deficit amounted to about EUR 8.3 billion, whereas the coverage of imports by exports increased year-on-year by 7 percentage points and amounted to 77.5%. The deficit decreased by 27.2% at the year-on-year level, primarily as a result of a drop in the price of energy sources in the global market, as well as lower supply of raw materials and materials for production such as fertilizers, metal ores, and other products.

In the period January–December 2023, Serbia reached the **surplus in trade in services** of EUR 3.0 billion, with the year-on-year increase of 30.4%. Taking into account the progressive development of this sector in recent years, it is reasonable to expect the year 2023 to be a new record year when it comes to surplus in trade in services, primarily owing to telecommunication services, computer and information services (ICT sector). ICT sector in Serbia, except for recording excellent export results, increasingly contributes to the total growth in turnover, total number of employees and gross domestic product, i.e. increasing gross domestic product. In addition to them, business services (management counselling, research and development, and other technical services) make the largest contribution to reducing the deficit in trade and payment balance of the country.

Increase/decline in industrial production, in total and according to sectors (in %)



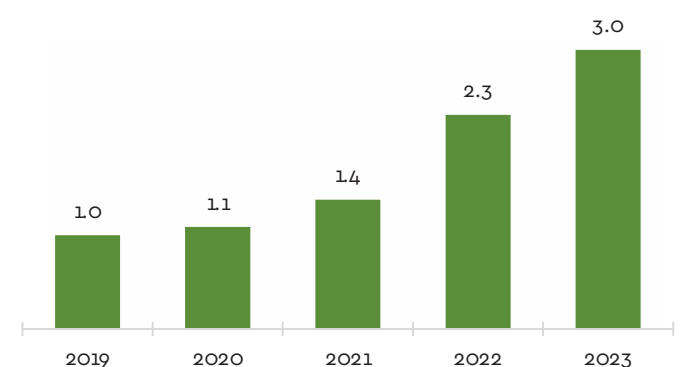
Source: SORS.

Foreign trade (in EUR billion)



Source: SORS.

Surplus in trade in services (in EUR billion)



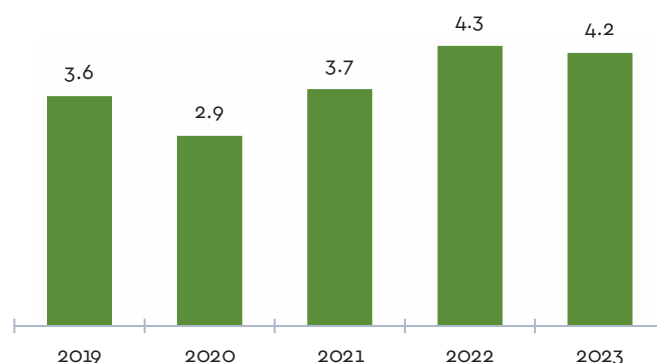
Source: NBS.

In the period January–December 2023, Serbia attracted totally EUR 4.2 billion of **net foreign direct investments**, which is the year-on-year decline of 2.5%. FDI is geographically diversified, as well, with a growing participation of countries from the European Union and the Asia-Pacific region.

According to the data of the NBS, in the period January–December 2023, **the current account balance of payment deficit** amounted to EUR 1.8 billion, which is a significant change having in mind that in 2022 a deficit in the amount of EUR 4.3 billion was recorded. However, the last year's deficit to a large extent has been determined by high price of energy sources in the global market, and has been suffering strong pressures of the current geopolitical risks since the beginning of last year. In 2023, the current account balance of payment deficit is expected to account for about 3.0% of GDP of the Republic of Serbia, which is a significant downward correction of the previous projection (3.3% of GDP) due to lower import prices of energy products and strong export growth. The IMF also agrees with this current account deficit projection in its latest report in October. In 2024, it is expected that the current deficit will be determined by the growth of investments and that it will make up about 2.2% of GDP. The current account balance of payment deficit in Serbia has been fully covered by a net FDI inflows since 2015, which is expected in the following years as well. In 2023, the inflow of remittances from abroad was recorded in the amount of EUR 3.9 billion, mainly from the German speaking countries (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland).

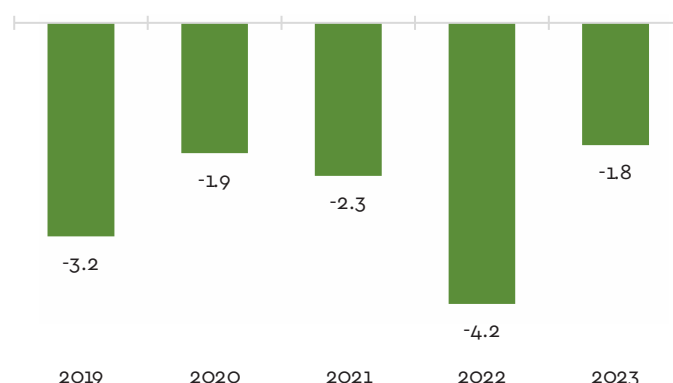
The average gross salary calculated for the period January–December 2023 amounted to RSD 118,599 (EUR 1,011), while **the average net salary** amounted to RSD 86,007 (EUR 733). As compared with the same period of the previous year, the salaries were higher in real terms by 2.4%. At the same time, medial net salary for December 2023 amounted to RSD 69,842 (EUR 596), which means that 50% of employees earned the salary lower than the above amount. With the stabilization of a growth in consumer prices in 2024, higher growth in gross and net salaries in real terms should be expected.

Net FDI
(in EUR billion)



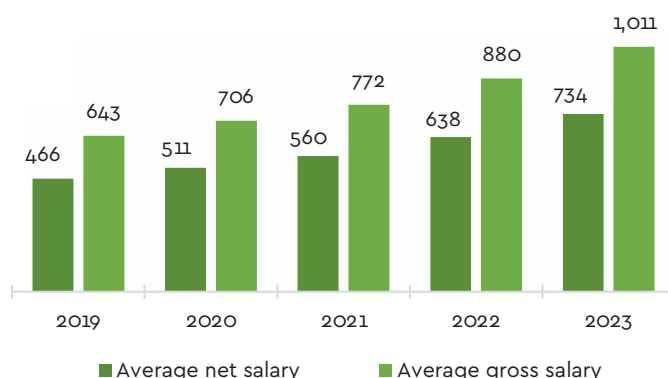
Source: NBS.

Balance of payments of the Republic of Serbia
(in EUR billion)



Source: NBS.

Average net and gross salary
(in EUR)



Source: SORS, precaculation by CCIS.

According to the **Labour Force Survey**, in 2023, the number of employees amounted to nearly 2.9 million, whereas 295.8 thousand unemployed persons were registered (a slightly drop of 0.2%, as compared with 2022). The **employment rate** of the population aged 15 and over amounted to 50.2%, whereas the **unemployment rate** was 9.4%. The labour market can be characterized as stable.

According to the data of the NBS, the domestic **lending activity** continued to slow down in accordance with the price growth in lending. The loan structure, in 2023, remained favourable in terms of its contribution to the economic growth led by loans for corporate investments and housing loans with citizens. In December 2023, the total domestic loans recorded a year-on-year growth of 1.1%. Lending activity slowed during 2023, which was influenced by higher interest rates due to the tightening of the monetary policy of the NBS and the ECB, the maturity of loans approved under the Guarantee Scheme, as well as the tightened credit standards of banks. Investment loans increased by 4.4% and in December accounted for 41.9% of total corporate loans, while the share of loans for liquidity and working capital amounted to 46.8% and was reduced due to high maturities of loans from the Guarantee Scheme. The loans granted to MSMEs account for 59.1% of the total corporate loans in December 2023. The stability of the banking sector in Serbia was maintained and additionally reinforced owing to the measures of the NBS, and the share of non-performing loans in total loans amounted to 3.0%.

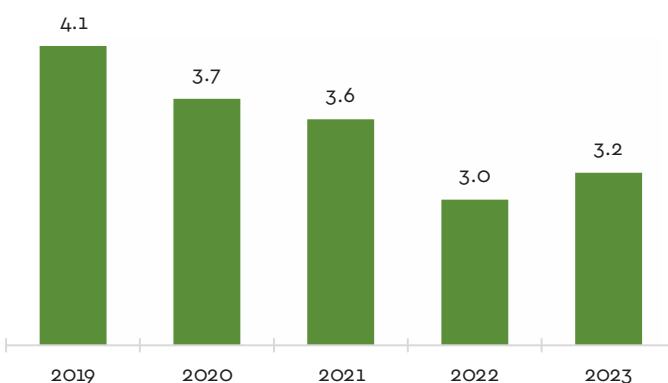
The **average foreign exchange rate**, in the period January–December 2023, amounted to 117.2513 dinars to one euro, as well as 108.4143 dinars to one American dollar. Despite numerous economic and geopolitical challenges in 2023, dinar has shown substantial level of stability against the leading currency of the Eurozone, whereas it has shown certain level of oscillations against American dollar, which has been caused primarily by the current monetary policy in the global level. The National Bank of Serbia states that the stable foreign exchange rate should be expected in the coming period without large oscillations in the value against the leading currencies.

Trends in employment/unemployment rate with the population of age 15 and over, according to the Survey on Labour Force (in %)



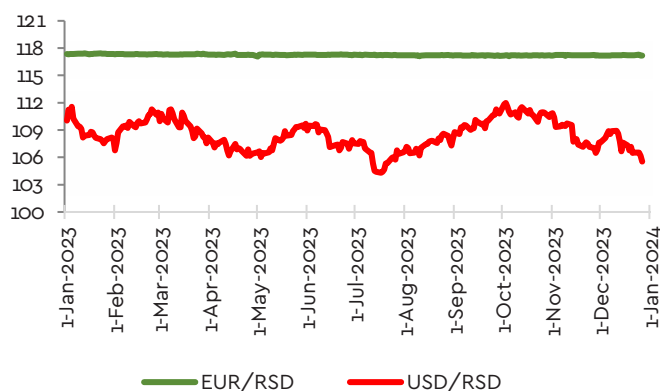
Source: SORS.

Non performing loans (NPL) share in total loans (in %)



Source: NBS.

Trends in foreign exchange rates in the last year



Source: Bloomberg L.P.

REPRESENTING INTERESTS OF THE ECONOMY

Fees and Taxes in the Area of Environmental Protection

In the market economy conditions, environmental protection is achieved by positive preventive actions of polluters, especially in the part of reduction, i.e. prevention of pollution, as well as by responsible behavior of the social community (local and regional). A normative system of revenue capture from the use of natural resources has been built in Serbia in the last few years, by applying the "user pays" principle, as well as measures to discourage negative impacts on the environment, by applying the "polluter pays" principle.

In order to achieve the goals of the environmental protection policy in the Republic of Serbia, the laws and bylaws stipulate, as one of the sources of funding, the funds charged under fees and taxes. As such, they are the revenue of the national budget, the provincial and local budgetary fund for environmental protection and are the dominant source of financing. On the other hand, fees and taxes in the field of environmental protection for business entities, as the payers of the fee, often represent a significant financial burden. However, when taking into account the great importance of prevention and protection of human health, along with the preservation of natural resources and the environment, these funds represent an extremely important investment potential to meet the needs, issues and goals of the environmental protection.

The Law on Fees for the Use of Public Goods, from December 2018, for the field of the environmental protection, defines eight fees as follows:

1. Fee for using fishing areas;
2. Fee for using protected areas;
3. Fee for collecting, using and trading in varieties of wild flora and fauna and mushrooms;
4. Fee for polluting the environment;
5. Fee for protection and improvement of the environment;
6. Fee for products that, after their usage, become special waste flows;
7. Fee for packaging or packaged products;
8. Fee for polluting waters.

Taking into consideration the importance of financing of the environmental protection, as well as the duties of the economy arising from that, an excerpt from the Law on Fees for the Use of Public Goods was developed ("Official Gazette of the RS", Nos. 95/2018, 49/2019, 86/2019 – adjusted amounts in dinars, 156/2020 – adjusted amounts in dinars and 15/2021 – additionally adjusted amounts in dinars), containing an overview of fees and taxes in this area.



Green Agenda for the Western Balkans

By signing the Sofia Declaration on "Green Agenda" for the Western Balkan countries (WB), at the WB Summit within the framework of the Berlin Process Initiative, on 10 November 2020, the countries from the region **have recognized the European green deal as a new strategy of EU growth aimed at having a modern, climatic neutral and competitive economy utilizing resources in an efficient manner.** In this way, the signatory parties to the Declaration have agreed that the elements of the European green deal should be transferred to all mutually connected priority sectors.

Almost a year after the signing of the Sofia Declaration, **the heads of the states and governments of the countries of the Western Balkans, have reached out an agreement with the EU on the implementation of the Action Plan on Green Agenda**, which opens a path to the realization of the Economic and Investment Plan for the region worth nearly EUR 30 billion.

The countries of the region have accepted the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, thus expressing their **commitment to implementing the actions in the areas classified in five pillars**, as follows:

1. **climate, energy, mobility;**
2. **circular economy;**
3. **pollution reduction;**
4. **sustainable agriculture and food industry;**
5. **biodiversity.**

Legislative Framework of Climate Change in the Republic of Serbia

Serbia belongs to one of the regions that are most vulnerable to climate changes in the world. Estimates show that our country is warming more and faster than the global average. While the eight-hour increase in the global mean temperature is 1.1°C, Serbia is already at 1.8°C, and in summer it is as much as 2.6°C. At the same time, since 2000, the Republic of Serbia has faced several significant extreme climatic and weather episodes, which caused significant material and financial losses, as well as the loss of human lives. The total minimum amount of material damage caused by extreme climatic and weather conditions, in the period from 2000 to 2020, amounts to 6.8 billion euros. More than 70% of the damage was caused by droughts and high temperatures caused by climate change and extreme weather events. Another major cause of heavy losses was flooding.

By adopting the Law on Climate Change ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 26/2021), the Republic of Serbia has defined one of the main components of the institutional and legal framework needed for the fight against climate change, which is the establishment of a system for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and adaptation to altered climatic conditions.

The subject law also provides for the adoption of the Low Carbon Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, adoption of which, in June 2023, has given the basis for the revision of the first Nationally Determined Contribution, in relation to which the national goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions at the level of the entire economy was tripled, and amounts to 33.3% by 2030 (compared to 1990).



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SUPPORT TO THE ECONOMY

Incentives for Investments

Incentives can be awarded for investment projects in the production sector and for projects of shared service centres. Services of shared service centres and support to business operations are services provided by IC technologies mostly to the users outside the Republic of Serbia. Funds can be awarded in the sector of software development if they are in the function of product improvement or production process, or in the function of providing services of shared service centres. In addition, funds can be awarded for the investment projects in the sector of food industry and hotel accommodation in spas.

Funds cannot be used for financing investment projects in the sector of transportation, software development, accommodation and hospitality services, trade, lottery, production of synthetic

fibres, coal and steel, mining, tobacco and tobacco products, arms and ammunition, ship production of sea ships of more than 100bt, airport, utility sector, energy sector, broadband networks, fishery and aquaculture.

Type and amount of the funds that can be awarded for investments

The user of the funds is obliged to participate with at least 25% of justified costs from personal assets or other sources, which do not contain state aid. The maximum funds that can be awarded for investment projects for:

- LARGE business entities up to 50% of justified costs,
- MEDIUM business entities up to 60% of justified costs,
- SMALL business entities up to 70% of justified costs.

The amount of the funds that can be awarded for investments for large companies

justified costs of
investments
up to 50 mn EUR

the part of justified costs of
investments
between 50 and 100 mn EUR

the part of justified costs of
investments
above 100 mn EUR

up to 50%

up to 25%

up to 17%

Justified costs are investments in a material and nonmaterial asset or justified costs of labour expenses for two year period following the realization of an investment.



Terms of awarding the funds for investment projects in the sector of production and service centres are as follows:

Units of territorial level (NSJ2)	Minimal number of jobs created	Minimal amount of the funds invested (EUR)	Approved incentives	The Council can additionally approve	
			Incentives for justified costs of labour expenses for two year period	Incentives for eligible costs of investment in fixed assets	Additional incentives for labour-intensive investment projects
The region of Belgrade	50	500,000	20%, but no more than 2,000 € for every job created	+10%	more than 100 jobs created + 10% of the amount of justified costs of labour expenses for two year period
The region of Vojvodina	40	400,000	25%, but no more than 3,000 € for every job created	+15%	more than 200 jobs created + 15% of the amount of justified costs of labour expenses for two year period
The region of Sumadija, west, east, south Serbia and Kosovo i Metohija	30	300,000	30%, but no more than 5,000 € for every job created	+30%	more than 500 jobs created + 20% of the amount of justified costs of labour expenses for two year period
Service centers	15	150,000	-	-	

Right to apply for the incentives, regarding the following EXPO BELGRADE 2027 international exhibition, have the investors who want to build hotels of the category of 3 or more stars, with minimum of 50 accommodation units with that begin the construction work until the end of 2024. Minimum value of the investment has to be 5 million euros, or 2 million euros for the reconstruction of the hotel. It is necessary that investment takes place in Belgrade region and remains in the form of the hotel at least for a 5-year period. Investment incentive can be awarded up to the amount of 20% of justified expenses for the investment.





For the investments of no special purpose, additional 10% are awarded for the costs of investment in fixed assets, regardless of the level of development of municipality in which it is invested.

For investments in Food Industry, funds can be awarded only for investments of minimum 2 million euro and 30 new jobs created. The amount of incentives depends on the level of development of the municipality according to the next scale:

Level of the local government development	Approved incentives	Incentives for eligible costs of investment in fixed assets
	Incentives for justified costs of labour expenses for two year period	
I	20% but no more than 3,000 EUR for every job created	For investing up to 20 mn EUR additional 20%
II	25% but no more than 4,000 EUR for every job created	
III	30% but no more than 5,000 EUR for every job created	For investing from 20 – 40 mn EUR additional 10%
IV	35% but no more than 6,000 EUR for every job created	For investing over 40 mn EUR additional 5%
Devastated region	40% but no more than 7,000 EUR for every job created	

For investments in Hotel Industry, funds can be awarded only for investments of minimum 2 million euro and 30 new jobs created. The amount of incentives depends on the level of development of the municipality according to the next scale:

Level of the local government development	Approved incentives	Incentives for eligible costs of investment in fixed assets
	Incentives for justified costs of labour expenses for two year period	
I	20% but no more than 3,000 EUR for every job created	For investing up to 30 mn EUR additional 20%
II	25% but no more than 4,000 EUR for every job created	
III	30% but no more than 5,000 EUR for every job created	
IV	35% but no more than 6,000 EUR for every job created	For investing over 30 mn EUR additional 10%
Devastated region	40% but no more than 7,000 EUR for every job created	

Besides state subsidies there are other types of benefits that investors can acquire like custom benefits for new equipment, various tax incentives, benefits from free trade agreements that Serbia has signed with other countries etc.

Incentives can be awarded to a company from food industry, for the realization of the investments in automatization of the existing capacities if the minimum amount of the funds invested is 1.000.000 euros. The deadline for completing the investment is three years with the possibility of extending it to five years. The investor can get 20% of the justified costs, but only after the public invitation for applications is announced on the web site of the Development Agency of Serbia or Ministry of Economy.

According to Regulation on criteria for awarding incentives in automatization of the existing capacities

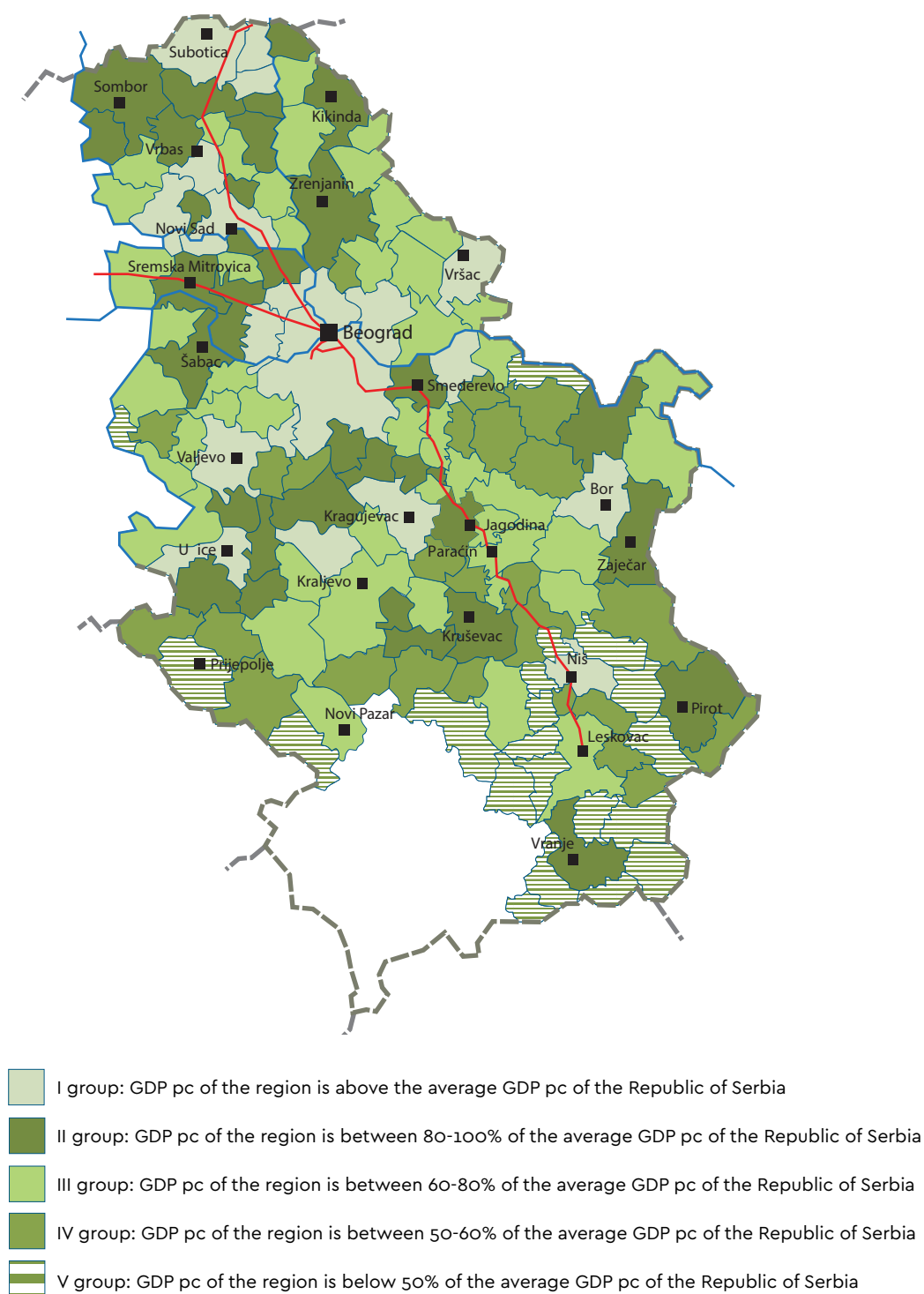
and innovations funds can be awarded for investment projects in the field of Industry that create great added value and which include automatization of production process or create innovation. When investing in automatization of the process, user can get 25% of justified expenses for investing in material and non material assets. Condition to be fulfilled is that amount of the investment is over 5 million euros.

More information about this you can find in our publication [Benefits for investors](#).





Level of Development of Local Governments



Source: Regulation on the Determination of the Unique List of Development of Regions and Municipalities in 2014 ("Official Gazette of Republic Serbia", 104/2014).





Center for Digital Transformation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia

As a response to the challenges of the global trend of digitalization, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia, with the support of GIZ, established the Centre for Digital Transformation (CDT), as an instrument to support the MSME sector in the process of digital transformation. CDT enables to respond in an efficient and transparent way to all challenges of economy digitalization, through education, consulting, as well as creating strategic partnerships with technology promoters, on the one hand, and companies that would apply these solutions in their business, on the other. The project of establishing and developing the Centre for Digital Transformation is supported by both the GIZ – German Organization for International Cooperation and the Austrian Chamber of Economy – WKO.

For five years of operation, CDT has directly aroused interest of nearly 3,000 companies in the CDT programme, and a significant number have implemented technological solutions developed through consulting with CDT certified consultants (68 consultants trained and certified according to ISO 17024 standard).

The specialized **online Digital Academy** is an interactive platform designed primarily for the education of owners and managers in micro, small and medium enterprises in Serbia, who want to improve their knowledge and skills in the domain of digital transformation. All those interested can apply through the website www.digitalnaakademija.rs.



**CCIS Centre for
Digital Transformation**
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Support to Innovation

The Innovation Service of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia is engaged in the process of development, promotion and improvement of the institutional framework for the innovative ecosystem in Serbia. It also provides information on available funding sources, seminars, workshops on innovation and intellectual property rights. It actively cooperates with the competent state institutions: Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio in charge of Innovation and Technological Development, Fund for Innovation Activity, Intellectual Property Office and others.

The [Council for Cooperation between Science and Economy](#) was established within the Innovation Service, as an expert consultative body of the Management Board of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia. Members of the Council are representatives of the business sector, universities, research organizations, ministries, institutions that fund innovations and infrastructure support companies, which are recognized for their engagement and commitment to creating an innovative ecosystem that stimulates the emergence and development of high-tech and fast-growing companies at the national, regional and local level in Serbia. A platform of the Council for Cooperation between Science and Economy (www.nip.rs) has been created, which promotes cooperation and achieved results of all players in the field of innovation, where all relevant information can be found.

Since 2020, the Innovation Service has established the Open Innovation Club within with the aim of encouraging cooperation between large and medium-sized companies with domestic start-ups and small enterprises, and supporting the development of the domestic market and the development of new solutions. As a partner in the organization of the Competition "Best Technological Innovation", the Service is active in introducing the members to new approaches and technologies in business and raising awareness of the importance of the economy based on knowledge and innovation.



CCIS Innovation Department
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ATA Carnet – Your Passport for Goods – Saves Time and Money

Do you want to conquer new buyers and markets in Serbia, participate at international trade fairs and exhibitions, sports tournaments, exhibit your samples, do a business with your professional equipment, exhibit artwork, or participate in international music festivals?

You need to cross a border quickly and simply, without paying customs duties or giving special guarantees – ATA CARNET ensures you do this!

What is an ATA Carnet? ATA Carnet is the simple international customs document used for temporary importation of goods into a foreign country with the validity period of up to one year.

The advantages of ATA Carnet: one document for all customs transactions (temporary exportation, importation, transit), obtained at your National Guaranteeing Association (NGA) valid for a period of one year, a wide spectrum of goods, no deposits and guarantees, time and money saving, simpler procedure at the customs.

The type of goods that mostly require ATA Carnet: goods for exhibitions and fairs, broadcasting equipment, scenography, hand tools, measuring instruments, samples of clothes and footwear, sport equipment for sport events, music instruments, animals for exhibition, race or training, cultural events, artworks, medical, scientific, educational equipment and many others.



Passport for goods

Under ATA Carnet it is forbidden to export or import consumable and perishable goods, goods intended for processing, finishing or repairing.

Year	Number of issued ATA Carnets (in Serbia to the World)	Value of goods temporary exported	
		in RSD	in USD
2023	4,726	6,688,743,551	61,914,466
2022	4,342	6,142,313,684	57,229,475
2021	3,120	3,986,887,886	38,488,341
2020	2,131	2,336,820,461	24,155,205
2019	4,894	5,986,126,330	56,692,332
2018	4,558	6,094,548,352	58,371,700

By the number of ATA carnets issued, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia currently ranks **ninth in the world** out of a total of 78 members of the ATA system. Since 2004, when the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia joined the ATA system, more than 5,000 legal entities and 3,500 individuals have used the ATA carnet.

As of October 5, 2023, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia has been issuing both **paper and digital ATA carnets (e-ATA)**. Users receive and store these documents in digital form on their electronic devices. The complete digitalization of the entire process and the official use of e-ATA will follow the digitalization of most customs offices in the ATA system member countries.

How to obtain an ATA Carnet?

Please find a [National Guaranteeing Association \(NGA\)](#) in your country, and contact your ATA manager.



Contact information for Serbia:
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia, TIR and ATA Department
Krunska 26, 11000 Belgrade
+381 11 33 04 533
ata@pks.rs



Ensure Yourself a Successful Business Worldwide

Do you want to have a fruitful cooperation with the countries abroad? Do you need a legal security? Are you fatigue from excessive documentation?

You need a quick, efficient and simple solution for a fruitful cooperation abroad – it is ensured with the publications of the International Chamber of Commerce Serbia (ICC Serbia)!

What is ICC? ICC is **the oldest and biggest business association** established in 1919. ICC counts 6.5 million members from 130 countries all around the world. ICC operates for the benefit of the open global economy on creation and production of international rules and standards, as well as on adoption of recommendations for solving issues. The ICC rules are recognized worldwide, and represent a successful business standard that substantially reduces business costs and uncertainty. Best experts and practitioners from the entire world gathered by ICC are involved in the elaboration of these rules. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia is the founder of the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce from Paris. Our country membership in ICC dates back to 1927.

Best-selling ICC Publications

The International Chamber of Commerce Serbia has been facilitating for years now business operations to Serbian businessmen trading abroad. With its exclusive right to publish, the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce Serbia has the great pleasure of presenting to you the best-selling bilingual publications (English/Serbian) of the International Chamber of Commerce from Paris:

- **ICC Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees including model forms – URDG 758** – clear, precise, and comprehensive URDG rules for independent guarantees that represent the international practice of usage of demand guarantees, level legitimate interests of a beneficiary, applicant, and guarantor.
- **ICC Uniform Rules for Bank-to-Bank Reimbursements under Documentary Credits – URR 725** – the rules for reimbursements are to aid banks regarding reimbursement issues or reimbursement undertaking.
- **ICC Uniform Rules for Collections with comments – URC 522** – contains a text of uniform rules for collections and comments of every member; comments are guidelines to practical issues faced by all participants in collection operations, and their role in the international trade;
- **International Standard Banking Practice for the Examination of Documents under Documentary Credits – ISBP 681** – the interpretation of the provisions of the ICC uniform customs and practice for documentary credits; it involves an overview of bills of exchange, insurance documents, certificates of origin, and other documents relating to credits.
- **ICC Uniform Rules for Bank Payment Obligations** – enable banks to reduce risks in international trade for the benefit of buyers and sellers; they are intended for bankers, salesmen, lawyers, and all practitioners.
- **ICC Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits – UCP 600** – contain significant provisions in the field of transport, insurance, and compliance that make up the base for documentary credit transactions. UCP involves Article "Definitions" for the purpose of explaining the key terms, then changed practice for rejection warning, and other amendments. In addition, it includes eUCP Version 1.1. – 1. 2. of Articles that are supplement to UCP governing the document presentation in an electronic form. The UCP rules are vital components in international trade, and as such they are necessary for bankers, companies engaged in foreign trade, transport, freight forwarding, as well as for lawyers, academicians, and all others operating with documentary credits.
- **Incoterms 2020** – the official ICC rules for the interpretation of trade terms reflect the business practice recognized all around the world; they have existed since 1936, and have been revised every ten years in compliance with new international trade tendencies; they are a part of the recognized cannon that defines buyers and sellers' obligations.

- **ICC Model International Sale Contract** – a flexible and clear contract model that provides buyers and sellers with instructions, and contains the general and specific terms and conditions.
- **ICC Short Form Model Contract** – a short form of contract that covers the essence of contract on representation and distribution. These contract models contain general and specific conditions with comments on specific issues and a test of applicable business needs.
- **ICC Model International Franchising Contract** – a contract model that provides franchising participants with a universal international recognized contract form that protects rights and defines obligations of franchising participants. To that end, the contract includes most used clauses in franchising contracts, proposes possible solutions where individual ones are not possible, enables contract parties to involve special requests in certain points, provides an Annex that parties can amend and supplement without altering the underlying text of the contract, provides a system for resolving issues, and contains the detailed comment for explaining changeable commissions.



**National Committee of the
International Chamber of Commerce
Serbia (ICC Serbia)**
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Fastest Way to International Partner – EEN Network

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia is a member of the [Enterprise Europe Network](#) and coordinator of the EEN Serbia Consortium. EEN services are primarily intended for small and medium-sized enterprises as a tool in the internationalization of their business. The goal of the Enterprise Europe Network is to help enterprises find more easily and quickly their international partners by searching for free the [Business Cooperation Database](#) and participating at international [business meetings and missions](#).

EU Integration Centre

The EU Integration Centre of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia coordinates activities regarding the EU integration, with the aim of representing the interests of the economy of Serbia on its path to the EU membership. The activities implemented by the EU Integration Centre are carried out through three pillars by:

1. Representing the interests of the economy in Serbia's EU accession process,
2. Supporting companies when applying for EU programmes and funds, and assisting them to access the sources of funding, and
3. Providing services of the Enterprise Europe Network.



CCIS Centre for the EU Integration
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Calendar of Fairs Realized in 2023

6 – 10 February

PRODEXPO

International Fair of Food Products
in Moscow, Russian Federation

8 – 10 February

FRUIT LOGISTICA

International Fair of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable
in Berlin, Germany

14 – 17 February

BIOFACH

International Fair of Organic Food Products
in Nuremberg, Germany

20 – 24 February

GULFOOD

International Fair of Foodstuff
in Dubai, UAE

14 – 16 March

EMBEDDED WORLD

International Fair of Integrated Electronics
in Nuremberg, Germany

19 – 21 March

PROWEIN

International Fair of Wine and Spirits
in Dusseldorf, Germany

2 – 5 April

VINITALY

International Wine and Spirits
In Verona, Italy

17 – 21 April

HANNOVER MESSE

International Fair of Industrial Technology
in Hanover, Germany

2 – 6 May

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FAIR

International Fair in Mostar,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

23 – 24 May

PLMA

International Fair of Private Label
in Amsterdam, the Netherlands

20 – 22 June

THE SAUDI FOOD SHOW

International Fair of Food Industry
in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

23 – 27 August

GAMESCOM

International Gaming Industry Fair
in Cologne, Germany

3 – 5 October

FRUIT ATTRACTION

International Fair of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable
in Madrid, Spain

7 – 11 October

ANUGA

International Fair of Food Industry
in Cologne, Germany

16 – 20 October

GITEX

International Fair of Technology
in Dubai, UAE

20 – 22 October

OMEK

International Fair of Agriculture and Food Industry
in Budapest, Hungary

24 – 27 October

A+A

International trade fair for personal protection, company safety and occupational health in Düsseldorf, Germany

5 – 10 November

CHINA INTERNATIONAL IMPORT EXPO-CIIE

China International Import Fair, in Shanghai, China

8 – 10 November

PROWINE SHANGHAI

International Wine and Spirits Fair in Shanghai, China

12 – 14 November

U.S. PRIVATE LABEL TRADE SHOW

International Brand Fair in Chicago, USA

12 – 18 November

AGRITECHNICA

International Fair for Agricultural Mechanization and Technology in Hannover, Germany

6 – 9 December

TIRANA INTERNATIONAL FAIR

International Business Fair in Tirana, Albania



**CCIS Centre for Organization of
Fairs, Exhibitions and Events**
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Western Balkan Suppliers Database – Market Access Platform

The Western Balkan 6 Chamber Investment Forum (WB6 CIF) is the joint initiative of six Western Balkan Chambers of Commerce and Industry that, in 2017, established a platform for cooperation aimed at providing a common voice of the business community, and promoting the region as the single investment destination. The mission of WB6 CIF is to open new opportunities for stronger networking of business communities within the region by removing the remaining barriers to the development of the regional economic cooperation.

To support the intraregional and international trade and exports of companies in the Western Balkans, WB6 CIF has developed the unique digital tool called [Market Access](#) that is composed of more modules with different operations and roles. It is designed for businessmen from all industries that are interested in being involved in both regional and global supply chains in the territory of Serbia, the Western Balkan region and worldwide. The Platform has been created with the funds of the EU support projects to the Western Balkan Chamber Investment Forum, whereas the [registration](#) and its usage are **free of charge** for all users.

The Supply Chain Module – regional supply chains is aimed at linking the WB6 companies interested in being involved in global and regional supply chains with multinational corporations (MNC) that are looking for new suppliers from the Western Balkan region. It is an online module through which the companies interested in can promote their products and services. The company profiles are visible on the [Platform](#) upon their registration (companies log in with their credentials and have to fill in all required fields). Following the creation of the company profile, users can browse the profiles of other companies and contact their potential partners.



**CCIS Centre for the Western Balkan
Chamber Investment Forum**
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Education

Successful companies build their competitiveness on know-how of their employees. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia has established the Education Centre with the aim of providing businesspeople with state of the art and continuous business education in order to improve existing and acquire new knowledge and skills. The CCIS Education Centre organizes: **specialized trainings and workshops** for employees on all positions in various business areas, **trainings based on entrusted tasks** intended for candidates for acquiring licenses or permanent professional trainings and *In-house* trainings.



CCIS Education Centre
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CCIS Business Academy

According to best practices in Europe and the world, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia has established a Business Academy in order to respond to the increasing needs of employees for shorter education cycles, professional training, as well as obtaining qualifications and knowledge and skills that enable them to start up their own business. The CCIS Business Academy offers areas that, taken individually, fill part of the mosaic of human knowledge, and if taken as a whole, they round off knowledge on a specific field.

Through its education programmes, CCIS Business Academy provides employees with the opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills needed to perform job well, thus reducing the gap between the knowledge acquired through formal education and requirements of professional performance of activities for specific workplace.

There are topics in the field of tax system, business skills, foreign trade, business information system security, as well as many other business areas in the sectors of industry, services and agriculture.



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Dual Education

The lack of qualified experts in crafts and technical occupations that are educated in accordance with the needs of the economy is a great challenge faced by employers. At the initiative of the economy, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia has been introducing the dual education elements into the education system of Serbia since 2013, with the aim to solving in the long term the problems with the labour force shortage faced by different industries. The initiative has resulted in the Law on Dual Education, which was adopted in November 2017 and fully implemented as of 1 September 2019.

Upon completion of the secondary vocational school, students do not have practical and applicable knowledge and skills required for the real working environment. The consequence of it is that employers have to take over the costs of training of young people on additional knowledge and skills in order to involve them into work.

The dual education is a model of secondary vocational education based on which students learn in two places: at school and in company. This model in Serbia is implemented at the secondary education level. Depending on educational profile, the students can learn in real working environment already from the first year of schooling. The students spend one, two or three days in a company weekly, which is defined by the curriculum and syllabus. The basic idea of dual education is based on the fact that theoretical knowledge is acquired at school, and the practical part of teaching takes place in companies in a real working environment.



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Project Management Centre

The Project Management Centre was established in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia with the aim to ensure the use of the EU funds in the best possible way, as well as other forms of development aid available to the Republic of Serbia, and distributed through various financial instruments. Through the regional initiatives, in the partnership cooperation with international organizations and institutions, and the CCIS Representative Offices abroad, we implement project activities intended for strengthening the capacities of the Serbian economy in both domestic and international markets.

One of the main tasks of the Project Management Centre of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia is to provide its members with the information on opened public calls, competition procedures, as well as the possibilities for funding projects from the international development aid. Together with you, we plan and prepare projects and project documentation for participation in EU programmes, donation and other development programmes. We are your support in managing projects, and in preparing reports during the project implementation procedures. We act as your mediator in finding project partners in the country and abroad for participating in funding programmes.



CCIS Project Management Centre
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Centre for Support to Investments and Public Private Partnership

Taking into account the fact that investment activity is one of the most valuable sources of the state economic growth and progress, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia has particularly focused on providing support to domestic and foreign investors in the country, and on that occasion, established its Centre for Support to Investments and Public Private Partnership.

Among numerous activities for making decisions on investments and their implementation, the Centre for Support to Investments and Public Private Partnership takes an active role in promoting the business and investment environment of Serbia to business delegations, individual investors at investment conferences and business events organized in both the country and abroad. In addition, this Centre is also engaged in raising awareness of the importance of equal regional development.

The Centre for Support to Investments and Public Private Partnership prepares information on investment opportunities in Serbia, investment incentives, as well as the data on Serbia as an investment destination. Owing to the adopted initiative for amending the Law on Investments and supporting regulations from 2019, the Centre ensured the exemption from customs and other duties on import of equipment for domestic and foreign investors.

Cooperation with the Diaspora – connecting the economy of Serbia with the business and academic Diaspora, the analyses and implementation of priority programmes and projects in this field.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia within the Project

Link Up! Srbija II promotes an investment online platform titled Business Atlas of Serbia and the Diaspora aimed at networking the business Diaspora with its native country in an easier and quicker way. The Platform can be utilized by anyone interested in – companies, entrepreneurs, individuals, as well as local self-governments that can offer their investment locations or, through networking, find potential partners for export of their products and services.



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CSR

Corporate Social Responsibility

As one of the leaders in the idea of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) development in Serbia, we have been contributing for years to the promotion of basic CSR principles, which we believe should be an integral part of the business in any sustainable company. We organize events and education in this area, participate in the promotion of business standards related to CSR, and promote transparency in reporting.

We conduct a competition and award the most successful companies with the [National Award for Corporate Social Responsibility – George Weifert](#) and organize meetings of the [Council for Corporate Social Responsibility](#), an advisory body, which was formed in July 2016 and which includes organizations that are recognized for their engagement and commitment to the principles of corporate social responsibility.



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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Association of Plant Production and Food Industry, according to the CA (2010), includes fields of activity: growing of cereals, leguminous crops, oil seeds, rice, vegetables, melons, roots and tubers, sugar cane, tobacco, fibre crops, other non-perennial crops, fruits, oleaginous fruits, beverage crops, spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops, plant propagation, gathering of wild growing non-wood products, manufacture of wine from grape, tobacco products, manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice, oils and fats, ice cream, grain mill products, starches and starch products, bread, fresh pastry goods and cakes, sugar, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, prepared meals and dishes, distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits, manufacture of cider and other fruit wines, beer, malt, soft drinks, mineral waters and other bottled waters.

Presentation of data by activity is performed according to the Regulation on Classification of Activities („Official Gazette of the RS“, No. 54/10).

From 2018, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia calculates average wages on the basis of data from the records the Tax Administration. The study of wages is based on the data from the Tax Return for withholding tax (form PPP-PD). Average wages are calculated based on the amount of calculated wages for the reporting month, and the number of employees, which is shown in the full-time equivalent – FTE. All categories of employees are included, for whom their employers, i.e. economic entities, submitted to the Tax Administration a completed electronic tax return form PPP-PD, with the calculated wages. Since 1999, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not disposed of some specific data for the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, and therefore, they are not included in the scope of data for the Republic of Serbia (total).

The term employees implies persons who have a formal and legal employment contract, i.e. the established labour relationship with the employer, for a fixed or indefinite period; persons working outside the labour relationship, based on an engagement contract or a contract on temporary and occasional jobs; persons engaged in self-employment, or founders of companies or sole trade businesses; and persons engaged in

agricultural activities, who are in the records of the Central Registry of Compulsory Social Insurance. The study on the registered employment is based on the combination of data of the Central Registry of Compulsory Social Insurance (CROSO) and the Statistical Business Register (SBR). The data on payers of the compulsory social insurance contribution and the insured, based on the work, are obtained from CROSO. The data on business entities and their main characteristics are obtained from SBR. Distribution of employees by activity, in the context of a business entity, is done according to the structures that are formed on the basis of data on local units.

Some of the values shown in the Bulletin, are rounded up to millions or billions, with one decimal place and, therefore, the total values (summaries) do not always coincide with the sum of individual data, due to the fact that non-rounded up figures were used (which gives more accurate data).

Abbreviations used: GDP – Gross Domestic Product, GVA – Gross Value Added, FDI – Foreign Direct Investment, CA (2010) – Classification of Activities (2010), Ø – Average for Period, LFS – Labour Force Survey, NPL – Non-performing Loan, MSMEs – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, p.p. – Percentage Point, RSD – Serbian Dinar, EUR – Euro, USD – American Dollar.

The sources of data: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), National Bank of Serbia (NBS), Business Registers Agency (BRA), Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia (CCIS), Customs Administration (CA), Ministry of Finance (MF), Central Registry of Compulsory Social Insurance (CROSO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, Bloomberg L.P.

Foreign exchange rates: All conversions in the Bulletin were made according to the average medium rates of the National Bank of Serbia:

Time:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EUR/RSD	123.1179	121.3367	118.2716	117.8524	117.5778	117.5733	117.4588	117.2513
USD/RSD	111.2903	107.4987	100.2784	105.2762	103.0272	99.4925	111.8607	108.4143

Source: NBS.



Disclaimer: The information is subject to change in accordance with the changes of the official sources of information. The information given in this report is for the purpose of general information, and cannot be a substitute for the economic advice, nor can any obligation be created for the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia by its publishing. Reproduction and distribution of the Bulletin or its parts is permitted if the source is stated and a copy of it submitted to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia to: analitika@pks.rs.

CCIS ASSOCIATION

of Plant Production and Food Industry

Association of Plant Production and Food Industry of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia is established to represent and protect interests of the companies dealing with conventional crop farming and food industry through the work of groups, which are the forms of closer networking of members within the Association. The Association operates through twenty business associations-groups and five sections.

The Association comprises the following active groups and sections:

1. Group of Producers of Flowers and Ornamental Plants
2. Group of Producers and Processors of Medicinal, Aromatic Plants and Spice Herbs
 - 2.1. Section of Producers and Processors of Medicinal, Aromatic Plants and Spice Herbs of the RCCI of the Nišava, Pirot, Toplica, and of the RCCI of Bor and Zaječar Administrative Districts
3. Group of Organic Farming
4. Group of Seed Growing
5. Water Management Group
6. Group of Tobacco Producers and Processors
7. Group of Producers of Fresh and Frozen Fruit and Vegetables
 - 7.1. Section of Producers of Fresh and Frozen Fruit and Vegetables of the RCCI of the Rasina Administrative District
8. Group of Producers of Cereals, Industrial Crops and Fodder
9. Group of Counselling and Knowledge Transfer in Agriculture
10. Group of Viticulture and Winemaking
11. Group of Fruit and Vegetable Processors
12. Group of Producers of Mill, Bakery Products and Pasta
 - 12.1. Section of Producers of Mill, Bakery Products and Pasta of the RCCI of the Nišava, Pirot and Toplica Administrative District
13. Group of Vegetable Oil Producers
14. Group of Confectionery Producers
15. Group of Producers of Dietary Supplements and Children Food

16. Group of Producers of Mineral Waters, Fruit Juices and Non-Alcoholic Beverages
17. Group of Sugar Producers
18. Group of Producers of Strong Alcoholic Beverages
 - 18.1 Section of Producers of Strong Alcoholic Beverages RCCI of the Pomoravlje and Šumadija Administrative District
19. Group of Coffee Processors
20. Group of Producers of Malt and Beer
 - 20.1. Section of Producers of Craft and Small Breweries

The tasks of the Association are to:

- Follow and analyse economic trends in crop farming sector and propose measures to the Chamber's bodies for the improvement of work conditions and business operations of its members;
- Consider and give clarified opinions of the economy to the Chamber's bodies on draft laws and other regulations in terms of their impact on business conditions and development of certain branches of the economy;
- Provide clarified proposals of economic policies and development strategies to the Chamber's bodies relating to the activities of the Association;
- Network members of the Association both in the country and abroad;
- Follow achievements in the field of technical and technological development;
- Educate businesspeople with the aim of acquiring new skills and knowhow;
- Support in branding products and services of companies;
- Transfer knowledge and technology and support in applying for projects in domestic and international level;
- Support companies in applying for co-finance programs from national and EU funds;
- Strengthen cooperation between science and economy;
- Follow the application of international technical standards and normatives;

- Cooperate with other associations, organizational units of the Chambers, Regional Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Belgrade Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as with the Professional and Administrative Services of the Chamber on organization of exhibitions of the economy at trade fairs, presentations and other promotive activities for the needs of the Chamber's members both in the country and abroad.

Public powers exercised by the Association of Plant Production and Food Industry are:

- Certificate of domestic origin of goods in the public procurement procedure;
- Certificate that goods are not produced in the country;
- Certificate that goods are produced in the country - Certificate of Free Sale;
- Opinion that company or other legal entity is the only bidder for goods of domestic origin, the only service provider or contractor;
- Certificate of goods exported after the procedure of active refinement;
- Verification of documents accompanying goods in export and imports for which the competence of issuance is not prescribed (invoices, pricelist).

Representatives of the Association of Plant Production and Food Industry are members of the following working groups with the competent state bodies:

- Standing Working Group on cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia;
- Working Group on drafting the wording of a draft law on seed and nursery material of agricultural and ornamental plants;

- Working Group for the Improvement of medium term and long term planning of measures for the adaptation to changed climatic conditions in the Republic of Serbia;
- Working Group for the development of the Climate change adaptation program;
- Working Group on natural resources protection;
- Working Group on Draft Law on land;
- Working Group for drafting the Law on wine and other grape and wine products;
- Commission for awards of the World Intellectual Property Organization in Serbia;
- Working Group for the development of the Irrigation Strategy with a five-year plan;
- Working Group on trade facilities between CEFTA signatories;
- Working Groups for the preparation of the Rulebook on the manner and procedure of issuing International Certificates;
- National Agricultural Council;
- Main Scientific Board of Biotechnology and Agriculture;
- Commission for Awards of the City of Belgrade;
- IPARD Program Supervisory Board;
- Working group for coordination of activities for improving commodity and market operations with agricultural products and field crops;
- Working group for the development of the Serbian viticulture and enology national monograph;
- Working Group for the development of the Regulation on foods with modified nutritional composition;
- Working Group for the drafting of the Law on water in original packaging;
- Working group for the development of the Regulation on food for specific population groups (food for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, substitutes for the complete daily diet of a person on a weight loss diet).



CONTACT

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